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УДК: 349. 9. 01

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RESEARCH OF CRIMINOLOGY OF REGIONAL CRIMINALITY (question of systemic approach)

Studying of regional features of criminality is a problem which constantly attracts attention of both, domestic and foreign criminologies. Marking the necessity of theoretical ground of regional approach, criminologies underline its practical value which consists in possibility, recognition findings of criminology, to differentiate a fight against criminality. In connection with that a fight against criminality is priority direction of activity of law enforcement authorities both on republican and on regional levels, the method of leadthrough of research of criminology of regional criminality has special value.

The problems of methodology of regional approach of research of criminality found a reflection in papers of such scientists as: S. M. Alferova, M. M. Babaeva, I. I. Baseckogo, M. O. Belyaeva, Yu. V. Bishevskogo, I. M. Dan'shina, A. I. Dolgovoy, G. I. Zabryanskogo, A. P. Zakalyuka, V. V. Luneeva, V. I. Shakuna etc. [3; 4; 10; 14; 15].

Scientific papers of the authors listed above, undoubtedly, brought in considerable contribution to opening of problem of regional criminality. However it should be noted that the regional aspect of criminality was examined in other socio-economic and political terms or represented the separate types of criminality. Therefore insufficient developed of organization problems, forms and methods of general and special criminology prevention of crime, in a separate region taking into account modern socio-economic,

geopolitical position, and also criminogenic situation, defined the choice of this direction of the scientific article.

In literature of criminology under region* understands certain part of territory of country with homogeneous, by socially socio-economic, socially psychological and demographic signs which stipulate features of criminality in this territorial spatial forming. Such concept grounds to assert that regional approach of research of criminality comes forward the obligatory attribute of the modern applied researches of criminology. Researchers came to such conclusion, who researches territorial features of criminality [5, p. 59].

Regional (territorial) features of criminality are a problem which constantly attracts attention of criminologies.

Marking the necessity of regional approach, criminologies underline its practical value - possibility to differentiate fight against criminality with help of recognition data. Establishment of conformities of appearance and functioning of criminality in different socially economic, socio-cultural and others descriptions of regions substantially promotes possibility of development of strategic measures of fight against criminality.

A regional aspect in the study of problems of fight against criminality is presented mainly two directions: *comparatively regional and territorial geographical*.

* A term "region" is originate from the English word "region" or Latin "regio", marks part of territory of country which differs from other areas, districts by the aggregate of natural, historically formed, in relation to socio-economical and geographical and other features which quite often are reported with the features of natural composition of population. In the dictionary of Ukrainian term a "region" is explained as a "greater area, group of countries which borders, or territories, districts, incorporated on some general signs" [8, s. 1020].

Comparatively regional approach is oriented to research of criminology of large territorial areas - oblast', region, republic [17, p. 104]. For it is inherent such approach to the study of causations of crime, which does not only allow to fix general conformities of their origin but also take into account the specific of display of them in concrete region, that allows to approach to social prophylaxis differentiated, taking into account features and prospects of development of region.

The second direction is determined by character of territorial geographical terms of dwelling of people in cities and in rural locality. By inevitable corollary of looked same untype of social terms in town and in rural locality, divergences between "city" and "rural" criminality, which are the subject of the special researches of criminology [21].

Differentiated approach to the study of territorial divergences of criminality conditioned the objectively existent varieties of human settlements, inherently of which are industrial and economics, socially demographic, cultural and historical divergences which determine all of the existent "system of settling apart" in a final result are underlaid [2, p. 217-218].

The purpose of such research can be the study of influence of socially territorial factors on level, dynamics, structure and character of criminality, within the limits of the probed territory. It allows to conduct scientific cognition of general and special regional conformities of socially-

criminogenic determinant, that allow to provide development of generally social and the special measures on stabilizing of situation in a region.

Territorial geographical approach* assumes to reverse to comparatively regional approach method of research which consists in the study of criminality by research of socio-economic development of region.

Essence of such method consists in the leadthrough of the differentiated spatial analysis of criminality due to certain parameters on the basis of dismemberment of all of the probed territory on more or less homogeneous in socio-economic, demographic, cultural and historical and naturally geographical relations regions [10, c. 6-7].

It was set by researches, that territorial divergences of criminality are determined by the features of integral processes which take a place in regions. Above all things, it costs to talk about *approach of the systems* to research of territorial criminality**, that shows by itself the aggregate of scientific methods and practical receptions of realization of approach of the systems and allows to expose the specific of region.

As criminality shows by itself the original system, has certain genesis, structure, intercommunications, integrity of the made components and other social reasons included for it, it contains classifications on kinds, influence, subject etc. An important moment in determination of the probed social phenomenon at approach of the systems is determination of the structure*** system,

* In this approach most widely spread are geographical and cartographic methods [22, c. 232-233].

