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Individual Prevention Of Drug-Related Crimes

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to examine tactics of individual prevention and possibilities of their application for dealing with the drug-related crimes. Results of the study allow us to draw several conclusions. Firstly, we differentiate between individual prevention of drug consumption and individual prevention of the drug-related crimes. Secondly, individual prevention is a complex system of measures, including identifying persons who consume drugs, performing control of the lifestyle of said persons and taking measures to prevent them from further drugs abuse. Thirdly, individual prevention involves a wide variety of measures, including visits by the police officer, medical oversight, and pedagogical influence. Actual measures should be chosen according to the situation, personality of the person, nature and gravity of the offences, committed by him or her, information about his or her social connections, etc. Practical implications of the study lie in the recommendations for the activities of the police aimed at ensuring efficient individual prevention of the drug-related crimes. They involve fostering cooperation with the institutions that can provide the police with information about people who partake in drugs abuse, e.g. medical institutions, NGOs, etc. Furthermore, such cooperation is useful to ensure indirect, as well as direct control over their lifestyle, aimed at limiting their connections with the negative microsocium (i.e., drug users and traffickers). Besides those measures, we stress upon the necessity of criminological influence in order to ensure efficient individual prevention, especially towards those who commit drug-related crimes.

Value/originality. The paper provides practical pieces of advice for performing individual prevention of the drug-related crimes and drug consumption by the police officers. Additionally, it provides basis for the further research of the issues of drug-related delinquencies prevention.

Keywords: police, individual prevention, drug-related crimes, drug consumption

Drug consumption and drug-related crimes, and antisocial behavior are one of the most serious problems of modern Ukraine. It has been extremely serious in response to the increased early-onset drug addiction caused by availability of narcotic drugs for children and youth. In this regard, the preventive work to combat drug consumption is becoming more essential. Its key element is the individual prevention, as it is more difficult form of work, because it requires a separate approach to each case.



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The author declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Yevheniia HLADKOVA,
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ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНА ПРОФІЛАКТИКА НАРКОЗЛОЧИНІВ

Анотація. Метою статті є дослідження тактики індивідуальної профілактики та можливостей її застосування у протидії злочинам, пов'язаним із наркотиками. Результати дослідження дозволяють зробити кілька висновків. По-перше, слід розрізняти індивідуальну профілактику споживання наркотиків та індивідуальну профілактику злочинів, пов'язаних із наркотиками. По-друге, індивідуальна профілактика - це комплексна система заходів, що включає в себе виявлення осіб, які вживають наркотики, здійснення контролю за способом життя зазначених осіб та вжиття заходів щодо утримання їх від подальшого зловживання наркотиками. По-третє, індивідуальна профілактика передбачає широкий спектр заходів, серед яких відвідування дільничним офіцером поліції, медичний нагляд, педагогічний вплив. Вибір конкретних заходів має здійснюватися з урахуванням ситуації, що склалася, особистості особи, характеру та тяжкості вчинених нею правопорушень,

Although some aspects of combating drug-related crimes are covered in the works of such domestic and foreign scientists as: O.M. Bandurka, I.H. Bohatyrov, S.S. Boskholov, M.H. Verbenskyi, V.V. Holin, O.I. Hurov, O.M. Dzhuzha, V.I. Zhukov, A.P. Zakaliuk, V.I. Knorryn, O.H. Kolba, M.V. Korniienko, O.M. Kostenko B.I. Krasnov, O.M. Lytvak, O.M. Lytvynov, A.A. Muzyka, Yu.V. Orlov, V.M. Plishkin, A.V. Savchenko, S.V. Slinko, L.I. Spyrydonov, V.A. Tymoshenko, P.L. Fris, O.N. Yarmysh, Kh.P. Yarmak, etc., the issue of the individual prevention on the subject of combating drug-related crimes were considered mainly in the context of extensive research of the latter.

This determines the research relevance of tactics of individual prevention of drug-related crimes as an element of law enforcement.

The purpose of research is to study the features of individual prevention tactics in the field of combating drug-related crimes.

