

**CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION OF FEMALE OFFENDERS
(CRIMINAL PERSONALITY)**

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Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается личность женщины-преступности в современном мире и доктринальные криминологические исследования.

Ключевые слова: женская преступность, личность преступницы, криминологическая характеристика.

Annotation: *this article considers the personality of female criminality in the modern world and doctrinal criminological research.*

Key words: *female criminality, female criminal personality, criminological characterisation.*

The criminological characterisation of female criminality involves examining the identity of those who commit the offence. This is important for knowing the cause-and-effect relationships, as well as for implementing preventive measures.

We would like to express our personal opinion on this issue, without entering into polemics with scientific terms when giving criminological characteristics of women who have committed a crime (criminal personality), which serves to partially justify the scientific approach to the problem under study.

Classification and typological criteria are often confused in the legal sciences, and there is some confusion.

However, if we talk about the criminological side of this process, then with regard to it, in our opinion, it is appropriate to use the term "typology", since it refers, firstly, to the personality, which is considered one of the main elements of the subject of criminology, and secondly, to the group of persons of the criminal who commit certain crimes in different situations, this does not mean that he officially belongs to the relevant category, but, first of all, implies a meaningful description of the personality of the criminal.³¹

Categorisation of criminals is a method of criminological study of individuals who have committed crimes. It implies that these individuals are divided into groups on the basis of their attributive, i.e. inseparable characteristics. These include external, official attributes, for example: socio-demographic (sex, age, education, profession, etc.) of the

³¹ Abdurasulova K.R. Criminology. Monograph / Editor-in-Chief: Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prof. M.H. Rustamboev. -T.: Publishing house of TDYUI, 2008. -305 p

individual; criminological (type of criminal act, form of guilt, role of the person in the committed crime, recidivism of crime, etc.) includes division into groups. Sometimes other criteria are used to categorise and divide criminals into groups: place of committing the crime, time, mental state of the criminal, intoxication or not, etc. Thus, if the classification of offenders is based on the nature of the act committed by the person, the classification will be formal.³²

Typology, which is the doctrine of dividing individuals into types, in turn combines similar patterns of criminal behaviour into its general model. First of all, the most important criminological or criminal-legal characteristics of an individual are taken into account: the reasons for committing a crime, the level of criminogenicity or public danger of an individual, their depth, severity, and direction. For example, according to the criterion of the causes of crime, acts are usually divided into crimes committed with intent, crimes committed with the use of force, and other types. According to the degree of criminogenicity distinguish professional, professional, habitual, unstable, careless, accidental criminals. At the same time, the types of criminals that can be identified in this way do not have strict boundaries, as observed in categorisation.

It is known that the personality of a criminal differs from that of a non-offender in the level of public danger. The content or nature of social danger depends on the leading causal orientation of a person's criminal behaviour. The level of social danger of a person differs depending on the expression and depth of this direction.³³

This, in turn, requires a study of the personality of persons who have committed an offence. 49.8 per cent of our country's population are women, of whom 29 per cent are girls under 14 years of age, 28 per cent are 15-30 year-olds, 21 per cent are 31-45 year-olds, 15 per cent are 46-60 year-olds, -year-olds, and 7 per cent are women over 60 years of age.³⁴

As we can see, the majority of women are under 30 years of age. Analysed as part of the study

Out of more than 500 crimes, 75% were committed by women in this category. Based on these statistics, we can say that effective preventive measures with women under 30 years of age will lead to a sharp decrease in the number of women criminals in our country.

It is known that women are physically and morally weaker than men. Women also get used to changes in life more quickly and easily than men and easily get out of difficult situations. At the same time, crimes committed by women differ from those committed by men. In explaining the differences between male and female crime, attention is usually drawn to the social and biological causes of crime. In general, such a distinction is

³² Abdurasulova K.R. Criminal-legal and criminological problems of female criminality. Monograph / Editor-in-Chief: Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prof. M.H. Rustamboev. -T.: Publishing house TDYUI, 2005. -231 c.

³³ Criminology, M., 2022.textbookC. 110.

³⁴State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Demography. Statistical data on population size and viability / www.stat.uz. 2022.

characteristic of common approaches to explaining criminal behaviour according to tradition.³⁵

However, it is no secret that women have a number of problems. Today, as a result of family disputes on the part of women, serious and especially serious crimes are recorded. Attention: in 2021, out of 9314 existing neighbourhoods, crimes were committed in 6675 (71.7 per cent) neighbourhoods, the crime rate increased in 3042 neighbourhoods (32.7 per cent decrease) and the crime rate decreased in 3628 neighbourhoods (39 per cent). At the end of 2021, 37.1 per cent or 158 of the 426 murders in the country were committed within the framework of family and marital relations.

