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Research Article

The Scope of Crime by Social Origin in the Region of Gjilan

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Abstract

This paper examines the findings of a research conducted in the Gjilan area over the previous five years on the extent of crime by socioeconomic origin (mostly offenders of criminal acts in six towns) (ALFA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON). The location of the examination in the Gjilan area is given additional emphasis mostly in methodological portion. We incorporated words that more accurately characterize the studied issue and its interpretative position in the observed occurrence in the study and discussion outcomes. This study was used as a statistical method as a very favorable method (review using tables and graphs) that is developed in space and certain periods of data gathering, review, and presentation related to the extent of crime, according to the social origin of crime, and according to the dynamic rate of spread in the countries with the largest populations. The data was gathered using empirical methods. Empirical data was acquired from security source records in relation with cases classified as criminal crimes. The findings revealed statistically significant disparities in the extent of crime over the research period between people committing criminal acts based on their socioeconomic background (rural and urban areas). There are additional disparities in the fact that crime occurs more dynamically and to a greater extent in larger towns. The study will add to and complete the body of scientific information on the issue of criminal populations. The study's findings will aid in the development of new strategies and approaches for reducing the criminal population in the Gjilan region and preventing particular types of crime. Research is also significant for social practice and practical reasons such as controlling and properly preventing crime.

Keywords: Criminality; criminal offenses; criminal population; the extent of crime; urban environment; rural areas

1. Introduction

Various institutions and scientific fields are studying crime as phenomena, with the core question "How does crime occur and how can it be prevented?" The socio-criminological observational viewpoint focuses on the study of criminal actors and the structural conditions under which crime happens. As one of the tools for evaluating social change, the structure of society appears to be the major predictor of crime, and changes in social structure alter the impulses of crime. As a result, in contemporary sociological and criminological study, the issues of crime are related with change and conflict, which is not unexpected, because crime as phenomena correlates with these processes in society in many ways, i.e. constitutes a reaction to society.

The article is about empirical inquiry and the accumulation of empirical and theoretical knowledge. The study objectives have societal importance since they will highlight a severe problem with the criminal population in the Gjilan area. The fact that this research is structural, sociological, and criminological in nature adds to its relevance. Based on the findings, we might endeavor to improve the security of Gjilan residents by addressing the issue of crime volume by socioeconomic origin in the future.

Respecting the considerable limits that developed throughout the research, we attempted to mitigate some of these limitations to some extent by using a larger sample and a longer period of time (5 years).

The study's findings might serve as a springboard for more comprehensive scientific research on criminal populations based on social origin in the Gjilan region or other cities in the future.

2. Literature Review

We believe that we have moved away from the person as a criminal or perpetrator of criminal activities, as well as wider societal views. "It is a mediator between general theories of the social system, which are too far removed from individual classes of social behavior, organization, and change to reflect what is observed, and those detailed arranged descriptions of details that are not generalized at all," says Robert K. Merton of this approach (Merton, 1979:44). Every major social theory, on the other hand, was implicitly obligated to answer the issue of what crime is. Although it was aware of crime as a phenomenon, classical nineteenth-century sociology (Marx, Comte, Spencer) did not provide a more precise response. Bakić (1997), in his book "Sociology," correctly calls for a distinct sociological discipline: the sociology of violence. In general, the closest thing to crime has always been law, i.e. the sociology of law. Crime was positioned in the sphere of conflict and conflict theory as well as social issues in the twentieth century, with a fuller phenomenology of social reality, at a period when sociology acknowledged society as a continuous property of society (Karl Marx, Georg Simmel, Lewis Coser). Emil Durkheim, from whom we shall begin to study the sociological theory of crime, established that crime is permanent and accompanying phenomena of society and therefore a normal social phenomenon. According to Durkheim, "a criminal act is one that breaches powerful and defined states of communal consciousness." We do not condemn an act because it is criminal; rather, we denounce it because it is criminal. Feeling, whatever it is, origin and destiny are implanted to varying degrees of strength and clarity in all minds, and any act that harms it is a crime (Durkheim, 1972:123-127).

There are significant disparities in the extent and structure of crime between urban and rural locations. According to research, there is a larger crime rate in urban regions than in rural areas, and crime grows with urbanization (Jasarević & Maloku, 2021:41), however research also reveals that the kind of urbanization is important. to raise crime rates, whereas social processes such as increasing anonymity and severing traditional social ties, which are usually associated with the creation of large cities, may be associated with higher crime, compared to urbanization in this country, which has long remained at a much lower level than in other countries. This is explained by the fact that the progress of urbanization in Switzerland did not take the form of a metropolis, but rather of smaller and

medium-sized cities (Killias:121, according to Jasarević & Maloku, 2021:41).

