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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MOTIVES OF FEMALE AND MALE CRIMINALITY

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the causes of male and female crime. Explores specific patterns of crime committed by men and women. He studies the biological, psychological and social factors that create conditions for them. It also explores the importance of studying motives in crime prevention.

### KEYWORDS

Crime, biological factors, psychological factors, motive, violence, hormones, victimological perspective, gender equality.

### INTRODUCTION

The causes of crime and the conditions affecting it have been studied by humanity for several centuries. To date, many concepts have been developed for the study of the causes of crime, which explain the causes and conditions from various points of view, including theological and astrological, anthropological and biological, genetic and psychological. In addition, the factor of connection between the origin of crime and the gender of people is studied from a social, psychological, biological and cultural point of view.

In the first half of the 19th century, the Belgian scientist Adolph Quetelet developed his theory of crime factors based on statistical data. His main work - "Statistical Physics" (Brussels 1869) is dedicated to determining the tendency to crime. For this, Kettle set himself the task of researching the influence of gender and age factors - to determine the probability level. He studied the relationship between gender and age factors.

A. Quetelet put forward the theory that the criminality of women lags behind that of men. This phenomenon was explained not only by the physical weakness of women, but also by their distance from the community and less deviating from family obligations. However, due to the increasingly active participation of women in public life and professional activities, as well as in the periods when there was an increase in crime, the share of women's crime in the structure of total crime has always been small. It was several times less than the share of men's crimes.

Another explanation of this phenomenon was put forward by representatives of the anthropological school - Ch. Lombroso and his follower in Russia P. N. Tarnovskaya. They explained the lower level of activity of women's crime compared to men's by the peculiarities of the female organism, female nature and to a certain extent her "biological deficiency" (i.e., lack of physical fitness).

The causes of crime are related to people's gender, but gender is one of many factors. Along with this factor, social, economic, cultural and psychological factors also play an important role.

The difference between male and female criminality is expressed in their socialization and gender roles. In many societies, men are often socialized to be aggressive, competitive, and dominant. This is one of the reasons why they are attracted to crimes related to violence or robbery. Traditional masculinity can encourage risky behavior that is sometimes associated with criminal activity.

Women are generally socialized to be more caring and passive, which may lead to a decrease in violent crime. However, women involved in crime often commit a variety of offenses such as property crimes or fraud due to economic need or relationship problems.

In many societies, economic pressures are also felt differently between women and men. Unemployment, poverty, and economic stress can lead men to commit crimes, particularly property crimes, robberies, or violent crimes. Unemployment, poverty, and economic stress can lead men to commit crimes, particularly property crimes, robberies, or violent crimes. Women, especially those with a weak social status, are seen to commit crimes such as theft, fraud or prostitution due to financial incapacity. It can be seen that economic hardship creates conditions for different crimes depending on the gender of people.

In the analysis of the causes of men's crime and women's crime, it is worth emphasizing biological and psychological factors. That's because biological research shows that there are often differences in physiology, such as hormone levels, brain structure, and genetics, that can influence how men and women behave differently. By nature, women are more accepting of their feelings. This may explain their predilection for non-violent crimes. This is because when women are violent, they are often responding to relationship or domestic problems, such as self-defense or revenge for violence. At the moment, these are only additional reasons, environmental and social factors interact mainly in the occurrence of crime.

The criminogenic environment also represents the difference in the motivations of women and men to commit crimes. For example, men are more likely to join gangs in criminogenic environments, such as gangs where violence and crime are normalized. Peer pressure and the need to prove oneself in this environment can lead men to commit more serious or mass crimes. Such cases are not observed in women. Women's criminal activities often take place in private or isolated places. They are more likely to commit crimes within their relationships or family.

It is appropriate to analyze the motives of male and female crime from the point of view of victimology. One of the main reasons for this is that it is important to understand how victimization experiences, such as violence or trauma, influence their criminal behavior. It helps to develop interventions that address the root causes of crime and support rehabilitation efforts.

Men are more likely to be the victims and perpetrators of violent crimes involving strangers. These situations create a cycle of violence, especially in communities where gang or street violence is high.

When it comes to the participation of women in crime, the motives are often related to personal sacrifice. Especially cases of domestic violence or sexual violence cause a feeling of revenge in women. Some women may want to escape from aggressive situations, seek protection, or commit crimes as a response to trauma.

It should be noted that the local traditions of the world also have a different effect on women's crime and men's crime, creating differences between them. For example, in some countries, women are more closely examined by their family and close relatives. This in turn forces women to take more responsibility for their own actions. For this reason, the crime rate of women is lower than that of men. At the same time, in some nations, male minors are less supervised by their parents than girls. The lack of supervision of minors contributes to the increase in the level of crime.

When analyzing the causes of male and female crime, it is necessary to take into account the attitude of the government to gender equality. Differential treatment of men and women by the courts in sentencing can contribute to the perception of inequality and injustice, potentially influencing criminal behavior. If women receive more lenient sentences, it may unintentionally

reinforce criminal behavior by reducing the deterrent effect for some offenses. On the other hand, harsher treatment of men could perpetuate cycles of crime, especially if rehabilitation and support are neglected. Unequal sentencing might also distort public trust in the legal system, which can lead to further criminality. However, whether this directly increases crime depends on multiple factors, including societal context and the individuals involved.

While gender influences crime patterns and motivations, it interacts with other key factors like socio-economic status, age, race, and education, which all shape an individual's likelihood of committing a crime.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, understanding the differences in criminal behavior between men and women is essential for creating more effective and equitable criminal justice policies. Men and women engage in crime for a variety of reasons, influenced by biological, psychological, and social factors, with distinct patterns often emerging based on gender. Men are more likely to commit violent and confrontational crimes, while women tend to engage in non-violent or relational crimes, often driven by economic necessity or personal trauma. The differential treatment of men and women by the courts in sentencing reflects broader societal attitudes towards gender, which can both reflect and reinforce these patterns of offending. However, addressing the root causes of crime requires a comprehensive approach that accounts for gender-specific needs and circumstances, including experiences of victimization. By applying a more nuanced and gender-sensitive approach to crime prevention, sentencing, and rehabilitation, society can ensure that justice is both fair and effective. Ultimately, a more balanced understanding of male and female



criminality can lead to better outcomes for individuals and communities alike.

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