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THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF SOCIETY AS A DETERMINANT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST A PERSON

Annotation. *This article examines some issues of the economic crisis in society as a determinant of violence against a person. It is noted that the restoration of psychological stability in some cases requires the correction of some formed views, bringing them into mutual agreement, changes in the general orientation of the individual. It is indicated that these changes can take place both in a positive and in a negative direction, from the point of view of others. At the group level, the issue of the economic crisis in society as a determinant of violence against a person arises when, being expressed externally, contradictions between individual family members collide, which leads to a violation of the stability of the system of relations within the family. It is noted that at the general social level, group contradictions between a specific husband and wife, father and son, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law are reflected in contradictions between larger groups of husbands and wives, fathers and sons, which subsequently leads to violence against the person.*

The article also draws attention to the fact that the modern period of existing family contradictions intensified in connection with the involvement of women not only in social production, but also in war. The process of the so-called women's emancipation disturbed the balance within the large system of the social institution of the family. Now it is impossible not to see "family conflict" at the general social level. It is observed in the form of a clash of larger social groups of men, wives, parents, and children. As it is presented, the general social family conflict is dangerous with no less harmful consequences than the aggravation of national or economic contradictions, which inevitably generates violence against a person.

It is concluded that today, the war has exposed the negative social processes of demographic and economic direction, which accompany the stagnation of the reforms carried out in wartime Ukraine, first of all, they have significantly weakened the importance of the family as a social institution. Instead, it is the family that can and should reliably and consistently resist violence against a person, take care of children's health, ensuring their mental and moral and ethical development in society, and not generate violence.

Keywords. Criminal offense, criminal responsibility, punishment, domestic violence, person, security, criminogenic economic factors, economic crisis, determinants, family conflict.

Аноація. У даній статті досліджуються питання окремих питань економічної кризи у суспільстві як детермінант насильства проти особи. Зазначається, що відновлення психологічної стабільності в ряді випадків вимагає корекції деяких сформованих поглядів, приведення їх у взаємну відповідність, змін загальної спрямованості особистості. Вказується, що ці зміни можуть відбуватися як у позитивному, так і в негативному, з погляду оточуючих, напрямку. На груповому рівні питання економічної кризи у суспільстві як

детермінант насильства проти особи виникає тоді, коли, будучи вираженими зовні, протиріччя між окремими членами родини зіштовхуються, що призводить до порушення стабільності системи відносин усередині родини. Зазначається, що на загально соціальному рівні групові протиріччя між конкретним чоловіком і дружиною, батьком і сином, свекрухою й невісткою відображаються в протиріччях між більшими групами чоловіків і дружин, батьків і синів, що у подальшому призводить до насильства проти особи.

У статті, також, акцентується увага на тому, що сучасний період існуючих сімейних протиріч активізувалося у зв'язку із залученням жінок не тільки у суспільне виробництво, але і війну. Процес так званої жіночої емансипації порушив рівновагу усередині великої системи суспільного інституту родини. Тепер не можна не бачити «сімейний конфлікт» на загально соціальному рівні. Він спостерігається у вигляді зіткнення більших соціальних груп чоловіків, дружин, батьків, дітей. Як представляється, загальносоціальний сімейний конфлікт небезпечний не менш пагубними наслідками, чим загострення національних або економічних протиріч, що неминує породжує насильство проти особи.

Підсумовується, що на сьогодні, війна оголила негативні соціальні процеси демографічного та економічного спрямування, які супроводжують застій у реформах, що проводяться у війсьній Україні, перш за все суттєво послабили важливість сім'ї як соціального інституту. Натомість саме сім'я зможе та повинна надійно і послідовно протистояти насильству проти особи, дбати про здоров'я дітей, забезпечуючи їх розумовий та морально-етичний розвиток у суспільстві, а не породжувати насильство.

Ключові слова. Кримінальне правопорушення, кримінальна відповідальність, покарання, домашнє насильство, особа, охорона, криміногенні економічні фактори, економічна криза, детермінанти, сімейний конфлікт.

Relevance of the research topic. We believe that the study of the economic crisis as a determinant of violence against a person is quite relevant today, since it is necessary to take into account the fact that Ukraine is currently in a state of war. And it is precisely such factors that create material prerequisites for those social institutions whose activities are related to education, upbringing and formation of an individual personality, which form a violent orientation against the individual.

Analysis of the latest research. A significant contribution to the development of scientific research on issues of the economic crisis as a determinant of the manifestation of violence against a person at the national level is sufficiently widely covered in the works of domestic scientists, among which the works of V. V. Golina, B. M. Golovkin, and O. M. Dzhuzha can be noted, G.V. Didkivskaia, O. O. Dudorova, A. I. Dolgova, A. P. Zakaluk, M. P. Karpushyna, M. Y. Korzhanskyi, O. V. Kozachenko, O. G. Kulyk, P. S. Matyshevsky, P. P. Mykhaylenko, M. I. Melnyka, Yu. B. Melnikova, A. A. Muziki, V. O. Navrotskyi, Yu.V. Nikitina, V.V. Topchiya, and others.

Presenting main material. If we talk about a person's behavior, in particular illegal behavior, it is determined by a complex of processes and phenomena of an economic, political, ethical-educational, demographic, social-psychological nature that take place in our society. All these processes in their general form determine the conditions of life in society and accordingly adjust the implementation of educational and educational processes of a person, influence the formation of their personality. In this complex of criminogenic factors, socio-economic factors are important. It is they who create the material prerequisites for those social institutions whose activities are related to education, upbringing and formation of an individual personality.

