

ISSUES OF CRIMINALITY AMONG WOMEN AND COUNTERMEASURES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the problems of crime among women in Uzbekistan and the fight against it. The study examines various types of criminal acts against women in the country, including domestic violence, economic crimes, and sexual assault. The article discusses the role of the state in combating crime, the effectiveness of legal measures, and existing problems in society and their solutions. The study also suggests ways to reduce crime among women and increase gender equality in society.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, women, crime, gender equality, domestic violence, economic crimes, legal measures, problems in society, fight against crime.

Introduction

Women make up 50 percent of the population of Uzbekistan, and today women are becoming a powerful factor in the development of society.

Information about female crime is very rare. During the years of independence, the criminological aspects of female crime and issues of their prevention were studied by Uzbek scientists Z.S. Zaripov, K.R. Abdurasulova, I. Ismoilov, Y.M. Karaketov, M. Usmonaliev.

In our country, great attention is paid to protecting the rights and interests of women and providing them with comprehensive support. Of course, we know women as the crown of our society, the angel of our family. A kind and caring mother who gives her life to give birth to a child, who sacrifices her life for his or her smile. Our people respect and honor women as educators of future creators, loving mothers, faithful life partners, and active people with their own place in society. However, it is a sad but bitter truth that some women commit crimes that are unworthy of their honor.

In legal literature, various concepts of female crime are given. In particular, M.N. Golodnyuk expresses the following thoughts about the criminological aspect of the concept of female crime: "the whole complex of crimes committed by women, in which, along with all the features characteristic of crime, a certain specificity is manifested."

In his research on the criminological aspects of the concept of female crime, A.I. Dolgov expresses the opinion that "female crime" is "based on the general definition of crime, a historically variable, negative social, class society phenomenon, committed by women over a certain period of time and having a criminal character."

Thus, women's crime is a social and legal phenomenon, the content of which is prohibited by criminal law and is a set of socially dangerous actions committed by persons of the opposite sex after they reach the age of criminal responsibility, and this crime is committed within a certain period of time, in a certain territory.

Today, women say that men are increasingly passive in providing financial support to the family



and solving its other problems, which allows men to break off marriages at any time and leave their families without a livelihood. This, in turn, leads to a weakening of the moral foundations of the family. In many cases, they affect their own and their children's mental and physical condition in order to provide them with economic support.

It is known that women are physically and mentally weaker than men. Also, women adapt to changes in life faster and easier than men, and can easily get out of difficult situations. At the same time, crimes committed by women differ from crimes committed by men. According to Academician Kudryavtsev, crimes committed by women differ from crimes committed by men in the following ways: criminal nature, methods and means of commission, consequences of the crime, selection of the victim, women's crimes, compared to men's, are committed under the influence of strong excitement and carelessness.

In addition, crimes committed by women also differ in the motive of the crime. They are manifested, first of all, in jealousy, revenge, envy, and attempts to get rid of the victim. Many crimes committed by women are the result of the victim's illegal actions.

Women commit a great many crimes, including theft, hooliganism, murder, infanticide, fraud, complicity, and prostitution.

In violent crimes, women constitute a slightly smaller percentage than men. However, it is interesting that violent crimes committed by women are committed in a brutal manner and their actions are mainly directed against their spouses and partners, as well as, in some cases, against their mothers-in-law. In our opinion, the reason for this is the change in the social role of women in life, the deterioration of the family environment, and women's lack of confidence in spiritual life.

Women's crime is a complex social phenomenon associated with the presence of a number of anti-social phenomena based on prejudice and violence. Its criminological description is a detailed picture of crime among women, the main causes and conditions that influenced the development of the criminal.

In Uzbekistan, in the first half of 1998, a total of 3,136 defendants were brought to court in criminal cases, of which 12 were minors and 325 were women. In these criminal cases, 2,826 were citizens of Uzbekistan, 169 were citizens of Tajikistan, 14 were citizens of Kazakhstan, 40 were citizens of Kyrgyzstan, 44 were citizens of Russia, 3 were citizens of Afghanistan, and 40 were citizens of other countries.

If we analyze the scale of crime among women on the example of regions, the issue becomes even clearer. For example, in Namangan region, 38 crimes were committed by women in 12 months of 1999, while in 9 months of 2000 this number was 56. If we analyze the crimes committed by women, an even more sad picture emerges. A woman who should be respected according to our customs and sacred traditions commits murder, hooliganism, and complicity. She even resorts to the level of prostitution. Unfortunately, women are also involved in the crime of illegal drug trafficking. For example, in 1994, 32 women smuggled drugs across the border, while in 1995 their number increased to 67. 91 kg 56 gr. of drugs were seized from them. According to statistics, in Uzbekistan in 1995-2000, women accounted for 25 percent of crimes related to the production, sale, storage, and transportation of narcotic drugs.

Studies show that in Uzbekistan in 1997, 8.8 percent of patients registered with drug addiction were women. For example, in 1998, 1,384 drug addicts were registered with the Tashkent city



narcology dispensary, of whom 126 were women and 5 were minors. As of April 1, 1999, the total number of drug addicts was 1,284. These were mainly from the Sobir Rakhimov district of Tashkent city (194 people, 14 women), Chilonzor district (190 people, 19 women), Mirzo Ulugbek district (164 people, 15 women), Yunusobod district (148 people, 10 women), Mirabod district (132 people, 18 women). The number of HIV-infected women among women also increased. For example, in Tashkent city, as of January 1, 2002, 779 people were registered with HIV, of which 92 were women. 70 percent of them were in the Tashkent region.

In 2009, a total of 978 women were registered with the drug control service in Uzbekistan, of which 276 were in Tashkent city, 112 in Tashkent region, and 182 in Samarkand region. In 2010, their number was 949, with an increase of 48 in Surkhandarya region and 70 in Khorezm region to 101. In 11 months of 2011, 667 women who used drugs were registered in Uzbekistan. The results of the study showed that female crime is mainly associated with factors such as socio-economic problems, limited information, and gender inequality. In addition, the problems of violence and inequality against women in society remain relevant. Measures taken by the state, including legislation and social programs, play an important role in addressing these problems, but these efforts need to be further strengthened to achieve sustainable results.

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