Main Content Presentation. An individual prevention is a set of measures taken by law enforcement agencies in cooperation with representatives of other subjects of special counteraction to identify persons who abuse drugs or allow their non-medical use, commit drug-related offenses, as well as influence them with further elimination of circumstances that led to drug consumption or drug-related crimes.

The object of this type of prevention is the criminal social environment, i.g. individuals and criminal groups whose activities are related to drug trafficking. It is implemented mainly by specialized law enforcement agencies designed to influence the drug-related crimes, and largely through coercive measures. The purpose is to stop the criminal activities of these individuals and groups.

The individual prevention involves criminological influence on individuals with deviant behavior in the form of drug consumption or predisposition to use drugs using the anti-criminogenic potential of small groups, where mostly positive socialization and life of the person. This prevention involves two stages: identifying these persons and making a preventive impact on them.

The individual preventive work is classified by orientation (circle of persons) and consists of:

- an individual prevention of drug abuse and their non-medical use; i
- an individual prevention of drug-related crimes and psychotropic substances.

The work with persons who abuse drugs or allow their non-medical use is taken by police officers in the differentiated manner, taking into account:

- the nature and degree of public danger committed drug-related crimes by them, their consequences and personal characteristics;
- socio-economic, family-pedagogical, cultural and other reasons.

Measures of the individual prevention of drug-related crimes and psychotropic substances are carried out systematically, actively and assertively using all power and means in order to exclude the formation of criminal intent, prevent drug-related crimes at the stage of their training. When drug addicts are diagnosed with mental disorders, drug addiction, drug dependence, the individual preventive action is planned and carried out taking into account the recommendation of a psychiatrist-narcologist, as well as his participation in the development and implementation of medical measures¹.

Surveillance of such persons is carried out directly or indirectly or both simultaneously to ensure control over their behavior at the place of residence,

¹ Колесов Д. В., Турцевич С. В. Наркотизм: сущность и профилактика. М.: Знание, 1988. С. 32.



work, leisure in order to obtain information about changes that occur under the influence of the individual prevention.

Direct surveillance involves regular visit of the police officer to certain places under certain pretexts (e.g. checking the restrictions imposed by the postponement of the sentence) to check them during the hours of probable drug use. Another well-known form of surveillance is the medical control that is established for persons undergoing outpatient treatment for drug addiction. In the event that a person suffering from drug addiction ceases to use and monitor drugs, the surveillance of this person should be continued to avoid disruption².

The effectiveness of individual prevention of persons who allow non-medical use of narcotic drugs is achieved by police officers by:

direct participation in the selection for educational work of the most pedagogically prepared persons;

constant control over the continuity of individual preventive action;

timely response to the weakening of individual prevention, omission in the work of educators, parents, etc.

Successful measures for the individual prevention of drug-related crimes require the police officer to have legal, medical and psychological knowledge. When solving the tasks of individual prevention, priority should be given to those who have been previously convicted, sentenced to probation or to non-custodial measures for drug crimes. They are the ones who most often become active participants of drug consumption, play the role of organizers of the distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances among persons from the high-risk group. They quit often involve other people in drug use, especially adolescents, as the most psychologically prone to it³.

The work with prevented persons is differentiated by the police officers, taking into account the positive and negative characteristics of their personality, the nature and degree of public danger, their offenses related to drugs, as well as information about their negative and positive relationships.

Methods of persuasion and education of prevented persons should be combined with measures of medical, legal and social influence. Considerable attention during the individual prevention should be paid to the educational impact achieved through conversations, during which it is important to learn about self-esteem of prevented person's behavior, both in the past and now. The conversation should be based on a deep study of peculiarities of personality, age, profession, character, habits, be simple and intelligible. It is necessary to have active impact on the prevented person, to convince him/her of the harmfulness of drugs and the public danger of drug-related actions, to recommend ways to overcome addiction to them, to explain existing anti-drug legislation. It is essential to use positive real-life examples in the conversation, which can be compared with the behavior of prevented persons. It is advisable to operate with photo-video documents, posts in the media about facts of police detection of criminal activities of drug dealers, seizure of property, real estate acquired as a result of drug trafficking.

