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ORGANIZATION OF INDIVIDUAL PREVENTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Prevention of crime among women, as well as crime in general, is carried out through various measures (general, special criminological prevention and individual prevention). To reduce the number of offenses committed by women, it is necessary to promptly identify women prone to committing socially dangerous acts, apply educational measures to them, eliminate risk factors in the main areas of women's life (family, educational institutions), provide effective assistance to women in realizing their basic social functions.

KEYWORDS

Subjects, crime prevention, individual, prevention conversation, official warning, method, form, means, antisocial behavior, measures.

INTRODUCTION

"Individual prevention of women's crime" by the bodies and institutions that directly implement the prevention of crimes, keeping records of women with anti-social behavior, prone to committing crimes and committing crimes, moral correction of them through educational influence, behavior suitable for social life in them and lifestyle formation and control, as well as informing women with a high probability of being victimized (victims) of crimes about the existence of a risk of becoming a victim of crime, the reasons for

committing a dangerous crime and the conditions that made it possible for them, the method, form and means of committing crimes, it is carried out in order to call them to awareness and vigilance and to ensure their safety.

In the individual prevention of offenses, the subjects of the prevention of offenses include preventive interview, official warning, informing about the reasons for the commission of offenses and the conditions that enable them, social rehabilitation and

social adaptation, preventive assessment, referral to compulsory treatment, administrative control and other legal acts. they implement preventive measures[1].

Preventive conversation - in order to convince women to comply with the norms and rules of behavior accepted in society, to explain the social and legal consequences of antisocial behavior and the responsibility established by law for committing an offense, having antisocial behavior, prone to committing an offense, having committed an offense , it is carried out against women who are taken into account preventively and who have the possibility of suffering (victimhood) from violations.

The prevention interview is held in the building where the body or institution that directly implements the prevention of crimes is located, as well as at the place of residence, study, or work of a woman who has antisocial behavior or has committed a crime, at the police base of internal affairs bodies, in the building where the body of self-government of citizens is located, or directly in the place of antisocial behavior shall be held at the place where the act or offense is detected[2].

If the conducted preventive interview does not give a positive result and the person (woman) does not change his antisocial behavior or continues to commit crimes, in these cases, the application of an official warning against him is recognized as a logical preventive measure.

A formal warning is issued to women who have not previously had a preventive interview, but whose behavior cannot be allowed to continue, as well as those who have committed an offense and are likely to commit an offense in the future. It is required to implement a practice of obtaining written explanations

from women with unacceptable behavior and filing them in a separate folder and entering them into a computer database.

The official warning is carried out in the prescribed form by the officials of the body and institution that directly implements the prevention of violations. Also, the list of responsible officials of the body and institution that directly implements the prevention of violations, which has the authority to issue an official warning, should be formed by this body and institution.

A woman who commits an offense despite being officially warned should be prosecuted according to the law, but the fact that she was previously officially warned about the responsibility for committing an offense should be evaluated as an aggravating circumstance [3].

Subjects of crime prevention implement social rehabilitation and social adjustment measures for women who are victims of crimes, women who are inclined to commit crimes, and women who have committed crimes based on the following:

educational support;

psychological support;

medical care;

social support (such as work, education, provision of a place of residence, integration with the family and the people of the neighborhood);

material support;

legal aid.

Preventive accounting is carried out by the crime prevention services of internal affairs bodies for the

purpose of recovery of women who have committed crimes and prevention of repeated crimes.

In the implementation of individual preventive measures with women who are considered prophylactic, their personal characteristics such as age, mental state, social status, education and specialization, needs, interests, and abilities should be taken into account.

Women are considered prophylactically in the following categories:

"Persons who have previously been convicted and served a criminal sentence" (except for persons under administrative control);

"persons for whom the court's guilty verdict has entered into legal force";

"Persons against whom a decision has been made to terminate or refuse to open a criminal case based on Article 84 of the Criminal Code";

"Defendants who have been subject to a non-custodial preventive measure in a criminal case";

" Persons who committed administrative offenses provided for in Articles 40, 41, 45, 47, 52, 56, 58, 61, 106, 131, 1651, 183, 184, 1841, 1842, 1843, 187, 188, 1881, 189, 1891, 190 191, 201, 202, 2021, 240, 241"[4];

"Persons who have returned from specialized educational institutions" (with the exception of persons who, due to the improvement of their behavior, were deemed not to need to continue the application of this measure of influence, and were released before the expiration of the period set by the court in connection with their stay in these institutions).

Preventive accounting, maintenance and completion of preventive accounting are regulated by internal normative legal documents of internal affairs bodies.

Rights and obligations of women who are subject to measures of individual prevention of crimes against themselves:

to know the basics and legal consequences of individual preventive measures of offenses applied to him;

to get acquainted with the documents and other materials collected against him;

to make requests;

to obtain legal assistance;

has the right to appeal against the decisions of the body or institution that directly implements the prevention of offenses, actions (inaction) of officials in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Women who are subject to individual crime prevention measures must comply with the legal requirements of officials of bodies and institutions that directly implement crime prevention[5].

Women who are subject to individual crime prevention measures may have other rights and obligations in accordance with the law[6].

The role of the Women's Commission of the Citizens' Assembly is important in the implementation of individual prevention of crimes against women. In this regard, they will help in the following activities:

- employment of women released from penal institutions and minors returning from specialized educational institutions, helping them find their place in life;

- keeping records of women going abroad and coming from abroad, keeping abreast of the situation of their families, conducting medical examinations and employment of women who have worked abroad;

- cooperation with prevention inspectors of internal affairs bodies in working with women under the care of internal affairs bodies, etc.

Crime prevention entities are required to strictly adhere to the special principle of "priority of the method of persuasion" of the Law "On Prevention of Crimes" when working with women who are subject to individual crime prevention. Otherwise, an effective result cannot be achieved through individual prevention.

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