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## PREVENTION OF FEMALE CRIME

**Açar sözlər:** qadın, cinayət, qarşısının alınması, tədbirlər, qadın cinayəti, profilaktika, cinayətin səbəbləri, xarakter, amil.

**Ключевые слова:** женщина, преступление, предупреждение, меры, женская преступность, профилактика, причины преступности, характер, фактор.

**Key words:** woman, crime, prevention, measures, female crime, prophylactics, causes of crime, character, factor.

**A**s the famous philosopher Cesare Beccaria wrote: "It is better to prevent crimes than to punish them." The prevention of female crime includes a complex of targeted influences that affect the causes and conditions for the occurrence of female crime, implemented through the application of various measures at the general social, socio-criminological and individual levels. Due to the specific circumstances that determine the characteristics of female crime, the need for a number of special measures of a legal, organizational, psychological, pedagogical and other nature is predetermined [4].

In addition to the term «prevention», other words «prophylactics», «suppression» are often used. The terms "prevention" and "prophylactics", meaning "prevention of anything", are semantically close and can therefore be used as synonyms [2, p.6]. Prophylactics in the scientific literature is understood as a system of objective and subjective prerequisites responsible for the elimination of the main causes of crime, as well as a set of measures both on the part of the state and society aimed at eliminating such phenomena as crime, the causes and conditions that give rise to crime. [6].

The nature of the crimes committed by women gives reason to conclude that if preventive work had been carried out at the time of the onset of the conflict situation, then many crimes would not have been committed. Victimological prevention of female crime is relevant, since a feature of violent female crime is that the victims are, as a rule, persons from the woman's inner circle, members of her family, and children. The system of general social measures of victimological prevention of criminal behavior of women should include measures aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes in society, which often serve, on the one hand, as a source of mental tension, emotional excitability of women, and on the other hand, a more prejudiced (biased) attitude towards women on the part of men. First of all, we are talking about such measures as strengthening the institution of the family, supporting motherhood, rejection and elimination of various manifestations of gender discrimination, the adoption of regional programs aimed at overcoming the dangerous trend of feminization of poverty and unemployment. [7].

A feature of the prevention of female crime is the greater effectiveness of its early warning. Underestimation of the prevention of illegal behavior of women and the consequences of a low level of preventive activity can lead to such negative social consequences that will contribute to the growth of not only female crime, but also crime in general [3].

The main activities for the prevention of female crime should be developed taking into account:

1) various types of criminal activities of women;



2) the characteristics of the personality of criminals, namely the prevention of: a) crimes by persons committing immoral offenses (early warning); b) crimes by persons registered with the internal affairs bodies for committing offenses (immediate warning); c) recidivism of crimes; d) crimes by persons with mental disorders deviations;

3) levels of preventive activity (special, general social, individual) [9].

The priority is early warning, which is understood as the prevention of crime at such stages when:

1) a person develops stereotypes for choosing behavior options, and some of them may turn out to be illegal;

2) violations of the law are not criminal in nature [2, p.55].

Female crime is an extremely negative phenomenon in society. Measures for the prevention of female crime should include medical, legal and behavioral education, support for vocational education, development of a network of publicly accessible mass sports institutions, programs of state support for youth employment. Medical rehabilitation of drug-addicted women and women with alcohol addiction is necessary, since these vices are common among female criminals. Undoubtedly, it is of particular importance to conduct preliminary and periodic medical examinations upon admission and training in educational institutions; holding mass sports events, creating conditions for involving women in systematic physical education and sports; organization and conduct of educational activities; holding cultural events that support the development of the spiritual and moral potential of women. The greatest effectiveness of measures to prevent female crime is observed at the local level, since it is within the framework of the municipality that it is possible to develop such measures that will be adequate both to the level of female crime and its main characteristics [2, p.58].

