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GENERAL SOCIAL PREVENTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY HOMELESS PEOPLE

The article aims at analysis of subjects of combating crimes committed by the homeless at the state level. The author considers that it is unacceptable to use such term as “war against crime” in Criminology, as this statement does not reflect the activity of state bodies in this area. This term stipulates to talk about winners and losers, which is not permissible in law in general and in criminology in particular. It should be a force counteracting the other force – criminal one. The author believes that the fight against crimes committed by homeless people should be as follows: “crime prevention among homeless people + penalties for criminal acts committed by them”.

The author provides a rationale for the definition of the fight against crime; provides a definition of the fight against crime committed by the homeless; conducts analysis of subjects of fighting crimes among the homeless at the state level; describes the role of community and charitable organizations in combating triangle of subjects of crimes committed by the homeless people; generates suggestions for improvement of current legislation by identifying sources to fund a center for reintegration of homeless persons.

The author notes that in the fight against crimes committed by the homeless, people need to take complex measures: 1) law enforcement agencies have

to arrest and deliver homeless persons and homeless children in institutions of social protection; 2) social care institutions for the homeless persons and homeless children have to bare social, psychological, rehabilitation and reintegration character; 3) non-governmental and/or charitable organizations should deal with cultural, educational, sporting and charitable activities.

Author concludes that a comprehensive approach should be used to combat crimes among homeless persons. Fundamental objective of the state should be the focus of social policy in Ukraine on elimination of determinants of crime. Therefore, the necessary steps are: creation of favorable social conditions of life for parents and children; further effective implementation of the state juvenile justice system; placement of youth leisure and other activities in this area.

Author emphasizes the need to expand regional network of existing social institutions for homeless persons and homeless children. It is also appropriate to provide corporate counsel for institutions of social protection of homeless persons and homeless children. The author emphasizes the active cooperation of social institutions for homeless persons and homeless children with the State Employment Service of Ukraine and its territorial offices.

