



Journal Website:  
<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajpslc>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

## Research Article

# ANALYSIS, ASSESSMENT AND FORECAST OF THE CRIMINAL SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Submission Date: July 20, 2023, Accepted Date: July 25, 2023,

Published Date: July 30, 2023 |

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajpslc/Volume05Issue07-09>

**Kumriniso Abdurasulova**

Doctor Of Law, Professor, Professor Of The Academy Of The Ministry Of Internal Affairs Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

**Razia Buranova**

Doctoral Student Of The Faculty Of Postgraduate Education Of The Academy Of The Ministry Of Internal Affairs Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

This article analyses the criminal situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is an integral part of the socio-economic situation and has a negative impact on all spheres of society.

The article also reveals concepts such as "criminological analysis", "criminological assessment" and "criminological prognosis", the influence of these concepts on the criminogenic and criminal-legal situation in the country is studied. The proposals and conclusions on improving the system analysis of socio-economic realities and criminogenic processes occurring in the country are presented.

The authors came to the conclusion that forecasting makes it possible to correctly determine the goals of criminal policy, highlight the main thing, identify the secondary, and contribute to the development of a mechanism for the consistent implementation of the solutions developed, which were confirmed in the article.

## KEYWORDS

Criminological analysis, criminological assessment, criminological forecast, system analysis, comparative analysis, criminogenic situation, monitoring.

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of "criminal situation" in domestic criminology is interpreted both as a situation in the

commission of a specific crime, and as the state of affairs in general with crime at different levels: in the

state, region, at a specific facility, etc. Criminologists are almost unanimous in the opinion that statistics reflect not all crime, not even all its manifestations, there is a latent (hidden, not externally manifested) part of it. Since it is necessary to assess real, and not only officially registered, crime in the criminological study of crime, it is necessary to keep in mind a whole complex of criminologically significant circumstances, among which one can distinguish: miscalculations of the state response to crime; peculiarities of the response of the population and its structural formations to manifestations of crime; criminalization processes taking place, when it is important to obtain and evaluate information about how widespread a certain type of acts that pose a public danger is in the country, to study the causes of its occurrence, the main signs and social consequences, to determine the prospects for combating it, etc.

It is noteworthy that the very appearance of the concept of “criminal situation” was dictated by the need to assume a complex of these and other criminologically significant circumstances in the criminological study of crime. It is considered necessary to pay attention to the fact that, along with the concept of “criminal situation”, there is another concept – “criminological situation”, which is sometimes used as a synonym for another: “criminologically significant situation”, i.e., it means both a criminal situation, a criminogenic situation, and a crime-fighting situation. It is important to correctly use the terms “criminogenicity” (the property of creating the likelihood of criminal behavior, generating crime) and “criminality” (crime, the criminal nature of something, someone), not to mix them. The terms “criminogenic situation” and “criminal situation” should be distinguished. Note that it is often said about the “criminogenic situation”, but they mean the state

of crime. It is correct in this case to talk about a “criminal situation” [1].

The opinion is shared that criminological analysis of crime in general and its various types in particular implies the unity of the processes of its cognition (obtaining actual data on crime reflected in the system of indicators) and evaluation (identification of the actual and statistical state of affairs).

Crime as a social phenomenon is closely related to other social phenomena of a very different nature. Since the subject of crime analysis is the totality of its qualitative and quantitative characteristics in their unity and development, generalized characteristics of crime are its social danger, belt and territorial prevalence, social composition and socio-demographic characteristics of criminals, the ratio of group and “cynical, primary and recidivist” forms of crime, etc. These characteristics can be distinguished only by analyzing crime as a whole or in relation to its manifestation on the scale of a city, district, etc. The task of crime analysis is not only to establish its qualitative and quantitative characteristics, but also to identify those social phenomena and processes under the influence of which these characteristics are formed and changed, i.e. to determine in ultimately, the mechanism of crime determination and the regularities of its functioning. It should be noted that solving this problem is extremely difficult. In addition, crime has a significant potential for self-determination, that is, in its opposition to society, it forms a kind of self-defense system. Knowledge of such a system is important from the point of view of effective organization of the fight against crime.

