



DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT WOMEN'S CRIME

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Abstract: In recent years, there has been an excessive increase in crimes committed by women, especially crimes within the family and domestic sphere. The structure of crimes committed by women, their personal characteristics, and the fact that they are increasingly committed for mercenary purposes have been studied, along with their causes, conditions, contributing factors, and psychological and ideological aspects.

Keywords: woman, women, family, parents, morality, offender, crime.

A woman is the backbone of society, the crown of our family, the joy of our hearts. Her misstep is considered a disaster, a tragedy. Indeed, modesty suits her, not self-indulgence in pursuit of an easy life. It suits her not to wither away like a useless object behind bars, but to sing lullabies at the cradle.

In our country, all necessary measures have been taken to ensure equal rights for women, including their right to elect and be elected, participate actively in state and public affairs, and work, which are guaranteed by law. The social protection of the right to work is ensured. These are the results of large-scale efforts undertaken by our state to increase women's participation in the country's economic, social, and political life, enhance their spiritual and intellectual potential, strengthen their health, and protect family, motherhood, and childhood.

The complex conditions of the transition period in our country, the economic difficulties associated with the establishment of market relations, and the peculiar complexities of reinterpreting social values pose serious challenges to societal development. The emergence of contradictions during the period of independence is a characteristic feature of social development and its nature. Our society is not free from such contradictions. Isn't this evidenced by the fact that the attitude of viewing women as having a narrower scope of rights compared to men, considering them weaker, still persists to this day? The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also enshrines the provision that "Women and men have equal rights"[1].

It should be noted that, considering that the main role in the upbringing of children in the family is role models - mothers, it becomes clear that offenses among women can also contribute to the spread of juvenile delinquency.

Therefore, the study and prevention of women's crime is a pressing issue.

It is noted that the overall growth trend of crimes committed by women is increasing when taken separately. Studies show that the growth rate of the number of women in committed crimes exceeds the indicators of male offenders.

The trend of serious and especially serious crimes committed by women remains active. At the same time, crimes related to theft, fraud, pimping, or keeping brothels, as well as drug-related crimes, constitute a significant share.

An increase in the criminal activity of vulnerable individuals is also observed, especially in the economic sphere. Women's criminal behavior is characterized by illegal activity in the banking sector and the securities market. Robbery and looting are rarely committed by women. They commit theft, fraud, and embezzlement more often, while men commit theft, robbery, and looting more often. This situation is explained by the difference in physical strength and social roles in women and men.

Strengthening the work on preventing and curbing such crimes in our country, ensuring that none of their aspects remain uncontrolled, and establishing methods for working with women of all categories have been defined as a goal.

In our regulatory legal documents, women are categorized according to their social status.

These are:

Categories were defined: previously convicted persons, those found guilty of committing crimes, those serving suspended sentences, drug addicts, alcoholics, mentally ill persons, those prone to committing crimes, those who were absent from home for a long time, those who returned home after a long time, those in need of psychological support, those who negatively affect the upbringing of children, those who committed immoral crimes, women from dysfunctional families, women registered with the internal affairs bodies, those prone to suicide, families on the verge of divorce, unemployed women, the poor, temporary tenants, women living without registration, women beggars, minors (under 18 years old) and young girls (ages 18-30), disabled people, divorced women, women raising children alone, women who have lost their breadwinner.

In addition, it has been substantiated that a family in a socially dangerous situation is a family in which parents or persons substituting for parents evade or improperly fulfill their obligations to provide for, educate, and raise minors, or negatively affect their behavior or treat them cruelly, and it has been proven that the need for parents or persons substituting for parents to prevent minors from consuming alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs, psychotropic or other substances affecting mental and volitional activity, smoking, and conducting individual preventive work in relation to unsupervised or neglected minors is broader and more effective.

In practice, there are several types of work with this category of persons:

An unlawful act (inaction) that encroaches on the life of women by exerting physical, psychological, sexual, or economic influence on them, or by threatening to apply such measures, is considered violence;

the fact that a woman is a victim of harassment and violence against her, the need to take general measures to prevent, identify, and suppress cases of harassment and violence against women, to keep records of information about victims of harassment and violence, as well as persons who have committed or are prone to committing violence;

it has been proven that authorized bodies and organizations carrying out protection from harassment and violence should create special centers for providing economic, legal, social, psychological, medical and other assistance to victims of harassment and violence.

There are also cases when women, dissatisfied with some aspects of their family or other society, go to local authorities or the mahalla where they live, often face rude treatment and receive advice not to do so and to preserve the family by any means. This increases moral



pressure, discrimination, and stress on women who are already depressed. This is a very common situation in practice. The deed is limited only to advice.

