



DOCTRINAL VIEWS ON THE MECHANISMS OF PREVENTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY WOMEN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: August 3 rd 2022 Accepted: September 3 rd 2022 Published: October 6 th 2022	In this article, the author conducted a systematic analysis of existing doctrinal views on crimes committed by women and their prevention, their development trends, uniqueness and facts in this regard. Having studied the issues of applying the doctrinal approaches stated by the author to the mechanisms of prevention of crimes committed by women in the conditions of Uzbekistan, proposals have been developed in this regard.

Keywords: Violence, female crimes, intentional killing of a baby by mother, infanticide, murder, using violence.

By using various means crime prevention allows to stop planned criminal activities, prevents the emergence of negative consequences, allows to solve the problems of combating crime with effective ways at the lowest cost, without the use of forms of state coercive measures.

It should be noted that many researches have been conducted on the theoretical and legal nature of crimes committed by women and their prevention. In particular, N.Naffine [1], B.Tripathi [2], E.V.Makovetskaya [3], S.T.Hadi, M.Chesney-Lind [4], L.M.Sherbakova [5], E.I.Jacob [6], E.B.Kuzmina [7], N.V.Mikhailova [8], E.G.Telegina [9], K.A.Myasnikova [10], N.A.Soloveva, E.I.El'fimova [11], A.V.Stefan [12] and others.

Meantime, this topic and its actuality have been reflected in recent researches. In particular, crime committed by women using violence and their criminological aspects in 2021-2022 are reflected in the following research works: Y.S.Delver [13], E.S.Budueva [14], K.I.Shaydullina, G.M.Aglyamova [15], D.Y.Yakovlev, K.V.Arabadji [16], N.A.Vakulenko [17], J.Regalado, A.Timmer, A.Jawaid [18] and others.

In the scientific works, emphasis is also placed on the issue of focusing on crimes committed by underage women within the framework of the fight against crime. [19]. This, in turn, is part of the fight against female crime urges to focus on crimes committed by underage women as one of its directions.

In January-June 2021, more than 45,000 crimes were committed in Uzbekistan, and this indicator increased by 111.9% compared to last year. Each three of the 217 homicides occurred between relatives or neighbors [20].

Therefore, preventive measures to fight against female crime should be aimed at the most socially significant areas of their lives, in particular: prevention

of family disputes and support of families in difficult life situations; to raise the educational and cultural level of underage women and to take measures to prevent them from leaving educational institutions prematurely; organizing free time of teenagers in a positive way, in particular, actively involving them in sports, literature, art; organization of physical training and fitness activities with children and young people in order to form a healthy lifestyle, systematically involve them in physical education and sports; reducing unemployment among teenagers and young adults; increase legal culture; stop promoting violence in the media; prevention of alcoholism and drug addiction, fight against vagrancy and begging; observe the rights of underage people in the sphere of health care, provide them with timely medical assistance, send the needy to special health care educational institutions, psychiatric institutions; moral, labor formation and other basic values for underage people and the youth.

These measures are of a general nature and are fully applicable to the analysis of the topic we are studying and to the prevention of violent crimes committed by women. Various state and city authorities, institutions and organizations operating in various spheres of public life participate in their implementation. Each of these entities performs the tasks assigned to it within the framework of its main activities and powers, and in one way or another prevents violations.

The gender approach shows that there are differences in the behavior and perception of men and women, "which are determined not only by psycho-physiological characteristics, but also by social behavior associated with the social position of genders, as well as their own characteristics". [21].

As S.I.Kirillov and D.A. Sinelnikova rightly stated, given that the biological, psychological and social differences between genders are quite large



during adolescence, it is necessary to use this approach to prevent arbitrary and violent crimes of underage girls. [22].

The following criminological signs are characteristic of female crime: relatively constant size and level of crime, with a tendency to increase; the dependence of the level of crime on the socio-economic characteristics of different regions of the country; some similarities of female and male crimes in terms of types of crimes and methods of their conduct; the dependence of women on alcohol and drugs; resurgence of crime; the influence of social and psychophysical characteristics of the female personality.

Modern criminality of women in Uzbekistan is characterized by the following main features.

Firstly, despite the fact that some crimes committed by women have slightly decreased, in general, their increase is observed. Criminologists note that the growth rate of female crime is much higher than male ones.