Crime analysis can be considered as a certain form of social diagnostics, which in this aspect can be defined as a type of operational analysis of a social object (organization, phenomenon, process) in order to

determine its condition, assess the specific situation in which it functions or proceeds. The result of the diagnosis is a description of the object in a system of indicators based on norms, standards, guidelines of the diagnosed sphere of life.

Diagnostics is a link of transformative practice in the diagnosis-prognosis-implementation cycle. Diagnostics of social objects is especially important when preparing management decisions. In the diagnostic technology, a number of stages can be distinguished:

- a) general preliminary acquaintance with the object, setting tasks, highlighting the composition of the diagnosed situations, the parameters of situations, the choice of indicators of techniques;
- b) measurement and analysis of indicators;
- c) drawing conclusions, conclusion on the diagnosis.

Diagnostic methods vary depending on the tasks, timing, and scale of the objects being diagnosed. The most difficult element of crime diagnostics is the determination of its causal complex (complex of criminogenic factors). Attempts were repeatedly made to identify and even determine the exact number of criminogenic factors: at the same time, figures from 200 to 250 were called [2].

Along with diagnostics, a forecast of the development of events is made when following a certain scenario of countering crime, which is of paramount importance in the study of the criminal situation. Such significance is acquired due to the need to evaluate information, on the one hand, about the future state of crime, on the other — about measures that can correct the development of this phenomenon in a direction beneficial to society. All of the above is laid in the basis of long-term plans and management decisions. Using forward-looking estimates of their contribution to the

fight against crime, the subjects of criminal policy are able to focus their efforts on precisely those problems for which society and the state have a real socio-economic and legal potential. And, finally, it is the forecast as a process of cognition of the laws of countering crime that increases the validity and effectiveness of management decisions made by the relevant subjects. It should be noted that in the specialized literature, such a method of cognition as forecasting is understood as a scientific prediction of the probability of a particular event in the future. At the same time, most authors include the functions of scientific forecasting: the ability to provide information about the future, the definition of methods and means to achieve the goal, the influence on the formation of the future [3].

Studying the concept of a criminal-political forecast, we understand the early consideration of possible trends in legislative, law enforcement and judicial practice, as well as the foresight of the likely consequences for society and the state as a result of the implementation of certain promising crime prevention programs. It should also be noted that at present a considerable amount of knowledge has been collected in the field of social forecasting and yet, as has been repeatedly emphasized in the legal literature, it is not always possible to accurately predict the possible course of further events [4]. One of such problems is related to overcoming the errors caused by the “narrowness of the base” of the forecast, due to the fact that in the process of forecasting the further development of the criminological and criminal-legal situation, the influence of various factors external to the specified phenomenon, but essential for its development, is not sufficiently taken into account. And yet the importance of the forecasting method for modeling criminal policy is undeniable. Forecasting in this context not only sheds light on trends in the

development of crime, but also indicates a change in the conditions in which this socially dangerous phenomenon exists. Apparently, further improvement of the accuracy and reliability of such a forecast depends on the clarity of understanding the nature of the relationship between the forecast object and the environment.

The data on the effectiveness of influence on the criminogenic and criminal-legal situation represent the desired result of the forecast assessments of experts involved by the subjects of criminal policy. At the same time, taking into account the peculiarities of the environment involves the establishment of relationships and interdependencies with the subject of forecasting (performance indicators). This requires conducting empirical research using a specially selected or newly developed methodology.

The solution of the above tasks just happens when assessing the criminal situation. In the study of crime and the broader criminal situation, not only methods of obtaining data can and should be used, but also methods of evaluation, i.e. generalization of such data. It should also be noted that forecasting environmental changes as a result of criminal and political influence does not imply that this forecast can be obtained by generalizing data from a large number of developments carried out by various research teams.

As A. I. Dolgova rightly notes, generalization can be carried out according to the following scheme:

1. Statistical data, criminal cases, other documents are studied, surveys are conducted, observations are conducted, the information received is processed.
2. On the basis of the obtained statistical, documentary and other data, an empirical fact is isolated.

3. On the empirical basis (the totality of the facts obtained), a theoretical conclusion is formed, in order to analyze empirical facts that dynamically reflect the characteristics of crime, relate to criminologically significant features related to the environment, the population, the state of social control in society, on this basis, a conclusion is given about the patterns of crime, the criminal situation and its changes theoretical conclusions are drawn [5].

