

# HASMUN'23

## UNODC

## STUDY GUIDE

---

- Increasing urban crime rates regarding to ghettoization tendency by approaching new generation





# HASMUN

KADIR HAS UNIVERSITY  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CLUB



## **Table Of Content**

- 1. Letter from Secretary General*

2. *Letter from USG and Academic Assistant*

2. *Definition of Key Terms*

3. *Introduction to Committee*

4. *Introduction to the of Urban Crime*

5. *Introduction to the Agenda item and term of "Ghetto", "Ghettoization" and "Ghetto-Culture"*

5.1 *The Psychology of Committing a Crime*

5.2 *Connection Between "Ghetto" and High Rates of Crime and Violence*

5.3 *Examples Regarding to Places Where "Ghetto Culture" is Common*

5.3.1 *Europe*

a) *United Kingdom*

b) *Germany*

c) *Italy*

d) *Spain*

e) *Balkan Countries*

5.3.2 *North America*

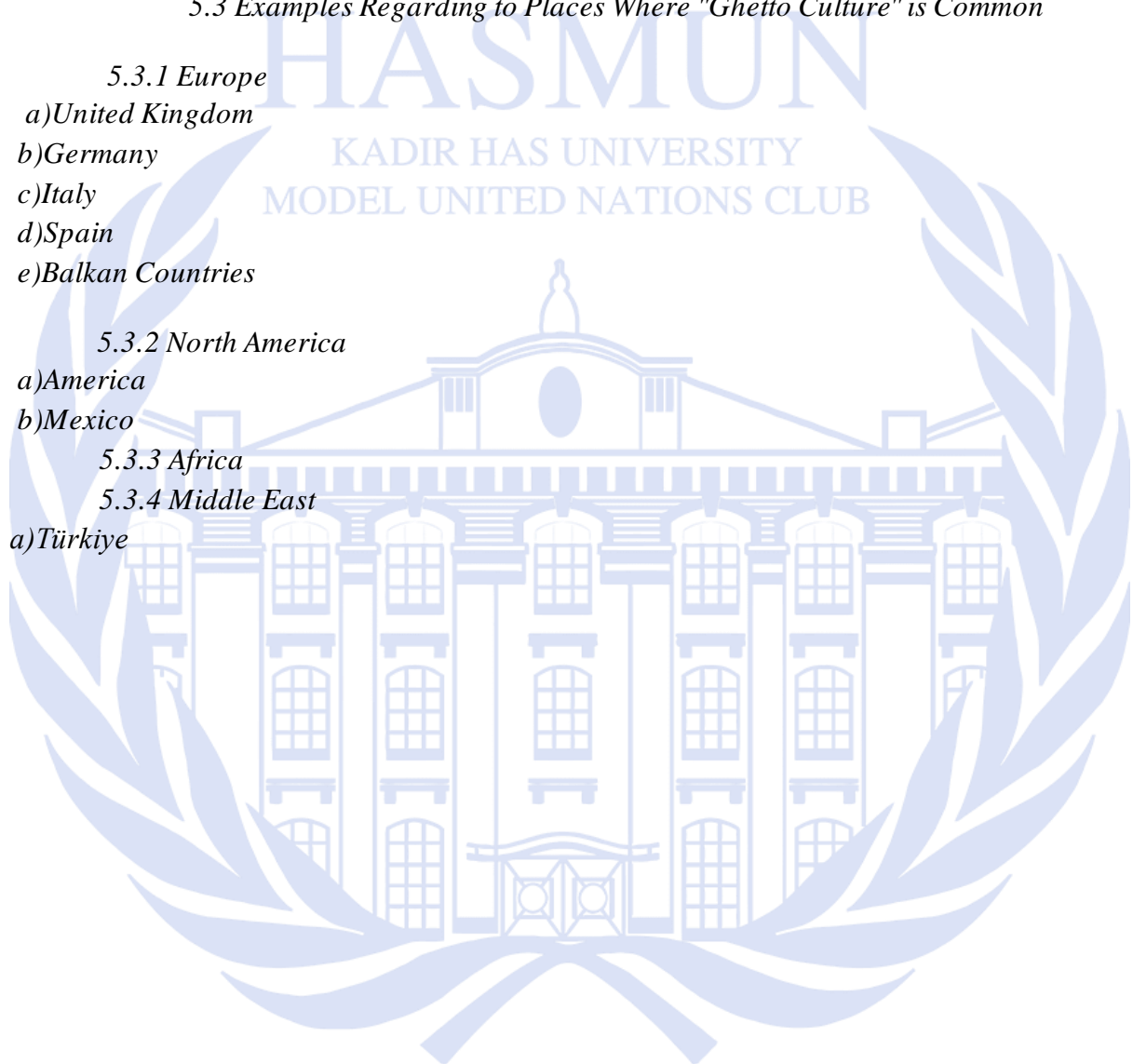
a) *America*

b) *Mexico*

5.3.3 *Africa*

5.3.4 *Middle East*

a) *Türkiye*



## **1)Letter from Secretary General**

### **HASMUN'23 Secretary-General Letter**

**Most distinguished participants and dearest guests;**

It is my utmost privilege and honour to announce and serve as the Secretary-General of the second edition of Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference 2023.

Today's era has been shifted unforeseeably different, unpredictably fast. Adapting to circumstances will never be easy as it has never been. Despite all circumstances, in due course, it is your turn to shine. Therefore, we as the HASMUN'23 Academic and Organization team have undergone marvelous efforts to serve you, participants, one of the greatest Model United Nations Conference which is our last dance!

I want to conclude my words by thanking everyone involved in the Academic and Organization team for their greatest works and efforts. Lastly, much appreciated and many thanks to all participants of this year's HASMUN for making dreams come true.

**#welcomehome**

**Kindest Regards**

**Efe Costu**

**Secretary-General HASMUN'23**



## 2)Letter from USG and Academic Assistant

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is our great pleasure to welcome you to the UNODC on "Increasing urban crime rates regarding to ghettoization tendency by approaching new generation."

