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THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON THE LIFE OF SOCIETY

Annotation: *The impact of crime on the life of society is very multifaceted and largely negative, leaving a deep imprint on almost all spheres of society. The impact of crime on the life of society is very multifaceted and largely negative, leaving a deep imprint on almost all spheres of society. Crime harms not only individuals, but the stability, economy.*

Key words: *crime, prevention, security, crime, delinquency, mental institutions, socialization, social risk, guilt, punishment.*

INTRODUCTION

In the Society of any person at all times, there will be factors, phenomena, processes that negatively affect its socio-economic, political and spiritual stability, slow down its prosperity. It is clear that neglecting them and failing to address them will literally “cost” society dearly. Because these negative factors and phenomena ultimately destroy society, wasting its potential for a bright future. But none of the negative factors undermine stability and progress in the event of crime. Its negative impact on the life of society is characterized by its wide range, duration and risks.

Research Methodology. Scientific methods of cognition such as dialectical analysis, historical analysis, social analysis, logical analysis, content analysis, comparative analysis were used in the research work

Analysis of relevant literature. In recent years, a number of noteworthy monographs and articles on the topic have been submitted to the scientific community. In particular, in foreign countries, J. Abraham, Y. Kang, V. Chekkato, P. Nesman, F. Duarte, S. Gao, L. Ljungkvist, F. Zhang, S. In Rattik's scientific work, the relationship between the social environment and the crime rate, M.K. Anser, Z. Yusuf and A.A. Nassani's scientific work examines the dynamic relationships between crime and social costs, G.S. Becker's scientific work on economic approaches to punishing crime, A. Crawford and J. Issues of expression of the victim's point of view in the scientific work of the gudeys, S. Tyudor, R. Weissman, M. Proyev and K. The scientific works of Ross-Manit have studied the problems of criminal justice. Various aspects of the topic have also been thoroughly studied in Uzbekistan. For example, L.R. In his scientific work, Isayev examines the essence of crimes against the life and health of a person, I.N. Ismatov, I. On the essence of crimes against health.

Mukhitdinov told the issues of criminal geography, S. Niyozova told the methods of prevention of crimes committed using violence against a person, he said. Sobirov and F. The idolaters had their own focus on crime characters. However, in any of the indicated scientific works, it is not intended to reveal the philosophical foundations of the social phenomenon of crime.

From the above reasoning, it is clear that a crime is a guilty act committed as a result of violating or failing to comply with legal norms established in society, which harms the interests of the state and society, and the rights and freedoms of the individual¹. And crime is the most severe and socially dangerous manifestation of this offense. Other forms of Human Acts, other manifestations of an offense, as well as other manifestations of an offense, also have their own signs, characteristics. Signs of a crime are important criteria that distinguish it from other offenses and determine its social and legal nature. Crime is, first of all, a socially dangerous situation for society, which threatens the existing order, peace and justice, causes or threatens to cause harm to a certain extent. Another important sign of a crime is that it is prohibited from the point of view of the law. In other words, only a socially dangerous act recorded in the norms of the relevant law is considered a crime. The guilt of a person is also considered one of the important signs of a crime. Any crime is committed only by the guilty person. A person who, realizing that his act is dangerous to society, commits such an act of his own free will or through negligence, is recognized as a criminal. His disenfranchisement is also mentioned when meditating on the signs of a crime. Crime is characterized by violation of existing legal norms, harm to the state, society and human interests, safety, immunity².

The legislation divides crimes into those that are not socially dangerous, not serious, serious, and very serious, depending on their characteristics. In particular, according to Article 15 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "crimes that are not at high social risk are committed intentionally, crimes in which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a period of no more than three years, as well as crimes committed as a result of negligence, in which the law provides for Less serious crimes include crimes that are intentional, which provide for punishment in the form of imprisonment for more than three years in the law, but not more than five years, as well as crimes committed as a result of carelessness, which provide for punishment in the form of imprisonment for more than five years in the law. Serious crimes include those committed intentionally and for which the law provides for a sentence of imprisonment of more than five years but not more than ten years. "Serious crimes include crimes committed intentionally and for which the law provides for a sentence of more than ten years in prison or life imprisonment."³.