It should be clarified that by his/her illegal behavior he/she can put his family members and relatives in a difficult financial and moral situation, which will occur in the event of his conviction, if he does not stop criminal activity. Conducting an individual work with the prevented person, it is necessary to hold meetings and conversations with him/her as often as possible, during

відомостей про її соціальні зв'язки тощо. Практичне значення дослідження полягає в рекомендаціях для діяльності органів внутрішніх справ, спрямованих на забезпечення ефективної індивідуальної профілактики злочинів, пов'язаних з наркотиками. Вони полягають у налагодженні співпраці з установами, які можуть надати поліції інформацію про осіб, які вживають наркотики, наприклад, медичними установами, громадськими організаціями тощо. Крім того, така співпраця є корисною для забезпечення не лише опосередкованого, але й прямого контролю за їхнім способом життя, спрямованого на обмеження їхніх зв'язків з негативним мікросоціумом (тобто споживачами та розповсюджувачами наркотиків). Окрім цих заходів, наголошуємо на необхідності кримінологічного впливу з метою забезпечення ефективної індивідуальної профілактики, особливо щодо осіб, які вчиняють злочини, пов'язані з наркотиками. Цінність/оригінальність. Запропоновано практичні рекомендації щодо здійснення індивідуальної профілактики наркозлочинності та наркоспоживання працівниками міліції. Крім того, вона створює підґрунтя для подальшого дослідження проблем запобігання наркозлочинності. Ключові слова: поліція, індивідуальна профілактика, наркозлочинність, споживання наркотиків

² Овечкина А. А., Андреева Т. И. Проблему с наркотиками? Лидеру требуются? (Создание и использование команды лидеров сверстников в профилактической антинаркотической работе). Казань: Казанский общественный фонд «Вубор», 1999. С. 33.

³ Предупреждение подростковой и юношеской наркомании/под ред. С. В. Березина, К. С. Лисецкого, И. Б. Орешниковой. М.: Институт психотерапии, 2000. С. 109.



Yevheniia HLADKOVA,
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LA PRÉVENTION INDIVIDUELLE DES CRIMES LIÉS À LA DROGUE

L'objet de l'article est d'examiner les techniques tactiques de prévention individuelle et les possibilités de leur application dans la lutte contre la criminalité liée à la drogue. Les résultats de l'étude nous permettent de tirer plusieurs conclusions. Premièrement, nous distinguons la prévention individuelle de la consommation de drogues de la prévention individuelle des crimes liés à la drogue. Deuxièmement, la prévention individuelle est un système complexe de mesures qui comprend l'identification des personnes qui consomment des drogues, la surveillance du mode de vie de ces personnes et la prise de mesures pour prévenir leur abus de drogues. Troisièmement, la prévention individuelle implique un large éventail de mesures y compris les visites policières, la surveillance médicale et l'influence pédagogique. Les mesures concrètes doivent être choisies en fonction de la situation, de la personnalité de la personne de la nature et de la gravité des infractions commises par elle, des informations sur ses liens sociaux, etc. Les implications pratiques de l'étude consistent en des recommandations concernant les activités de la milice visant à assurer une prévention individuelle efficace des crimes liés à la drogue. Ils impliquent de faciliter la coopération avec les agences qui peuvent fournir à la police des informations sur les personnes qui consomment des drogues, par exemple, institutions médicales, organismes publics, etc. En outre, une telle coopération est utile pour assurer un contrôle indirect et direct sur leurs modes de vie, visant à limiter leurs liens avec la micro-société négative (c'est-à-dire les toxicomanes et les trafiquants de drogue). En plus de ces mesures, nous soulignons la nécessité d'un impact criminologique afin d'assurer une prévention individuelle efficace, en particulier pour ceux qui commettent des crimes liés à la drogue. L'article fournit des conseils pratiques sur la prévention individuelle des délits liés à la drogue et de la consommation de drogue par les forces de l'ordre. En outre, il constitue la base de recherches ultérieures sur les problèmes de prévention de la criminalité liée à la drogue.

which the method of explanation, persuasion and suggestion to form an understanding that the criminal path will lead to self-destruction as a person, destroy life plans, cause moral trauma to parents, children and loved ones for whom his/her conviction will be a tragedy. Emphasis in the conversation should also be made to ensure that the prevented person seriously thinks about their own destiny⁴.

