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TEORETIKO-METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF PROGNOSTICATION OF CRIMINOLOGY IN ESTABLISHMENTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PUNISHMENTS

The concept of criminological prediction in the establishments of implementation of punishments is formulated taking into account present scientific developments in the article. Its subject, general and special objects are determined. The grouping on separate kinds is accomplished on the basis of qualifying signs.

Criminological prediction in the establishments of implementation of punishments (the EIP) is determined as scientifically reasonable foresight about the future tendencies of criminality in the establishments of implementation of punishments and other publicly dangerous phenomena that are accompanied their causal complex and mechanisms that produce and assist committing crime by convicts, and the organizational and legal principles of strategy and tactics of prevention of criminal displays in the imprisonment places.

The subject of criminological prediction in the EIP is a cognizing process of future progress and conformities to the criminology meaningful phenomena, factors and mechanisms of prevention to criminal displays in the imprisonment places.

The objects of criminological prediction in the EIP includes: status (level, structure, dynamics), tendencies of progress and conformity of criminality in the EIP; causal complex and mechanisms that produce and abet committing crimes by convicts in the EIP; convicts that serve their sentence in the closed type the EIP (penal and educator colonies, detention facilities and disciplinary battalions); organizational and law principles of strategy and tactics of crime prevention in the imprisonment places.

Taking into account the object of criminological prediction we can distinguish: the prediction of the whole criminality, the separate types (groups) of crimes in the imprisonment places; the prediction of factors of causal complex and mechanisms that produce and assist committing crime by convicts in the imprisonment places; the prediction of crimes of convicts, that serve their sentence for the type of imprisonment in the EIP of different kinds (including different security strength); prediction of crimes of convicts by age and sex and by a socially status sign (convict men and women, adult and minor, servicemen and workers of law enforcement authorities and court); prediction of prospects of strategy and tactics of crime prevention in the imprisonment places.

There are three levels of preventive activity that is realized by the commissioners in the imprisonment places: common, special and individual prediction.

The types of criminological prediction (characteristic for the imprisonment places also) are distinguished by the terms: current, short-term, medium-term, perspective.

By scale the criminological prediction in the imprisonment places is classified for: local, regional, national.

The criminological prediction must comply with the next demands: to be based on the authentic statistic information from the selective criminological researches; to be unprejudiced (it means that prediction cannot be accomplished on behalf of any interested persons establishments, departments or organizations); to conform to the scientific principles of theory of prediction and to be not limited only by a certain method; by an initial index must be only real criminogenic background that is a basis for a prognostic model; to be accomplished continuously, as far as the change of socio-political atmosphere in society and to take into account economic, political and socio-psychological factors that influence on a level, structure and dynamics of crime in the EIP as in general so in particular.

The practical value of criminological prediction in the EIP consists in providing of the purposeful forming and realization of criminological politics of the state in the imprisonment places. It gives an opportunity taking into account future tendencies of progress of criminogenic situation in the EIP and in the state in general, to accept adequate legal, organizationally-administrative, social and other measures sent to her improvement and correction with the use of

present and bringing in new forces, facilities and measures of the state and public reacting.