The statistical collection identifies the following criminogenic phenomena and processes:

deformed structure of the economy, uneven socio-economic development of regions;

increase in property differentiation in society, decrease in the level of real incomes of the majority of the able-bodied population and, as a result, increase in the level of security;

the growth of officially registered and unaccounted-for unemployment, which increases the criminogenic potential of society.

Against this background, new types of illegal activities have appeared: forgery of passports and visas, illegal entry into the republic and illegal residence on its territory, theft and misuse of credit cards and other international bank payment documents, smuggling of goods and cultural values, the number of crimes related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is increasing.

In general, the criminal factors determining the current criminal situation find their roots both in the historical conditions of the country's development and in the phenomena and processes associated with the specifics of the period. There are seven groups of factors that affect the state and trends of crime:



1) demographic factors (the criminal situation may largely depend on the age structure of the population, etc.);

2) economic factors (income, number of jobs);

3) ideological factors determining the value orientations of the population;

4) psychological factors, including the position of public opinion in relation to the law and their activities.

The main task of analyzing the criminal situation as a whole is to obtain a complete and objective picture of the state of crime, the causes of changes in the criminal situation, to identify the most stable criminogenic trends that require improvement of law enforcement and preventive activities.

The current crime analysis should meet the needs of the operational management of law enforcement agencies, be the basis for making the necessary adjustments to operational and service activities for the coming period.

The analysis of crime over a long period (more than a year) is intended to identify trends characteristic of the development of crime in retrospect. Relevant analytical conclusions can be used in the development of targeted and comprehensive crime control programs.

An extraordinary analysis of crime is carried out, as a rule, with a sharp complication of the criminogenic situation or in case of the need for any organizational and managerial measures.

Problem analysis of crime is designed to study individual (most significant) problems of the criminogenic situation. Most often, the subject of this

method of analysis is recidivism, organized crimes, juvenile delinquency, etc.

Comparative analysis of crime is carried out in order to identify similarities and differences in the criminogenic situation in territories with different socio-economic characteristics in order to better understand the factors determining the criminogenic situation.

The regional aspect in the study of the problems of combating crime is represented by two directions. The first can be called relatively regional. It is focused on criminological research of large territorial entities – regions, territories, republics, it is better to use such an approach to the study of crime, which does not allow to fix the general patterns of their occurrence, but also to take into account the specifics of their manifestation in a particular region. This further creates prerequisites for differentiated social crime prevention, taking into account the peculiarities and prospects for the development of the region, for example, in regions predominantly agrarian, industrial-agrarian and highly urbanized.

The second direction is determined by the nature of the territorial and geographical living conditions of people - in cities and in rural areas. The inevitable consequence of the observed heterogeneity of social conditions in the city and in rural areas are the differences between “urban” and “rural” crime.

The problems of analyzing and taking into account the environment of the forecast subject were studied in the context of an empirical study, the object of which was crime, the subject was the effectiveness of certain means of its stagnation. The study set, first of all, methodological and methodical tasks of studying the possibilities of measuring, analyzing and predicting complex, not amenable to direct quantification of criminal phenomena on the example of one of them —

the effectiveness of the influence of individual means of influence available to subjects of criminal policy.

An analysis of the current law enforcement practice and its forecast estimates for the near future show that the established gap between the level of latency and the volume of the recorded number of crimes should, albeit slightly, decrease (6-8%). The expected reduction will occur mainly due to the accumulation by the law enforcement officer of experience in monitoring the legality of activities carried out by subjects of social relations, clearer coordination of actions between various regulatory agencies, as well as due to the gradual smoothing of the existing inconsistency between numerous legislative acts.

In this case, it is absolutely fair to recognize the point of view of L. S. Yavich, who warns against the mechanical use of optimization processes to solve very complex problems arising in the social system [6].

The criminal situation developing in the Republic of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the socio-economic situation, is determined by this situation and has a negative impact on all spheres of social life. Crime statistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan today show that the number of crimes is growing, that is, if 46.09 thousand crimes were committed in 2019, then in 2020 this number increased by 34.6% and amounted to 62.08 thousand crimes, and in 2021 there was a jump by 60.8% (111.08 thousand crimes). The past year 2022 has not made the situation much easier – 105.2 thousand crimes have been committed.