Recall that the constituent elements of the individual prevention of drug abuse and related offenses are:

- identification of persons who abuse drugs or allow their non-medical use;
- control over the behavior and lifestyle of these persons;
- conduct measures of educational, medical and legal nature with this category of persons to prevent non-medical abuse or drug use;
- elimination of circumstances that led to drug consumption.

Identification of persons who abuse drugs or allow their non-medical use and offenses related to them are the responsibility of lots of national police services. It is conducted in the process of daily operational and service activities. Its essence is to identify persons who use drugs and commit drug-related crimes. It should be purposeful, as early as possible and complete. Sources of information about such persons can be varied, but activities of the officer in the field of combating drug-related crimes will be ineffective without close cooperation with:

- narcological service on registration of persons who allow the use of drugs without a doctor's prescription;

- oncological dispensaries and other medical institutions for patients who have been prescribed drugs for home use in order to prevent their leakage into illicit trafficking and non-medical use by others;

- ambulance stations, toxicological, traumatological, resuscitation points in order to obtain the information about persons coming to them in a state of drug or toxic intoxication;

- medical and rehabilitation institutions that have data on drug users identified during medical examination of the population;

- enlistment offices and commandant's office which weed out conscripts and military personnel in connection with their use of drugs without a doctor's prescription;

- medical centers of general educational institutions, colleges, universities which have information about students addicted to drugs;

- public organizations (heads of houses of culture, children's and teen clubs, amateur interest groups, teachers-organizers at the place of residence, administration of institutions, enterprises, educational institutions providing youth leisure), which may have data on distributors, holders of disorderly houses, manufacturers, consumers of these funds.

Control over the behavior and lifestyle of persons who abuse drugs, allow their non-medical use or commit drug-related offenses can be carried out both openly (inspection at the place of residence, study) and using covert methods of work provided Law of Ukraine "On operational and investigative activities"⁵.

The use of opportunities to monitor the lifestyle and behavior of such persons should be carried out in order to have information about their intentions, criminal plans and reactions of those prevented persons from their individual work⁶. Depending on information received about behavior and criminal intentions of individuals, police officers take appropriate actions:

⁴ Спрангер Б. Е. Ключевые принципы построения профилактических программ для подростков. Вопросы наркологии. 1993. № 3. С. 48-53.

⁵ Про оперативно-розшукову діяльність : Закон України. Відомості Верховної Ради України. 1992. № 22. Ст. 303.

⁶ Сущенко В.Д., Антипов В.І. Профілактика злочинності в Україні. Київ: НАВС, 2000. С. 71.



**Yevheniia HLADKOVA,
Serafyma HASPARIAN**

INDIVIDUAL PREVENTION OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

to take a person into operational development to document his criminal activities and detention in hot pursuit, to stop the crime in preparation.

If you receive the information that the prevented person has given up criminal plans, responds correctly to the individual work with him which is objectively confirmed by the materials, it is necessary to continue with him individual measures to consolidate positive results⁷.

Surveillance can also be carried out in an indirect form: with the help of the public, teachers, relatives, neighbors, narcologist followed by the transfer of information about the results of surveillance to an employee who carries out preventive work. Surveillance of these persons by the police should be taken on an ongoing basis. Occasional receipt of information about the lifestyle and behavior of persons of this category of persons does not allow to objectively and reliably analyze the available information to make the necessary decision. Existing experience shows that the greatest effect of surveillance is achieved by combining explicit and implicit forms of work⁸.

The information used in individual prevention should be clear, scientifically sound, culturally acceptable, timely and, if possible, previously tested on persons who abuse drugs, allow their non-medical use or commit crimes related to them.

The employee who carries out individual prevention should keep in mind that the process of re-education, elimination of the circumstances that led to drug use, is specific and requires a special approach, a significant expenditure of effort and resources. It is very important to ensure that the person is prevented from taking drugs. For this purpose, it is necessary, first of all, to solve a number of questions:

- to ensure complete isolation of those prevented from communicating with their peers;
- to block any contacts with negative microsocium, other drug users, their distributors, as well as their subjects of drug addiction subculture.

