

increase in the number of refugees, it became necessary to apply the directive on temporary protection, which had not been tested in practice until that time. This situation has shown a certain unpreparedness, including in the material sphere, in ensuring the rights and freedoms declared in the NPA for refugees, which forces countries to look for independent ways to solve emerging issues. It should be noted that in order to resolve local problems with migrants and protect the interests of their country, state agencies resort to introducing stricter autonomous measures, which are not always approved by other EU member states. These measures are insufficient to fully resolve the migration crisis, but they have a certain positive effect in certain areas of migration policy.

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CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN'S CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS: SPECIFIC FEATURES, CHARACTERISTICS AND MEASURES TO PREVENT IT

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The relevance of the study is determined by the fact that the phenomenon of female crime is multifaceted and multifaceted. Interest of the problems of women's crime is determined by the presence of objective features characteristic of this type of crime. As a historically and culturally conditioned phenomenon, women's crime is inevitably influenced by rapidly changing social conditions. The role of a woman in modern

society is changing – she is almost equal to a man in a set of social and professional roles, the right suggests equality regardless of gender. Nevertheless, female crime is not identical to male crime. The peculiarities of women's crime also determine the need to develop measures to prevent it.

The purpose of the study is a systematic and detailed research of women's criminality as a social and legal phenomenon, its characteristics and characteristic features.

Material and methods. The features of female crime, development trends and measures to prevent it are studied. Two of the most common conclusions of criminology state that participation in illegal activities decreases with age and that men are more likely than women to break the law at any age. Thus, gender is the best indicator for predicting crime: in all known societies at all historical times, men have committed more crimes than women.

The methodological basis of the study consists of a dialectical method of cognition and system analysis, generalization, method of synthesis, formal legal, statistical methods.

Findings and their discussion. Women's crime is an indicator of the moral health of any society. Taking the classical criminological definition of crime as the basis, we note that female criminality (female criminality) is a historically changeable social and criminal-legal negative phenomenon, which is a set of crimes committed by females in a certain territory in a certain period of time.

Factors contributing to the growth of crime among women are shortcomings in the organization of leisure activities, low cultural, educational and professional level.

The causes of women's crime are social in nature, the causes of crime are closely related to certain, specific conditions of society, and the place of women in the system of social relations, their role and functions are important, and therefore, unfortunate as it is, female crime is an inevitable and natural phenomenon, constantly arising in the course of social development.

Professor Y.M. Antonyan in his scientific work "Crime among women" identified the following phenomena and processes that lead to the commission of crimes by women:

- 1) the active participation of women in social production;
- 2) Weakening of social institutions, primarily the family;
- 3) increased tension in society, the emergence of conflicts and hostilities arising in society;
- 4) growth of anti-social phenomena, such as drug addiction, alcoholism, prostitution, vagrancy and begging [1, p. 54]

According to V.N. Kudryavtsev, women's crime differs from men's crime by the nature of the crime, its consequences, ways and means of committing a crime, the choice of the victim and the concurrence of family and domestic circumstances. Women's crimes differ from the crimes committed by men by being more emotional and rash [2, p. 582].

It should be noted that the structure of female criminality, without repeating male criminality, is determined by those types of crimes which are most inherent and committed by women. Most often the latter commit socially dangerous acts against property, the most widespread type of crime is. This category of crimes occupies 15% of the total crime rate of women. A typical crime for women is the murder of a newborn child by the mother – infanticide, and, unlike other types of murder, the deprivation of life of a newborn child is quite widespread in rural areas. As a rule, such acts are

committed by young women, who are still poorly adapted, i.e. who do not have a family, sufficient material support, and their own homes.

No such crimes were registered in 2021. Of the 310 murders, 52 were committed by women. As for crimes against property, in 2021 a total of 10,789 thefts were discovered, of which 1,756 were committed by women; robbery, a total of 1,214, of which 123 were committed by women; extortion: a total of 36 individuals were detected, of whom 2 were women; fraud: a total of 1,084 individuals were detected, of whom 248 were women [3].

Thefts are most often committed by women in cities, this is explained by the fact that in cities there are more stores, retail outlets, catering facilities, a greater number of people compared to rural areas also plays a major role, since with such a large mass of population this category of crime is most difficult to detect in cities.

Violent crime occupies a separate place in the structure of women's crime. We are used to thinking that women and violence are not comparable categories, but investigative and judicial practice proves the opposite. Murders are committed by women, as a rule, on the basis of personal hostile relations, family and domestic problems, abuse of alcoholic beverages. That is, they are predominantly of an emotional nature. Many crimes are committed by women on the basis of pronounced unlawful behavior of the victims themselves.

The criminological portrait of the personality of a woman-offender is specific. As a rule, it is a woman aged 30-49, with specialized secondary education, able-bodied, but with no permanent source of income, living in the city, suffering from neurological disorders of various nature and severity, in most cases having committed a crime against property, with an unexpunged and unexpunged criminal record at the time of the criminal act.

The problems of preventing women's crime must be addressed as part of the fight against crime in general. At the current stage of development of preventive work, it is important to develop the ideas of restorative justice. It involves a process by which all parties affected by a crime decide together how to deal with the results of that crime and its consequences for the future [4, p. 17].

Conclusion. It is necessary to develop a special program, which would include special techniques and methods of impact on women's criminality. We need special programs for the development and support of the family, the foundation of our society. It is necessary to stabilize our state economically and politically.

Identification of female criminality as an independent branch of crime is determined by its specificity, which is predetermined by socio-psychological and psychological characteristics of women who have come of age, their position and role in the system of social relations.

Any criminal behavior, regardless of who commits it, is a socio-historical phenomenon, the qualitative features of which are reflected in the cultural space. Today the phenomenon of female criminality is relevant, it is, sadly, actively progressing and needs more thorough and in-depth study.

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