According to Archer and Gartner, between 1920 and 1970. The quantity of residents is not as crucial for a greater degree of crime as the center's position (sports, retail, cultural, and entertainment) as a place where nightlife, which is strongly tied to prostitution and crime, is more intense than in rural regions and areas. Furthermore, the function of the region's center results in a large concentration of material commodities and human activity in cities. This concentration of products and people generates a plethora of options for criminal activity. As Killias points out, it is the structure of crime opportunities, not greater anonymity that is the key to increased crime in urban areas. To this, the considerable influence of social and economic inequities, the anomie of crime, and emotions of social injustice should be added. This explains the enormous disparities in crime rates between the United States and, for example, Japan and Switzerland (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 1999:497).

Theoretical development and empirical research on the influence of community on crime and delinquency are concentrated in metropolitan settings.

Victimization of urban space - The mass movement of rural people to cities and industrial hubs during and after the war resulted in a drastic shift in the demographic structure. Urban areas have lost their original residents, who were also the keepers of urban culture, but have unexpectedly received a non-urban population. Because there was disarray in the spatial manifestation of culture, the city space became one of the conspicuous casualties of migration. In general, processes in space are uncontrollable and are defined ad hoc based on who colonized them. (Shabani, 2016).

As in large urban areas, community relations systems are important for small towns (in our case, Kamenica, Vitina, Novo Brdo, Klokot, Ranica, and Partes), but also for rural communities of municipalities, which are interested in research in the period 2010-2014 the only aspect of the specific theory for urban zones is the explanation of why social disorganization occurs in some geographical places but not others.

In this regard, Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay demonstrated that high crime rates occur in communities with high population turnover, low socioeconomic status, and heterogeneity in terms of spatial origin (urban or rural origin) in the case of Gjilan, as well as instability and high mobility of the population. Social disruption, according to Sampson et al. (1997), hinders the establishment of collective efficiency, which they describe as "social cohesiveness among unified neighbors with their readiness to intervene in the name of the common good." In essence, social disorder inhibits residents from interacting, leading to their inability to employ informal social controls., in particular, investigated the high degree of population fluctuation (residential instability) and the mixing of individuals from various cultural backgrounds (Ethnic diversity). Shaw and McKay's analyses of the degree of delinquency based on these structural features yielded important information on the intersection of crime and delinquency.

Shaw and McKay, in particular, used this research to characterize and explain the divide of juvenile delinquency in metropolitan regions (Shoemaker, 1996). Shaw and McKay were adamant that the capacity of groups of immigrants to migrate to the most attractive resident zones was the source of the victory over social disorder (Short, 1972). Shaw and McKay's work was significant in linking facts in this field of study. Their work is still valuable as a guide for attempts to combat community-based crime and delinquency. According to Akers and Sellers (2004), industrialization, urbanization, and other social developments cause social disorder, reducing social control conducted through conventional social order and norms. According to Park and Burgess (1925), the struggle for insufficient urban resources, particularly land, resulted in the division of urban space into significant known environmental initiatives or "natural zones" in which people mingled with like-minded people because they succumbed to the same environmental pressures. Snell (2001) found that minority settlements with high levels of disturbance and low levels of engagement and confidence in the settlement have higher crime rates. Fear of crime is common in poor metropolitan areas with high levels of disturbance and fewer families and friendship networks. Finally, settlement disturbance has a crucial role in explaining crime rates and crime fear. The higher amount of crime in urban parts in

the Gjilan region than in rural regions adds to a larger dread of crime in urban areas. Fear of Violence and Criminality in the Region of Gjilan, Kosovo, conducted a study in the city of Gjilan, where statistical analysis of this study showed that the detection of crimes and their perpetrators has limited effect on reducing crime rates without the participation of other subjects of social communities in the prevention and suppression of crime. Crime in every civilization reflects global events as well as unique events in that community. It is extremely adaptable and responds to all current developments, both worldwide and locally. As a result, there is a continuing need to enhance investment in crime prevention in order to diminish individuals' fear of crime and so improve their quality of life. (Kovo, 2005, p. 283).

The first contemporary "ecological" research on crime was undertaken in the 1920s as part of the "Chicago School" of American sociologists. 1) The vast majority of comprehensive reviews report Singer (1994: 83-94), and, particularly in the case of juvenile delinquency, Singer and Mikšaj-Todorović (1993: 93-122) and Uzelac (1980: 117-131), dealt primarily with urban delinquency, while rural settlements remained on the periphery of criminologists' interests, 2) just as delinquent (and, in a broader sense, deviant) behavior remained Magdaleni (Magdaleni, 1995: 39-40). Many additional authors, particularly criminologists from the mid-twentieth century, highlight the aforementioned and comparable unique characteristics of rural crime in general. S. Hurwitz (1952), for example, discovers that in several nations, crime records reveal that there are more initial delinquents than recidivists in the countryside, and that they are generally persons born in that rural region. Similar findings may be found in a research by D. Szabo (1960) that evaluated the features of rural and urban crime in France and Belgium. According to R. Quinney's (1966) research, crime is less likely in more culturally homogenous societies, as well as those where the population is less mobile, somewhat isolated, and with little distinctions across classes. H. Jones (1956) also advises that geographical remoteness from the next big city correlates to a reduced incidence of crime. In this regard, Hysi (2010) notes that crime in urban regions differs from crime in rural areas in terms of the types of crimes committed and the manner in which they are perpetrated. Crimes against life and person, theft, and criminal acts requiring the use of force are the most prevalent types of crime in rural regions.