At the same time, the number of crimes such as robbery and robbery is growing especially rapidly (by 152%), theft (by 142%), fraud (by 134%), hooliganism (by 93%). All these crimes are committed against the property and peace of mind of citizens. Against this background, only in 2022 26.1% of criminal cases were

not brought to court, and in 2021 47.9% of criminal cases [7]. It should be noted that this indicator does not cover cases when victims went to reconciliation. Already after the trial and the conviction, many convicts are released from serving their sentence on parole or their punishment is replaced with a milder one. For example, if 56.5 thousand citizens were convicted in 2022, then 26.75 thousand were released on parole in parallel (ratio - 47.3%), and for 10.2 thousand persons the punishment was replaced with a milder one (ratio – 18.04%) [8].

Monitoring as a form of tracking social processes in society is the most important means of comprehensive study of the social sphere, which allows law enforcement agencies to obtain more accurate information about the state of social objects, to assess with maximum accuracy the likelihood of possible negative trends and phenomena, as a result – to influence the social sphere more effectively in order to increase or decrease the probability of specific events, those or other areas of development.

Effective achievement of long-term development goals of our country places high demands on the improvement of socio-economic and criminological monitoring.

The materials for assessing the criminal situation in the country should be an analytical document, the content of which is determined by the current needs of law enforcement agencies in an objective assessment of criminal tension in the country. They can be used to justify and protect the financial and budgetary resources of law enforcement.

The basic information array of the study should consist of official state statistics data, socio-economic indicators and characteristics provided by the Ministry of Economy and Industry, as well as statistical data

from the Main Information and Analytical Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (State Statistics Committee, National Information and Analytical Center). Socio-criminological modeling is a powerful tool of modern research aimed at predicting complex interrelated processes that characterize the contradictory dynamics of the development of Russian society. The model of the development of the criminal situation should be based on a stable relationship between the current socio-economic situation in the country and the statistical characteristics of crime. The most significant factors of this model in the medium term should be complex social, economic and political processes that come to the forefront of the dynamic development of our country.

The economic and social development of the country is currently under the influence of objective internal and external political influences formed at the turn of the XX and XXI centuries and associated with the elimination of accumulated imbalances in the domestic economy. An analysis of the current socio-economic development of the country shows that the following systemic manifestations are the main trends: low rates of economic development; insufficient capital investment in Russian assets; preservation of a pronounced raw material orientation of the Russian economy; activation of capital withdrawal processes abroad: economic imbalances associated with a low share of small and medium-sized enterprises in the volume of gross domestic product and the total number of citizens employed in the economy; high level of transaction and production costs in the economy; suboptimal and irrational influence of the state on the system of economic activity; inefficiency of the structure of providing social services at a low level of payment labor; lack of a noticeable increase in the standard of living; insufficient financing of law

enforcement activities in the main areas of the fight against crime.

In Uzbekistan, the unemployment rate has dropped to a record low since the end of 2019 — to 9.2%, and due to the legalization of jobs, the number of people working in the informal sector continues to decline [9].

According to the results of the first quarter, the unemployment rate among the economically active population of Uzbekistan was 9.2%. This is lower compared to the same period in 2021 (10.2%), 2020 and 2019 (9.4%), as well as 2018 (9.7%). The previous record low was registered at the end of 2019 — 9%, and then due to the coronavirus pandemic and restrictions, the number of unemployed began to grow [9].

13.6 million people (+0.4%) are employed in the sectors of the economy from the labor force, of which the number of people employed in the official sector is 6.16 million, in the informal sector — 5.68 million, the number of people working abroad — 1.8 million. Since 2019, the number of people working illegally has decreased from 7.83 to 6.16 million people. As a result, it was possible to achieve through administrative measures, including reducing the burden on the salary fund of enterprises.

It is noted that the number of employed people is 13.8 million people, and the employment rate is 68.0%. Also, the number of unemployed amounted to 1.3 million people, which corresponds to an unemployment rate of 8.6 percent. The number of economically inactive population was 4.3 million people [10].

