

THE CAUSE AND CONDITIONS OF WOMEN'S CRIME, THE PECULIARITIES OF THE PREVENTION OF THIS TYPE OF CRIME



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Abstract. The article describes women's crime and the conditions that cause its occurrence, the best practices of foreign countries in the prevention of this type of crime, and to date, proposals have been developed in our republic aimed at preventing these crimes in this regard.

Keywords: women, women's rights, behavior, crimes committed by women, prevention of offenses, family, family relations, causes of crime, commission of offenses by women.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada ayollar jinoyatchiligi va ularning sodir etilishiga sabab bo'layotgan shart-sharoitlar, ushbu turdagi jinoyatlarni oldini olishda xorijiy davlatlarning ilg'or tajribalari haqida so'z yuritilgan bo'lib, bugungi kunda respublikamizda bu borada ushbu jinoyatlarni oldini olishga qaratilgan takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollar, ayollar huquqlari, xulq-atvor, ayollar tomonidan sodir etilgan jinoyat, huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi, oila, oilaviy munosabatlar, jinoyatchilik sabablari, huquqbuzar ayollar.

Аннотация. В статье описывается женская преступность и условия, которые обуславливают их возникновение, передовой опыт зарубежных стран в предупреждении данного вида преступлений. Отмечается, что на сегодняшний день в нашей республике разработаны предложения, направленные на предупреждение данных преступлений.

Ключевые слова: женщины, права женщин, поведение, преступления, совершаемые женщинами, профилактика правонарушений, семья, семейные отношения, причины преступности, совершение правонарушений женщинами.

In the current period of reforms, attention to women in our country has significantly increased, and opportunities for the active participation of women in spiritual, educational, socio-economic, and political processes are expanding. Laws, decrees, and government resolutions aimed at protecting the interests of

women, who make up more than 50 percent of the population of Uzbekistan, have been adopted and implemented.

In particular, Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that citizens have equal rights and freedoms and are equal before the law regardless of gender, race, nationality,

language, religion, beliefs, social origin, social status, and Article 58 guarantees equal rights for women and men [1].

Despite the fact that a number of measures are being taken to improve the social situation of women, it is very unfortunate that crimes are committed by women today.

Women's crime is understood as the totality of crimes committed by persons of the female sex in a certain territory, for a certain period of time.

It is regrettable that crimes against property, especially theft, are frequently committed by women in Uzbekistan. According to the "State Report on Crime Factors and Crime Trends," prepared by the Research Institute of Criminology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2024, 6% of all crimes were committed by women, and mainly fraud and theft were committed by women aged 30-40, who set the main goal of illegal enrichment.

According to the analysis of the last 5 years, 38-42% of crimes committed by women are related to theft, 25-30% to fraud, and 10-12% to illegal trade or customs violations [2].

Thefts are mainly manifested in the following forms:

- ♦ Clandestine removal of goods from retail outlets;
- ♦ Theft of personal belongings in a hotel, market, or on transport;
- ♦ Theft of valuables and items abusing trust in the workplace.

At the expanded meeting of the Security Council under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, held on January 10, 2019, the President of our country, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, specifically noted that the share of female crime remains unchanged, and on the basis of scientific and practical approaches to its early prevention, specific tasks were set to improve the prevention of early prevention of female crime [3].

The conducted analysis shows that the participation of women in theft crimes committed in recent years amounted to 9.9 percent in 2023 and 12.5 percent in 2024. Although these figures may not seem numerous, if we consider that every woman is responsible for her family, raising her children, and the future of our society, we become convinced that this opinion is incorrect. Because a

family where the mother is a criminal falls apart, and the children are left unattended. Studies show that unsupervised children have a higher rate of "contribution" to juvenile delinquency.

There are several theories that justify the fact that female criminality is committed less often than male crimes. **Lambert Adolphe Jacques Quetelet**, one of the founders of scientific statistics from Belgium, who was French by origin, explained this phenomenon not only by women's physical weakness, but also by their distance from society, rarely exceeding the boundaries of family obligations. However, with the increasing involvement of women in public life and professional activity, as well as during periods of increased crime, the share of female crime in the overall crime structure has always remained low. It was several times lower than the share of male criminality. Another explanation of this phenomenon was put forward by representatives of the anthropological school – **Ch. Lombroso** and his Russian follower **P.N. Tarnovskaya**. They explained the low level of activity of female criminality compared to male criminality by the peculiarities of the female organism, the female nature, and her "biological inadequacy" to a certain extent.

Selfish intentions, formed in the behavior of the individual and elevated to the level of social morality, inevitably lead to the weakening of the most positive socio-spiritual institutions. A decrease in the social role of the family and a change in attitudes towards life values, which have a spiritual character, lead to a departure from the norms of behavior accepted in society and a rejuvenation of the criminal environment. The relevance of studying the factors contributing to the emergence of theft crimes committed by women is even more pronounced in the context of insufficient attention to the problem of female criminality, the lack of development of methods and forms of combating and preventing this crime [4].

When studying the causes of female offenders, a special approach is required, based on their individual characteristics. A preventive conversation is an activity consisting of persuading female offenders to comply with the norms and rules of behavior accepted in society, explaining the social and legal consequences of antisocial behavior and

the responsibility established by law for committing an offense. Preventive conversations with female offenders are conducted at the police stations, as well as at the place of residence, study, work of the person, or directly at the place where the antisocial behavior or offense committed by him was discovered [5].