Living in a ghetto has made people realize the harsh reality of urban crime rates and how it can impact the lives of individuals and the community as a whole. Growing up, we have witnessed the hardships of losing friends and loved ones to crime, and the devastating impact it can have on the community.

As a member of this committee, we believe we have the opportunity to discuss and propose solutions that can help tackle the issue of increasing urban crime rates caused by the tendency of ghettoization among the new generation. By bringing together different perspectives and experiences, I am confident that we can make a difference and create a better future for generations to come.

We would like to thank the HASMUN society, our Dear Secretary-General Efe Coştu and our Dear Deputy Secretary-General Samet Aba for giving this chance to participate in this conference. Once again, welcome to the UNODC, and I wish you all a successful and productive session.

Sincerely,

Devrim ÖZEN  
2<sup>nd</sup> Year at Marmara University  
Secretary-General of UNODC

Doğa İNCE  
1<sup>st</sup> Year at Bahcesehir University Under  
Academic Assistant of UNODC

## **.2) Definition of Key Terms**

*Crime:* Activities that governments have to threaten to punish are defined as crime. This threat, in principle, is not contingent on whether any third party complains about the activity. If there is no government, or no prospect of punishment, there is no crime.

*Urban Crime:* Criminal activities that occur in densely populated regions known as urban areas are described as urban crime. These areas are characterized by a mix of people from different socioeconomic backgrounds, and the types of crimes that can occur in urban areas can vary widely, including offenses like theft, assault, drug dealing, and vandalism.

*Ghetto:* The term “ghetto” can be defined as a poor urban area that is occupied primarily by a minority group or groups. However, in this study guide the concept of “ghetto” was approached by a different perspective.

*Ghettoization:* Transformation process of locations, people, culture, actions and behaviours to things which is common in the ghettos.

*Ghetto Culture:* “Ghetto Culture” can be defined as ideas, customs, social behavior of people who are facing the situation of borning, living or raising in the ghettos and being exposed to the way of life in a way.

*Incentive:* An incentive is something that motivates or encourages someone to do something. It can be in the form of a reward or a punishment, and it is used to influence behavior or actions. Incentives are often used in business, economics, and psychology to influence individuals or groups to achieve specific goals or objectives. Examples of incentives include bonuses, promotions, discounts, and prizes.

*The Criminal Benefit:* The criminal benefit refers to the potential rewards or gains that a criminal may obtain from committing a crime. This benefit can take many forms, such as money, property, power, or other types of resources.

## **3) Introduction to the Committee**



The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global organisation that works to promote justice, security, and health by combating the threats posed by illicit drugs, organised crime, and terrorism. It was established in 1997 and is headquartered in Vienna, Austria.

UNODC provides support to member states in developing and implementing effective strategies and policies to prevent and address drug trafficking, transnational organised crime, corruption, and terrorism. It also works to promote human rights and ensure that criminal justice systems are fair and effective. UNODC operates in various regions of the world, working closely with governments, civil society, and other partners to address the complex challenges posed by drug trafficking, organised crime, and terrorism. It also supports research and analysis, and provides training and technical assistance to strengthen national and international efforts to combat these issues.

UNODC is guided by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the three international drug control conventions. It works closely with other United Nations agencies, as well as with regional and international organisations, to achieve its goals.

UNODC can

- Support member states in the development of policies and programs to prevent and address drug trafficking, transnational organised crime, corruption, and terrorism.
- Provide technical assistance and capacity building to member states to strengthen their criminal justice systems, including law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial institutions.
- Promote international cooperation and coordination among member states and other partners to combat transnational crime and threats to security.
- Conduct research and analysis to support evidence-based policymaking and programming related to drug control and crime prevention.
- Advocate for the implementation of international conventions and standards related to drug control and crime prevention, and monitor progress toward achieving them.

UNODC *cannot*

- Carry out investigations, arrests, or prosecutions, since it is not a law enforcement agency.
- Impose policies or laws on member states, but can provide support and guidance to facilitate their implementation.
- Interfere with the sovereignty or internal affairs of member states, but can provide technical assistance and cooperation upon request.
- Provide funding for member states' activities, but can assist in accessing resources and mobilising support from other sources.
- Replace or duplicate the efforts of other UN agencies or international organizations, but can collaborate and coordinate with them to achieve common goals.

#### **4) Introduction to the term of “Urban Crime”**

Crimes are actions that the government has deemed wrong and that are subject to punishment. The severity of the punishment is unaffected by whether or not someone reported the activity to the authorities. In essence, if there is no governing body or legal system to uphold laws and impose penalties, a behaviour cannot be considered criminal. In other words, the definition of crime is greatly influenced by the legitimacy and existence of the governing body.

Crime can have serious effects on individuals, communities, and society in urban areas, which are highly populated and diverse on a social and economic level. Urban areas often have higher concentrations of poverty, marginalisation, and social exclusion due to the high levels of socioeconomic inequality. In this setting, crimes like theft, assault, drug trafficking, and vandalism flourish. The factors that led to the emergence of urban crime are varied and complex, and there are many different causes for it. Poverty, limited economic prospects, social isolation, inequality, and political unrest are among the primary contributors. Additionally, changes in demographics, such as population shifts and migration patterns, can also affect the prevalence of urban crime. In order to create perspective and ideas in your



mind related to the reasons of “urban crime”, some reasons are summarised down below. However, some of these reasons and other reasons which have an impact on “urban crime” are going to be explained in a more deep way.

*Poverty:* The frequency of criminal activity can be significantly impacted by the level of poverty in urban areas. This is because those who are poor deal with a variety of economic and social problems, such as a lack of access to basic necessities like food, housing, and healthcare. Some people may resort to criminal activity as a result of the ensuing desperation. Poverty can also exacerbate pre-existing social issues like drug abuse, unstable families, and mental health problems, all of which raise the risk of criminal behaviour.

*Lack of economic opportunity:* Lack of economic opportunity makes it harder for people to find stable employment and make a living wage, which can contribute to urban crime. People might experience hopelessness and desperation as a result, which could push them to turn to crime as a means of surviving.