This can be achieved by establishing strict control in the family, home, place of work or study, leisure, with the help of friends, parents, close relatives and those who are able to have a positive impact on prevented persons. Equally important is also solving the problem of their spare time so as to distract the prevented persons from the thought of themselves back into a state of drug intoxication. In this regard, it is necessary to include them in active socially useful activities, find something interesting that distracts from the mentioned idea, occupation, hobby. Elimination of the circumstances that led to drug consumption is impossible without providing comprehensive support to the prevented persons. It is needed for consolidating an active life position, forming a belief in abstinence from drugs in remission and anti-relapse treatment⁹.

It is necessary to provide a favorable environment in the family and at work, which eliminates conflict situations. Being in sports camps in summer has a positive effect on this category of people, especially minors. The first time, of course, it is essential to provide support and assistance to the prevented person, to be friendly to him and not to make very high demands, which he is unable to meet due to physical weakness. It is advisable to use verbal encouragement. It is extremely important that the prevented persons

The purpose of the article is to examine tactics of individual prevention and possibilities of their application for dealing with the drug-related crimes. Results of the study allow us to draw several conclusions. Firstly, we differentiate between individual prevention of drug consumption and individual prevention of the drug-related crimes. Secondly, individual prevention is a complex system of measures, including identifying persons who consume drugs, performing control of the lifestyle of said persons and taking measures to prevent them from further drugs abuse. Thirdly, individual prevention involves a wide variety of measures, including visits by the police officer, medical oversight, and pedagogical influence. Actual measures should be chosen according to the situation, personality of the person, nature and gravity of the offences, committed by him or her, information about his or her social connections, etc. Practical implications of the study lie in the recommendations for the activities of the police aimed at ensuring efficient individual prevention of the drug-related crimes. They involve fostering cooperation with the institutions that can provide the police with information about people who partake in drugs abuse, e.g. medical institutions, NGOs, etc. Furthermore, such cooperation is useful to ensure indirect, as well as direct control over their lifestyle, aimed at limiting their connections with the negative microsocium (i.e., drug users and traffickers). Besides those measures, we stress upon the necessity of criminological influence in order to ensure efficient individual prevention, especially towards those who commit drug-related crimes.

Value/originality. The paper provides practical pieces of advice for performing individual prevention of the drug-related crimes and drug consumption by the police officers. Additionally, it provides basis for the further research of the issues of drug-related delinquencies prevention.

Keywords: police, individual prevention, drug-related crimes, drug consumption

⁷ Снігерьев О.П., Душейко Г.О, Долгий О.А. та ін. Оперативно-розшукова інформація: проблеми реалізації: Монографія/ За заг. ред. А.М. Подоляки і П.В. Коляди. Суми: ВВП «Мрія-1», 2003. С. 93 – 98.

⁸ Оперативно-розшукова діяльність: Навч. посіб./Є.М.Моїсєєв, О.М. Джужа, Д.Й. Никифорчук та ін./ За ред. проф. О.М. Джужи. Київ: Правова єдність, 2009. С. 183 – 190.

⁹ Антонян Ю.М. Социальная среда и формирование личности преступника (неблагоприятное влияние на личность в микросреде): Учебное пособие. Москва: Акад. МВД СССР, 1975. С. 60 – 64.

