

## CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY

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**Khujanazarova Maqsuda Mukhammadiyevna**

*Deputy Head of Course of Academy of MIA of Republic of Uzbekitan,  
lieutenant-colonel*

### **Аннотация**

В данной статье рассматриваются криминологические аспекты преступлений, совершаемых женщинами. Криминологические особенности, таких личностей, а именно женской преступности является показателем нравственного и культурного состояния общества и напрямую влияет на сохранение семейных традиций и предотвращение молодежной преступности. Изучение криминологического портрета таких женщин способствует выработке эффективного инструментария по борьбе с женской преступностью.

### **Ключевые слова**

женская преступность, криминогенная среда, преступная активность, психологический портрет и так далее.

Women's criminality has always been an area of special attention, as women have historically been the guardians of the family hearth and have been entrusted with the responsibility of preserving cultural and moral values and instilling them in women to preserve and instil cultural and moral values in their children, care for elderly relatives, etc. to their children, to take care of elderly relatives, etc. Consequently, the criminalisation of the female population has a negative impact on various institutions of our society, primarily the institution of the family.irst and foremost, on the institution of the family.

The role of women in modern society is being rapidly transformed; their subordination and dependence on men has long been outdated. men has long been irrelevant. Women are involved in all spheres of activity: These include political decisions at the highest political decisions at the highest level, business, participation in in the scientific and cultural life of society and much more. It should be noted that, despite the established equality.

It should be noted that despite the established equality of the sexes, women need to make much more effort to be recognised professionally than men

professional recognition, unlike men. At the same time, historical women's historical responsibilities, such as making the house cosy, keeping it tidy, cooking, bringing up the children, house, cooking, child-rearing, etc. children, etc. have been retained by women in the modern world. In the modern world, which undoubtedly puts additional pressure on the psyche on the psyche.

The kinds of individuals, patterns of unlawful behaviour and the reasons motivating it in their own way may have mixed forms, both at the level of causes and at the level of specific criminal acts, so the fight against these crimes and the development of measures to prevent them in the process of coming out, above all, they should be taken into account at various stages of preventive activity.

Researchers who have studied crime among women have already noted that the level of such offences is significantly lower in rural areas.<sup>69</sup>

This is explained, among other things, by the influence of social environment factors. In the city, the control of the immediate domestic environment over human behaviour is much weaker, which, of course, facilitates the commission of unlawful acts. The preservation of strong social ties in rural areas in relation to the city serves as an element of social control and in general forces to reckon with socio-psychological interdependence. According to Y. D. Bluvshstein, in rural conditions a person in rural areas himself conformity of one's behaviour to the views of surrounding people should be regarded rather as conformism, i.e. as an expression of intolerance rather than consciousness. It is for this reason that a representative of the rural population is easily exposed to harmful influences after losing contact with his habitual environment.<sup>70</sup>

Criminal activity of women living in rural areas is much lower. Consequently, the range of crimes committed by them is rather narrow. In rural areas, there are economic and official crimes related to women's employment in trade and catering, as well as robberies of other people's property. In the family environment, rural women also commit crimes against the person and theft, but such crimes are condemned by society much more strongly than in the city. Moreover, women who commit offences in rural areas and are sentenced to imprisonment often do not return home upon release, but remain elsewhere, mostly in urban areas. Even in this particular law, the specificity of the rural micro-environment with its criteria is evident, and these criteria serve as a purely psychological obstacle for women belonging to this category to return to their previous place of residence, since strong social and beneficial ties in the place of residence are deprivation of liberty.

<sup>69</sup> Gabiani A.A. Crime among women. - Tbilisi, 2016. - 74 C

<sup>70</sup> Bluvshstein Y.D. Theoretical issues of statistical study of the personality of a criminal. - M., 1968. - c.13

The negative skills and principles of behaviour acquired in such conditions, in women's understanding, do not correspond to the former way of life in freedom.

The uncertainty of place of residence, lack of means for personal existence and family maintenance often lead to increased jealousy in such individuals, prompting them to protect themselves and their loved ones by any means possible, as a result of which women are sometimes forced to resort to crime. The category of such female offenders includes not only persons whose place of residence and work is unknown, but also women with an important place of residence and children. In addition to the type of professional female offenders mentioned above, it seems appropriate to study the psychological characteristics of female offenders according to their following categories:

1) Category of female offenders who committed the offence of murder: if we dwell on the psychology of female offenders of the offence of murder, we can see that they are extremely dependent on others. Women murderers belong to the category of persons who find it difficult to adapt to free life. An analysis of the conditions of upbringing shows that women convicted of murder are one and a half times more likely to have been brought up in unhealthy conditions.

Most female homicides, like male homicides, are premeditated, and studies show that 1/3 of them are intentional. Most murders are committed by women between the ages of 20 and 30. They mostly kill their children and spouses.

Women who killed people had various defects that did not exclude sanity - chronic alcoholism, psychopathy, organic brain diseases, schizophrenia.

2) Category of women who committed terrorist offences. Among the events threatening our society today, the threat of terrorism occupies a special place. Terrorism involves the most complex and dangerous situations and poses a great threat to society. Terrorism creates a sense of evil and fear in people.