*Social Exclusion:* A phenomenon known as social exclusion occurs when certain individuals or groups are marginalised from society, frequently due to factors like their race, ethnicity, or religion. Such exclusion may lead to frustration and resentment, which may lead to criminal activity.

*Inequality:* The unequal distribution of opportunities and resources within a society is referred to as inequality. When there is a sizable gap, those at the lower end of the socioeconomic spectrum may feel powerless and disadvantageous, which may lead them to turn to criminal activity as a way to gain control or resources.

*Political Instability:* Political instability can create an environment of uncertainty and chaos, which can lead to an increase in criminal activity. This can include political violence, corruption, and the breakdown of social order.

Urban crime necessitates a comprehensive strategy that takes into account both its root causes and the larger social, economic, and political contexts in which it occurs. Community policing, targeted law enforcement, and social interventions to address inequality and poverty can all contribute to a decrease in urban crime rates. However, a number of sectors and stakeholders, including the government, law enforcement, community organisations, and locals themselves, must collaborate in order to effectively combat urban crime. Urban crime

rates can be decreased through the use of tactics like community policing, targeted law enforcement, crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), and social interventions to combat poverty and inequality. Effective responses to urban crime, however, ultimately require a concerted effort from numerous sectors and stakeholders, including the government, law enforcement, community organizations, and locals themselves.

In addition to the aspects already mentioned, there are additional aspects of urban crime that should not be ignored. For instance, the development of criminal behaviour can be significantly influenced by the built environment in cities. Unmaintained public spaces, abandoned buildings, and inadequate street lighting can all encourage crime and make it easier for offenders to get away with it. On the other hand, carefully planned urban environments can promote neighbourhood unity, civic engagement, and a drop in crime.

#### **5) Introduction to the Agenda Item: “Increasing urban crime rates regarding to ghettoization tendency by approaching new generation” and the terms of “Ghetto”, “Ghettoization” and “Ghetto-Culture”**

The term “ghetto” can be defined with different meanings depending on the context. However, in this study guide “ghetto” is defined as places and areas within a city that are facing high levels of poverty, social challenges, a concentration of racial and ethnic minorities and other socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Since, citizens of ghetto areas in the cities are facing a variety of problems, overcoming those issues created a different perspective from others. These a variety of problems can be seen down below:

- Poor living conditions
- Limited access towards quality education
- Limited access to healthcare
- *High rates of crime and violence*
- Social exclusion and stigmatisation

#### **5.1 The Psychology of Committing a Crime**

Before starting to mention about the “ghetto-crime” connection, the psychology about committing a crime should be explained. The Psychology of Committing a Crime can be differ since human beings are emotional and have willpower to whatever they want to do. Since emotions and having through these emotions and actions regarding these emotions can



change. However, that does not mean the psychology behind action of committing crime can not be understood. It is important to note that conclusions are made based on the people who are committing crime in the ghettos. In order to understand their perspective, it is important to empathise with the people who are committing crimes in the ghettos or who are living in the ghettos and not face these kinds of occasions.

The rational model of criminal behaviour argues that individuals commit crimes when the margin between criminal benefits and a criminal penalty is greater than benefits from legitimate employment. These criminal benefits can differ as well. However, the psychology of committing a crime from a person who lives in the ghettos can be summarised as like these

- Emotions
- Financial Gain
- Addiction
- Social Status
- Revenge

*Emotions:* Emotions can be an incentive to committing a crime, particularly in the context of disadvantaged neighbourhoods such as ghettos. This is because individuals living in these neighbourhoods may experience a range of emotions that can contribute to a higher likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. Individuals living in ghettos may be angry or frustrated as a result of the challenges and obstacles they face, such as poverty, discrimination, or violence. This rage may drive some people to commit crimes as a way of retaliating against perceived injustices or seeking vengeance on those they hold responsible for their problems and anger is one of the most dangerous emotion can be experienced and resulted to do thing that people do not in normal situations

Fear is another feeling that might encourage criminal activity in ghettos. Particularly if they have experienced criminal activity in the past or believe there is a lot of violence all around them, residents of these neighbourhoods may be worried for their safety. Because of worrying about their own safety, people who are living in the ghetto do not go out at late hours of the day. This insecurity about their security creates a demand for things which can provide safety, such as guns, knives. When people are scared, they will do anything to protect themselves, even if it means breaking the law.

Moreover, it is possible that some individuals may experience a sense of satisfaction or empowerment from engaging in criminal behaviour. This may be particularly true if they feel that they have been mistreated or disrespected by society at large and view criminal behaviour as a way of "taking back" some sense of control or power. For example, a gang member can feel satisfaction after killing another gang member from another gang.

*Financial Gain:* Crimes such as theft, drug dealing, robbery, extortion, fraud, prostitution, illegal gambling and money laundering have the potential of creating large sums of money are also one of the drivers to committing a crime.

*Addiction:* Addiction can have a significant influence on a person's decision to commit a crime. When someone is addicted, their priority often becomes obtaining and using their drug of choice, which can lead to criminal activity to support their addiction.

*Social Status:* The social status of an individual can have a significant impact on his or her decision to commit a crime in the ghetto. Individuals from low-income families may believe that the only way to advance in society is to engage in criminal activities, such as joining a gang.

Individuals can gain respect and social status within a gang by committing crimes such as theft or drug dealing, for example. These individuals may be regarded as "successful" in their community due to their ability to provide for themselves or their families, even if it is illegal. This sense of accomplishment can fuel a desire for higher social status, which in turn can fuel additional criminal activity.

Furthermore, social interaction and peer pressure within a gang can also play a role in an individual's decision to commit a crime. For instance, individuals who are part of a gang may be influenced by their peers to engage in criminal activity as a way to prove their loyalty or gain acceptance within the group. The pressure to conform to the group's norms and values can override an individual's own moral code and lead to criminal behaviour.

### ***Ghetto-Culture and Ghettoization***

As mentioned, there are socio-economic differences in ghettos and other places in the cities. Thus, societies who are experiencing a life in the ghettos created their own norms, values, beliefs and ideas like every other society. The most precise example can be seen in songs which are written by people raised in the ghettos.