In criminal law, the subject of an offence is a person who has committed a socially dangerous act provided for by criminal law, if he or she has reached the age of criminal responsibility established by this law and is sane. But these attributes are sometimes insufficient to recognise a particular person as a subject of a number of crimes. For such cases, the legislator has provided in the Criminal Code a number of additional signs, by which persons who have committed offences similar to those mentioned above are identified. Persons belonging to this category are referred to in criminal law as special subjects of the offence.³⁶

It is known that in the family the preconditions of any offences and negative vices are formed. The family plays an important role in the formation of human qualities, such as preparation of a person for social life, spiritual and moral education, and behaviour in the process of social relations with individuals.

The thoughts of our head of state that "unhealthy relations in families, quarrels between relatives, husbands and wives, cases of suicide among our women cause me great concern" clearly show how urgent this problem is.

At the meeting of the International Association of Criminologists in Heidelberg, a classification of offenders was adopted which applies equally to female offenders. According to this classification, female offenders are divided into the following groups:

- (1) Occasional, episodic offenders;
- (2) Offenders with serious instability of behaviour or repeated offenders;
- 3) serious or professional offenders.

Lambroso, in his work *The Criminal and the Prostitute*, also divides female offenders into several types:

- 1) congenitally delinquent women;
- 2) Accidental female offenders;
- 3) passionate female offenders.

Lambroso treats suicide and infanticide separately and also divides prostitutes into two categories: accidental and congenital.³⁷

³⁵ m G. R. Abdurasulova. Female criminality and problems of its prevention. Textbook / Editor-in-chief: Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prof. M.H. Rustamboev. - T.: Publishing house of TDYUI, 2007. -B. 9.

³⁶ Q. R. Abdurasulova. Special subject of the offence. Manual. -T.: 2022. -106 c.

³⁷ Lambroso C. Genius and insanity. - 1998. - C. 400.

We agree with the opinion of scientists that women's aggressive behaviour should be considered within the framework of the relatively complex phenomenon of aggression, which is considered a biosocial characteristic formed in the course of human evolution. In this regard, it should be noted that aggressiveness should be distinguished as a permanent characteristic of a biological object, including humans, and aggression as actions performed under certain conditions.

It is noteworthy that aggressive women tend to commit malicious crimes, and their categories are different. They can include perpetrators of malicious crimes of embezzlement, economic crimes, perpetrators who abuse their official duties with malicious intent, as well as perpetrators of property theft offences. These are people who are spiritually, mentally, psychologically and physiologically disturbed, individuals who are socially degraded to a greater or lesser degree. They usually abuse alcohol, commit crimes and earn their living by casual labour, sometimes without a permanent place of residence. Such persons mainly commit offences consisting of repeatedly stealing other people's property in small amounts. In particular, they steal things left unattended in places where people congregate (airports, railway stations, schools, kindergartens, nursing homes, etc.). Criminal activity is the main source of livelihood for such persons. Most of these women have no family, have no permanent place of residence, have been repeatedly convicted of adultery, arrested for childbirth and deprived of the right to motherhood.

The criminality of women who have committed the offence of theft behaviour emerges much earlier and among women belongs to the most socially inferior category of crime. Thieves have extensive criminal experience and formed attitudes and skills with regard to antisocial behaviour. Their behaviour is characterised by a stable criminal orientation. In the case of female thieves, this is usually associated with her steady entry into the milieu of criminals, deficiencies of upbringing in the family from an early age, chronic unsatisfaction of basic needs, and constant dependence on the situation.

Female thieves are close to violent criminals in their psychological characteristics. They have experience in overcoming obstacles in the material environment, and they easily go in for robbery and invasion.

Robbery is often committed by women officials and manifests itself in bribery, deceiving customers, producing substandard products, forging documents, fraud and other crimes.

Theft is often committed by female officials and manifests itself in bribery, defrauding customers, manufacturing substandard products, forging documents, fraud and other offences.