Crime in its broadest meaning is a universal, fresh, and yearly topic that has long piqued people's curiosity. Grubo criminal interest is wood-protected, media-publicist, and natural. Crime is a sensitive and significant indication of the state and sociological backdrop of the criminal part of crime; nevertheless, in the same sociocultural and institutional dimension, the criminal and the social element are separated from society.

The study presented in this paper demonstrates the magnitude of crime and the social affiliation of perpetrators of crime (rural-urban) in the Gjilan region between 2010 and 2014. The desk research approach is used in this work. The involvement of this set of crimes in the overall period from 2010 to 2014 was evaluated to assess the existence, amount of crime, and social affiliation of perpetrators in the Gjilan Region. In this work, the research issue is crime as a social phenomenon. At the same time, the width of the criminal study area relates solely to the Gjilan region, and that portion of the crime that is visible (known crime-known perpetrator, i.e. that the arrested was in a causal link with KD) for society, or institutions in charge of appearing to identify as such.

The primary purpose of the research is to compare the phenomena of crime, i.e. the criminal population in the Gjilan region, with the premise that there are certain changes in the flow and dynamics of the phenomenon, given the possibility of three categories of criminal population. Our target has been greatly restricted and concretized by the detection of KD (known criminal offense - known perpetrator) criminals in the Gjilan region, so that generalizations are only conceivable for this region.

To achieve the purpose of the paper, hypotheses have been put forward:

1. There is no statistically significant difference in the volume of crime in the Gjilan region during the periods of ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON;
2. There is no difference in the commission of crimes by persons of social origin (rural and urban areas) in the Gjilan region.
3. Crime occurs in areas with a higher population density, faster rapidly and on a wider scale.

3. Methodology

Because of the research's intricacy, numerous approaches have been modified to help each other solve the problem.

The method of analysis and synthesis was used among the special scientific methods, which will be especially useful in researching the theoretical perspectives of domestic and foreign authors who have studied the criminal population, particularly in terms of structural, sociological, and criminological analysis. Specifically, the topic we wish to research necessitates the mental disassembly of its pieces and phenomena in order for them to be investigated independently and then connected. We shall utilize the categorization approach since the criminal population is a complex category that can be evaluated from numerous perspectives, each of which reveals the complexity of its existence and hence the actions and solutions aimed at battling it. It will surely contribute to a more comprehensive, full, and logical understanding of the subject of our work.

In our study, the statistical method will be used as a very advantageous method (review using tables, diagrams, and various designs, correlations, trend analysis) that develops in space and certain collection periods, review and display of data related to the volume, dynamics, and structure of time difference, seasonality, and other characteristics of the criminal population. We obtained quantitative, historical, and geographical data on the criminal population in the territory of Gjilan, Kosovo, from 2010 to 2014 using the statistical approach, which is also our major purpose in this research. The comparison approach will be utilized largely to compare various portions of our work's subject. Documents and criminal police records will be analyzed using content analysis as a scientific approach.

Gjilan Region is the research location (Kosovo). From 2010 to 2014, the study period is covered. The specified time is split into sub periods: ALFA- period of the first year (2010), BETA- period of the second year (2011), GAMA- period of the third year (2012), DELTA- period of the fourth year (2013), and EPSILON- period of the fifth year (2013). (2014). We shall seek for comparative features inside it.

Data processing: Anova One Way approach and Independent Test Analysis were used to validate the study topic (SPSS v. 21).

4. Case studies

Crime is a social phenomenon that refers to the sum of criminal acts or crimes committed in a certain location and at a specific period. This is a dynamic research that depicts the progression of crime in the Gjilan area.

To fulfill the main purpose of the study, we rely on the presentation of statistical analysis to eventually determine whether or not the research topic of this article is confirmed or rejected.

4.1 The first hypothesis

There is no statistically significant difference in the volume of crime in the Gjilan area during the ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON periods.

As an independent variable, I utilized the following variables from the time to investigate the above hypothesis: (ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, EPSILON). While overall crime in the Gjilan area was employed as a dependent variable. The Anova-One Way analysis approach was utilized. While the results of the analyses are presented below.