*Burdan kaçış yok, kapandı yollar  
Gayrimeşru yaşam racon diyorlar  
(From "Keskin - BBS")*

*There is no escape, roads are closed  
Illegal life, they call as "value"*

These lyrics suggest a sense of hopelessness and entrapment in the ghetto, with limited opportunities for upward mobility or escape from the cycle of poverty and crime. The phrase "rogue life" implies that criminal activity is viewed as a norm or tradition within the culture of the ghetto, further perpetuating the cycle of crime and poverty.

*"I rob and I steal, I kill if I have to  
But, I'm alive, everything I have, I will fight for  
And I will die to keep it, that's what I built my reputation on  
I'm a gangsta, you'll find out for sure if you ever step on me"*

It can be seen that 50 Cent sees his criminal activities as necessary for survival and that he is willing to do whatever it takes to protect himself and his reputation.

Living in such a tough environment can have a profound impact on an individual's life, leading to a sense of mistrust and a need to be constantly on guard. It can also make it difficult to break out of the cycle of poverty and violence, as individuals may feel that they have few other options available to them.

The culture of ghettos is not normal and it can be seen in the lyrics from different artists. Living in these extraordinary environments creates extraordinary culture. It can be definitely seen that citizens who are borned, raised or lived in the ghettos have different perspectives from others. It can be exemplified by this, let's create a person, Doğa, and Doğa was raised in the ghetto-areas in the cities he was born, raised or lived, Adana / Kiremithane - Antalya / Çallı - İstanbul - Kuştepe, also let's create another person, Bora who has lived in normal places. Actions Doğa and Bora take regarding their in-real-life situations can be differ since "Geography means destiny."

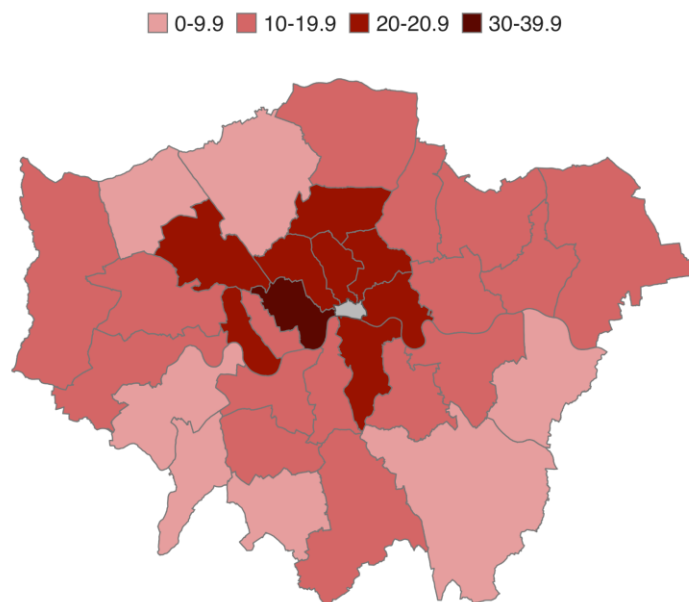
For example, let's say Doğa and Bora are walking on the street at 12 PM. Bora can walk normally. However, Doğa can look at the environment, his back every five seconds, checking any threats around the area, finding a way out or finding a sharp thing just in case something happens.

It is really important to note that this culture is not a reason, it is a conclusion of the situations which ghetto citizens are faced with. The feeling of being trapped, mistrust to the law enforcements, carrying on regardless what happens, anxiety about their life condition and staying alive, usage of any crime and violence related tool, deep knowledge of drugs and its impacts or usage of drugs, every single of these and more aforementioned bad thing is the components of ghetto-culture.

## 5.2 Connection Between “Ghetto” and High Rates of Crime and Violence

### Westminster worst for knife crime in London

Knife crimes per 10,000 people



Source: Freedom of Information request to the Metropolitan Police

BBC

Several studies have found a link between living in a ghetto or disadvantaged neighbourhood and higher rates of crime and violence. Data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) programme show that areas with higher poverty rates have higher rates of violent crime.

For instance, the national violent crime rate in the United States in 2019 was 366.7 incidents per 100,000 people. However, violent crime was much higher in cities with a poverty rate of

30% or higher, with an average of 710.5 incidents per 100,000 people. This suggests that poverty and high crime rates are inextricably linked.

Crime is not evenly distributed throughout London, United Kingdom, with some areas experiencing significantly higher levels of crime than others. Many of these areas are concentrated in inner-city boroughs, which are also known as ghettos or poor neighbourhoods. Poverty, unemployment, and social deprivation are all higher in these areas, all of which have been linked to higher rates of crime and violence.

According to the Office for National Statistics, the rate of violent crime in London was 1,207 offences per 100,000 people in the fiscal year ending March 2020, which was higher than the national average. Nonetheless, crime is not evenly distributed throughout London, with some areas experiencing significantly higher crime rates than others.

Many of these neighbourhoods are concentrated in inner-city boroughs such as Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Peckham, Brixton, and Newham, which are frequently referred to as ghettos or deprived areas. Tower Hamlets, for example, is an East London borough with one of the country's highest rates of child poverty. Furthermore, the borough has a high rate of violent crime, with 1,290 offences per 100,000 people in the fiscal year ending March 2020, far exceeding the national average. According to this evidence, poverty and crime are inextricably linked, and people living in impoverished areas may resort to criminal activity for survival or financial gain.

Furthermore, research has shown that a lack of access to high-quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities can lead to feelings of hopelessness and desperation, which can lead to criminal behaviour. This is especially true for young people who live in disadvantaged areas and may believe they have few chances to improve their lives and break free from the cycle of poverty.

The types of crimes commonly associated with ghettos and poor neighbourhoods can vary depending on location and circumstances. However, violent crimes such as assault, robbery, and homicide, as well as property crimes such as theft, burglary, and vandalism, are among the most commonly reported crimes in these areas. Some ghettos also have a high rate of drug-related crime, such as drug possession, distribution, and sale. Gang-related activity, prostitution, and weapons offences are examples of crimes that are more specific to specific



neighbourhoods or circumstances. It's important to note that not everyone who lives in these areas engages in criminal activity and that there are many contributing factors that can lead to criminal behaviour, such as poverty, lack of education and opportunities, and societal and cultural influences.

