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## WAYS TO IMPROVE POLICY ACTIVITY ROLES: ROLE AND PLACE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL PROVISION

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### SUMMARY

The article attempts to find the role and place of criminological support in the processes of improving the directions of police activity. Possible approaches to the understanding of the notion of police activity were explored, as well as the variability of the concept of criminological support was studied. Based on the analysis of the proposed thoughts of theoretical scholars, by studying their various works, the author established a close relationship between these phenomena, but at the same time, a number of arguments have been formed regarding the role and place of criminological support in the processes of improving police activity as one of the most important processes. in general, and the improvement of individual actors involved in police activity in particular.

**Key words:** security, criminological support, police activity, concept, essence, public security, public order.

## ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ ПОЛИЦИИ И ДРУГИХ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ В СФЕРЕ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЯ И ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ

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### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье предпринята попытка поиска роли и места криминологического обеспечения в процессах совершенствования направлений полицейской деятельности. Исследованы возможные подходы к пониманию понятия полицейской деятельности, а также изучена вариативность понятия криминологического обеспечения. На основании анализа предложенных мнений ученых-теоретиков, исследовав их разнообразные труды, автор установил тесную взаимосвязь указанных явлений, а вместе с тем сформировал ряд аргументов о роли и места криминологического обеспечения в процессах совершенствования полицейской деятельности как одного из важнейших процессов в целом и совершенствования отдельных субъектов, осуществляющих полицейскую деятельность в частности.

**Ключевые слова:** обеспечение, криминологическое обеспечение, полицейская деятельность, сущность, совершенствования.

**Relevance of the subject.** Police activity in the conditions of statehood is obliged to respond effectively to the modern challenges of not only the criminal world, but also the phenomena of deviant behavior, low level of legal culture of the population and other factors that can endanger the security in a civilized and democratic state.

The legal Ukraine of the present day has a rapidly growing law enforcement system, since the bodies that carry out police activities are constantly in the process of self-improvement.

Nevertheless, despite these processes resulting from self-examination, it is worth paying attention to the role and place of the functioning of auxiliary institutions that create new directions for the improvement of police activity.

**Formulation of the problem.** That is why the study of the role and place of criminological support for the direction of police activity in the context

of its improvement in Ukraine is one of the most urgent topics for today's scientific research.

**The state of the subject research.** The relevant category has repeatedly become the subject of scientific research, both domestic and foreign lawyers, among them: V. Beschastny, M. Voluisk, V. Golina, J. Gorinetsky, I. Danshin, A. Zakalyuk, Y. Kogut, O. Kobzar, M. Loshitsky, M. Moskalenko, V. Popovich, V. Shadrin, S. Yakimova, and many others.

**The objectives and objectives** of this study are an attempt to study the role and place of criminological provision of police activities in the context of its improvement in Ukraine. The goal was to determine the necessity of solving a number of research tasks, among which, in particular: analysis of approaches to understanding the concept of criminological provision of police activity, generalization of the developed scientific tendency to the interpretation of the rele-

vant category, an attempt to present their own views on its understanding; studying the role and place of criminological support for the direction of police activity in the context of its improvement in Ukraine.

**Presentation of the main research material.** Modern legal science has a significant resource in the interpretation of concepts and terms, not each of which is treated scientist equally, and more often the breadth of interpretation reaches dozens and hundreds of approaches.

Approaches to understanding the concept of police activities vary depending on the subject of their interpretation. Y. Kohut and M. Loshitsky argue that police activity is a type of law enforcement activity of state-authorized public administration actors aimed at establishing and maintaining law and order, as well as existing benefits, personal and property rights with the possibility of applying administrative coercion measures in accordance with the law cases [1, c. 82].



There is an opposite, narrower position, the author of which is J. Gorinetsky. In his opinion, the essence of police activity is to detect and investigate crimes, to prosecute [2, c. 45].

However, such an approach still needs to be finalized, as national and international jurisprudence has already proved that the police are any protective activity associated with the protection of existing goods, personal and property rights.

As an argument, you can bring one of the most recent and authoritative positions. So O. Kobzar, who determines that police activities are aimed at satisfying the needs of society, which consist in observance of the legality and legal protection of social relations. And also this kind of state activity complements other spheres of state influence. This is due to the fact that the police arose within the framework of the functioning of the state as a social organization of people, where all spheres of life are provided by public authorities acting on behalf and in the interests of society and exercising their influence on the legal regulation of social relations [3].

K. Belsky, M. Moskalenko and V. Shadrin define the police activity as a specific form of the implementation of the police function of the state, which implies the targeted influence of the relevant state institutions (bodies) on social relations or the special type of social, state-management activities carried out on the basis of the law and in the interests of society, aimed at protecting and maintaining public order, providing public safety with coercive measures [4, p. 112; 5].

That is, the police activity is authorized by the state and regulated by law state-management activity of specially authorized actors of state power (and sometimes a number of public organizations), aimed at the protection of public order, the provision of public (or any other) security through the exercise of certain powers.