In recent years, the study of terrorist personality has attracted the attention of psychologists. Because there are opinions that the study of the peculiarity of the psychology of a terrorist with a complex psychological structure will maximally reduce the problem of combating him. However, this problem remains unsolvable. Research scientist S. Roshin has identified three psychological models of the terrorist:

The first model is that of a psychopath-fanatic. This is a person who relies on his or her beliefs (religious, ideological, political) and sincerely believes that his or her actions, regardless of the outcome, benefit society.

The second model is the frustration model based on the frustration-aggression theory of behaviourism. The feeling of frustration caused by a person's inability to

achieve vital goals according to one or another requirement inevitably gives rise to a tendency to aggressive actions.

The third model is the person from an unhealthy family. "Rude behaviour of parents with a child, his detachment from society, lack of good relationships can lead to the formation of an angry personality with antisocial tendencies."

A female terrorist commits an offence under the influence of certain causes and circumstances.

At the twenty-fourth plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, the Minister of Internal Affairs noted that our country continues to witness crimes committed by women, including a total of 9,053, including 50 murders, 1,361 thefts and 2,288 frauds; 1,128 daughters-in-law and 1,559 mothers-in-law were found to have committed violence.

Today in our country there are 17,800 dysfunctional families, 13,958 in illegal marriages, 29,031 divorced families and 20,452 families on the verge of divorce. In turn, last year 134,841 people went to civil courts to resolve their disputes (such as divorce, paternity, alimony).<sup>71</sup>

G. R. Abdurasulova, dividing women criminals into types, attributed women who commit crimes in the economic sphere to the type of female criminal personality known as "white-collar".<sup>72</sup>

. These are women criminals who have made a career out of committing professional and economic crimes and robbing other people's property in various spheres of material production, the credit and financial and banking systems, trade and consumer services.

In particular, with regard to offences committed by women, they are divided into the following types:

(a) Accidental criminals (women) - women who, as a result of accidental circumstances, commit a crime that contradicts the general description of their previous behaviour;

b) situational female offenders (women) - women who commit offences under the influence of unstable personality traits and living conditions;

c) unstable criminals (women) - women who have deviated from the norms of behaviour accepted in society but, despite this, have not firmly assimilated them;

g) professional female criminals (women) - women who are determined to achieve their goals by committing crimes.

<sup>71</sup> <http://uza.uz/posts/216175>. (Application deadline: 14.05.2022).

<sup>72</sup> Abdurasulova K.R. Women's crime and issues of its prevention. - T.: TDUI, 2007. - Б.37.

As a result of the development of time and space, more women who commit crimes can be added to these types.

d) Women criminals with limited capacity to realise the consequences of their actions - women who are under the influence of drugs, intoxicated, mentally disturbed and depressed, unable to realise the consequences of their actions;

y) socio-economically distressed women criminals - women who have no profession or have a very low income, who obtain income by criminal means because their income does not correspond to their needs;

e) women criminals who have taken up a criminal profession - women who have no place in society with any other profession and earn only easy money and income through criminal means;

In dividing into these types, it is a mistake to single out particular women offenders as being different from other people in terms of their level of social danger.<sup>73</sup>

In presenting this typology based on the nature, depth and persistence of criminogenic motivation, we deliberately did not link it to the official presence or absence of convictions and recidivism, type of punishment, age, profession, etc. We also did not try to orient the typology to the nature of criminal behaviour, or more precisely, to the nature of criminal functions performed by women; this typology has already been sufficiently considered in the science of criminology. This point of view is exactly in line with the approach based on the study of personality in the direction of motivation, since, in our opinion, not every recidivist corresponds to the type of professional criminal, and a person convicted for the first time may end up in prison. due to random circumstances.

Analysing the socio-demographic characteristics of criminals, among the main characteristics the researcher pays special attention to their age. Age determines the system of needs and interests of a particular person, and "at each age stage the social status and essence of a person is different". Over the last ten years, the age of criminals has increased (from 25-29 years to 30-49 years). Important in character description

Another important factor that seriously affects the formation of life values and interests is the level of his education. It has slightly increased in the last decade, among women criminals the highest percentage of persons with completed secondary education (about 30 per cent), persons with secondary special education (more than 35 per cent). Occupation before punishment is an important indicator of

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<sup>73</sup> Female criminality (electronic resource: <http://referat911.ru>)



the socio-demographic characteristics of female offenders. A study of these indicators shows that a certain number of such women, about 50 per cent, have never worked or studied anywhere.<sup>74</sup>

Categories by the crime committed: 1) persons who committed especially grave and grave crimes; 2) persons who intentionally committed two or more crimes; 3) persons who committed a crime of small or minor social danger; 4) persons who committed crimes out of negligence.

Categories by type of offence: 1) murders; 2) who have committed a bodily injury crime; 3) who have committed an economic crime; 4) who have committed crimes against morality; 5) who have committed a crime within the framework of family and marital relations; 6) who have committed property crimes.

Age categories: 14-18 years; 18-30 years;

30-45 years; 45-55 years; It would be expedient to allocate it to people aged 55 and older.