### **5.3 Examples Regarding to the Ghetto Culture and Urban Crime in Places**

#### **5.3.1 Europe**

##### **a)United Kingdom**

Knife crime and rising urban crime have long been major concerns in the United Kingdom, particularly in London, where incidents have risen steadily since 2014. Knife crime has been designated a public health issue, and the government has taken several steps to combat it, including tougher sentencing for those found guilty of carrying a knife and increased police funding.

In the fiscal year ending March 2021, there were 47,500 offences involving a knife or sharp instrument, a 14% increase from the previous year, according to the Office for National Statistics. During the same time period, London had 15,080 knife crime offences, accounting for more than one-third of the national total. Knife crime victims are mostly young men, with the majority of victims and offenders aged 15 to 29. Women, the elderly, and children and teenagers have all been stabbed to death.

Knife crime is devastating to both communities and individuals. As a result of the loss of loved ones, victims and their families may suffer long-term physical and psychological harm, and families are left to mourn. Knife crime can also undermine community trust and cohesion. The government and law enforcement are addressing the problem through a variety of initiatives, such as the formation of the Serious Violence Taskforce, increased funding for youth services and community initiatives, and a crackdown on the supply of knives and other weapons. However, the problem remains a serious and ongoing one, and more needs to be done to address the underlying causes of knife crime and support those affected by it.

The impact of UK drill music on urban crime cannot be overlooked. This music genre emerged in the UK in the early 2010s and has been linked to an increase in knife crime. The lyrics of UK drill music often promote gang culture, drug dealing, and violent behaviour, which can encourage individuals to engage in violent activities to gain respect and status

within their communities. UK drill music has been blamed by some police and government officials in the UK for contributing to the rise of violent crime, particularly in cities like London. They believe that the lyrics of UK drill music, which often include references to weapons and gang activity, can influence vulnerable young people and contribute to a culture of violence.

However, others argue that drill music is a reflection of the social and economic conditions that lead to ghettoization and urban crime. They point out that many drill artists come from impoverished communities and use the genre as a way to express the realities of their lives. They argue that addressing the underlying issues of poverty and inequality is a more effective way to reduce crime and improve the lives of marginalised communities than simply blaming a particular genre of music.

Additionally, the lyrics of UK drill music have been linked to violent incidents, with some songs reportedly being used to incite violence and promote gang activity. This has led to some police forces in the UK to target drill musicians, with some even issuing court orders banning them from performing certain songs.

*Flick that, wet that, aim that, kweff that (Oi)  
Leave man plankin', tellin' man "Bench that"  
He was woofin', now, he's a dead man  
If you didn't know, it's hand ting season  
We're the reason he's in Garden of Eden (LOL)  
You don't wanna see me hand ting squeezin'  
(T.Scam x Suspect, Plugged In)*

(The picture of SR, who is popular UK Drill artist with the songs of “Welcome to Brixton”, “Practise Makes Perfect”, “Brucky 2.0”)



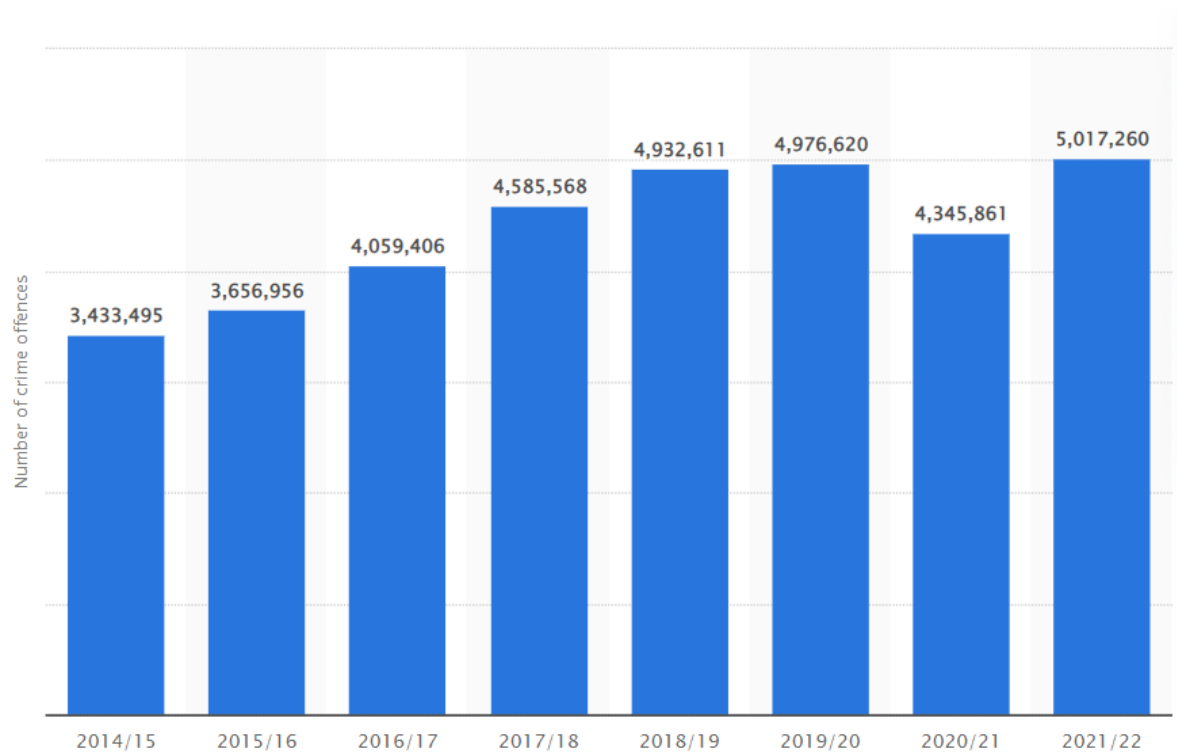
London: As discussed earlier, many of the inner-city boroughs in London, such as Hackney, Tower Hamlets, and Newham, are often characterised as ghettos or deprived neighbourhoods.