Comparing the unemployment rates in Uzbekistan and other CIS countries in 2022, we can see the following:

1. Azerbaijan - 4.8%
2. Armenia - 17.5%
3. Kazakhstan - 4.9%



4. Kyrgyzstan - 3.0%
5. Mongolia - 7.3%
6. Tajikistan - 2.1%
7. Turkmenistan - 3.9%
8. Uzbekistan - 11.1%

Among young people aged 16 to 25, the unemployment rate reached 17%, and among potential workers under 30, this figure was 15.1%. A fairly high percentage of unemployed women. At the beginning of 2019, almost 13% of women did not work in the country.

In Tashkent, the number of able-bodied people amounted to 1.5 million people. Only 1.1 million people worked. It turns out that there are 400 thousand unemployed people in the capital of the Republic, but only 99 thousand people have the status of officially unemployed, another 90 thousand have received the status of “migrants” [11].

It is difficult to fully control the unemployment rate in Uzbekistan, because the sphere of informal employment is expanding. It now employs almost 8 million people. Uzbeks, who are mainly employed for seasonal and temporary jobs. The highest rates were recorded in the Fergana, Bukhara, Navoi, Khorezm, Samarkand regions. The unemployment rate in the country is not decreasing yet, but is steadily growing. In Tashkent and the Tashkent region, the number of unemployed is the smallest in the country and is 7.9%. In other regions, this figure is much higher. So, in the Fergana, Kashkadarya, Samarkand regions, this figure reaches 11% [12].

To date, the solution of these and a number of related problems has been carried out in our country on the basis of a set of national measures that provide for the concentration of efforts of the state and society on priority areas of socio-economic development:

improving the institutional conditions and infrastructure of the economy in accordance with the needs of society; implementing administrative reform, creating an effective system of public administration; increasing the openness of the economy; innovative development of industries; formation of an effective system of providing social services that creates favorable conditions for the development of “human capital”; ensuring favorable macroeconomic conditions for the development of the country.

In addition, the priorities of the socio-economic development of the country are the following fundamental provisions of anti-criminogenic and socio-stabilizing content: improving the efficiency of the public administration system and overcoming corruption, reducing poverty, overcoming infrastructure constraints characteristic of a number of key sectors of the economy (transport, communications). Moreover, a real restoration of order is planned in those sectors of the economy where state participation and influence is very large (military-industrial and agro-industrial complexes, natural monopolies and the high-tech sector).

The country is taking appropriate measures to reduce poverty and provide employment, as well as create additional conditions for the development of small businesses. During the year, the poverty rate decreased from 17% to 14% last year. It is an important fact that 1 million people have been lifted out of poverty through vocational training and the promotion of entrepreneurship. During the year, 200 thousand business entities were created, the activities of 10 thousand were expanded and the capacity of 11 thousand enterprises was restored [13].

The Center for Economic Research and Reforms (CEIR), together with the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Statistics



Agency), assessed changes in the level of well-being of the population of Uzbekistan for 2021-2022 on the basis of household budget survey data throughout the republic. If about 10 thousand families participated in the survey of 2021, then in 2022 the coverage exceeded 14 thousand households. At the same time, the households participating in the survey were divided into ten groups according to the amount of expenses, and households with the lowest expenses (incomes) were allocated from these families.

According to experts, the poverty level in Uzbekistan by the end of 2022 decreased by almost 3% compared to the previous year and amounted to 14%. The study revealed that the greatest reduction in the level of poverty was noted in the Syrdarya, Tashkent, Kashkadarya and Jizzakh regions. At the same time, in Navoi, Surkhandarya and Ferghana regions, no significant improvement in poverty reduction indicators has been achieved [14].

The average level of income per capita increased by 8.8%. In 8 regions, per capita income growth was below the national average, including Andijan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Syrdarya, Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Ferghana regions. In the following 6 regions, the growth in per capita income was noted at a level above the average for the republic, including in the Jizzakh, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent regions, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as in the city of Tashkent. It should be noted that in the structure of income of the population, the share of income from small businesses has increased by 2 times, and the share of income from agriculture has increased by 3 times [15].

Currently, in addition, the devastating earthquake in Turkey and its consequences will affect the economies of partner countries, including Uzbekistan, whose GDP growth may decrease in 2023, and the structure of

foreign trade may undergo some changes, IPMI experts believe. Experts of the Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research (IPMI) assessed the consequences of the earthquake in Turkey for Uzbekistan. The impact of the earthquake in Turkey on the economy of Uzbekistan was assessed in such areas as foreign trade, investment, labor migration and GDP.