It should be noted that, in practice, when conducting preventive work with women who have committed an offence, the level of public danger of the offence committed by them and its type, family status, age are not taken into account and, as a result, the effectiveness of the measures applied is not felt.

Therefore, it is important to apply the necessary measures in the qualification of female offences, taking into account their specific characteristics.

Also, the nature of changes in female criminality is unique and does not always coincide with changes in male criminality. For example, the increase in violent crime by women is always slower than among men.

They tend to have more older offenders than male offenders. Although offenders have been getting younger in recent years, this trend is still present. The educational attainment of female offenders has always been higher than that of male offenders, but never before has there been such a high increase in tertiary education among female offenders.

Another explanation for this phenomenon was proposed by representatives of the anthropological school - C. 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, female nature and, to a certain extent, its "biological insufficiency".<sup>75</sup>

<sup>74</sup> G.U. Akhmedova. Peculiarities of serving a sentence of imprisonment by women and its improvement. 12.00.08 - Criminal law, prevention of offences. Criminology. Criminal-executive law of doctor of sciences Abstract of dissertation.

<sup>75</sup> Tarnovskaia P.N. Women killers. 4 56.6.

In the video conference of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held on 1 March 2022: "In 2021, crime among unemployed women increased by 1.7 times, and crimes committed by women aged 18-30 increased by 2 times. In addition, there are still cases of humiliation, violence and harassment of women in the family. In 2021, about 39,000 women contacted prevention inspectors about domestic violence by husbands, mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law. These figures are 2.5 times more than in 2020".<sup>76</sup>

In her study, G.U. Akhmedova found that today in our country it is inappropriate to correctly assess the criminality of women, to understand the personality of female criminals and to explain their criminal behaviour, that the majority of crimes are committed by men, and that the criminal actions of women are usually male, showed that they are committed against individuals.<sup>77</sup>

Based on the analysis, it should be noted that 14.07 per cent of crimes committed by women are crimes of recidivism.

These cases show that it is necessary to carry out regular control and preventive measures with previously convicted women.

Abdurasulova K.R., based on the typological characteristics of the criminal and the results of private cases devoted to this problem, as well as the conclusions drawn on the basis of our personal research on the nature and content of motivation of female criminality in general divided women into the following criminal types:

a) The type of aggressive person - this type usually includes women who commit crimes of domestic violence, murder and bodily harm, killing their own child. These are persons who have a negative attitude towards life, health, physical integrity of a person, etc.;

40 per cent of the criminal cases studied in the research are women of this type.

b) with an evil purpose - a violent type, a type of person with a very high level of social danger, who has thoroughly mastered anti-social attitudes that presuppose the achievement of personal, primarily material interests by any means, including endangering a person's life. Women in this category also account for half of women criminals.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>76</sup> <http://t.me/Pess.Secretary.uz/1328>. (Application deadline: 14.05.2022).

<sup>77</sup> G.U. Akhmedova. Peculiarities of serving a sentence of imprisonment by women and its improvement. 12.00.08 - Criminal law, prevention of offences. Criminology. Criminal-executive law of doctor of sciences Abstract of dissertation.

<sup>78</sup> Q. R. Abdurasulova. Female criminality and problems of its prevention. Textbook / Editor-in-chief: Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prof. M.H. Rustamboev. - T.: Publishing house of TDYUI, 2007. -Б. 15

The study of women criminals by dividing them into these types will certainly serve to reveal the criminological characteristics of women who have committed crimes (criminals).

Changes in modern society, the development of science and technology, the development of Internet networks, in turn, have an impact on female criminality.

In our opinion, there are the following specific reasons for this: firstly, as a result of our country gaining its place in the international arena, as well as the positive aspects of the development of cooperation with other countries in the socio-economic and cultural spheres. secondly, as a result of the personal needs of citizens increasing from year to year, this makes them use "criminal methods" to satisfy them; thirdly, as a result of the social and economic situation in the country.

To summarise the above, we can say that

In the process of analysing the current situation of women's crimes, it is necessary to study and evaluate the reasons for their commission, the conditions that made them possible. According to the research results, it is possible to support women and prevent crime by implementing the following targeted measures:

First, to constantly identify women prone to committing crimes (according to statistics, today there are 61,743 women) and to create new mechanisms for working with them; That is, it will be necessary to focus on identifying and solving the problems of each of them and ensuring their employment in cooperation with specialists in work with women, prevention inspectors and other public organisations.<sup>79</sup>

Secondly, to organise targeted preventive work with women who have committed crimes, returned from prison and have been pardoned (according to statistics, there are 3,961 of them today);

Thirdly, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, various readings are organised among prisoners in correctional institutions,

Thirdly, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, various readings are organised among prisoners in correctional institutions, spiritual and educational activities, explanations in the area of legal literacy and training in various professions;

Fourth, in cooperation with the Ministries of Health, Public Education, Preschool Education, Higher and Secondary Special Education, and the Republican Council of Neighbourhoods, analysis of crimes committed in the sectors,

<sup>79</sup> [https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2018/12/female crime](https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2018/12/female%20crime)



development of measures on the work carried out in cooperation with the definition of departmental responsibility.

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