

Степаненко О.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скринник Л.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION

To begin with, I would like to point out what are the causes of crime. The causes of crime are complex. This list includes the main types as: peer pressure, drugs, politics, religion, background, society, unemployment, unequal rights, unfair justice system. A person can commit crimes due to a certain number of factors, namely: biological, psychological, social and economic. A combination of these factors is usually behind a person who commits a crime. Also, taking into account the mentioned factors, it is appropriate to say that greed, anger, jealousy, revenge or pride can also be the causes of crime. Some people decide to commit a crime and carefully plan everything in advance to increase gain and decrease risk. These people are making choices about their behavior; some even consider a life of crime better than a regular job – believing crime brings in greater rewards, admiration, and excitement – at least until they are caught.

The main causes of crime are:

– Poverty.

Countries with high rates of economic deprivation tend to witness higher crime rates than other countries. Since people do not have the means to secure a living in the right ways, they invest their time in criminal activities since they are not only an easy means to get what they want but also do not require any other prerequisite talents.

– Peer pressure.

It is an established fact that peer pressure plays a significant role in the lives of all teenagers and young adults. That is a phase of life where people tend to look up to their friends and believe what they do is the right or rather ‘hip and happening’ thing to do. As a result, many individuals in their youth subconsciously get drawn to vices like alcohol consumption and smoking just by looking at their peers. The problem goes out of hand when this peer pressure does not stay restricted to alcohol and cigarettes but extends to other illegal activities involving drugs that have the potential to become an addiction and subsequently ruin their lives.

– Crime and drug abuse.

These crimes are closely related. A person under the influence tends to indulge in criminal activities that they may have not

indulged in otherwise. The main problem arises when they get addicted to the drugs and believe they require it to sustain themselves. In such a situation, drug addicts are ready to go to any extent to procure these illegal substances.

– The interrelation between politics and crime.

It is overlooked many times. This is the problem as many people have engaged in criminal activities while dealing with political issues. So many youth members of parties are often given weapons and instructed to handle matters violently during conflicts. Any political dispute, however insignificant, usually leads to rampant violence involving mobs. This not only exposes youth to criminal activities but also puts the lives of various citizens at risk. So, an unstable political situation in a country leads to an exponential increase in the crimes that take place there.

– Religion.

Even today, unfortunately, various divides and issues of society can be attributed to religion. Despite it being a basic human right, many people are deprived of practising their own religion. This leads to a feeling of resentment in the minds of believers. Moreover, there have been an awful lot of cases involving crimes over different schools of thought too. There are a huge number of crimes committed by religious fanatics while they try to further their cause by propagating their religion or at times try to establish their religious superiority over other faiths by resorting to destruction and vandalism.

– Family conditions.

Very often the background and family conditions of a criminal can be attributed to the reason behind their crimes. When people believe that they are responsible to provide for their family and they are unable to do so owing to lack of opportunities, lack of education or other such issues that handicap them, they resort to crime.

– Money.

In the modern world money is one of the most important aspects of everyone's life. The meaning of money is not restricted to the amount of wealth in a person's bank account but is instead also attributed to their social status, worth, and even values. As a result of this, people value money more than their relationships and happiness. What other people think of a person is more important to them than how they feel. As a result, people earning less feel unworthy and are compelled to indulge in a life of crime so as to make more money and feel more worthy.

– Employment.

The lack of employment opportunities is an issue faced by developing and developed countries alike. A huge portion of the youth of today are unemployed. Naturally, this leaves the youth frustrated as despite spending a lot of time and money on their education they still find it tough to get a good job. This leads to a feeling of resentment towards the system in the minds of many youngsters who then rebel and resort to crimes early on in their lives.

– Deprivation.

It is another significant contributor to the increasing crime rates. People resort to notorious activities when they are deprived of their basic rights since that impedes their means to obtain a livelihood in a conventional and honest way. They have limited options and are already at a disadvantaged position in society that they choose to make money and sustain themselves through hook or crook. This usually involves them engaging in criminal activities.

– Justice system.

The flawed justice system is another major contributor to crimes. When people believe that they are not given their due and are unfairly treated by the system itself, they harbour feelings of resentment towards it and start to rebel. This involves them engaging in criminal activities and doing the opposite of what is expected of them. People try to get justice for themselves when they feel like the state is not going to do the same and tend to commit various acts of crime in their journey to avenge themselves and get what they believe they deserve.

Crime prevention plays a vital role in maintaining law and order, as well as fostering safe and secure communities for all. Crime prevention refers to the strategies, methods, and initiatives aimed at eliminating criminal behaviours and occurrences while fostering a safer society for all. Crime prevention can be categorized into three main types, each with unique goals and approaches. These types are primary, secondary, and tertiary crime prevention.

Primary Crime Prevention: This type targets the root causes of crime, focusing on environmental, social, and economic factors that contribute to criminal behaviours. It aims to create a safer environment that promotes positive behaviour and discourages unlawful activities. Examples of primary crime prevention initiatives include: community development programs, such as after-school activities and neighbourhood watch groups, improved urban design and planning to enhance public safety and deter criminal activities, implementation of policies and programs supporting economic development and social cohesion.

Secondary Crime Prevention: This approach focuses on intervening with individuals or groups of people displaying risk factors or early signs of criminal behaviour. By addressing these issues early, secondary crime prevention aims to prevent potential offenders from progressing to more severe criminal activities. Examples of secondary crime prevention interventions include: early intervention and support programs for at-risk youth, such as mentoring, counselling, and vocational training, targeted policing strategies and surveillance technologies in high-risk areas, substance abuse treatment and mental health services for individuals displaying signs of potential criminal behavior.

Tertiary Crime Prevention: This type of crime prevention deals with individuals who have already engaged in criminal activities. The focus is on rehabilitation, reintegration, and preventing reoffending. Examples of tertiary crime prevention methods include: correctional facilities and programs designed to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders into society, probation, parole, and community-based supervision strategies to monitor offenders and decrease recidivism, restorative justice initiatives that promote offender accountability and victim healing.

Список використаних джерел

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Столярець В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти

бакалавра Донецького державного

університету внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Васютинська Є.

**CONCERNING THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONDITIONS
OF MARTIAL STATE ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE NATIONAL POLICE**

In the conditions of martial law, almost all state institutions undergo changes in powers, competences, rights and obligations, orders and procedures.

The National Police is no exception. A significant number of changes have been made to the normative legal acts that regulate its