Birmingham: Birmingham has a number of deprived areas, such as Handsworth, which has high levels of poverty and crime.

Manchester: Manchester has several deprived areas, including Moss Side and Hulme, which are often associated with gang violence and drug-related crime.

**Liverpool:** Liverpool has a number of deprived areas, including Toxteth, which was the site of major riots in the 1980s and has struggled with poverty and social exclusion for decades.

**Glasgow:** Glasgow has several deprived areas, such as Easterhouse and Govanhill, which have high levels of poverty and crime.



## **b)Germany**

When it comes to ghettos, certain German neighbourhoods are considered socially deprived and have higher crime rates. These are frequently referred to as "problem neighbourhoods" or "social hotspots." They are distinguished by high rates of poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion. Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, and Duisburg are just a few of the German cities with ghetto-like neighbourhoods.

Neukölln, a district of Berlin, is an example of a German ghetto, with a high proportion of immigrants and a large population of low-income residents. According to the BKA, Neukölln had the highest crime rate per capita of any district in Berlin in 2020, with a total of 17,676 reported crimes. The majority of these offences were related to theft or assault.

St. Pauli, a district in Hamburg known for its nightlife and entertainment, is also regarded as a ghetto, with high levels of drug-related crime, prostitution, and poverty.



In Frankfurt, the neighbourhood of Bahnhofsviertel has a reputation for being a red-light district and is also known for its drug-related crime. It is considered to be one of the most dangerous neighbourhoods in Germany.

### **c)Italy**

In Italy, urban crime and ghettoization are also issues. In recent years, the country has seen a significant increase in the number of immigrants, particularly from North Africa. As a result, some immigrant communities have been labelled as ghettos, characterised by high levels of poverty, unemployment, and crime.

The southern Italian city of Naples, for example, has designated several neighbourhoods as ghettos, including Scampia and Secondigliano. Naples, Italy's third-largest city, has a long history of crime and violence, particularly in areas characterised by poverty, high unemployment, and a lack of investment in public services. These neighbourhoods are known as "quartieri difficili" or "difficult neighbourhoods" in Italian, but they are also known as "ghetto areas" in English. The most notorious of these neighbourhoods is Naples' historic center's Spanish Quarters. This area has long been associated with organised crime, particularly the Camorra, one of Italy's oldest and most powerful criminal organisations.

These areas are known for high levels of drug trafficking, violent crime, and organised crime activity, including involvement in the Camorra, a powerful mafia organisation.

Aside from the influence of organised crime, residents of Naples' Spanish Quarters and other ghetto areas face high levels of poverty and unemployment, which can lead to social exclusion and a sense of hopelessness. Individuals may engage in illegal activities to survive or gain a sense of power and control, which can contribute to the spread of crime and violence.

According to data from the Italian National Institute of Statistics, the city of Naples had a crime rate of 56.2 offences per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019, which is higher than the national average of 40.7 offences per 1,000 inhabitants. The most common types of crimes in Naples include theft, drug offences, and violent crimes such as assault and robbery.

### **d)Spain**

Spain has also seen urban crime and ghettoization, particularly in cities such as Madrid and Barcelona. The Vallecas neighbourhood in Madrid is frequently perceived as a deprived and marginalised area with high crime rates. Similar problems have arisen in Barcelona's El Raval district.

One of the primary causes of urban crime and ghettoization in Spain is the country's high level of socioeconomic inequality, which has resulted in the marginalisation and exclusion of certain groups from mainstream society. This is particularly true for Spain's Roma community, which has long faced discrimination and social exclusion.

Drug trafficking and related crimes are also a significant issue in urban areas in Spain, particularly in cities such as Barcelona and Madrid. This has been linked to the growth of organised crime groups, which have increasingly become involved in drug trafficking and related activities.

#### **e)Balkan Countries**

In some of Balkan Countries, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Kosovo, the legacy of conflict and war has had a lasting impact on urban development and social inequalities. Ethnic segregation and discrimination can be seen in some cities, with marginalised groups often living in segregated neighbourhoods with high levels of poverty and crime.

In Albania, rapid urbanisation and migration from rural to urban areas have led to overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of resources for many urban residents. This has contributed to the emergence of informal settlements and neighbourhoods that are often characterised by high levels of poverty and crime.

In Bulgaria and Romania, the transition to a market economy and the dismantling of the socialist system has resulted in economic disparities, with many urban areas experiencing high levels of unemployment, poverty, and crime. Roma communities, in particular, have been disproportionately affected, often living in segregated neighbourhoods with limited access to basic services and facing discrimination and social exclusion.

#### **5.3.2 North America**

## **A) United States of America**

Ghettos and increasing crime rates have been a persistent problem in North America, particularly in the United States. There are many complex social and historical factors that have contributed to the formation and perpetuation of ghettos in North America, including systemic racism, redlining policies, and economic inequality. The term "ghetto" in the US refers to low-income, predominantly African American and Hispanic neighbourhoods that are often characterised by poverty, high rates of crime and violence, and limited access to resources and opportunities. Some cities in North America, such as Chicago, Detroit, and Baltimore, have particularly high rates of urban crime and ghettoization. The relationship between urban crime and ghettoization in North America is often multifaceted.. Additionally, factors such as drug use, gang activity, and lack of access to mental health services can also contribute to higher rates of crime.

## **B) Mexico**

Mexico is facing significant challenges related to urban crime and ghettoization. Some of the main issues include drug trafficking, gang violence, and corruption. The country has experienced a surge in violence in recent years, with high levels of homicides and disappearances.

One of the most significant factors contributing to the urban crime and ghettoization in Mexico is the presence of drug cartels. These groups control vast territories and engage in violent conflicts with each other and with the authorities. The cartels also engage in extortion, kidnapping, and other forms of criminal activity, which can lead to the creation of informal settlements or ghettos where they have significant control.

Gang violence is also a significant issue in some Mexican cities, particularly along the US-Mexico border. These gangs, known as maras or pandillas, engage in violent conflicts with each other and with the authorities. They are involved in a range of criminal activities, including drug trafficking, extortion, and human trafficking.