Both in our Constitution and other normative legal acts, the rights of women and their guarantees are defined. Despite the fact that women are given so many rights, various crimes are also committed by women in our society.

When describing crimes committed by women, each description must express the important aspects of the object under study that distinguish it from others, its specific features, its general nature or certain aspects, patterns inherent in it.

In order to study the causes of crimes and the conditions that contributed to their commission, to ensure the interaction and coordination of the activities of bodies and institutions carrying out and participating in the prevention of offenses, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 565[2].

In addition, based on the type, sphere, and nature of crimes on the ground, the mandatory participation in the discussion of the heads of territorial subdivisions of the following state bodies and organizations has been established.

At the same time, it was indicated that representatives of the State Committee for Family and Women of the Republic of Uzbekistan should participate in the discussion of crimes committed by women or against them, as well as within the framework of ethical and family-domestic relations[3].

Consequently, at the present stage of the development of social relations in the system of crime commission, the study of female crime has not lost its significance. In our people, a woman is respected and honored as an educator of the creators of the future, a caring mother, a devoted spouse, and an active person with her own position in society. However, it is a sad but bitter truth that some women are committing crimes in a way unworthy of their honor.

Based on this data, it is possible to analyze the reasons for the increase and decrease in the number of crimes committed, and to determine the priority of preventive measures. This general rule also applies to crimes committed by women using violence for mercenary purposes.

Criminology of women's crimes shows that such characteristics can include: quantitative indicators, the nature of committed crimes, methods and means of their implementation, the role of women, the influence of family, domestic, and intimate circumstances on crimes, and the circumstances contributing to them.

Another thing is that the number of crimes committed by women in Islamic countries is significantly lower than in the West. The reason for this is that, according to the laws of the Islamic world, a woman's influence on men affects her significance in social life.

A significant difference in crime between men and women is more pronounced in violent crimes (murder, robbery, banditry, armed hooliganism). In this case, they try to justify the biologization of crimes committed by women, that is, women commit fewer crimes because they are physically weaker than men. However, this approach is one-sided. Although women lag behind men in terms of physical strength, their insignificant share in violent crimes should be explained in connection with upbringing based on traditional customs. Moreover, in women, emotional state and sensitivity are strong in a certain physiological state. This circumstance is also taken into account in legislation.

In addition, crimes committed by women are also distinguished by the motive of the crime. They are manifested primarily in jealousy, revenge, envy, and attempts to get rid of the

victim. Many crimes committed by women arise as a result of the unlawful behavior of the victim.

The problem of female criminality has been analyzed for many years by scientists and practitioners, who, turning to the search for the most effective ways to influence the criminal behavior of female criminality, have found aspects that significantly distinguish it from the behavior of men.

In legal literature, various concepts of female criminality are given. In particular, M.N. Golodnyuk expresses the following opinion about the criminological aspect of the concept of female criminality: "the entire set of crimes committed by women, in which, along with all the characteristics inherent in criminality, a certain specificity is manifested."

Another researcher, A.I. Dolgov, in his work on the criminological aspects of the concept of female criminality, expressed the opinion that "women's criminality," "based on the general definition of criminality, is a phenomenon of historical variability, negative social, class society, committed by women over a certain period of time, and has a criminal character."

In our opinion, female criminality is a general term for crimes committed by women, and the analysis of crimes in this area and the study of sociological, psychological, and economic factors underlying their various causes is a complex process.

The female fraction of committed crimes can lead to several problems. For women, types of criminal activity, especially sexual, physical, and psychological violence, or suffering in certain areas of life, a relatively low status in society, and certain economic problems may be relevant.

The reasons why women commit crimes or take this path can be divided into the following factors.

disenfranchisement in society - women are less protected by their rights, therefore criminal activity in them is often associated with problems in the production and economic spheres.

Economic difficulties - problems in financial or living conditions, unemployment, or worsening of the civil situation can lead women to commit crimes.

Psychological and sociological factors - mood disorders, mental capacity, and traumatic situations - can also lead women to commit crimes.

It is also necessary to take social, economic, and legal measures to prevent and eradicate women's crime, as well as to support ongoing work in the fields of education and psychology. In general, it can be assumed that a solution to the problem can be found through a comprehensive approach, and this will be an effective strategy aimed at preventing crime.

It should be concluded that crimes committed by women are closely related to social, economic, and psychological factors in society. These crimes require deep analysis to properly understand society and help women's lives. Laws and state policy play an important role in protecting women's rights and improving their social and economic status

References:

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2. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 10, 2021 No. 565. National Database of Legislation, 10.08.2022, No 09/22/438/0726.



3. As amended by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 9, 2022 No. 438 - National Database of Legislation, August 10, 2022, No. 09/22/438/0726)

