



EARLY DETECTION OF VIOLENCE AND CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND IMPROVEMENT OF SPECIAL PREVENTION MECHANISMS

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Abstract

The article analyzes criminological, social, and institutional factors influencing women's safety and highlights theoretical and practical directions for early detection of violence and crime, as well as the improvement of special prevention mechanisms. Furthermore, a modern preventive model based on digital monitoring, a gender-sensitive approach, and comprehensive social rehabilitation is substantiated as an essential condition for forming a safe social environment.

Keywords: women's safety, violence prevention, crime, special prevention, digital monitoring, social rehabilitation, legal protection, social cooperation.

In the context of social development, ensuring women's safety, strengthening peace within family relations, and preventing violence have become increasingly urgent issues. Social transformations, economic challenges, the level of legal culture, and the moral climate directly influence this process. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the current situation, identification of root causes, and development of effective preventive approaches are of particular importance.

The study of criminological factors and socio-demographic characteristics of violence and crime against women is essential for understanding the nature of this phenomenon. Scientific research indicates that family environment, social conditions, economic stability, and an individual's moral and psychological state directly affect the formation of violent and criminal behavior [1]. In particular, unhealthy psychological climates within families, conflict-based relationships, and social instability are among the primary contributing factors.

Criminological analyses show that perpetrators of violence often share specific socio-demographic characteristics. A significant proportion are unemployed, previously convicted, or registered for preventive supervision, with relatively low levels of education. Moreover, a large number of such crimes are committed by individuals aged 25–35 [2], which may be explained by insufficient social experience and lack of stable life orientation.

Statistical data confirm the significant proportion of crimes committed within domestic settings. In 2024, 9.2% of homicides, 24.4% of intentional bodily injuries, 16.5% of moderately severe injuries, 21.7% of grievous bodily harm, 10.4% of insults, 3.7% of incitement to suicide, 4% of hooliganism, 3.8% of sexual offenses, and 3.1% of torture cases were committed within family relations [3]. These indicators demonstrate the close connection between violence and private domestic environments, as well as the complexity of early detection.

Research also emphasizes that the majority of perpetrators of violence against women are men, and such cases are often observed in dysfunctional families, particularly where alcohol

abuse and persistent conflicts exist [4]. Such environments increase antisocial behavior and the likelihood of criminal acts.

At the same time, the growth of certain crimes committed by women reflects social determinants. The increasing proportion of fraud and theft among women is often associated with economic dependency, unemployment, and psychological pressure resulting from domestic violence [5]. Additionally, low legal awareness and insufficient digital security skills contribute to the criminogenic situation.

Early detection of violence and crime requires strong institutional and legal foundations. National legislation defines crime prevention as a comprehensive set of legal, social, and organizational measures aimed at eliminating causes and conditions of offenses and protecting victims [6]. This approach implies initiating preventive activities at the stage when risk factors emerge rather than after crimes occur.

Institutional cooperation among state bodies is crucial. Internal affairs agencies, prosecution authorities, the National Guard, justice bodies, educational and healthcare institutions, and other state structures participate in preventive activities. Their goal is to analyze criminogenic situations, identify individuals inclined to commit offenses, register them for preventive supervision, and apply social rehabilitation measures. Thus, early detection represents coordinated state governance rather than solely law enforcement activity.

Practical analysis shows that many serious crimes, including sexual offenses, are committed by individuals previously known to prevention inspectors [7]. This indicates that early detection opportunities exist but are not fully utilized. Strengthening inspectors' special preventive powers, maintaining electronic registers of high-risk individuals, and implementing individualized intervention mechanisms are key priorities.

Systematic monitoring of risk groups, maintenance of preventive records, and analytical assessment of socio-demographic and psychological characteristics allow forecasting potential criminal behavior [8]. Information regarding antisocial conduct, family conflicts, psychological conditions, and social environments serves as a crucial basis for preventive decisions.

Community-level cooperation mechanisms also play an important role. Joint review of at-risk individuals and victims by prevention inspectors, community representatives, medical and educational institutions enhances proactive prevention. Such a multi-sectoral approach transforms preventive activity from reactive to proactive.

Victim protection mechanisms are equally essential. Personal safety planning, temporary protection measures, psychological assistance, and electronic monitoring tools mitigate severe consequences of violence. These measures ensure alignment of preventive activities with human rights principles.

Recent reforms propose improving special prevention through national electronic registers of high-risk individuals, expanded powers of prevention inspectors, permanent community-based councils on women's and children's safety, personalized safety plans for victims, and electronic monitoring tools [9]. Such measures shift prevention from reactive responses to anticipatory action.

Analysis of offenses committed by women highlights the need to strengthen social prevention. Economic dependency, unemployment, and psychosocial pressure resulting from domestic violence may push women toward illegal acts. Statistics show growth in fraud and theft among women, linked to insufficient social support and economic independence [10].



Although protective orders have strengthened legal safeguards for victims, practical challenges remain. Lengthy restoration of property rights, insufficient gender-sensitive judicial approaches, and incomplete prosecution of serious cases limit preventive effectiveness.

Social partnership mechanisms are therefore vital. Cooperation among community bodies, educational and healthcare institutions, and non-governmental organizations facilitates early identification of risk groups and targeted intervention. Programs promoting employment, vocational training, and digital literacy among women contribute to sustainable prevention outcomes.

Despite existing measures, systemic challenges persist, including insufficient interagency coordination, slow information exchange, limited social service coverage, and underreporting of violence cases. These issues necessitate revising prevention strategies based on comprehensive, gender-sensitive, and human rights-oriented approaches.

Modern preventive models must focus on long-term and sustainable outcomes. Prevention should function not merely as a response mechanism but as a permanent social governance instrument integrated with broader development strategies. Effective use of digital technologies, data-driven decision-making, and institutional integration are critical components.

A gender-sensitive approach enriches preventive activities by emphasizing dignity and equal opportunities. It requires consideration of social, psychological, and economic stability alongside legal aspects. This strengthens mutual respect and trust within society, preventing escalation of social conflicts.

Comprehensive social rehabilitation systems aim to restore individuals' full social functioning, promote independence, encourage active participation, and reinforce confidence in the future. Such an approach transforms short-term preventive effects into long-term social stability.

In conclusion, a modern preventive model integrating digital monitoring, gender-sensitive strategies, and comprehensive rehabilitation serves as a foundation for building a safe and just social environment. By prioritizing human interests, it creates a solid basis for sustainable societal development

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