

CRIME PREVENTION IN CRIMINOLOGY: MODERN TRENDS

The prevention of crime and certain types of crime is a central issue in criminology. In Ukrainian and foreign criminological science there is a wide range of concepts and approaches to understanding the concept and essence of this activity. Uncertainty exists even at the level of the conceptual apparatus. An interesting approach for criminology is the approach to this problem in the United States, in particular the ratio of criminal law to criminological means of countering crime. Various aspects of crime prevention in Ukraine have been studied by such scholars as V. Golin, O. Dzhuzha, I. Danshin, A. Zakalyuk, O. Ignatov, and A. Zelinsky. Some aspects of combating crime in the United States were analyzed by A. Shostko and M. Kolodyazhny; among Russian scientists – V. Lunyev, J. Gilinsky, V. Kwashis, S. Inshakov, in American science – E. Schur, R. Clark, V. Fox, R. Parker, L. Siegel, S. Brown [1].

In accordance with the Ukraine-EU Action Plan in the Field of Justice, Freedom and Security, approved at the meeting of the Council on Cooperation between Ukraine and the EU as early as June 18, 1998, the following areas of cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of the EU and Ukraine were defined:

- improving migration management, including asylum and combating illegal migration; Facilitating human contacts and travel while enhancing cooperation in border management and document security;

- security: combating terrorism and organized crime, including by strengthening law enforcement cooperation, in particular in combating trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit movement of drugs and other prohibited goods, corruption, forgery of documents, money-laundering and other illegal activities;

- the reform of the judicial system to ensure its independence, impartiality and effectiveness and to strengthen the legal cooperation between the EU and Ukraine in civil and criminal matters [2].

But, but the justice of modernity for various states, social groups and individuals on many grounds is formed in the space of international political and economic relations, It is only within the framework of international criminology that it is possible to identify and reasonably propose processes and factors of State behavior for criminalization, Which create and give development to such a distorted world where 1% of the population, Which is the group of the richest, receives the same amount as 57% of the population, belongs to the group of the poorest. About 1.2 billion people live on less than \$ 1 a day; 2.8 billion – less than \$ 2; more than 1 billion do not have access to

clean drinking water; 827 million suffer from malnutrition [3, p. 96-97].

According to the United Nations, as early as 1960, the wealth of 20% of the world's wealthy population 30 times exceeded the wealth of 20% of poor earthlings, and by the end of the twentieth century the gap increased to 80 times. The wealth of the three richest people on earth exceeds the income of 600 million people living in 36 poor countries in the world [4, p. 21].

Differences in the criminal legislation of foreign countries, organizations and methods and the accounting of crimes do not allow direct comparisons of absolute data for a particular type of crime, as they can often lead to incorrect conclusions. The dynamics of the overall crime rate and its individual comparable types, the dynamics of structural indicators, the proportion of different types of criminal behaviour are the basis for the identification of criminological significant crime trends in different countries.

In the last two decades, the theory and practice of crime prevention have been actively developing in Western European countries, the United States, Canada and Japan. At the same time, criminologists in Western countries prefer to talk not about the prevention of crime as a social phenomenon, but only about its limitation, about the deterrent effect on specific criminal factors and circumstances.

However, very much has been done in the practical aspect of crime prevention. It is assumed that prevention cannot be effective if it is not organized in a systematic and coordinated manner and does not include measures to improve the lives of the population, criminal justice and the prison system [5].

Literature

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