



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijlc>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ANALYSIS OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE INDICATORS OF WOMEN'S CRIME

Submission Date: December 01, 2023, **Accepted Date:** December 05, 2023,

Published Date: December 10, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijlc/Volume03Issue12-04>

Abdurasulova Kumrinisa

Dsc In Law, Professor Of The Criminal Law, Criminology And Anti-Corruption Department Of The Tashkent State University Of Law. Tashkent, Republic Of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article provides an analysis of the quantitative and qualitative features of female crime. The socio-psychological determinants of female criminal activity are given. The main types of crimes committed by women are considered. The emphasis is placed on the fact that preventing violent crime among women is an important factor in curbing crime in general. The crime of women differs from the crime of men in its quantitative indicators, the nature of the crimes and their consequences, the methods and instruments of commission, the role played by women, the choice of the victim of a criminal attack, the influence of family and household circumstances and accompanying circumstances on the crime.

KEYWORDS

Phenomenon, female crime, indicators, state, dynamics, structure, level, total number, statistical data, violations.

INTRODUCTION

Female crime is a phenomenon that, while having a relatively constant size in the structure of general crime, changes depending on social conditions, while at the same time it does not repeat the changes in crime in general (men's crime). For the reasons mentioned above, women's crime is a relatively independent part of crime that tends to grow.

When general crime or its specific direction is studied, special attention is paid to the quantity and quality of

crime. Because without these indicators, there is no way to have an idea about crime. These indicators are simultaneously interpreted as elements of criminality. These indicators consist of four components, that is, the situation (condition), structure, level and dynamics of crime. In criminology, these indicators are clearly divided on the basis of their content and essence. Based on them, specific definitions of indicators have been formed. It is these indicators that reveal the content of quantitative and qualitative indicators of

women's crime. Therefore, based on them, the elements of women's crime can be formed as follows.

The situation (status) of women's crime refers to the total number of crimes committed by women and the total number of female criminals in a certain period and in a certain region. The structure of women's crime is the ratio of certain crimes committed by women in a certain period and in a certain area to total crimes committed by women or total crimes, that is, what types of crimes are made up of total crimes committed by women.

To determine the structure of women's criminality, calculation based on a specific formula is not required, it is possible to understand this structure in simple statistical indicators.

The level of women's crime is the ratio of total crimes committed by women in a certain period and in a certain area or the number of women who committed them to the number of women living in this area, that is, it is understood how many crimes committed by women or female criminals correspond to the total number of women living in the area .

Formula, $\text{FC} \times \frac{1000}{\text{Nw}} = \text{Fc.l}$

Nw

Fc - the total number of crimes committed with the participation of women;

1000 - is a relative figure, and 10, 100 or 10,000 can be used instead. The choice of these numbers will depend on how much or how little the number of women living in the administrative area is.

Nw - the total number of women living in the administrative area;

Fc.l - is the level (coefficient) of women's crime.

In the definition of the level of women's crime given above, emphasis was placed on determining how many crimes committed by women correspond to a certain proportion of women living in an administrative area, as well as how many crimes women commit. In this regard, the ratio of female criminals can also be determined by the given formula. For this, instead of the total number of crimes committed by women only, the indicator of female criminals is used;

The dynamics of women's crime is the total number of crimes committed by women in a certain period and in a certain area, or the ratio of the indicators of female criminals to another period, that is, it is understood whether it has increased or decreased.

Determining the dynamics of women's crime does not require working according to a specific formula, just like determining its structure. Only certain indicators are compared here.

Traditionally, women commit far less crime than men. For a long time, the ratio of male to female crime was about 7:1, 6:1. Generally, crimes such as bribery, embezzlement, embezzlement by misappropriation or abuse of office, and defrauding buyers or customers are excluded. In these types of crimes, women usually make up half of the total number of criminals identified. This situation is explained by the social role and functions of women in the society, they are busy in certain areas of social production: trade, public catering, providing household services to the population. Here, the low level of service provided in these areas in the former union, the chronic shortage of goods and services necessary for the population also had an effect, which created a fertile ground for various violations, abuses of service authority, and ultimately crimes.

Statistical data show that in the structure of women's criminality, the weight of "general" crimes in the economic sphere, including theft, fraud, hooliganism, preparation and transfer of narcotics, is much greater. Crimes such as murder and bodily harm are often committed by women on the basis of family-domestic conflicts, in which often the victims, mainly the husband or the victim of the perpetrators, play a leading role in the provocative behavior. In Uzbekistan, as in other foreign countries, the killing of a mother's own baby remains a crime specific to women. "Unlike other forms of homicide, infanticide is common in rural areas. In many cases, behind these crimes is the husband or body of the guilty party, these crimes are committed under the influence of the mentioned persons or with their consent"[1]. The share of women among the perpetrators of violent acts is usually 5-6%, and among all female criminals - 3-4%. Like men, women usually commit bullying while intoxicated, which is a consequence of chronic alcohol consumption, antisocial lifestyle, and general moral decline, sometimes associated with mental illness.

