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TEN KEY PROBLEMS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Анотація. У тезах йдеться про десять найбільш важливих задач, які стоять перед кримінологією з моменту її оформлення, як науки, але не були успішно вирішені. До більшості таких задач пропонуються варіанти їх вирішення.

Ключові слова: задачі, кількісні методи, кримінологія, відносне обчислення інтенсивності злочинності, природа злочинної поведінки.

Summary. The thesis is dedicated the most important tasks that have been pursued since the criminology has been origin, as a science, but have not been successfully solved. Most of these tasks are options for solving them.

Of course, criminology faces much more than ten complex tasks, but I propose to highlight the ten most topical today, the solution of which can

move us further to other tasks that need to be solved in stages, because there are too many gaps.

The dominance in criminology of dogmatism and jurisprudence speculative approaches, when the focus is on disputes about words, and what to research and what not to research, is a real confirmation of the crisis in this science.

1. We should to discover in criminology heuristic potential, freeing it from state oriented domination. Attempts that have been made so far have been unsuccessful. Sociologists began to talk about the independence of criminology from criminal law, and that the subject of the study of criminology should be rescued from the burden of criminal law prohibition. In any case, this well founded idea takes its place among the marginal, and in fact is not in demand among researchers of criminological problems.

It is possible to solve this problem by changing the view of the nature of criminal behavior. Human behavior is universal, and little depends on what the state and society forbids him, as long as this behavior is driven by rules of a non-legal nature. There are natural patterns of behavior that can be brought under a common denominator. This denominator will not be crime or law, but an assessment that will be inherent in all social systems of nature. Obviously, this is within species parasitism.

Researchers who continue to chew gum about the social nature of criminal behavior simply mix human behavior and social assessment of this behavior. Social in this only in the criminal law forbids.

2. The speculative theories in criminology must be discard by excluding politicized, and hence practically insignificant in its heuristic potential concepts.

To solve this problem, it is necessary to revise the “victorious” sociological type of criminology, the sociology of crime and similar paradigms of a view on the nature and consequences of crime. The poverty of sociology in terms of taking into account the biological factors of human behavior and society does not take into account the laws of human brain functioning, taking it solely as a product of socialization; this science completely neglects the morphological features and patterns of energy metabolism of the brain, which not least affects human behavior.

3. We should use the quantitative precision methods in criminological research, instead of speculative, not requiring special, except legal, knowledge. At the same time, we must not forget that mathematics is not magic. When numerical parameters are compared, it may be that a correlation exists only between numbers.

It is necessary to revise the verification capabilities of such methods as the method of correlative analysis in criminology, method of least squares, universal constants, for example, the Euler number in determining the limits of the dynamics of crime.

4. We have reassess the value of the method of expert estimates and opinion polls in determining the level of victimization. Using the method of expert estimates does not imply obtaining a verifiable result. Even if the

expert's intuition, fairly seasoned with his prejudice, such a result cannot be verified. The emphasis on the Gaussian distribution of estimates is overshadowed by the fact that standardizing the views of experts harms the accuracy of the result.

Verification of research data based on self-reports and victimological surveys gives reason to doubt their truth, which means that they are compromised, because they do not have reliable means of screening out false messages. It is necessary to use methods of functional magnetic resonance tomography or positron emission tomography, or at least a polygraph when interviewing respondents for criminal victimization.

5. We need using the method of computer simulations in predicting crime and determining the effect of correlates and factors on crime. Now, as in the past, research based on computing technology in criminology is frighteningly few. The value of the computer model is that it includes the generation of accidents, which corresponds to the mathematical laws of the relations of agents. The modern market of programming languages and software products that can be used for computer modeling is quite developed. The basic languages of such programming are usually well-known Pascal, C ++, Java.

6. It is need to solve the problem of evaluating the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in combating crime. However, for this you need to fulfill a number of conditions. It is necessary to identify the net share of the influence of the law enforcement system on the state of crime, discarding the influence of other factors and random errors. It is necessary to determine which indicators of crime can be considered acceptable or determine the "crime rate". In this regard helps a mathematical approach to determining the mathematically expected number of crimes, taking into account variance.

7. It is necessary to get rid of the distortions in the quantitative calculation of crime, first of all the calculation of crime in relative numbers.

A rather simple solution to a question that was undeservedly forgotten about; this is when the crime rate is taken, divided by the number of the population that has reached the age from which delinquency is possible, and the result is one crime per number of people. This approach takes into account the number of population that actually influences the situation, since its absolute number did not fit artificially into some speculative framework, and it was quite possible to imagine the difference, without disregarding the probability of a phenomenon that depends on the number of elementary outcomes, in turn depending on population.

8. We must to solve the problem of the dominance of political correctness, which ultimately affects the objectivity of conclusions about the results of scientific research. First, it concerns the issue of gender, race, nationality, social status in influencing criminal behavior.

9. It is need empirically confirm that there is no need to use the words «cause» and «condition» in criminological research. It is using this terms in the context of criminology says that we do not knowing the real cause and the actual condition.

10. We must dispel a number of myths about the influence of such factors that for more than a century have been positioned as the leading factors of crime: poverty of the population, inequitable distribution of income among segments of the population, moral decline, mental health of delinquents, marital status and others. Careful verification of the influence of these factors makes it impossible to assert that they are not that factorial influence, but even a correlating influence on crime. Something has already been done for such a check, but it is necessary to do this kind of work with all the remaining crime factors, first, to reveal the proportion of their influence, at least within the limits of probability. In addition, the question of determining the proportion of the influence of law and legal institutions on the criminal behavior of people in society is most important for criminology, but to do this not on speculative hypothesis, but using precision methodological tools: mathematical analysis, computer modeling, and biological studies of human behavior patterns.

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КРИМІНОЛОГІЧНІ ОЗНАКИ «ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ» ЗЛОЧИННОСТІ (НА ПІДСТАВІ СОЦІОЛОГІЧНОГО ОПИТУВАННЯ)

Анотація. У доповіді розглядаються питання, пов'язані із професійною злочинністю, на підставі проведеного соціологічного дослідження (анкетування) осіб, які вчинили злочини, що мають ознаки злочинного професіоналізму. Узагальнено інформацію стосовно кримінологічних ознак професійної злочинності.

Ключові слова: професійна злочинність, злочинний професіоналізм, злочинний промисел, кримінальна кваліфікація, кримінальна субкультура.

Summary. The report deals with issues related to professional crimes, based on a sociological survey (questionnaire) of persons who committed crimes with signs of criminal professionalism. Generalized information on criminological characteristics of professional crime.

Keywords: professional criminality, criminal professionalism, criminal criminality, criminal qualification, criminal subculture.

Складні економічні, політичні процеси, які відбуваються сьогодні у суспільстві, породжують нові види організованих угруповань професійних злочинців, нові види злочинного промислу. Питання