Corruption is another significant factor contributing to urban crime and ghettoization in Mexico. This corruption can take many forms, including police officers and government officials who are in the pockets of drug cartels or who engage in corrupt practices to enrich themselves. This corruption can undermine the rule of law and make it difficult for authorities to combat crime effectively.



### **5.3.3 Africa**

Africa is a diverse continent with many countries and regions, so it's difficult to generalise about crime and ghettoization across the whole continent. However, there are certainly areas in many African countries that are characterised by high levels of urban crime and poverty. Some of the factors that contribute to this include political instability, economic inequality, corruption, and weak law enforcement.

In some African countries, particularly those affected by conflict or political instability, there are areas that are effectively lawless, with gangs and militias exerting control and perpetrating violence against civilians. In other cases, rapid urbanisation has led to the emergence of informal settlements, or slums, where poverty and lack of services create conditions that are conducive to crime and social disorder.

One of the most well-known examples of urban crime in Africa is the gang problem in Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa. The city has been plagued by gang violence for decades, with thousands of people killed or injured in shootings and other violent incidents. The gangs are often involved in drug trafficking, extortion, and other forms of organised crime. Gang-related violence is a major contributor to South Africa's high rates of violent crime.

### **5.4 Middle East**

#### **a) Türkiye**

There are certain neighbourhoods in Türkiye's larger cities, such as Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir and Adana, that are considered to be more disadvantaged and prone to urban crime. However, the concept of "ghettoization" is not as prevalent in Turkey as it is in some other countries.

In recent years, Turkey has seen a rise in urban crime, particularly among young people. This has been attributed to various factors, including poverty, unemployment, and the increasing influence of gang culture. In some neighbourhoods, gang violence has become a significant problem, with clashes between rival groups leading to shootings and other violent incidents.

### **6.1 Imitative Behaviour**

Copies of another person's acts are considered imitation behavior. The mirror neuron system is thought to be involved in this kind of activity, which is significant in our social interactions. For instance, it aids in the development of various physical abilities as well as the comprehension of the intents and behaviors of others.

The activation of the mirror neuron system during the observation of another person's action results in a prepotent imitative tendency to copy it. If the imitation is unnecessary, this tendency is typically suppressed. However, in rare instances, this inhibition is thrown off, leading to an unchecked imitation of other people's behavior that creates a lot of issues in social interactions. When a patient has schizophrenia, this pathologic imitative tendency, also known as echopraxia, can occasionally be seen.

The prepotent imitative tendency should be suppressed when counter-imitative reactions are to be carried out since it hinders the reaction. The execution of counter-imitative replies is slower and less accurate than that of imitative ones for this reason. The interference score, which measures the level of imitative inclinations, is the name given to this discrepancy. It has been demonstrated that frontal lobe patients have higher interference scores than healthy controls, which suggests that these patients have a stronger imitative tendency (a indication of latent echopraxia).

## 6.2

Our cities are home to the most lucrative and productive sectors of our society. The concentration of resources in urban environments seems important to developing top-tier centers of business and industry, as evidenced by the incredibly dense agglomeration of financiers that is Wall Street and the collection of artists and film studios in Hollywood. Cities support trade, offer markets for specialized manufacturers, and, perhaps most significantly, hasten the exchange of ideas. When education, age, race, occupation, and gender are taken into account, big-city workers earn 28 percent more than their nonurban counterparts. There are cities in decline undoubtedly, particularly those with undereducated workforces or those with an excessive reliance on manufacturing.

There are numerous instances of ghettoization and forced segregation. The Jewish ghettos created by the Nazis and the black townships created by apartheid in South Africa are two of the most well-known instances of state-enforced segregation in the 20th century. The Jewish ghetto of the middle of the twentieth century was very different from its medieval forebears. Hitler began a program in 1939 of concentrating Jews in ghettos: "Out with them from all the

professions and into the ghetto with them; fence them in somewhere where they can perish as they deserve." Jews were rounded up from smaller towns and assembled in ghettos in big cities, frequently en route to extermination camps.

### **6.2.1 Social Media and Urban Crime**

Depending on how it is utilized and the environment in which it operates, social media can have either beneficial or bad effects on ghettoization. One way that social media can help mitigate the impacts of ghettoization is by giving underprivileged communities a place to communicate and organize. Social media, for instance, can be used to help activists, artists, and community members who are working to change conditions in low-income communities communicate with one another and work together.

However, social media can also aid in the propagation of unfavorable preconceptions and the legitimization of ghettoization. Social media platforms, for instance, can be used to spread false information about particular groups of people or to amplify messages of hatred and intolerance. Aside from that, social media algorithms

Social media has a complex and wide-ranging impact on ghettoization overall. While social media can be a potent instrument for connecting and mobilizing marginalized communities, it's also crucial to be conscious of the ways in which it can also contribute to the maintenance of unfavorable stereotypes and the reinforcement of ghettoization. It's crucial to use social media sensibly and to keep in mind how our actions online could affect other people.

With the increased popularity of Tiktok and Instagram, there are different stereotypes outcome which affected generation in every stage of their lives.

### **6.2.2**

The trajectory of a person's life in contemporary societies is increasingly influenced by their educational experiences, including whether or not they engage in criminal activities. In many respects throughout the last few centuries, schools have begun to challenge homes as the major setting for socialization of children. There are several reasons for the formal education's growing influence on young people's life. Education in cognitive skills has become more important for economic output. The separation of work and home life has become the norm, making it harder for parents to observe and instruct their kids informally.



Because they have an impact on people through a variety of significant social mechanisms, schools are crucial in determining how adult life courses turn out. For the socialization of children, schools are accountable. Schools seek to prepare students for a variety of societal responsibilities and so choose which students will be given priority when allocating limited resources. An individual's social contacts and affiliations are also shaped by their education. First, the criminological importance of these various educational functions will be examined, followed by a discussion of how it relates to the correlation between criminal activity and variations in academic achievement and educational system design. Last but not least, conclusions and consequences about the connection between education and crime will be stated.