Along with the mentioned concept, the author focuses on the study of the term «criminological support» and the establishment of its interconnection with police activities in general.

Views on the interpretation of the concept of criminological support have not found their single reflection in the writings of scientists, but after analyzing the existing pluralism of thoughts, one can distin-

guish between positive and negative features in the proposed definitions and form their own author's vision.

Criminological support (provision) of operative-search activity as a constrained and specific form of police activity is a complex use of criminological means in order to improve the implementation of the tasks of operational-search activity. Preferably, such criminological tools can be used to improve information and analytical support for detecting, disclosing and preventing crimes [6].

Along with this, A. Zakalyuk considered the expediency of using criminological means of providing through the prism of the stages of the management process. In this connection, in particular, such criminological means as criminological recommendations and conclusions, criminological analysis of the collected information, criminological forecasting and planning, criminological strategy, concept, criminological measures [7] were emphasized.

The structure of criminological support in the dissertation research B. Beshtnyna is considered as an integrated separate theory in the structure of the general theory of counteraction to crime. The criminological support consists of the following parts: 1) provision of criminological preventive measures: a) prevention prevention; b) prevention of the restriction; c) prevention of elimination; d) provision of protection prevention; 2) ensuring the prevention of crimes; 3) ensuring the cessation of crime [8].

It should be noted that crime prevention is a system of actions against anti-social phenomena in order to strengthen the trend and reduce the level and extent of crime and neutralize its roots. Crime prevention is seen as a socio-legal process that reduces, restricts, eliminates the phenomena generated by crime, it is provided by the whole set of measures carried out by state bodies and public groups aimed at improving social relations [9].

Derived from the above, there are processes of advance, limitation, elimination and protection which are also not homogeneous in their value, but in the context of the accented topic of research act as tools of the process of criminological support for police activities.

However, we note that the above interpretation of criminological prophylaxis is mutually associated with the publicly rec-

ognized interpretation of police activity as a process that reduces, restricts, eliminates the phenomena generated by crime – that is, creates a safe atmosphere for the functioning of society, and is implemented not only in «the investigation of crimes by the police» as well as in the functioning of other state bodies and public groups.

Also, the elements of criminological support are also referred to as ensuring prevention (prevention) of crime – a set of various activities and activities in the state, aimed at improving social relations in order to eliminate the negative phenomena and processes that generate or contribute to crime, and prevent the commission crimes at different stages of crime behavior [10].

It is noteworthy that the processes are related to the preventive police function, that is, the improvement of public relations through the development of state strategies or the prevention of the commission of crimes due to received operational information, or data from predicted analysts are closely related to the criminological provision of police activities.

Thus, criminological assurance of police activity is a strategic, conceptual activity to ensure prevention, prevention, restriction, elimination of crime, protection against it, prevention and elimination of crimes, etc., due to the analysis of the collected information, the use of criminological forecasting and planning.

It is in this context that the specificity of criminological support for police activities is to use existing methods of criminology sciences to provide police authorities with information about perpetrators or those that are planned crimes.

V. Popovich notes that no science in the criminal-legal cycle of sciences can within its subject make an appropriate comprehensive summary of these problems, and accordingly cannot offer comprehensive criminal-legal, criminal-procedural, forensic and other criminal-prognostic approaches to solving. Concerning these problems. That is, without the criminological generalization of these problems, preventive reaction to the criminal-legal cycle of sciences on the modern, extremely socially dangerous criminal processes [11] is impossible.

Relying on this approach can objectively determine the role and place of criminological support in the processes of improving police activity. Any police



activity relies first and foremost on normative acts that classify acts of violation, misconduct, offense (administrative or criminal), etc., and without the improvement of the corresponding direction, the objective ground for the execution of the police disappears activities by the relevant actors.

**Conclusion.** So, after analyzing the approaches to understanding the concept of criminological provision of police activity, summarizing the developed scientific tendency to the interpretation of the relevant category, investigating the role and place of criminological support for the directions of police activity in the context of its improvement in Ukraine, should argue the following conclusions:

1. Police activities are authorized by the state and regulated by law state-management activities of specially authorized actors of state power (and sometimes a number of public organizations), aimed at protecting public order, ensuring public (and any other) security through the exercise of certain powers .

2. Criminological provision of police activity – there is a strategic, conceptual activity to ensure prevention, prevention, restriction, elimination of crime, protection against it, prevention and elimination of crimes, etc., through the analysis of collected information, use of criminological forecasting and planning.

3. The role of criminological support in the context of improving the direction of police activity is noted by many scholars and plays an important role in the system of factors that influence the development of the structure of police authorities and the mechanisms for their functioning. First of all, the generalization and systematization of the factors of commission of unlawful acts, their criminological analysis allows to improve the activity of police authorities in the light of real problems of the present, and a comprehensive analysis allows to prevent a significant number of offenses. Such processes will effectively influence the rapid development of the structure of bodies that carry out police activities and their functioning in general.

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