Table 1: Descriptive analyses of crimes in the Gjilan area from ALPHA to EPSILON.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
ALFA	7	407.43	593.667	224.385[a]	-141.62	956.48	0	1564
BETA	7	461.14	730.605	276.143	-214.55	1136.84	0	1994

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval for Mean | | Minimum | Maximum |
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
GAMA	7	436.14	630.769	238.408	-147.22	1019.51	0	1742
DELTA	7	450.29	624.361	235.986	-127.15	1027.72	60	1774
EPSILON	7	381.71	500.445	189.150	-81.12	844.55	57	1422
Total	35	427.34	583.493	98.628	226.91	627.78	0	1994

Source: Author's processing

The descriptive table above indicates the statistical differences between the periods ALPHA (407.43), BETA (461.14), GAMA (436.14), DELTA (450.29), and EPSILON (381.71).

We employed AN's One Way analysis to validate or disprove the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference in the volume of crime in the Gjilan region throughout the periods of ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON. The approach used to identify distinctions across groups, in this case the ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON groups in the Gjilan area.

Table 2: Analysis using the Anova One Way technique for the dependent variable of total crimes in Gjilan and the non-independent variable from ALPHA to EPSILON in Gjilan.

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	(Combined)		29573.600	4	7393.400	.019	.999
	Linear Term	Contrast	2715.657	1	2715.657	.007	.934
		Deviation	26857.943	3	8952.648	.023	.995
	Quadratic Term	Contrast	21100.449	1	21100.449	.055	.816
		Deviation	5757.494	2	2878.747	.007	.993
Within Groups			11546188.286	30	384872.943		
Total			11575761.886	34			

Source: Author's processing

Based on the above results, it can be seen that the level of significance is .999 (ALFA period), .934 (BETA period), .995 (period), .816 (DELTA period), and .993 (EPSILON period), which are above the level of reliability and we say that it is not statistically significant and there is no statistically significant difference in the volume of crime in the periods of ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON in the Gjilan.
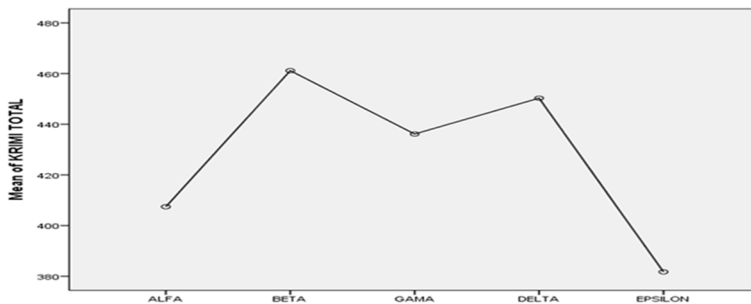
Graphs 1: Depicts the inclusion of total crimes in the region of Gjilan from ALFA to EPSILON.
Source: Author's processing

According to the study chart, the EPSILON research period was the least impacted (381.71), followed by the ALPHA period, which had an average of 407.43 and was rated sixth in the coverage of crime in

the Gjilan region. When compared to the other three periods, the BETA period (461.14) and the DELTA period (450.29) dominate. Crime coverage in the Gjilan area averages 436.14 for the Gamma period, which is the coverage between the BETA and DELTA periods.

4.2 Second hypothesis

In the Gjilan region, there is no difference in the commission of crimes by people of social background (rural and urban regions).

I utilized two variables to confirm the above hypothesis. Perpetrators of crimes committed in these zones have a social origin (rural zones and urban regions).

Table 3: Statistical presentation of the average, standard, and deviation of criminal crimes in the region of Gjilan from ALPHA to EPSILON based on socioeconomic origin (village, city).

	Social origin	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Criminal offenses	village	5	1075.000	138.3112	61.8547
	city	5	1916.400	219.0361	97.9559

Source: Author's processing

Table 4: Description of the average and standard deviation of crimes in the region of Gjilan area from ALPHA to EPSILON by socioeconomic origin (village, city).

Social origin	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Sum
Village	1075.000	5	138.3112	5375.0
City	1916.400	5	219.0361	9582.0
Total	1495.700	10	475.8982	14957.0

Source: Author's processing

The table above shows the difference in criminal activities based on social background (village vs. metropolis). According to this coverage, the participation of perpetrators of crimes originating in rural areas (village) has an average of 1075 offenses, with a standard deviation between periods of 138.31124, whereas the participation of offenders originating in urban areas (City) has an average of 1916 offenses, with a standard deviation between periods of 219.03607 offenses. In the investigation period, the share of perpetrators of crimes originating in rural regions is 5375, while the percentage of perpetrators of crimes originating in urban areas is 9582, out of a total of 14957 for the period ALPHA to EPSILON.