Measures to prevent female crime are divided into:

1) Long-term, associated with the need to develop a national program on the status of women,

aimed at the general improvement of all spheres of women's life and improvement of the moral climate in society, in which special attention should be paid to the degree of satisfaction of needs; development of a system of measures aimed at increasing the rule of law in society, a system for protecting women at work, in the family, a system of educational activities, taking into account the specifics of the formation of a woman's behavior; analysis of the situation at work, in the family, in everyday life in order to identify factors that provoke women to commit crimes; increasing social control over the fulfillment of social roles by women;

2) Measures aimed at preventing specific crimes committed by women, in which the general methodology of preventive measures is applied, taking into account the specifics of the commission of crimes by women;

3) Measures aimed at preventing antisocial behavior leading to the commission of crimes (drunkenness, drug addiction, vagrancy); providing assistance to women leading an antisocial lifestyle, serving sentences of imprisonment [3].

Crime prevention in criminology is usually divided into two types – general and special criminological prevention. At the same time, measures of both the first and second types can be carried out at several levels of crime prevention. It should be noted that individual authors also single out a third type of warning - individual. Considering victimological prevention as a subspecies of special criminological prevention, it is necessary to take into account its effect both at the general social, microenvironmental, and at the individual level. Thus, the scope of the first level provides for the solution of major social, economic and other problems in the life of society, the strengthening of educational and ideological work, and the improvement of social relations. Measures of the second level cover the implementation of a preventive impact on specific social groups (microenvironment), in which conflict situations develop and negative phenomena are outlined. The third level involves carrying out individual preventive work aimed at positively changing the system of value orientations of per-



sons who have fallen into unfavorable conditions of personality formation or are already prone to committing crimes, overcoming their antisocial views and attitudes, forming respect for the requirements of the law and generally accepted norms of behavior in society [8].

General social measures to prevent female crime are multifaceted, their arsenal is quite large. These are economic, social, political, moral, as well as pedagogical, organizational, medical, and technical measures. Economic measures for the general social prevention of female crime are basic, fundamental measures.

Social measures to prevent female crime are an integral part of a broad system of measures aimed at further improving social relations in which women are participants; creation of the most favorable conditions for the formation of their personality (taking into account the psychophysical characteristics of women), prevention of various forms of deviant behavior. Measures for the social prevention of female crime:

- Strengthening social control over the fulfillment by a woman of her main social function - family;

- control of the situation in the family, household, and women's collective in order to identify the factors determining the commission of a crime;

- measures aimed at preventing antisocial behavior (drunkenness, drug addiction, etc.);

- control, assistance and social rehabilitation of women leading an antisocial lifestyle, released from places of detention, etc. [5]

Political measures for the general social prevention of female crime are focused on improving the efficiency of the public administration system, maintaining social justice for women, increasing citizens' confidence in state and public institutions, creating an effective state social lift mechanism for women who want to realize their abilities in politics and management.

The ideological measures of the general social prevention of female crime should be focused on creating in women a conscious refusal to solve their own problems by committing a crime.

A certain positive preventive effect has the use

of technical measures, which include devices that make it difficult to commit crimes (means of engineering and technical reinforcement in combination with the equipment of objects with security and alarm systems, etc.).

An important place in the system of measures for the prevention of female crime is also occupied by individual measures. A high degree of influence on a woman's behavior is exerted by the microsocial atmosphere of life. This fact is especially acutely felt in the conditions of places of deprivation of liberty, which confirms the particular relevance of the study of prevention issues in this area. A special role in the system of individual prevention of female crime is played by penitentiary and post-penitentiary crime prevention. This type of individual prevention of female crime is aimed at social rehabilitation (resocialization) of women sentenced to deprivation of liberty [6].

The resocialization of women serving sentences in correctional colonies is a system of successive stages that positively reflect the impact of punitive and educational measures and the results of the subjective and personal education of the convict. Conventionally, these stages can be divided into several periods. The first is the period of adaptation of the convict to the conditions of the correctional institution (as a rule, these are the first four to six months); then follows the period of the main term of serving the sentence (the time period for each convict is different and depends on the appointed term of imprisonment); further - preparation of the convict for release from places of deprivation of liberty (the last six months of the appointed term of deprivation of liberty); the final stage - the first three years from the moment of release from places of deprivation of liberty.