** In the first time an idea about the system in science was utilized in works of K. Marks and Ch. Darwin in the middle of XIX at research of such difficult objects which develop as human society and biological world. K. Marks dialectical principle of the system was realized in paper "Capital", in which first society is presented as the unique "social organism" which has the structure. There is a number of other determinations of this concept however, in opinion of specialists, it is scarcely possible to build the unique formal determination of concept "system": it with inevitability will be modified depending on the area of system research [8, p. 20]. S.E. Vich, probing approach of the systems and criminality, described the system as "integral unity of dismembering, but in independent elements of, which will realize certain functions in the conditions of concrete external environment. This connection between all elements of the system more firmly than connection of any element of the system is with the elements of other system, including with the elements of external environment. In opinion of author, a feature is given and allows to conduct limits between the different systems, in particular to dissociate the system from the environment of functioning [9, p. 14].

*** Term a "structure" is used in literature ambiguously. In one case - it is "...principle, method, law of connection of elements, within the framework of this whole" [20, c. 18]. In other is the method of in terms of object, that a method of connection of his elements is in some integral education. In the third is a philosophical category, correlative with categories "quality" and "amount", which characterizes the system, principle, method of intercommunication of parts whole" [1, p. 40]. In these determinations as main property of structure is underlined method of connection of elements of the system, parts, whole.

in particular, aggregates of connections between the elements of system, which represent their co-operation. It will allow to learn the structure of criminality.

Characterizing regional criminality as system, it costs to remember, that there are *the closed and opened systems* [7]. *The closed system* is fully isolated from an external environment, that is not exchanged with it information and energy. The closed systems do not co-operate with an external environment and that is why, in accordance with the second law of the thermodynamics, all of the closed systems move to disorganization or disappearance. The same principle characterizes socio-economic relations.

On the contrary, *the opened system* is continually exchanged information with an external environment. It gets information from outside, converts or redoes this raw "material" and gives out the finished good in an external environment. The open system utilizes the mechanism of feedback in an order to add the certain degree of self-regulation which provides permanent correction deviations from the state of equilibrium. The openness of the system means that the rapid changes of external environment result in the proper rapid changes in the system. In conception of the opened systems importance of external environment was underlined and tried to give classification of its different types. An openness of the system is intensity of exchange information with an external environment - began to examine as an important parameter at research of criminality [7].

In such case it costs to probe not only influence of political, economic, social processes on growth of criminality but also influence of criminality on processes which take a place in society.

The found out here conformities design on social processes and phenomena, compared to conformities of economic and social development of region and on the whole society. In the first turn it is necessary to carry out the search of inter-communication of political situation in a country and region, step of development and orientation

of socio-economic and state and legal transformations, migration, state of interethnic relations and presence of conflicts, on ethnic soil, efficiency of activity of law enforcement authorities, features of national and social psychology of population, and also national, religious and domestic traditions and consuetudes and other factors, with growth of criminality in a concrete region.

Some researchers came to the conclusion, that the socio-economic phenomena and processes are the base which determine territorial divergences of criminality. It was detected that they are a result, at first, regional specific of the phenomena of socio-economic, social and cultural, organizationally administrative, legal character, secondly, features of dynamics of these phenomena in a that region, different descriptions of terms of this co-operation; state of external social control, preventive and law-enforcement activity. Basic descriptions which determine territorial divergences of criminality are the socio-economic phenomena and processes. Thus socio-economic changes influence on criminality not at once, but through a certain period, as, at first, the mechanism of this influence is probed descriptions of population, human factor; secondly, criminality is not generated by itself economic processes, let even unfavorable, but negative consequences of insufficient account or ignoring of these processes, in administrative activity of prevention of crime [21]. During the leadthrough of researches of criminology appears an influence of geographical factor on criminality, but it shows up in co-operating with the social terms of people's life and the features of management of region economy.

A study of criminality in connection with a social environment, economic, social, national, political factors gives exposure and prognostication of unevenness of the state and crime dynamics on regions. The analysis of regional statistics allows to discover and group some factors of territorial aspects of criminality, related to socio-economic and demographic divergences on the considered territories. Next to existence of regional factors, which influence on criminality,

are else, more private terms which influence on criminogenic activity of population of separate territories of region, such, as an oblast' or even its part.

At the analysis of criminality appears more frequent, that on its tendency is influenced certain time of year. The permanent amount of matters of record of thefts, hooliganisms, raping, can exemplify in a spring-summer period. There is a great number of other circumstances which influence on a crime dynamics (migratory processes, related to labour activity, and others). Conclusions from the analysis of seasonal vibrations of criminality more frequent is not ambiguous, but their use in relation to the regional analysis of criminality can bring the corresponding results and will allow to formulate the certain tendencies of seasonal changes of criminality.