Table 5: Independent Test analysis for the dependent variable of total crimes in the region of Gjilan and the independent variable - socioeconomic origin (rural and urban areas) in Gjilan.

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Criminal offenses	Equal variances assumed	1.574	.245	-7.263	8	.000	-841.4000	115.8506	-1108.5519	-574.2481
	Equal variances not assumed			-7.263	6.752	.000	-841.4000	115.8506	-1117.3936	-565.4064

Source: Author's processing

Based on the aforementioned results from the Independent Test tabular analysis, the value is -.7263, the degree of freedom (scale of freedom) is 8, and the level of significance is .000.

Based on the findings, we reject the hypothesis that there is no difference in the commission of crimes by people of different socioeconomic backgrounds (rural vs. urban) in the Gjilan region. As a result, we conclude that the alternative hypothesis, that there are disparities in committing crimes by social origin (rural and urban regions) in the Gjilan region, is statistically valid.
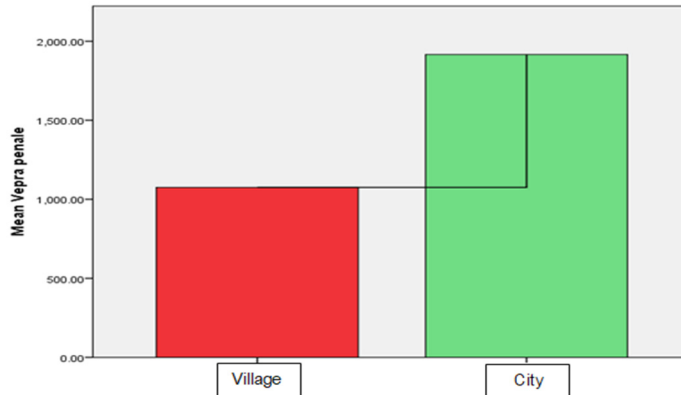
Graph 2: Crimes by social origin in the region of Gjilan from ALFA to EPSILON, by social origin (rural and urban regions).
Source: Author's processing

We may discover the following features by comparing the periods (see the attached chart):

Perpetrators of rural crimes participated at 42.18 percent during the ALFA era, but at -8.75 percent during the BETA period, for a total of 33.43 percent. The GAMA period saw a decrease in participation of - 11.23 percent, resulting in a total of 30.95 percent, the DELTA period saw a decrease in participation of - 3.44 percent, resulting in a total of 38.74 percent, and the EPSILON period saw a decrease in participation of -7.49 percent, resulting in a total of 34.69 percent. As a result, the offenders of crimes in the community preserved their involvement between 30.95 and 42.18 percent. The particulars of rural crimes are decided because the population concentrations are lower in the countryside, living conditions are better, with more social control.

People of urban background predominate in all times, with 57.82 percent participating in the ALPHA period and an increase of +8.75 percent participating in the BETA period, for a total of 66.57 percent. In the GAMMA era, there was a growth of +11.23 percent, resulting in a total of 69.05 percent; in the DELTA period, there was an increase of +2.48 percent, resulting in a total of 61.26 percent. Also throughout the EPSILON era, there was a +7.49 percent rise compared to ALFA, for a total of 65.31 percent.

The city dominates the overall observed period in the DELTA period, whilst the village is the least existent in the stated period.

4.3 Third hypothesis

Crime occurs more dynamically and on a greater scale in regions with a higher population (the sample of the city of Gjilan, compared to the samples of other cities: Kamenica, Vitia, Novberde, Klokot, Partes, and Ranilug). It may be thought of as a third hypothesis.

To confirm the hypothesis, we must compare the overall crime rate in the Gjilan region as a

dependent variable and the difference between cities as an independent variable.

Table 6: Descriptive study of crime variability in the Gjilan region as a variable and in the municipality of Gjilan as an independent variable.

Total Crime										
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum	Between-Component Variance
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Gjilan		5	1699.20	217.631	97.327	1428.98	1969.42	1422	1994	
Kamenica		5	517.80	59.705	26.701	443.67	591.93	469	621	
Vitina		5	618.60	74.252	33.206	526.40	710.80	495	677	
Novoberde		5	37.00	51.108	22.856	-26.46	100.46	0	102	
Kllokot		5	40.80	29.895	13.369	3.68	77.92	0	66	
Partes		5	37.60	28.658	12.816	2.02	73.18	0	65	
Ranilug		5	40.40	30.583	13.677	2.43	78.37	0	75	
Total		35	427.34	583.493	98.628	226.91	627.78	0	1994	
Model	Fixed Effects			93.887	15.870	394.84	459.85			
	Random Effects				232.266	-140.99	995.68			375868.639

Source: Author's processing

The table above illustrates the average difference in overall crime between the cities in the Gjilan area. It can be seen that the city of Gjilan has an average of 1699.20 cases, with a standard deviation of 217,631 cases, followed by Kamenica with an average of 517.80 cases, with a standard deviation of 59,705 cases, and Vitina with an average of 618.60 cases and a standard deviation of 74,252 cases, New Hill with an average of 37 cases and a standard deviation of 51,108 cases, Klokot with 40 cases and a standard deviation of 19,895, Parets with 37.60 cases and a standard deviation of 28,658 and Ranilug with 40.40 cases and a standard deviation of 30,583 cases.