¹ Левкович Р.В. Правонарушение его признаки и виды.// Вестник науки, 2018, Vol. 4, №9.- 86-с.

² Sobirov U., Xudayqulov F. Jinoyat va uning belgilari.// Евразийский журнал академических исследований, 2022, №2.- 171-173-б.

³ O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat kodeksi.// lex.uz/docs/111453.

Scientific sources use the concept of "crime" to describe the totality of all crimes committed in society, and it is characterized as a complex social phenomenon. For example, the famous French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau linked crime to the violation of equality that exists in society. In his opinion, from the moment when the various interests of citizens are effectively unsecured by the state, people cease to obey the law. The same factor motivates the occurrence and exacerbation of crime⁴. The famous representative of German classical philosophy, the famous thinker Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, in his work *Philosophy of Law*, published in 1820, interprets crime as "the expression of human will against the law."⁵

The founders of communist ideology, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, attempt to uncover the essence of crime in relation to economic and class relations. In Particular, K. Marx argued that crime is a consequence of social inequality and human exploitation that prevails in a capitalist system⁶. F. Engels, on the other hand, explains crime as a social evil rooted in the division of labor and injustice in property relations⁷.

French sociologist Emile Durkheim interprets crime as a normal social phenomenon that exists in every society⁸. Talcott Parsons, the founder of structural functionalism, also noted it as a highly complex social phenomenon. According to his reasoning, the decline of values in society leads to the emergence of various deviant behaviors, including crime⁹.

The famous sociologist of the 20th century, Robert Merton, argues that a person is forced to commit a crime when he cannot achieve his goals and objectives through legal means and methods¹⁰. English sociologist Zygmunt Bauman draws attention to the fact that the individualistic lifestyle and moral decline in modern society are giving rise to new types of crime¹¹.

Today, even scientific sources that are referred to in the judgment of the scientific community define crime as a phenomenon that changes socially and historically, representing all crimes committed in a country over a certain period of time¹². As the definition shows, firstly, crime is the sum of all crimes committed in society. Secondly, crime is a phenomenon that is variable and has a dynamic character both in content and in composition. Thirdly, crime is first described as a legal phenomenon. Fourth, crime is a

⁴ Руссо Ж.-Ж. Об общественном договоре или принципы политического права. – М.: Юрайт, 2023.

⁵ Гегель Г.В.Ф. Философия права. – М.: АСТ, 2023.

⁶ Маркс К. Немецкая идеология. / [Маркс К.](#), [Энгельс Ф.](#) Собрание сочинений. – М.: [Политиздат](#), 1955. – Т. 3.

⁷ Энгельс Ф. Положение рабочего класса в Англии. // [altkprf.ru/upload/iblock/e00/e003688f15_c616416121ca8059fb95d1.pdf](#).

⁸ Дюркгейм Э. Правила социологического метода. – М.: АСТ, 2021.

⁹ Парсонс Т. Социальная система. – М.: Академический проект, 2018.

¹⁰ Мертон Р. Социальная структура и аномия. / Социальная теория и социальная структура. – М.: Хранитель, 2006. – С. 245-250.

¹¹ Бауман З. Текучая современность. – М.-СПб.: Питер, 2008.

¹² Моисеев Н.Д., Шерхов Р.Р. Понятие преступности и ее криминологические характеристики. // *Аграрное и земельное право*, 2023, №8. – 117-с.

social phenomenon that poses great risks to the present and future of society, generating many problems¹³.

In conclusion, 20th-century sociologists Robert Merton and Zygmunt Bauman, through their scientific research, focused on the social and psychological causes of crime and its changing characteristics in modern society. Merton argues that when people cannot achieve their goals through legitimate means, they may resort to crime. Bauman, on the other hand, argues that an individualistic lifestyle and moral decline give rise to new forms of crime.

CONCLUSION

Today, scientific sources interpret crime as the sum of all crimes committed in society, as a variable and dynamic phenomenon, and as a source of legal and social danger. Therefore, crime is an important social issue for the present and future of society, and its prevention and control require a systematic approach.

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13. O'sha manba.- 117-s.

¹³ O'sha manba.- 117-s.