INDIVIDUELLE PRÄVENTION VON DROGENKRIMINALITÄTEN

Abstrakt. Der Zweck des Artikels ist es, Taktiken der individuellen Prävention und Möglichkeiten ihrer Anwendung für den Umgang mit Drogendelikten zu untersuchen. Die Ergebnisse der Studie lassen mehrere Schlussfolgerungen zu. Zunächst wird zwischen der individuellen Prävention des Drogenkonsums und der individuellen Prävention der Drogenkriminalität unterschieden. Zweitens ist die individuelle Prävention ein komplexes Maßnahmensystem, das die Identifizierung von Drogenkonsumenten, die Kontrolle des Lebensstils dieser Personen und das Ergreifen von Maßnahmen zur Verhinderung eines weiteren Drogenmissbrauchs umfasst. Drittens umfasst die individuelle Prävention eine Vielzahl von Maßnahmen, darunter Besuche durch den Polizeibeamten, medizinische Überwachung und pädagogische Einflussnahme. Konkrete Maßnahmen sollten je nach Situation, Persönlichkeit der Person, Art und Schwere der von ihr begangenen Straftaten, Angaben zu ihren sozialen Bindungen etc. gewählt werden. Ziel der Polizei war es, eine effiziente individuelle Prävention der Drogenkriminalität zu gewährleisten. Dabei geht es um die Förderung der Zusammenarbeit mit den Institutionen, die der Polizei Informationen über Personen geben können, die am Drogenmissbrauch beteiligt sind, z. B. medizinische Einrichtungen, NGOs usw. Darüber hinaus ist eine solche Zusammenarbeit nützlich, um sowohl indirekte als auch direkte Kontrolle über ihren Lebensstil zu gewährleisten, um ihre Verbindungen zum negativen Mikrokosmos (d. h. Drogenkonsumenten und -händler) einzuschränken. Neben diesen Maßnahmen betonen wir die Notwendigkeit kriminologischer Einflussnahme, um eine effiziente individuelle Prävention, insbesondere gegenüber Drogendelikten, zu gewährleisten.

Wert/Originalität. Das Papier gibt praktische Ratschläge für

do not have the idea of hopelessness, futility of his attempts to adapt to new socially useful conditions¹⁰.

Given that in this category of prevented persons, as a rule, socially useful landmarks are destroyed, the method of persuasion is necessary to achieve an understanding of prevented persons that there are natural joys and pleasures in life, such as love, childbirth, etc., and that high can be obtained simply from a healthy lifestyle, from music, travel, communication, etc.¹¹

The issues of individual prevention of drug abuse, their non-medical use, drug-related offenses should be a single tactical plan. It is necessary to work in close cooperation with state, public and other organizations to develop a unified balanced approach to drug-related crime prevention. A healthy, productive lifestyle should be maintained and promoted as an alternative to drug consumption, which should be seen as the norm.

The prevention of drug abuse should not be limited to short-term campaigns, conferences and round tables; long and painstaking work must be carried out in this direction by drug crime units.

Tactics to combat drug-related crimes at the individual level, as already noted, has a positive impact on individuals whose activities are related to drug trafficking. Such impact is carried out in order to stop their criminal activities. It is known that every crime, including drug-related, is the result of the interaction of personality traits and a specific life situation¹². That is why prevention measures should affect both the perpetrators of these crimes and the situation in which they occur.

Criminological influence on these persons should be divided into three stages. The first stage is related to the identification of perpetrators of drug-related crimes. The sources of information may be the same as in the detection of criminal groups. The second stage involves bringing drug offenders to justice with the application of punitive measures and other measures of criminal law influence provided by criminal law. The third stage involves the use of measures of criminological influence in combination with punishment or other measures of criminal law influence.

As has been repeatedly noted, the specific life situation in which certain drug-related crimes occur is often frontal. Therefore, measures for individual prevention of drug-related crimes should be aimed at eliminating or neutralizing the negative impact of marginal or criminal environment on the person committing crimes related to drug trafficking.

The content of these measures may be different, but there are a number of tactics that should correspond to the application of these measures:

it is necessary to rely as much as possible to the positive characteristics of the person who is affected by the preventive impact (their work skills, love for children, etc.);

it is necessary to closely combine individual and special prevention, which includes measures of legal coercion, with measures of medical and general prevention;

it is necessary to preserve, restore or create socially useful connections of the person who is affected by preventive impact, as well as its socially useful activity¹³.

¹⁰ Яковлев А.М. Индивидуальная профилактика преступного поведения (социально-психологический аспект). Горький: Горьк. Вища школа МВД СССР, 1977. 127 с.

¹¹ Рущенко И.П. Первичная профилактика наркомании в Украине: обзор опыта и постановка проблемы. Профилактика наркомании: организационные и методические аспекты. Итоговое материалу международного проекта. Харьков: Финарт, 2002. С. 73-83.