Table 7: Anova method analysis - Total Crime and the region of Gjilan from ALPHA to EPSILON -a as dependent variables and municipalities of the region of Gjilan as independent factors.

Total Crime					
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	11328947.886	6	1888157.981	214.204	.000
Within Groups	246814.000	28	8814.786		
Ukupno	11575761.886	34			

Source: Author's processing

The Anova One Way approach is employed in the following to confirm the hypothesis, with a significance of .000 and a scale of freedom (tolerance) of 6. Based on this result, we can see that the level of significance is.000, which is within the usual range of .005 to .001, therefore we can infer that it is statistically significant and that crime is more dynamic and greater in settlements with a higher population.

The graph below depicts fluctuations in overall crime and municipalities in the Gjilan region through time (ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON).
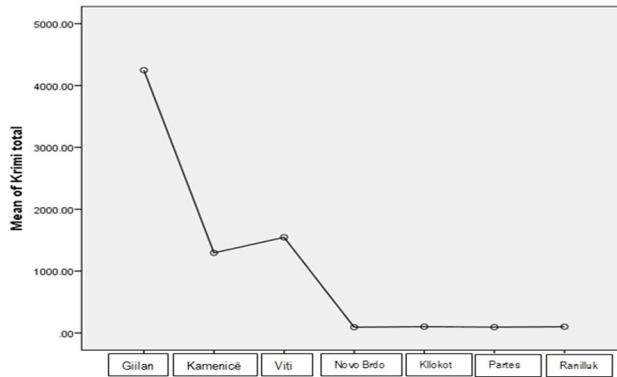
Graph 3: Depicts the average coverage of total crime in the municipalities of the Gjilan area during the period (ALFA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON).
Source: Author's processing

According to the findings of the study, the first hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis is valid, and there are substantial statistical differences in the field of crime in Gjilan during the periods ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON. And, based on the findings of the involvement of criminal culprits by socioeconomic origin (value is -.7263, degree of freedom (scale of freedom) is 8, and level of importance is .000.) The second hypothesis was denied, and it was discovered that there are significant disparities in the commission of criminal crimes depending on socioeconomic origin and dominating in the commission of criminal offenses. As a result, crimes in the urban environment.

During the research, the third hypothesis, that crime occurs more dynamically and on a greater scale in towns with a higher population, was also confirmed. Confirmation of this hypothesis was done using the Anova One Way approach, and the findings show that we have a significance of .000, a scale of freedom of 6, and a degree of significance of .000. As a result, the biggest number of crimes occurred in the municipality with the highest population in comparison to other municipalities studied in the Gjilan region, namely Gjilan, during the ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON periods.

5. Discussion

The set hypothetical framework of the study, the feasibility of which is the research in the total interconnection of the research subject, is undoubtedly the beginning point of the final remarks. They aim to answer the three main hypotheses: (a) the extent of ALFA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON crime in the Gjilan region, (b) crime committed by people of social origin (rural and urban areas) in the Gjilan region, and (c) crime is more dynamic and on a larger scale in more populous areas. In general, the translated research and the findings of the analyses allow for the determination of sufficient conclusions that match the expectations of the research paradigm established in this manner. Individual findings must inevitably follow the logic of the paper's hypothetical framework.
The study examined and evaluated data on statistics crimes in Gjilan from ALPHA to EPSILON. Based on data research on the number of criminal acts in the territory of Gjilan, it was found that from ALFA to EPSILON, this region has a share of 14,957 registered criminal actions from economic crime.

This research intends to discover answers to the hypotheses in addition to examining data from the total number of crimes that happened in the Gjilan region throughout the research period.

The descriptive analysis of the average involvement in crimes shows that there is a statistical difference on the first hypothesis "There is no statistically significant difference in the volume of crime in the period of ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON in the territory of Gjilan." The ALPHA period had an average of 407.43, with a standard deviation of 593,667. During the BETA period, the average was 461.14 with a standard deviation of 730,605. The GAMMA period lasts 436.14 days on average, with a standard deviation of 630,769. During the DELTA period, the crime rate averaged 450.29 per 100,000 people, with a standard deviation of 624,361. We have an average share of 381.71 in the most recent EPSILON period, with a standard deviation of 500,445.