Professor K. Abdurasulova believes that when studying female criminality, it is necessary to pay attention to the criminological factors and causes that influence the commission of crimes by persons belonging to the female sex[6].

From this point of view, it is concluded that the causes and conditions influencing female criminality are:

1. Socio-economic factors;
2. Psychological and personal factors;
3. Organizational and systemic factors.

Socio-economic factors include:

- Unemployment and lack of sources of income;
- Responsibility for the sole provision of the family;
- High number of low-income families in the society;
- Gender inequality and limited opportunities.

Psychological and personal factors include:

- Actions motivated by fear, despair, need;
- Love, pressure from family members;
- Growing up in a criminal environment (from childhood in an unstable environment).

Organizational and systemic factors include:

- Ineffectiveness of preventive mechanisms intended for women;
- Low level of legal culture in society;
- Lack of research on female criminality.

Also, in the course of our research, we consider the psychological factors of women who commit crimes to be:

- a high level of mental instability;
- lack of self-esteem;
- quick temper and quick conclusions;
- inclination towards aggression;
- insufficient spiritual and moral education;
- low level of legal knowledge;
- distance from small groups (*family, school, workplace, relatives, neighborhood, etc.*).

The peculiarities of the conditions that contributed to the formation of unlawful behavior in women are as follows:

1) crimes committed by women are determined primarily by social factors;

2) the necessity of noting certain peculiarities inherent only in women's crime and therefore distinguishing it as a separate phenomenon among all crimes;

3) these features are revealed not only when comparing objective characteristics, but primarily when assessing the direction of the causes of criminal activity;

4) it should be noted that the criminal activity of women is determined by the interaction of objective and subjective factors of social reality.

According to research, women may commit crimes using violence for selfish purposes for the following reasons:

Firstly, the growing diversity of difficulties in society, the presence of uncertainty about the future, the inability to withstand new life trials;

secondly, disruption of family relations, a negative change in the psychological relationship between spouses and children;

thirdly, the consumption of narcotic drugs and alcoholic beverages that poison society, and prostitution.

For the implementation of preventive measures aimed at preventing crimes committed by women with the use of violence for mercenary purposes, the following are proposed:

1) ensuring the participation of the general public and taking measures to solve their problems within the framework of "social prevention" of women;

2) Targeted organization of the activities of structures working with low-income families and providing socio-psychological assistance at the mahalla level;

3) targeted organization of the activities of economic and legal advisory centers;

4) It is proposed to create an information base that allows for the implementation of processes for the prevention, detection, and exposure of crimes committed by women.

During the research, when studying the best practices of foreign countries in the prevention of

female crime, we can see that in most cases, there are separate educational programs for women and they are yielding results in practice.

For example, **Canada** has special work and educational programs for women, in which the education and employment of women who may commit crimes are defined as a priority task, and their implementation is monitored in practice.

In the Netherlands, alternative punishments are applied to women who have committed crimes.

***Alternative punishment** is a type of punishment that can be applied to a person who has committed a criminal or administrative offense instead of the main punishment or in addition to it, the purpose of which is not to punish the person, but to re-educate him, to influence society in a beneficial way.*

This type of approach allows women who have committed crimes to reintegrate into society.

In Japan, a number of state and public organizations have developed effective programs to rehabilitate women's crime and provide them with psychological support. These programs are aimed at preventing women's crime, reintegrating them into society, and solving their social problems.

Special treatment programs developed by the Ministry of Justice of Japan are aimed at identifying internal and external factors contributing to female criminality, which include:

- Changing behavior by identifying and correcting a person's misconceptions;
- Developing social skills and reducing isolation through participation in groups;
- Increasing a sense of responsibility through participation in public affairs.

These programs are aimed at preventing female criminality and contribute to their social integration.

In general, the following practical proposals can be put forward for the prevention of female crime:

1. Creation of special prevention centers for women – legal education, vocational training, material assistance and rehabilitation;

2. Quotated jobs for unemployed women – creation of socially protected jobs in the private sector;

3. Improving social psychology and legal literacy – conducting regular trainings on raising legal awareness and legal culture among women;

4. Raising propaganda work on social networks to a new level.

In today's era of advanced information technologies, taking into account the fact that every person, especially women, receives information using social networks, uses this information, and applies it in practice, there is a need to raise awareness campaigning on social networks to a new level.

In particular, in order to raise legal awareness and legal culture among women, explain the socio-psychological causes of crime propensity, and provide a positive life example and motivation, **the following are proposed:**

- **organization of targeted audiences**, (*Young girls, women facing family problems, unemployed or low-income women, etc.*);

- **access to information technology solutions, including short videos (Reels, Shorts)** (*through legal information and real-life examples in an understandable, attractive format*),

- **infographics and animations** (*creating visual content that shows the consequences of the crime, legal responsibility*);

- **interactive surveys and tests** (*to improve users' knowledge*);

- preparation of videos, articles with the participation of **lawyers, psychologists, sociologists**, preparation of interviews and stories based on real-life events, using professional approaches to content creation.;

- **presenting positive images through famous women** (*influencers, bloggers, social activists*), etc.

In conclusion, we must not forget that crimes committed by women are distinguished by their complex social and personal causes, and the prevention of this type of crime is carried out not only through the application of punishment, but also through comprehensive approaches, including education, employment, legal assistance, and psychological support.

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