### **6.1 Imitative Behaviour**

Copies of another person's acts are considered imitation behavior. The mirror neuron system is thought to be involved in this kind of activity, which is significant in our social interactions. For instance, it aids in the development of various physical abilities as well as the comprehension of the intents and behaviors of others.

The activation of the mirror neuron system during the observation of another person's action results in a prepotent imitative tendency to copy it. If the imitation is unnecessary, this tendency is typically suppressed. However, in rare instances, this inhibition is thrown off, leading to an unchecked imitation of other people's behavior that creates a lot of issues in social interactions. When a patient has schizophrenia, this pathologic imitative tendency, also known as echopraxia, can occasionally be seen.

The prepotent imitative tendency should be suppressed when counter-imitative reactions are to be carried out since it hinders the reaction. The execution of counter-imitative replies is slower and less accurate than that of imitative ones for this reason. The interference score, which measures the level of imitative inclinations, is the name given to this discrepancy. It has been demonstrated that frontal lobe patients have higher interference scores than healthy controls, which suggests that these patients have a stronger imitative tendency (a indication of latent echopraxia).

### **6.2 Urban Crime and Social Media**

Our cities are home to the most lucrative and productive sectors of our society. The concentration of resources in urban environments seems important to developing top-tier

centers of business and industry, as evidenced by the incredibly dense agglomeration of financiers that is Wall Street and the collection of artists and film studios in Hollywood. Cities support trade, offer markets for specialized manufacturers, and, perhaps most significantly, hasten the exchange of ideas. When education, age, race, occupation, and gender are taken into account, big-city workers earn 28 percent more than their nonurban counterparts. There are cities in decline undoubtedly, particularly those with undereducated workforces or those with an excessive reliance on manufacturing.

There are numerous instances of ghettoization and forced segregation. The Jewish ghettos created by the Nazis and the black townships created by apartheid in South Africa are two of the most well-known instances of state-enforced segregation in the 20th century. The Jewish ghetto of the middle of the twentieth century was very different from its medieval forebears. Hitler began a program in 1939 of concentrating Jews in ghettos: "Out with them from all the professions and into the ghetto with them; fence them in somewhere where they can perish as they deserve." Jews were rounded up from smaller towns and assembled in ghettos in big cities, frequently en route to extermination camps.

Depending on how it is utilized and the environment in which it operates, social media can have either beneficial or bad effects on ghettoization. One way that social media can help mitigate the impacts of ghettoization is by giving underprivileged communities a place to communicate and organize. Social media, for instance, can be used to help activists, artists, and community members who are working to change conditions in low-income communities communicate with one another and work together.

However, social media can also aid in the propagation of unfavorable preconceptions and the legitimization of ghettoization. Social media platforms, for instance, can be used to spread false information about particular groups of people or to amplify messages of hatred and intolerance. Aside from that, social media algorithms

Social media has a complex and wide-ranging impact on ghettoization overall. While social media can be a potent instrument for connecting and mobilizing marginalized communities, it's also crucial to be conscious of the ways in which it can also contribute to the maintenance of unfavorable stereotypes and the reinforcement of ghettoization. It's crucial to use social media sensibly and to keep in mind how our actions online could affect other people.

With the increased popularity of Tiktok and Instagram, there are different stereotypes outcome which affected generation in every stage of their lives.

### **6.2.2 Social Media and Education**

The trajectory of a person's life in contemporary societies is increasingly influenced by their educational experiences, including whether or not they engage in criminal activities. In many respects throughout the last few centuries, schools have begun to challenge homes as the major setting for socialization of children. There are several reasons for the formal education's growing influence on young people's life. Education in cognitive skills has become more important for economic output. The separation of work and home life has become the norm, making it harder for parents to observe and instruct their kids informally.

Because they have an impact on people through a variety of significant social mechanisms, schools are crucial in determining how adult life courses turn out. For the socialization of children, schools are accountable. Schools seek to prepare students for a variety of societal responsibilities and so choose which students will be given priority when allocating limited resources. An individual's social contacts and affiliations are also shaped by their education. First, the criminological importance of these various educational functions will be examined, followed by a discussion of how it relates to the correlation between criminal activity and variations in academic achievement and educational system design. Last but not least, stated.

#### **Questions to be Addressed**

- How can the urban crimes be prevented?
- What precautions UNODC can take in order to preclude possible hazardous crimes that may occur ?
- Does social media affect new generations and their life style if yes, what solutions should be implemented in order to benefit from it?
- As the UNODC, what recommendations can be made regarding education?
- What regulations should be suggested by UNODC in accordance to shape social media ?
- As mentioned, some part of cultures impose people to commit crime, drill-music as a part of culture should be controlled or restricted?
- Why urban crime is increasing rapidly?
- Can NGO's participate in solving this issue?

- Should UNODC call for new regulations in law?
- 

## References

O'Flaherty, B., & Sethi, R. (2015). Urban crime. In *Handbook of regional and urban economics* (Vol. 5, pp. 1519-1621). Elsevier.

. Sampson, R. J., & Lauritsen, J. L. (1994). Violent victimization and offending: Individual-, situational-, and community-level risk factors. In A. J. Reiss Jr. & J. A. Roth (Eds.), *Understanding and preventing violence: Social influences* (Vol. 3, pp. 1-114). National Academy Press.

. Morenoff, J. D., Sampson, R. J., & Raudenbush, S. W. (2001). Neighborhood inequality, collective efficacy, and the spatial dynamics of urban violence. *Criminology*, 39(3), 517-558.

Wacquant, L. (2008). *Urban outcasts: A comparative sociology of advanced marginality*. Polity.

. Massey, D. S., & Denton, N. A. (1993). *American apartheid: Segregation and the making of the underclass*. Harvard University Press.

<https://edition.cnn.com/2019/06/24/uk/knife-crime-uk-solutions-gbr-intl/index.html>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice>

[https://www.bka.de/EN/Home/home\\_node.html](https://www.bka.de/EN/Home/home_node.html)

<https://www.interno.gov.it/it/temi/criminalita-e-violenza>

<https://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/seguridad-ciudadana/criminalidad>

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr>

<https://www.inegi.org.mx/app/buscador/default.html?q=crimen>