More than 3,000 theft crimes were committed by women between 2021 and 2022, the study analysed 300 such types of crimes. In identifying the women who committed theft, it was found that 50 per cent were divorced, 25 per cent had a deceased spouse, 10 per cent were single and the rest had a spouse.³⁸

The second type of female professional offenders we will conventionally call 'violent with malicious intent'. These are usually young female professional offenders, and in some cases even juveniles. According to the data, about 45% of such women have not been convicted, despite having repeatedly committed offences. The age range of this type of people is 17-35 years. Distinctive features: sexual life is irregular, despite education and professional qualifications, material needs are quite high. They usually commit violent crimes with malicious intent within groups of men, sometimes occupying leadership positions in these groups. There are many prostitutes among women of this type who act as assistants, agents or organisers of criminal activities. This type of female offender is characterised by drug abuse.

Looking at the statistics of crimes committed by women between 2021 and 2022, more than 7% of the total crimes are bullying, more than 15% are theft and more than 25% are fraud. These figures show that there is a need to study this category of female offenders in separate categories.³⁹

All malicious offenders share a common ground - the persistence of malicious tendencies. Prejudice is one of the most stable, hard-to-remove human shortcomings, i.e. a system-forming factor of stable negative human orientation. Women belonging to this type are more reserved than their predecessors and their behaviour is particularly brazen and unscrupulous. In many cases, they commit violent offences because of a low level of cultural knowledge. The personality of a violent female offender (a person inclined to commit a crime with the use of physical force) is usually characterised by a low level of socialisation, reflecting deficiencies and defects in the main spheres of upbringing - family, educational institution, and work collective. Egocentrism (egoism), stable conflict with some representatives of society and desire for self-justification are part of the motivational field of this person. Here in most cases alcohol is a factor activating the criminal goal. Their emotional-psychological state is determined by the degree of internal conflict harmonising with the propensity to direct realisation of aggressive impulses, born impulsively as a result of weak intellectual-volitional control.

Criminal violent behaviour of women is characterised by some psychological features. The level of violent crime among women is significantly lower than among men. Women's behaviour is characterised by a more acute perception of certain events of reality, a more

³⁸ Martirisova M.M. Female juvenile delinquency, its causes and the organisation of prevention by the IAB // Author's thesis, Candidate of Jurisprudence. - M,2002. - C,20

³⁹ Crime statistics. Access:<https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/2021> Crime growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan

emotional reaction to them, and a greater significance of certain situations of interpersonal relations.

Women are more susceptible to psychological trauma in situations of acute conflict, they feel family disagreements and conflicts more acutely, as a consequence, they become more anxious and try to eliminate the threat, as well as lead to the formation of aggressive characteristics due to their high level of mental tension.

Women who commit violent offences have a number of personality-typological and psychological characteristics. These are:

- always perceiving those around them as enemies;
- Excessive exposure to the slightest personal failures, inability to assess them in a socially appropriate (adequate) way;
- alienation from society (autism);
- extreme emotional instability, pathological irritability, vindictiveness, mental instability, rapid mood changes;
- an extremely high level of pretentiousness;
- tendency to get into extreme situations, actively create them;
- a tendency to brag;
- always trying to hide his emotional shortcomings;

The next type is highly professional female thieves and swindlers who commit crimes usually alone or in complicity with a man (less often with a woman). Such persons carefully prepare for crimes, consider all possible variants of victims' behaviour, concealment of crime traces, etc., choose a convenient place for committing a crime, as well as criminal weapons and instruments. The age of women of this type ranges from 27-50 years. Young women often commit crimes in complicity. The family of such women is usually destroyed or only formally preserved. Personal characteristics: relatively high intellectual level, which is explained by high psychological adaptability to various emergency situations, specialisation in theft and fraud, secondary or secondary special education, certain life experience. The severity of special recidivism is much more pronounced among such women. Violent offences are almost never recidivist. Cases of going on a "tour" with the purpose of committing a crime, using various devices designed for theft, forged documents, money signs, etc. are widespread.⁴⁰

Researchers have identified many different personality typologies of female offenders, as noted above. The list is not exhaustive, as there are different bases that can be used as a basis for division. All the personality types of women criminals that we are considering may have mixed forms, i.e. overlap with each other.

What we have said above allows us to conclude that the personality of women criminals has distinctive features. These are: socio-demographic, criminal-legal and moral-psychological. The totality of these features allows us to identify internal motivations and

⁴⁰ Gabiani A.A. Crime among women. - Tbilisi, 2016. - C.77.

stimuli that determine criminal behaviour. The motive in committing a violent offence in most cases is revenge, most often the desire to get rid of the victim. The next indicator is hatred and fear. Most often women commit crimes of self-serving orientation, where they satisfy their needs at the expense of other people and society.

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