Secondly, female criminality has a high latency.

Thirdly, in the criminal behavior of modern women: – intensive growth of serious crimes; – stable rate of repeated crimes; – there are dangerous trends such as the decrease in terms of criminals age, the increase in the number of elderly women and disabled people among prisoners. [23]. These signs also are related to crimes in Uzbekistan.

According to E.R.Abyzova, “methods of resolving conflicts with violence, readiness for criminal actions have become the characteristics of the personality of a modern criminal” [24]. The fact that the proportion of men and women who commit serious violent crimes is in almost equal places with a great responsibility on modern criminology.

Fourthly, a significant part of women’s participation in committing crimes of a violent nature remains, and the weight of their participation in committing crimes related to illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic, intoxicating and toxic substances is also increasing. In other words, the process of “masculinization” of women’s crime is continuing.

Fifthly, women’s organized crime is being identified. The proportion of women who commit crimes in the form of an organized group is increasing by an average of 10% per year. In addition, pre-arranged groups of individuals are overrepresented by women, accounting for approximately a third crimes.

Sixthly, there is a tendency to actively involve women in serious and extremely serious crimes.

Seventhly, the number of women serving fixed-term prison sentences is increasing. Meantime, more than half of the convicts are serving their sentence for the first time [25]. In general, courts rarely sentence women to prison.

Eighthly, crimes against property occupy the largest place in the structure of women’s crime. In particular, women often commit theft and fraud.

Ninthly, there is a tendency of increasing the level of criminal activity of women in the economic sphere.

Tenthly, female crime is characterized by a high level of latency, as well as a malicious direction [26].

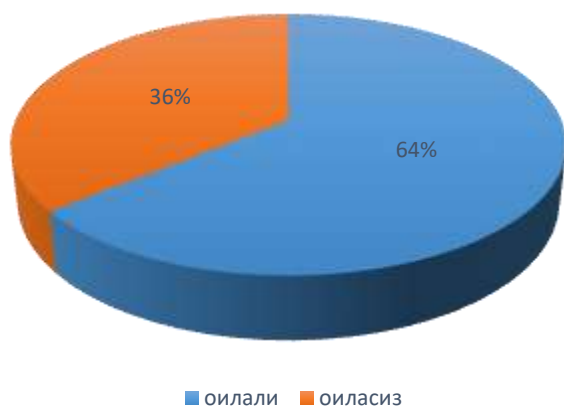
Prevention of female crime is a set of measures and requirements for their implementation that provide a comprehensive approach to the elimination and neutralization of factors that lead to violent crimes by women in various forms. Public and state structures, individual citizens and the whole society are involved in this activity [27].

Long-term measures for the prevention of female crime are related to the status of women and the need to develop a national program for their support.

It is necessary to focus on all aspects of women’s life, to improve the spiritual environment in society, especially: – level of satisfaction of needs; – development of measures aimed at increasing the rule of law; – protection of women at work and in the family; – development of a system of educational activities taking into account the specific features of the formation of female behavior; – in order to determine the factors that encourage women to commit crimes it is necessary to analyze the situation at work, family, and everyday life; –strengthening social control over the performance of women’s social roles.



Marital status of women who committed crimes in the 1st quarter of 2015-2022 (in percent)



During the 1st quarter of 2015-2022, the observation results show that 64% of the crimes were committed by married women and 36% by single women.

There are also measures aimed at preventing specific crimes committed by women, which are based on the general methodology of preventive measures, taking into account the characteristics of the crime¹ [28].

The following can be specified as special measures for the prevention of female crime: prevention of antisocial behavior that leads to crime (drunkenness, drug addiction, homelessness); is to provide assistance to women who lead an anti-social lifestyle and are serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty² [29].

We propose the following solutions to the problems related to the causes of female crime and the further improvement of the system of prevention of crimes committed by women.

Firstly, it is necessary to abandon only the declarative improvement of the position of women, which is implemented in some spheres of state policy. It should be not just an announcement, but concrete measures to protect the interests of women in difficult life situations.

