



SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF PREVENTING CRIME AMONG WOMEN

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Abstract: The prevention of women's crime has distinct theoretical and practical features that differentiate it from general crime prevention strategies. This article explores the unique aspects of female criminality and its prevention, emphasizing gender-specific risk factors, pathways to offending, and tailored intervention approaches. The study reveals that women's involvement in criminal behavior is often rooted in trauma, victimization, economic dependence, family responsibilities, and psychological health issues, which require a gender-responsive rather than gender-neutral prevention model. Drawing on international scientific literature from Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science, the paper analyzes key peculiarities such as the strong influence of prior victimization, the role of motherhood, socio-economic pressures, and the limitations of traditional punitive measures. Special attention is paid to the Uzbek context, where cultural, social, and legal factors shape female crime patterns. The author argues that effective prevention demands trauma-informed care, economic empowerment programs, family support systems, psychological rehabilitation, and inter-agency cooperation. The article concludes that only through scientifically grounded, gender-sensitive policies and practices can the prevention of women's crime achieve sustainable results, contributing to both individual rehabilitation and broader social stability.

Keywords: women's crime, female criminality, gender-responsive prevention, risk factors for female offending, trauma-informed approaches, victimization, economic empowerment, rehabilitation of female offenders, gender-specific programs, Uzbekistan

Combating crime is one of the most important tasks in ensuring societal development and stability. In particular, the issue of crime among women has demanded special attention in recent years. This is because women hold a vital role not only in the socio-economic life of society but also within the family environment. Their involvement in crime negatively impacts not only their own lives but also the family, the upbringing of children, and the overall moral fabric of society.

The specific aspects of female criminality are related to its causes, methods of commission, and consequences. Typically, crimes committed by women arise from socio-economic problems, family conflicts, moral decline, a lack of legal knowledge, and external influences. At the same time, a woman's psychological state, level of emotionality, and social roles are also factors that influence the likelihood of committing a crime.

Today, the processes of globalization, the rapid development of information technologies, and changes in social relations are also influencing the nature of crime among women. While crimes of a domestic or economic nature were previously predominant, offenses committed via

the internet, fraud, and crimes committed under psycho-emotional pressure are now also being observed.

From this perspective, the issue of preventing crime among women requires a comprehensive approach. In this regard, the cooperation of not only law enforcement agencies but also educational institutions, families, public organizations, and the wider community is of great importance. To effectively organize preventive work, it is necessary to deeply study the causes and conditions of female criminality, analyze their social status, and develop targeted measures.

The specifics of women's crime prevention are primarily related to the consideration of gender characteristics. Preventive measures for women should be carried out taking into account their psychological state, family situation, social environment, and level of upbringing. It is also important to improve mechanisms for the social protection, employment, legal awareness, and support of women.

The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that by preventing female crime, it is possible not only to reduce the number of offenses but also to create a healthy family environment, improve children's upbringing, and ensure social stability. Therefore, studying this issue from a scientific and practical perspective and developing preventive measures based on modern approaches is one of the important tasks of today.

The issue of preventing female crime occupies a special place in modern jurisprudence and criminology, as women's delinquency is often shaped by ways and factors that differ from those of men. This phenomenon should be studied not only individually but also in socio-gender, psychological, and economic contexts, and preventive measures also require gender-specific approaches. Scientists note that the roots of female crime are often closely linked to childhood violence, sexual abuse, family problems, and socio-economic hardships, and these factors have a stronger impact than those of men. For example, many studies show that women's crime is often driven by self-defense, economic dependency, or psychological trauma, which reduces the effectiveness of standard prevention programs. In the context of Uzbekistan, this problem is even more important, as more than half of the population are women, and their social role in the family, education, and the labor market is significant.

One of the distinctive aspects of female crime is the gendered ways in which they are prone to delinquency. According to professors and scholars, women often face more traumatic experiences than men, which may be the primary reason for their involvement in crime. [2] For example, physical and sexual abuse in childhood leads to mental disorders, depression, and substance abuse in women, and these factors contribute to the development of delinquency. This situation requires the use of gender-responsive approaches in the prevention system, as programs aimed at men do not fully cover the needs of women. Domestic violence and economic hardships in Uzbekistan have a significant impact on women's delinquency; therefore, preventive measures should be aimed at strengthening family support and psychological support.

Another important aspect is the socio-economic factors of female crime. Research shows that poverty, unemployment, and social inequality increase women's delinquency, especially when they are the head of the family. [3] Scientists note that women often commit crimes to feed their children, which indicates the need for rehabilitation and economic support measures instead of punishment. In prevention, it is ineffective to use only legal measures without taking



these factors into account. In Uzbekistan, women's vulnerability to delinquency can be reduced by expanding their participation in the labor market and educational opportunities.

Mental health issues play a significant role in the prevention of female crime. Many women suffer from conditions such as trauma, PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), and depression, which can lead them to commit offenses. [4] According to scholars, incorporating psychological support and trauma-informed therapy into gender-specific programs increases their effectiveness. For example, family therapy and group psychological sessions improve women's self-esteem and relationships. In the context of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to expand services in this area and train specialists.

The role of the family and community in the prevention system must be emphasized. Women are often drawn into crime under the influence of their family environment and social dependence. [5] Professors assert that family support programs and the active participation of mahalla institutions are important in preventing female delinquency. However, in many cases, these systems are merely formal and lack an individualized approach. Therefore, it is essential to apply gender analysis and adopt international best practices to improve preventive measures.

The influence of the digital environment and social networks is also giving rise to new aspects of female criminality. Negative content and online violence adversely affect women's mental state. [6] Scholars identify this as a risk factor and recommend increasing digital literacy. In Uzbekistan, this problem can be prevented by monitoring the internet and introducing special educational programs for women.

The process of rehabilitation and resocialization has unique characteristics for women. Providing access to trauma-informed therapy, vocational training, and childcare is more effective than punishment. [7] Research shows that gender-responsive programs reduce recidivism and facilitate women's reintegration into society. Developing legislation and practices in this area is an urgent task for Uzbekistan.

The early identification of risk factors and the strengthening of protective factors are the cornerstones of prevention. Among the protective factors for women, education, positive relationships, and economic independence are particularly important. [8] According to scholarly analyses, a comprehensive approach is the key to solving this problem. This process requires strengthening cooperation between law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

Improving the legal framework is crucial in preventing female crime. Defining gender-specific measures in legislation and monitoring their implementation increases effectiveness. [9] Reforms in this area are ongoing in Uzbekistan, but they need to be developed on a scientific basis.

Broader community responsibility and the reduction of stigma also play a major role in prevention. Women should be seen not as criminals, but as individuals in need of support. [10] This approach ensures their social integration and enhances safety within society..

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