Individual prophylactics, as well as crime prevention in general, can be effective only when it is based on the content of the totality of the causes of criminal behavior and is aimed at their elimination. The immediate cause of any socially dangerous behavior is criminal motivation as a result of the interaction of the individual and the environment, as a subjective reflection of the ob-



jective living conditions and activities of the criminal. Therefore, in order to prevent or suspend the formation of criminal motivation, preventive measures should be aimed at: eliminating or neutralizing criminogenic factors contributing to its formation; at a positive change (correction) of the motivational sphere of the person being prevented. The purpose of such measures is to deter a person from committing a crime by positive changes in the emerging motivation of the individual in the criminogenic conditions characteristic of him. In this case, it is necessary to use such methods as persuasion, suggestion, clarification, encouragement, coercion, etc.

It should be noted that women are more susceptible to suggestion and persuasion than men due to their psychological characteristics. In this regard, in order to adjust the motivational sphere of the individual, it is necessary to apply the psychological foundations of prevention more widely.

The criminological literature emphasizes that the success of solving problems arising during the organization and implementation of crime prevention directly depends on the differentiation of such measures in relation to specific types of personality of criminals. With this in mind, it seems necessary, when carrying out preventive

activities, to take into account the specifics of certain personality types of female criminals [3].

The fight against murders committed by women is a necessary and objective need of society. The main directions of this struggle are: the prevention of violent crimes committed by women, the identification and elimination of the causes and factors that contribute to their commission. The foundation for the prevention of violent crimes is the programs of socio-economic and cultural development consistently implemented at the state level, which include general social measures related to the strengthening and development of democratic principles in the family, in the areas of everyday life and recreation, with the elimination of adverse actions and standards of behavior from these areas [1].

Thus, the main directions for the prevention of crimes, including murders committed by women, at the present stage are the successful overcoming of the ongoing global crisis, the increase and relative equalization of the standard of living of the main segments of the population, the strengthening of the social status of a woman's personality, her faith in her own strength, in support, both from others and from society and the state as a whole [2, p.60].

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### **Предупреждение женской преступности**

Статья посвящена изучению предупреждения женской преступности.

Проблемы женской преступности наиболее актуальны в настоящее время из-за неуклонного роста женской преступности. Женщины, всегда считавшиеся хранительницами семейного очага, образцами нежности и милосердия, иногда могут совершать самые тяжкие преступления с особой хладнокровностью и жестокостью. Поэтому предупреждение женской преступности является одной из важнейших областей деятельности органов и учреждений уголовно-исполнительной системы и других правоохранительных органов по предотвращению преступлений.

В статье рассматриваются некоторые аспекты предупреждения женской преступности с помощью общесоциальных, специальных, а также индивидуальных мероприятий.

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### **Qadın cinayətinin qarşısının alınması**

Məqalə qadın cinayətinin qarşısının alınmasına həsr edilmişdir.

Qadın cinayətlərinin davamlı artması ilə əlaqədar olaraq, qadın cinayətlərinin problemləri indiki dövrdə aktualdır. Hər zaman ailə ocağının keşiyində duran, incəlik və mərhəmət nümunəsi sayılan qadınlar bəzən xüsusi soyuqqanlıqla, qəddarlıqla ən ağır cinayətləri törədə bilirlər. Buna görə qadın cinayətinin qarşısının alınması cinayət icra sistemi və digər hüquq-mühafizə orqanlarının və qurumlarının cinayətlərin qarşısının alınması istiqamətində fəaliyyətinin ən mühüm istiqamətlərindən biridir.

Məqalədə ümumi sosial, xüsusi, habelə fərdi hadisələrin köməyi ilə qadın cinayətlərinin qarşısının alınmasının bəzi aspektləri müzakirə olunur.