

Anastasiya Blashchak

Research supervisor: Tetyana Nadvynychna
Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Nataliya Rybina
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor
Ternopil National Economic University

CRIME AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

Studying crime is one of the main problems today, the crime poses a threat to the security of all spheres of life in society, creates the essential conditions of social tension in the country, spreads to all regions of the country criminal motivation. Although criminality is measured statistically, the state is not fully aware of its social danger [1, p.72].

Unfortunately, there is a huge amount of offenses every day in our world. People deliberately or unknowingly commit evil to other people, inflict losses on enterprises or organizations, do not adhere to traffic rules or do vandalism on the streets. Even the threat of being punished does not stop them from violating public order. Penalties and prison terms do not always encourage offenders to change their lifestyle and behavior. The level of crime remains rather high. It makes us think over the causes of deviant behavior, the conditions that form the personality of the offender. So the question arises about the nature of crime, namely - whether it is a social phenomenon or legal.

Crime is a massive social and legal destructive act, consisting of a system of criminal offenses (crimes) committed for a certain time in a certain area [5, p.336].

If we consider crime as an independent phenomenon, then we can immediately see that it is social and, therefore, socially dangerous, because it permeates all spheres of life and can lead to the destruction of not only certain relations, but entire institutions. So, crime is a social phenomenon in the broader understanding this word [4, p.166].

Criminality is generated by the conditions of social life, they have the greatest influence on the formation of personality. The personality of the offender is characterized by the appearance of certain changes (defects) in his psychological structure. Changes are in person's value orientation, needs, inclinations, beliefs. There are negative traits of character: cruelty, angry, greed, cowardice, etc. In modern criminal psychology, also

considered a certain causal complex of the offender personality, which include:

1) social factors (instability of society, unfavorable socio-psychological atmosphere in it, social insecurity, etc.);

2) political factors (lack of developed democracy, totalitarianism, corruption, etc.);

3) ideological factors (lack of ideology, lack of spirituality, etc.);

4) moral factors (immorality, prevalence of alcoholism, drug addiction, lumpenization in society, etc.);

5) economic factors (economic decline, shadow economy growth, etc.);

6) social and household factors (dissatisfaction with household maintenance, lack of housing, etc.);

7) socio-technical factors (the emergence of new professions, production engineering, the need for mastering advanced technology, etc.);

8) socio-cultural factors (crisis of domestic culture, dominance of the cult of violence, propaganda of antihuman ideas through mass media, etc.);

9) national factors (ideas of nationalism, interethnic conflicts, etc.);

10) socio-demographic factors (problems in families, "extinction" of villages, etc.);

11) organizational and managerial factors (false power decisions, lack of communication between authorities and management with the population, etc.);

12) socio-legal factors (legal gaps; lack of regulation of social relations);

13) genetic factors (deterioration of genetic potential);

14) socio-medical factors (destruction of the medical system maintenance, inaccurate detection of mental anomalies, etc.);

15) information factors (information saturation, negative impact of advertising, etc.);

16) socio-educational factors (lack of educational work, proper activity of public organizations, etc.);

17) criminal factors (the existence of criminal institutions, criminal ideology, criminal subculture, etc.);

18) criminological factors (insufficient system of preventive work, absence of prognostic activity in relation to offenses, shortcomings of preventive activity of law enforcement bodies, etc.);

19) military factors (syndrome of the collapse of the army; trade in ammunition, etc.);

20) socio-psychological factors (the features of social communication, the emergence of negative personality traits, etc.) [2, p.313].

An offense is a socially dangerous, unlawful act or omission committed by the subject of a crime for which legal liability enters. The crime recognizes the actions of only one that has reached a certain age, in which it can realize the significance of their actions and manage them.

If the behavior of a person is uniquely determined as negative, deviates from the established norms or unpredictable, and is determined by its congenital or acquired psychophysiological features, one can not assume that this person can control his actions and report on his actions. For such a person, the compulsory measures of a medical nature may be imposed by the court. It is not right to confuse murders in the criminal legal sense and murders by mentally ill persons acting in a state of insanity, as well as young children and in conditions of necessary defense or extreme necessity [3].

Crime is not just social, but also a socio-psychological phenomenon, because it does not exist outside the society and behavior, activity of people [3].

To sum up, it can be noted that crime is a product of society, that penetrates to its various spheres and social relations. At the same time, it has its own specific characteristics and patterns of development as a relatively independent whole phenomenon.

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