In 2022, Uzbekistan's exports to Turkey (\$1.5 billion) mainly consisted of raw materials (copper, zinc and plastics), while imports (\$1.7 billion) consisted of machinery and equipment, chemical products, pigments and pharmaceutical products. Taking into account the catastrophic consequences of the earthquake, analysts have identified possible changes in the trade turnover of 2023 between the countries. Large-scale projects to restore the regions affected by the earthquake may increase the demand for imports of copper, zinc, plastics, aluminum, as well as food from Uzbekistan.

The current situation may have a negative impact on the export of cotton yarn to Turkey (by 523.3 million in 2022), as Kahramanmarash, which is one of the centers of the textile industry, was severely affected by the earthquake. In turn, textile production in Uzbekistan may suffer due to a shortage of coloring pigments and fabrics imported from Turkey.

An increase in government spending and a sharp increase in inflation against the background of the earthquake in Turkey may affect the incomes of migrant workers and reduce the outflow of remittances from this country (230 million in 2021).

The assessment of the impact of the earthquake in Turkey on the economy of Uzbekistan consists of three scenarios based on assumptions proposed by The Thomson Reuters Trust Principles on February 8.

According to the first scenario, it is assumed that Turkey's GDP growth in 2023 will decrease by 0.6 percentage points (percentage points) from the expected 5%, while the second and third scenarios consider a reduction in GDP growth by 1 percentage point and 2 percentage points, respectively.

According to the first scenario, according to calculations, a decrease in Turkey's GDP growth by 0.6 percentage points will lead to a decrease in Uzbekistan's GDP growth by 0.03 percentage points in 2023. Under this condition, it is predicted that Uzbekistan's net exports will decrease by 0.103%. Similarly, exports and imports of goods and services may decrease by 0.098% and 0.021%, respectively [16].

According to the estimates of the second scenario, Uzbekistan's GDP growth may decrease by 0.05 percentage points, and net exports will decrease by 0.172%. This will also affect exports and imports of goods and services with a decrease of 0.164% and 0.035%.

The results of estimates under the third scenario show that a reduction in Turkey's GDP growth by 2 percentage points in 2023 will lead to a decrease in Uzbekistan's GDP growth by 0.1 percentage points. Exports and imports of goods and services also tend to decrease more significantly — by about 0.33% and 0.07%. In 2022, the trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Turkey reached 3.2 billion US dollars, of which exports amounted to 1.5 billion US dollars, and imports – 1.7 billion US dollars. Turkey's share in Uzbekistan's foreign trade has reached 6.4%, the country is the fourth largest foreign trade partner of Uzbekistan.

In the period from 2017 to 2022, the trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Turkey increased 2.2 times, exports – 1.7 times, imports – 2.8 times. Uzbekistan's exports to Turkey mainly consist of raw materials such

as copper, cotton yarn, zinc and plastics (Table 1). The negative impact of a natural disaster on the export of these goods is unlikely. Moreover, large-scale projects to restore the regions affected by the earthquake may increase the demand for imports of copper, zinc, plastics, aluminum, as well as food from Uzbekistan [17].

Uzbekistan mainly imports machinery and equipment, as well as plastics, chemical products, pigments and pharmaceutical products from Turkey (Table 2). Given the importance of importing fabrics and coloring pigments for the textile industry of Uzbekistan, the current situation may negatively affect textile production in Uzbekistan due to the shortage of coloring pigments and fabrics imported from Turkey. This may lead to an increase in prices for the corresponding textile products, and may also negatively affect the supply of raw materials and finished products.

Over the past 3 years, the volume of Turkish investments in various sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan has doubled and by the end of 2021 amounted to \$ 1.2 billion. To date, there are more than 1,900 enterprises operating in Uzbekistan, created jointly with Turkish investors. In 2021 alone, 407 companies with Turkish capital were created. However, after a natural disaster, Turkey will have to redirect resources and attention to rehabilitation and rehabilitation, which may lead to a delay in current investment projects in Uzbekistan. Remittances of migrant workers from Turkey to Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 they averaged \$196.9 million annually. At the same time, Turkey's share in the volume of money transfers to Uzbekistan in 2021 increased significantly and amounted to 2.9% (according to the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan). An increase in government spending and a sharp increase in inflation against the

background of the earthquake in Turkey may affect the incomes of migrant workers and reduce the outflow of remittances from this country [18].