Secondly, In our country, there is still no legal framework for combating domestic violence. Therefore, it is proposed to adopt the law "On the Foundations of

Social and Legal Protection Against Domestic Violence in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

Thirdly, it is necessary to solve the issue of socialization of prisoners sentenced to deprivation of liberty. Such re-socialization process should include extensive involvement of women in production activities. It solves a number of their psychological problems in the sphere of communication with other people.

Studying the personality, psychological characteristics of a woman, scientists came to the conclusion that women are physically and emotionally weaker than men.

As Y.A.Lipatova rightly noted, "women do not have strong physical characteristics that allow them to commit violent crimes against person, freedom, and sexual integrity. Female representatives are more prone to "intellectual" criminal activities, which often have a malicious orientation and are related to their professional activities [30].

Therefore, in order to prevent female crime the researcher suggests to pay attention to the followings: – creation of preventive programs for the formation of a holistic personality; – establishment of special rehabilitation centers for providing medical assistance to former female prisoners, in particular, women suffering from drug and alcohol addiction, as well as migrant and internally displaced women; – supporting their social protection in society; – women who have lost their status in society due to not received education and rehabilitation, etc. [31].

In the process of studying the criminological characteristics of female crime, we were convinced that it mainly consists of crimes such as theft, fraud or embezzlement.

Indeed, female crime as a component of crime in general reflects its general rules and changes, and also acts as its subsystem and is closely related to it. Meantime, female crime also has its own characteristics [32].

It is necessary to analyze the portrait of a female criminal in order to deal with the manifestation of female crime in the most effective way and to prevent it on time.

The range of crimes committed by women is much narrower than that of men, and in most cases property crimes (theft, fraud, robbery, etc.) prevail, but a small part of violent crimes of domestic nature is also available [33].

¹ Шундрин А. Д. Криминологическая характеристика женской преступности в России в настоящее время //International Innovation Research. – 2018. – С. 110-113

² Шундрин А. Д. Криминологическая характеристика женской преступности в России в настоящее время //International Innovation Research. – 2018. – С. 110-113



The reason for the emergence of an aggressive state in women can be various factors that are directly related to both social and economic situations. Practice shows that the family plays a major role in the development of female crime. As a rule, girls who grow up in abusive families begin to commit crimes from adolescence, often such crimes are of a material nature, that is, they are related to stealing other people's property.

Among the effective measures aimed at preventing female crime, T.Y.Levchenkova points out the followings: 1) creation of a suitable environment for female work; 2) protection of motherhood and childhood; 3) application of social guarantees; 4) providing expert advice in the sphere of getting out of a difficult life situation; 5) cultural and educational trainings, prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution and sexual adultery, domestic, religious and ethnic conflicts [34].

Compared to men, women often start their criminal activity at an older age due to family and domestic conflicts, unfavorable family situation. Traditionally, women over 30 years of age predominate among female offenders [35].

In addition, the increase in female criminality is caused by the low level of legal culture, low level of education, and shortcomings in the sphere of spending free time.

As Y.M.Antonyan rightly pointed out, "a lot of women begin to abuse alcohol and other narcotic and psychotropic substances because they cannot find a suitable job and provide themselves with financial resources" [36]. This is also one of the most causative factors.

The following groups of measures can be distinguished among measures to prevent women's crime.

General social measures aimed at preventing women's crime are multifaceted. They include the following: economic, social, political, ethical, organizational and other types.

We will consider some of them in detail. M.E.Berlybekova included the followings in the general social types of crime prevention: improving people's standard of living and material well-being, improving the level of education of society members, as a result, eliminating the consequences of the global crisis, which are interrelated with raising the level of education, upbringing and morals, developing economic relations and improvement, emphasizes the introduction of material and technical resources of production (industry, agriculture) and technological processes [37].

We believe that addressing these societal issues is key to successfully preventing violent crime, including homicides committed by women.

Among these tasks, it is necessary to highlight the purposeful work of educating a person in the spirit of spiritual and moral ideas, responsibility, respect for people, and intolerance of violence towards them.

It is necessary to work to restore values such as mutual aid, sympathy, and respect for women. **Economic measures** aimed at preventing women's crime are one of the main measures. The instability of the economy, as a result of which the standard of living is low, the increase of criminal businesses that lead to drug addiction and prostitution, and unemployment can be cited as the main economic reasons.

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