To complete the study of the hypothesis, the Anova One Way approach was used for the dependent variant of total crimes in the Gjilan region and the independent variation from ALFA to EPSILON, in addition to the descriptive analysis of the average of crimes included in the research period. Gjilan. During this analysis, it was discovered that the level of certification is .999 (period ALFA), .934 (period BETA), .995 (period GAMMA),.816 (period DELTA) .993, and period (EPSILON), which are not at the level of reliability and state that there are no statistically significant differences in the volume of crime in ALFA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON in the Gjilan region.

We determined that there is a statistical difference in the commission of crimes in the Gjilan region during the research periods after rejecting this research topic. Although there is a difference in the Gjilan region, it can be observed that this difference is prominent mainly during the two periods BETA and DELTA and has an increase compared to other times, while there is a modest reduction in the third GAMA research period, two time periods (BETA and DELTA). In comparison to BETA, GAMMA, and DELTA, the initial ALFA investigative period had the fewest offenses. During the investigative period, it was discovered that EPSILON had the lowest frequency of offenders.

Crime, as observed in the research, is quite common in the Gjilan region; this phenomena appears to be expanding during the previous conflict, however it is beginning to reduce in the last era of EPSILON research. Gjilan, being the main municipality in the Gjilan region, saw a considerable rise in population (massive movement from rural to urban regions) during the conflict, and the municipality of Gjilan was largely assaulted by perpetrators of violent crimes, particularly property crimes. The researchers discovered that head-related crimes against property had the largest concentration extending from ALPHA to EPSILON, although there is still a little dispersion of numerous other crimes.

Participation in criminal activities of people from different socioeconomic backgrounds (rural and urban) in the Gjilan region was also investigated. To determine if there is a difference in crime commission based on the social origin of the offender, we examined another hypothesis: "Is there a difference in crime commission by individuals based on social origin (rural and urban regions) in Gjilan?"

According to statistics, 57.82 percent of perpetrators in the ALPHA period are from the city. The village accounts for 42.18 percent of the population. During the BETA period, 66.57 percent of perpetrators were city residents. 33.43 percent are from the village. During the GAMMA era, the city accounted for 69.05 percent of perpetrators, while the rural accounted for 30.95 percent. During the DELTA period, the city accounted for 61.26 percent of perpetrators, while the rural accounted for 38.74 percent.

An examination of the proportion of the EPSILON era in which the village and the city participated in the commission of criminal acts reveals that the city (65.31 percent) outnumbers the village (34.69 percent). According to the statistics, the perpetrators of crimes from the urban environment predominated throughout the study. Also, it was discovered during the research that the inclusion of the average number of perpetrators from rural areas (villages) with 1075 crimes and a standard deviation from the period of 138.31124, while the participation of perpetrators from urban (urban) with an average of 1916 crimes and a standard deviation from the period of 219.03607 offenses.

The Independent Test technique was used to investigate the above research topic, where the value is -7263, the scale of freedom is 8, and the degree of certification is .000. Based on the findings

of the hypothesis "There is no difference in the commission of crimes by individuals according to social origin (rural and urban regions) in the Gjilan region," it was determined that there is a difference in the social origin of offenders in the Gjilan region.

The number of criminals in the rural half of the Gjilan area is fewer than in the urban section because life in the rural part takes place in tiny villages that are geographically separated and socially homogenous. Residents have increased communication and unity. While in the metropolitan area, people live in larger, more densely packed communities that are diverse in terms of social structure. Communication in the urban area is "cold," and collaboration in urban areas is sporadic and irregular. As a result, the conditions in the urban area are more conducive to the operation and development of crime.

Research and examination are of great importance in the handling of the phenomenon of crime and its expressions - the study of the spread of crime in the rural-urban connection, rural and urban regions. Many researches in this field demonstrate that the incidence and spread of crime in rural regions differs from the occurrence and spread of crime in urban areas of various industrial hubs. These distinctions pertain to the types and frequency of occurrence, as well as the causes and consequences of such illegal action. As a result, urban and industrial regions have higher rates of adolescent delinquency, prostitution, drug addiction, and violent crime than rural ones. All of this is due to the fact that it is impacted by a variety of circumstances, including the fact that the village is often considerably less active. People and inhabitants have a more pronounced interaction in the countryside, as well as much higher mutual solidarity.

The residents of the village know one other, and as a result, certain moral norms of these principles, as well as respect, apply in the rural area, which helps to avoid the emergence of certain criminal actions.

There is a continual big flow of people, higher mobility, and an environment of city dwellers' rush for profit in metropolitan regions, industrial hubs. The population density in the city is substantially higher. People are significantly less linked than in the past. Life is anonymous and pre-programmed. In industrial and urban areas, different moral norms and standards apply. Individualistic psychology dominates these situations, and individuals are largely concerned with profit and the achievement of particular desires that are not necessarily in accordance with material capabilities and legal rules.