In anycase there always are regions in the state, which regardless of historical, social and cultural, demographic, economic and other likeness, differ between itselfs by the level of prevalence of criminality [20].

It is possible to explain such sharp criminogenic differentiation of regions existence of general causations of crime, characteristic for Ukraine as for certain socio-economic, cultural and historical integrity, but there are specific regional features.

Criminogenic differentiation of regions, alike by basic social and economic descriptions, can be explained by it is not enough to co-ordinate the territorial distributing of criminality with influence of homogeneous, in investigation of geographical closeness, causal factors.

Conformities of the territorial distributing of criminality are an unevenness, stability and criminogenic differentiation of territories, - are not depend only on the social factors of development of regions. The laws of criminology influence on their origin, existence and fate, above all things law of "*criminal equilibrium*" [18]. In opinion of G. I. Zabryanskogo law of "*criminal equilibrium*" consist in that the certain number of regions is included in every criminogenic niche (class, area). Basic property of location is stabili-

ty of niche. It is submitted the law of "*criminal equilibrium*", except for the territorial distributing, other properties of criminality, for example, it internal structural correlations [13, p. 42].

An important role in research of territorial features of criminality is played by the social features of region. Above all things, heterogeneity of social environment and social inequality. In connection with it appears correct point of view of A.I. Dolgovoy, which considers that, analysing the features of territorial criminality, it is expedient to spare attention and to the analysis of social and group and personality descriptions of population [15, p. 210].

At a regional analysis it is necessary to probe dependence between the level of criminality and presence of dominant certain socio-economic groups in composition of population, which are characterized by enhanceable criminogenic (minor 14-17 years, man in age 25-29, townsmen with a low educational level, migrants).

The qualitative changes of demographic situation behave to the social problems: low indexes of birth-rate and natural increase, higher level of death rate, low particle of children and teenagers and accordingly high particle of persons of retirement age [11 p. 91-93; 12, p. 64]. Descriptions change in relation to the way of life, domestic composition, forms of intercourse, mobility, professional and social and cultural motivation, necessities, neighbourly connections etc. Drastic alternations of the system of settling apart influence on criminality.

However on hand knowledge of criminology about nature and mechanisms of such influence obviously is not enough. It is partly explained that the object of research of spatial prevalence of criminality to this day were the proper descriptions of administrative-territorial units. Even at the comparative study of "city" and "rural" criminality a dividing line between a city and village were administrative borders.

During the study of social groups of population is needed to spare intent attention to the socially ethnic structure of population, as region-

al divergences in influence of ethnic factors on a criminogenic situation in some regions, and especially in Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Alike by the national composition, the level of economic development regions can substantially differ by the level of criminality. In opinion of V. M. Kudryavceva, reasons of such position is:

- features of social types of criminals which prevail in that or other oblast;
- different intensity of conflict situations which appear in life of population;
- degree of prevalence of such types of antisocial conduct, as a drunkenness, drug addiction, vagrancy, begging, prostitution etc.;
- feature of morally legal consciousness of population;
- divergence in such socio-economic and demographic factors, as character and terms of labour, intensity of migration [15].

Divergence in level, structure and crime dynamics are explained by that in different regions, where a homogeneous population lives ethnically, there are different enough social, economic and psychological factors which influence on the conduct of people and differ intensity [4, p. 4].

Advantages of approach of the systems consist also in that it provides wide possibilities for the use of methods of mathematical design, which consists in the construction of such model, which most adequately would answer the real situation in a region and exactly represented conformities to the law of intercommunications between processes which take a place in society and criminality. In opinion of some authors, construction of model of dynamics of the state of criminality in a concrete region must represent not only the dynamics of development of criminality under act of social processes but also phenomena of selfdetermination criminality, activity of the law-enforcement system, other specific factors [16, p. 3].

Results of analytical job must give initial information for a prognosis. Exactly prognosis information allow to develop effective plans and

organize a fight against criminality, decide the question of the resource providing of this activity. Returning to said it should be noted that the necessity of regional approach of study of criminality is connected with its practical application, as allows to set conformities of generation and functioning of criminality of different by the socio-economic, social and cultural and other descriptions of region which substantially promotes possibility of developing of strategic measures of fight against criminality.

A study of criminality in connection with a social environment, economic, social, national, political factors gives exposure and prognostication of unevenness of the state and crime dynamics on regions.

Next to it, the analysis of theoretical basis of research of problems of regional criminality allowed to come to the conclusion, that most objective is approach of the systems, that allows to conduct: an analysis of criminality at regional level; description of socio-economic and geopolitical position of certain region and its influence on organization of prevention of crime; an exposure of causal complex of criminality in a region; intercommunication and interconditionality of processes which take a place in society and criminality in a region.

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