Among female criminals, the number of women has always been high. However, in 1991, this act was decriminalized from the Criminal Code. This, of course, was reflected in the statistics of women's general crime. Crime statistics improved, but the social phenomenon, its roots, remained.

In Uzbekistan, aware of the severity of the anti-social phenomenon, Mazur has recently taken certain measures in this direction. Since crime is primarily a social phenomenon, the root causes of changes in its quantitative and qualitative characteristics, dynamics and structure are closely related to socio-economic, historical, geographical-political and demographic processes taking place in society.

Each stage of the development of society legally leads to a change in the status of women as individuals. Such communication also exists in the field of criminal acts. There is a certain correlation between employment of women and crimes committed by them. From this, it is necessary to study women's criminality and the problem of crime in general, taking into account certain historical conditions. Only the analysis of specific social situations allows to solve this complex problem[2].

The historical approach specifies that the main reason for the increase of negative trends in the structure of women's criminality should be studied, first of all, in connection with the economic recession.

In the 20s and 30s of the last century, it was said that women's crime differs from men's crime not only in terms of number, but also in terms of its nature. At that time, the science of criminology recognized the existence of women who took up crime and divided them into four groups: murderers, abortionists, accomplices, and physical injuries.

There is no information about the situation of women's crime in the 20s-50s of the last century, their lifestyle in prisons. However, as a result of the employment of women in various sectors of the national economy, and the increase in women's activity, it can be observed that the types of crimes committed by them have increased.

It is worth noting that less attention has been paid to theoretical and empirical research on women's crime than on men's crime. The current registration system allows only the analysis of the number of crimes. In order to obtain other information, it is necessary to carry out a number of sociological (studying documents, conducting surveys, getting answers to

questionnaire questions, conducting observation, etc.) studies.

The criminological analysis of crimes committed by women shows that women's crime is not constant, but changes in various spheres of life certainly affect its structure, and it acquires characteristics it did not have before.

This makes it necessary to study women's crime in detail, because women's crime makes up a large part of the structure of general crime and the structure of certain types of crimes.

In the former Soviet state, the rate of female crime was the highest in the years after the Second World War, the majority of prisoners were women, and in the 50s, the number of crimes committed by women decreased, and this indicator did not change until the end of the 80s of the last century. But due to the changes that have taken place in our society, the complexities of the transitional period, the increase in women's crime since the 90s is a matter of concern.

For a long time, there were no significant changes in the structure of women's crime, but there were changes in the parts of this system. This situation is primarily related to changes in social conditions that affect the formation of the behavior of men and women.

Changes in female crime in general are not uniform. If we look at certain types of crimes, the number of women who commit them is:

- a) decreased;
- b) remained stable;
- c) can be divided into groups that increase from year to year.

Theft, extortion, fraud, illegal sale of narcotic drugs, violation of trade rules, keeping brothels, intentional bodily harm, deceiving customers and clients, and contracting venereal diseases are the most common crimes in the structure of women's crime[3]. Women are committing even the most serious crime of manslaughter.

Among women's crimes, the number of theft crimes has been the majority. This is a historical fact, 50 years ago and it is still true now. At the same time, there are more subtle mechanisms for the implementation of the criminal activity of women. Women's professional activity creates additional opportunities for criminals to realize their anti-social goals.

Qualitative changes in the structure of women's crime are not the same in different administrative-territorial units. The types of crimes committed by women in different regions are not the same. For example, if we compare the years 2014-2015, in some regions of the republic, as a result of neglecting the prevention of women's crime, the indicator of this type of crime in the regions exceeded the national indicators. In 2015, 2188 women participated in various crimes.

In 2015, it was recorded that 2188 women participated in various crimes. Although this indicator has decreased by 4.6% compared to 2014, it has increased by 8.9% in Fergana region, by 2.7% in Surkhandarya region, and by 0.3% in Bukhara region.

In 2015 - 6536 crimes committed by women in the field of criminal investigation were recorded. Although this indicator has decreased by 3.8% compared to 2014, it shows that the crime of hooliganism has increased by 16.7%, the crime of fraud by 13.1%, the crime of intentional grievous bodily harm by 10.7%, and the crime of extortion by 8.8%.

When analyzing the crimes committed by women in the area of criminal investigation by regions, 12.7% in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12.6% in the Navoi region, 8.0% in the Khorezm region, 5.8% in the Bukhara region, 2.4% in the Surkhandarya region, and 0% in the Tashkent region. It is observed that it has increased by 5%.

As it can be seen from the given numbers, women were more involved in committing crimes in Ferghana, Surkhandarya, and Bukhara regions.

In those regions, where socio-economic changes are taking place slowly and do not have a sharp impact on the living standards of different strata of the population, there the coefficient of female crime is low.

Studying the level of women's crime requires several different approaches. In particular, when studying the level of women's criminality, the total number of women who committed crimes in a certain period and territory can be counted as a proportion of the total number of women living in that period and territory, the total population, or the total number of persons who committed crimes.

There are certain differences in crimes committed by women in urban and rural areas. If urban crimes are considered: theft, fraud, violation of trade rules, embezzlement, bodily harm, in rural areas: cultivation of prohibited crops is more common.