The implementation of these requirements is expressed in the further implementation of structural reforms that will seriously affect the social processes taking place in society. The criminological significance of the projected economic indicators is not socially positive, because proportional expenditures on law enforcement activities corresponding to the specified dynamics, especially in the case of limited funding, will be insufficient for the safe development of society.

A systematic analysis of socio-economic realities and criminogenic processes taking place on the territory of the country allows us to conclude that the urgent need of modern society in the effective fight against crime is determined by the peculiarities of the current social situation in the country and the acute negative trends of criminalization, the scale and level of public danger of which continue to grow. In the current economic conditions of the development of society, the protection of law and order and the fight against crime are a significant budget-intensive area that requires significant financial and logistical investments aimed at strengthening the law enforcement institutions of the state and society.

## CONCLUSION

And in conclusion, it should be noted that it is forecasting that makes it possible to correctly determine the goals of criminal policy, take into account the current tasks of its subjects and balance them with the requirements of tomorrow, highlight the main thing, identify the secondary, and contribute to the development of a mechanism for the consistent implementation of the solutions developed. Consequently, forecasting is the tool that allows you to

determine the priorities of criminal policy, take into account its multidimensionality, break outdated schemes based on a flat vision of the contradictions of public life, get rid of stereotypes of socio—legal thinking that does not go beyond the “black-and-white” image of events. The results of foresight are the basis for scientific expertise on which problematic situations will require the use of criminal legal means for the purpose of regulating or protecting public relations [19].

## REFERENCES

1. The Russian Criminological Encyclopedia/under the general editorship of A.I.Dolgova. M.:NORM, 2008, 808s.
2. Avanesov, G. A. Criminological forecasting and planning of the fight against crime. M., 1972; The same. Criminology. M., 1984; Applied statistics: Study of dependencies : reference ed. / edited by S. A. Ayvazyan. M., 1985; Andersen, T. Statistical analysis of time series. M., 1976; Afanasyev, V. N. Analysis of time series and forecasting : textbook / V. N. Afanasyev, M. M. Yuzbashev. M., 2001; Box, J. Time series analysis. Forecast and management / J. Boxing, G. Jenkins. M., 1974.
3. Demidov, V. N. Forecasting of crime : studies. manual / V. N. Demidov, N. H. Safiullin. Kazan, 2003.
4. Dolgova A.I. Criminal situation in Russia: assessment of changes//A new criminal situation: assessment and response/edited by A.I.Dolgova. M.: Russian Criminological Association, 2009.pp.5-20.
5. Yavich L. S. Law and public relations. Moscow, 2008. p. 136.
6. Kleimenov, M. P. Forecasting and priorities of criminal policy // Problems of criminal policy.



- Soviet and foreign experience. Krasnoyarsk, 1989. pp. 129-130; Solonin, A. Yu. Philosophical and legal content of the concept of effective crime prevention : monograph / scientific ed. V. I. Belosludtsev. M., 2009. pp. 186-226.
7. Abdurasulova Q.R., Buranova R.E. Methods for forecasting crime and its implementation
  8. Kulmatov Sh.A. Some opinions on the performance of procedural duties of officials in the investigative practice of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Problems of Science. 2020. №11 (156). URL:  
<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/nekotorye-mneniya-o-vypolnenii-protssessualnyh-obyazannostey-dolzhnostnyh-lits-v-sledstvennoy-praktike-respubliki-uzbekistan> (accessed: 03.07.2023).
  9. Sadullaev G.A. (2022). Ensuring information security by internal affairs bodies: the requirement of time. Current trends in the development of digitalization in the field of justice, 1(1), 193-197.  
<https://doi.org/10.47689/978-9943-7818-1-8-MTDDFJ-2021-pp193-197>
  10. <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2023/02/16/turkiye/>
  11. <https://www.uzdaily.uz/ru/post/75118>
  12. [https://teletype.in/@pravoinf/mCi\\_ru3jjGQ](https://teletype.in/@pravoinf/mCi_ru3jjGQ)