However, urban and rural locations are not equally vulnerable to the same types of crime. There are grounds to assume that a multi-nuance viewpoint is required to study different forms of crime, particularly in rural and urban settings. We must move beyond explaining crimes based on population density and giving chances for criminal activity. It is vital to investigate why crime succeeds more in certain circumstances, both in urban and rural locations.

Analyses were performed to test the viability of the third hypothesis; in this sense, the analysis of the third hypothesis "In places with a higher population, crime is much more dynamic and larger" clearly and precisely explains the spread of crime during the investigation period in municipalities in the Gjilan region.

Based on the findings of the analysis, it is possible to infer that this research issue is fully confirmed: crime occurs more dynamically and on a bigger scale in regions with high population densities. The reasoning used to reach this result concern, among other things, population density, which varies greatly and is impacted by other community characteristics. The Gjilan sample was compared to the samples from the following cities: Gjilan, Kamenica, Vitina, Novoberde, Klokot, Partes, and Ranilug, where the examination of this hypothesis revealed that the city of Gjilan has the largest population density and the highest number of crimes.

It is also important to consider that we live in a globalized world in which some forms of crime can be linked to social structures, socioeconomic status, the size of the social network, social inclusion, institutional and collective efficiency. In order to fight and prevent crime, an appropriate analysis of social structure is required using the theory of social disorganization.

6. Conclusion

The study was conducted in the Gjilan area from ALPHA to EPSILON. This research was carried out using data, documents from security sources relating to cases classified as criminal crimes, and the Kosovo Criminal Code, which assisted us in testing three of the research topics for this work. The research revealed a structural shift in the time, which was reflected via the socio-demographic characteristics of crime perpetrators, despite the fact that the kind of crime remained largely the same.

Crime, as a reliable instrument of community moral integration, must be tackled methodically rather than haphazardly. As a result, socio-planning activity should target communities in a condition of "multiple incompetence" and capable of enduring post-war development in terms of labor and education. The research objectives in the Gjilan region were as follows: to determine the extent of crime in the Gjilan region; to determine whether there is a difference in the volume of crime in the periods of ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, and EPSILON in the region of Gjilan; and to determine whether there is a difference according to the perpetrators of CD (village - city) in the region of Gjilan.

It is unavoidable that modern human growth and the bad effects of the past conflict, as well as the changes that are taking place, have necessitated the establishment of wholly new methods for managing various criminal activities. Various types of unlawful behavior have emerged as a result of broader societal changes in the Gjilan region, necessitating a fundamentally new approach to community responses to these occurrences.

Taking the highlighted problem in a larger sense, it was discovered during the study of the specified relations that the volume of crime in the territory of Gjilan is high, but that this volume begins to diminish during the EPSILON period. It is clear from this that there are periodic periods of crime change between research eras. Periodic disparities in crime may be observed in the region of Gjilan based on the affiliation of the perpetrators of criminal acts (village - city) and that throughout the research in the conduct of criminal acts perpetrators from urban actions.

The hypothesis analysis shows that there is no difference in the commission of crimes by persons of social origin (rural and urban areas) in the Gjilan region; however, the hypothesis was rejected because the analysis revealed that there are differences in the commission of crimes by persons of social origin (rural and urban areas).

The study hypothesis analysis in regions with high population densities, where crime is more dynamic and on a bigger scale, clearly and exactly describes the expansion of crime over the investigation period in the towns of the Gjilan region. Based on the findings of the investigation, it is possible to infer that the premise that in locations with high population densities, crime occurs more dynamically and on a bigger scale is entirely validated (rural and urban areas). Empirical research done in the region of Gjilan from ALFA to EPSILON with crimes committed by people of social origin (rural and urban regions) revealed that the rural component is not a reliable predictor of crime.

The disadvantages of this research, which is why our goals are limited, are as follows: the research covered only one criminal population (detected perpetrators of crime and did not take undetected and convicted perpetrators into account; research did not cover the phenomenology of everyday life of perpetrators; research did not determine the migratory routes of the examined sample, in terms of the relationship city - city, city - village, village - city, but was treated only by the place of crime (in the village and the city). Despite the police authorities' clear orders to respond to the crime, a lot of data was not included in their record, especially during the war, when the police personnel structure was somewhat decimated, resulting in somewhat erroneous documentation of the incident.

Finally, we attempted to cover the Gjilan region's crime problem, and we hope that this work will add to a fuller picture of crime in the Gjilan region. We also hope that we have contributed to the development of scientifically useful material for future and more precise criminal study. Given the complexity of crime as a social phenomenon, we expect that the disciplines of law, criminology, and

sociology (sociology of violence, sociology of disadvantaged groups, and sociology of refugees) would aid in the development of their experiential material.

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