In addition, crimes against the person are more often committed in urban areas as a result of domestic family conflicts.

For example, Sh. He worked as a stamper at the TTZ factory and lived with his wife, who worked as an assembly fitter at the same factory, in the 4th bedroom on the Great Silk Road street belonging to the factory.

They have two children. Sh. There were frequent quarrels due to her husband's jealousy of A., who lives in the same bedroom. In one of the next fights, Sh. took the kitchen knife on the table and stabbed her husband in the stomach. Then she leaves her husband in this situation and wraps the knife in a cloth and throws it into the stream flowing through the territory of the village of Dorman[4]. Another characteristic of women's crime is the very small number of women who are considered high-risk recidivists.

But in reality, the recidivism of some crimes committed by them, for example, theft, fraud, etc., is high. Recidivism of crimes such as intentional bodily harm, intentional homicide is several times less than crimes against property.

Another characteristic of women is that they usually commit crimes alone. As part of the group, they often commit theft and crimes related to their profession. They mainly participate as assistants in committing crimes of robbery and invasion.

Determining the specific characteristics of women's crime also serves as a basis for studying the causes that cause these crimes. This, in turn, makes it possible to develop and implement measures to prevent not only women, but also general crime.

In the modern criminological description of women's crime, there are significant differences in the aggressive behavior of men and women, including murders with a manic sexual nature, for women, even for people with various mental illnesses, it is more of an exception than the rule. Cases of this type of aggression are rare in legal practice. Even then, they are mainly related to the actions of a group of women in the direction of bullying and do not have a chronic nature. This can be directly explained by the physical weakness of women compared to men in the process

of potential crime. In this situation, the objects of this type of criminal acts of women are minors. However, when analyzing crime statistics, we can see that such behavior is not typical even for minors.

This situation is also confirmed by the results of special studies. Perhaps the maternal instinct that prevents the choice of minors as the object of violent acts has its influence? But in this case, how can one explain the widespread killing of newborns by mothers?

In finding an answer to this question Ch.It is appropriate to refer to the arguments made by Lombroso a century ago. He explains this phenomenon in his famous work "Criminal and Prostitute Woman" by the fact that women's propensity to crime is often reflected in prostitution. He believes that women's tendency to commit crimes can be viewed as an opportunity to get rid of their unfulfilled sexual fantasies, inclinations, and desires.

A deeper analysis of this problematic situation allows us to understand its nature. For this, not only the social role of genders - dimorphism, but also scientific knowledge in the field of pathopsychology and sexopathology, based on the in-depth study of behavioral reactions, is required. Because indicators of aggressive behavior of men and women are one of the most striking differences.

At this point, it should not be forgotten that the aggressive personality type is one of the "main" types of the personality that is given the most attention when classifying criminals in criminological studies.

The following can be said about the characteristics of women's crime that differ from men's crime in general:

the first feature is that, despite the fact that the number of women is more than men in the country (50.2% of the population of the Republic), the crime

rate of women is several times lower than that of men, and it has been so before;

the second feature is that the changes in women's crime and the changes in men's crime are not the same. The changes are inconsistent in general and in some types of crime;

the third feature is that women's crime does not repeat men's crime according to its structure and differs from it not only in terms of quantity, but also in terms of quality. Women's crime contributes to general crime by committing crimes of its own. The commission of these crimes in a certain sense is related to the behavior of women formed in certain situations, in a specific microenvironment, at a specific time.

The study of changes in women's criminality is primarily:

- a) statistical patterns of crimes committed by women;
- b) to provide a criminological description of a female criminal;
- c) allows to determine the structure of women's crime. In short, identifying not only the similarities and differences between men's and women's criminality, but also the direction of their development, specific characteristics and qualitative changes is important both for science and for practical activities.

Changes in women's criminality do not go parallel to those in men's crime, women's crime develops relatively independently. But crime affects the parts that make up a whole. This effect creates an opposite relationship. That is, the changes in women's criminality lead to changes in crimes in general and its structure.

In the analysis of women's criminality, the indicators that determine the quantity and quality of this social phenomenon serve as the basis. In our opinion, first of all, when analyzing crimes committed by women, it is necessary to pay attention to the prevalence and severity of crimes. Classification of crimes according to these characteristics allows to determine the main changes that have occurred in women's criminality. Another indicator, the motive of the crime, allows for a more in-depth analysis of the nature of crimes committed by women.

REFERENCES

1. Antonyan Yu.M. Crime among women. M., 1992. 34.p.
2. Serebryakova V.A. Criminological characteristics of female criminals // Issues in the fight against crime. 1971, No. 14. 5.p.
3. Halimov H.A. A woman is the bulwark of the family. Under the protection of the law. 1998. №8. -B.34
4. From the archives of Mirzo Ulugbek district court of Tashkent city. Criminal case No. 184-94.
5. Karaketova, D. (2022). PREVENTIVE PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL FROM CRIME. Академические исследования в современной науке, 1(17), 14-17.
6. Абдурасулова К. Р. Жиноятнинг махсус субъекти. Ўқув қўлланма //Т.: ТДЮИ. – 2005. – Т. 180.