

*Мацковська Ю., курсант ННІ
№ 1 Національної академії
внутрішніх справ Консультант
з мови: Романюк О. М.*

CRIME IS A PROBLEM OF TODAY'S REALITY

Global crime is another acute social problem of our time. The number of crimes recorded in the world on average increases by 5% every year. But in recent years, the proportion of those belonging to the category of serious (murders, violence, etc.) has increased especially rapidly.

Crime has always occupied one of the first places among the most acute problems that were disturbing public opinion. In the second half of the twentieth century, in different states, she was ranked second and third in importance.

Many people believe that it is possible to overcome the crime, guided only by a healthy world - ordinary consciousness, without studying and not taking into account all accumulated human experience in this field, denying scientific recommendations and ignoring even the requirements of the law. At the same time, new detainees and arrested criminals are replaced by new individuals who are and are acting in the same social conditions as those who previously committed crimes.

The social and economic crisis has provoked an increase in crime. The latter has become almost everyday life background and it is unlikely that anyone may be surprised about reports of young killers, drug addicts or alcoholics.

Crime as a phenomenon is always interesting to specialists in different directions. Humanity lives in the fear of crime and to the extent that it exists, seeking ways and means of combating it. To fight vs crime, we need to know what is the crime.

Successful fight against crime involves in-depth study of crimes of various categories with the disclosure of their level, structure, dynamics, causes and conditions of their commission, as

well as the development of effective preventive measures on this basis.

Organized crime poses a significant threat to society, especially when it is in the state of state legal system development and reform. For itself, favorable for organized crime, the situation involves the danger of its penetration into virtually all areas of public relations, and management.

In its activities in the fight against crime, the state not only takes measures to fight it, but in some cases it can create negative criminal factors and, in one way or another, contribute to the emergence of certain (new) types of crimes. Therefore, for a rational and effective control of crime, a general theory (theoretical model) of the effect of state power on crime is required for rational and effective control of crime.

Crime, as a self-governing system, has a strong resistance to law enforcement, and sometimes it attacks the social order and the legal foundations of society. Underestimation of the criminological role of the crime itself, its properties to self-determination and its reciprocal impact on society has led to a weakening of state control over criminal processes in the society and extended proliferation of crime. There was a need for understanding the reality and the formation of more realistic concepts of the fight against crime.

There is no doubt that the task of deterring crime is solved only by interconnected actions of all stages of the state system of counteraction to crime, while the role of different actors must be differentiated according to the level, scale, functions and means of containment. There is ambiguous relationship between state power and crime. The authorities are historically doomed to take care of the rule of law, that is, to contain the growth of the crime that threatens it. On the other hand, the power is presented by authorities and subordinates. There are two obstacles to the growth of crime: a) social progress, that is, economic, scientific and technical and spiritual development of society; and b) targeted counteraction to crime, which is traditionally called the fight against crime

As a conclusion it can be noted, that the task of the science of criminology is to find the best ways to improve the law enforcement

agencies' activities in offense prevention, the development of appropriate theoretical and practical recommendations for this purpose. The further development of the criminological theory of crime prevention, the definition of the legal basis of this activity, the range of subjects and their classification, the study of the levels of preventive activities, the deepening of the scientific analysis of the arsenal of social, economic, organizational, managerial, political, legal, psychological and other means of crime prevention.

List of references:

1. Vasilevich V.V. Fighting armed forms of organized crime with a mercenary-violent direction.
2. Criminology. Special part: Teaching manual / ed. I.M. Danshina Law, 1999.
3. Litvak O.M. State influence on crime. Criminological and legal research. - Publishing House: Yuricom Inter 2000.
4. Eighth UN Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders. Moscow - 1990, p. 26
5. Borodin S.V. Fighting crime: the theoretical model of a comprehensive program. - published in 1990.
6. Golina V.V. Criminological prevention, prevention and suppression of crimes.
7. Zakalyuk A.P. Public influence and prevention of offenses. - Scientific thought.
8. Igoshev K.E. Social aspects of crime prevention.
9. Kostenko O.M. Organized Crime: Legal Definition and Model of Counteraction. // Problems in Fighting Corruption and Organized Crime. Published in 1998.
10. Criminology: Textbook for students in higher education. Institutes / O.M. Dzhuzha, Y.Kondrat'ev, O.G. Kulik, P.P. Mihaylenko. Publishing house: Yurinkom Inter, 2002.
11. Panchenko P.M. The main areas of crime control and the ways of their research.