¹² Короленко Ц. П., Донских Т. А. Семь путей к катастрофе. Новосибирск: Наука, 1990. 154 с.

¹³ Карпов А. М. Образовательно-воспитательные основы профилактики и психотерапии наркоманий. Казань: Медицина, 2000. 36 с.



die individuelle Prävention von Drogenkriminalität und Drogenkonsum durch die Polizeibeamten. Darüber hinaus bietet es eine Grundlage für die weitere Erforschung von Themen der Drogendelinquenzprävention.

Schlüsselwörter: Polizei, Individualprävention, Drogenkriminalität, Drogenkonsum

In the process of preventive work, it is necessary to rely on the socially positive qualities of such persons. The purpose of such work is to exclude the further use of drugs by such persons, as well as the involvement of these persons in the commission of crimes related to the illicit trafficking of these drugs.

It is desirable that such persons are not pushed out of the formally positive environment in which they were before their discovery. This is necessary in order to use the positive potential of this environment. Of course, in modern conditions such work can be carried out only in ordinary educational institutions. Educational institutions of law enforcement agencies exclude the possibility of drug users. It is impossible for such persons to stay, but for other reasons, in state or municipal institutions or organizations. Enterprises in conditions of unemployment, fierce competition in the market of goods and services, the orientation of their teams exclusively or mainly to make a profit are not interested in having such problematic people work for them.

Conclusions. Summing up, it should be noted that the timeliness of preventive work is important for the effectiveness of individual preventive action; coverage of the person himself, the conditions of his life and work, the immediate environment; shifting the center of gravity from the study of personality and documenting the collected data to the direct personal influence on the basis of these data; correspondence of character and intensity of restraining and correcting influence to the characteristic of





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INDYWIDUALNE ZAPOBIEGANIE PRZESTĘPCZOŚCIOM NARKOTYKOWYM

Celem artykułu jest rozważenie taktycznych technik profilaktyki indywidualnej oraz możliwości ich zastosowania w walce z przestępczością narkotykową. Wyniki badania pozwalają na wyciągnięcie kilku wniosków. Po pierwsze, rozróżniamy indywidualne zapobieganie zażywaniu narkotyków i indywidualne zapobieganie przestępstwom związanym z narkotykami. Po drugie, profilaktyka indywidualna to kompleksowy system działań, który obejmuje identyfikację osób używających narkotyków, monitorowanie ich stylu życia oraz podejmowanie działań zapobiegających dalszemu nadużywaniu narkotyków. Po trzecie, profilaktyka indywidualna obejmuje szeroki zakres środków, w tym wizyty policyjne, nadzór medyczny, interwencje edukacyjne. Rzeczywiste środki należy dobrać stosownie do sytuacji, osobowości osoby, charakteru i wagi popełnionych przez nią przestępstw, informacji o niej powiązaniach społecznych itp. Na praktyczne implikacje badania składają się zalecenia dotyczące działań milicji mających na celu zapewnienie skutecznej indywidualnej profilaktyki przestępstw narkotykowych. Polegają one na promowaniu współpracy z instytucjami mogącymi przekazywać policji informacje o osobach zażywających narkotyki, takimi jak placówki służby zdrowia, organizacje społeczne itp. Ponadto współpraca taka jest przydatna dla zapewnienia pośredniej i bezpośredniej kontroli nad ich stylem życia, mającej na celu ograniczenie ich związków z negatywnymi mikro społecznościami (tj. narkomanami i dilerami narkotyków). Oprócz tych środków podkreślamy potrzebę interwencji kryminologicznych w celu zapewnienia skutecznej prewencji indywidualnej, zwłaszcza w przypadku osób popełniających przestępstwa związane z narkotykami. Artykuł zawiera praktyczne wskazówki dotyczące indywidualnej prewencji przestępstw narkotykowych i używania narkotyków przez funkcjonariuszy organów ścigania. Ponadto stanowi podstawę do dalszych badań nad problemami zapobiegania przestępczości narkotykowej.

Słowa kluczowe: policja, profilaktyka indywidualna, znieczulenie, narkomania.

the person and behavior. In this regard, it is necessary to clearly set at the beginning of the impact of the main goal and objectives for the future.

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