In recent years, the majority of families in Ukraine have experienced a significant drop in real income. This is also connected with the military aggression of the Russian Federation. During the period of reforms, the standard of living of the general population decreased by approximately 40%. The level of social protection of the citizens of Ukraine has fallen back several decades. Real incomes of the population decreased by approximately two times. The material gap between the rich and the poor has increased 15-20 times. The fall in the average standard of living, given the low standard of

living that existed in Ukraine even before the reforms, almost automatically caused the growth of absolute poverty - a situation in which various social groups of citizens found themselves in such a state that they are unable to provide adequate living conditions for their children and to other disabled family members [1].

This state of affairs is one of the factors in the generation of violence against a person of any age.

For example, today up to 40% of all children live in poor families. A poor family is no longer a refuge for children from social problems. Uncertainty about the future reigns more often in such families; there is a process of decreasing human values in children and parents who are not able to provide children with proper living conditions, and this leads to further growth of homelessness, where violence against the person also prevails, in more severe manifestations. Today, the number of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum is about 40%. The prices of food products, which are necessary for the normal development of children, have risen significantly. As a result, this leads to a further increase in the number of children with a low level of mental and physical development. An additional socio-economic risk factor for preserving the family and ensuring proper development of children is parental unemployment. According to official data, the unemployment rate in Ukraine reaches 6%, but in fact it is about 18%. Material difficulties in such families more often than in well-to-do families form in minors envy, greed, cunning, selfishness and, as a result, the desire for illegal enrichment. Juveniles have a feeling of their own "inferiority", increased interest in their experiences, which leads to a contemptuous or even frankly unfriendly attitude towards the environment, a desire to relieve tension with leisure activities, including in an antisocial informal group [1].

Currently, the issue of unemployment in our country is burdened by the war. A significant part of the territories of Ukraine is partially occupied, partially not suitable for conducting business, which increases the risks of unemployment.

As we can see, economic transformations and the war in our country have led to an actual decline in the level of well-being of the population as a whole, and especially of families with minor children - this is the impossibility due to a lack of funds to maintain a proper lifestyle inherent in a specific society in a specific period of time. This means that these categories of the population cannot adequately eat, pay for housing and communal services, receive medical treatment and rest, study on their own, and provide for their children's education.

These determinants are a kind of provocateurs of violence against a person in its various manifestations.

Comparing the level of material support of the majority of the population of Ukraine with the definitions established in UN documents, which emphasize four main manifestations of poverty: 1) short life; 2) low professional and educational training; 3) deprivation of the economic basis of a normal life - clean drinking water, medical services, quality food; 4) removal from social life [2].

In this case, we can talk about the existence in our country of such a negative phenomenon as poverty, which inevitably affects violence against all living things.

E. Libanov substantiates and defines the concept of poverty and impoverishment as types of decline in well-being and generation of violence based on sociological research. Poverty is the inability to maintain a minimum level of consumption, which is determined on the basis of physiological, social and culturally determined standards, the standard of living of which is lower than the minimum level defined by society. Poverty is the impoverished existence of an individual, a state in which, due to a lack of funds, it is impossible to maintain an appropriate (human-worthy) way of life, characteristic of the society of a particular socio-economic period. Poverty is a fear of the future caused by a person's uncertainty about their ability to protect themselves and their loved ones from material deprivation.

He refers to the category of poor people who are deprived of the most necessary things (normal housing, food, clothing, medical and educational services) without their own will. Among the features

of "Ukrainian poverty", without pretending to be complete, the following should be included:

- Poverty affects the demographic situation in the country, therefore, life expectancy decreases, the number of births decreases. And most importantly, the nation is getting old!
- Poverty causes an increase in crime. The state (central and regional government) essentially loses control over the situation.

Impoverishment is the property condition in which households' expenses for food exceed 80 percent of their average monthly total income, that is, the income of all family members, taking into account all types of income, both in cash and in kind [3].

When a person is in a hopeless situation, he has a natural instinct of self-preservation, he takes everything he considers necessary using violence.

Poverty gradually washes away all moral prohibitions and a person becomes ready for anything: "What reasons can the proletariat have not to steal? It sounds very beautiful and very pleasant to the ears of the bourgeoisie when they talk about the "sanctity of private property." But for one who has no private property, its sanctity disappears by itself. When poverty grows to the point of complete impossibility to meet the most urgent needs of life, to poverty and hunger, the tendency to neglect the entire public order grows even more. It is not surprising that when welfare declines, most people choose criminal behavior more often than starvation or suicide.

Taking into account that the growth of the poverty rate is directly related to the growth of self-interested and violent crime, it is advisable to study the economic indicators of the impoverishment of Ukrainian society and the decline in the well-being of the population. Since there is a war on the territory of our country, which increases the impoverishment of the population. In our time of deep transformative social transformations, the transition from a non-democratic to a democratic civil society, the regaining of one's independence, the construction of a market economy, the introduction of new principles and ideas of the functioning of the state apparatus, a sharp decrease in macroeconomic indicators, income polarization, social differentiation and social stratification, negative socioeconomic trends that lead to the escalation of such a phenomenon as a drop in the standard of living of the population, the generation of all types of violence against a person.

As we can see, the relevance of this problem must be understood in the global socio-economic and political aspects: against the background of war, permanent changes and transformations, the drop in the level of well-being is a universal phenomenon of the generation of violence.

Previous studies of the problem of poverty are based on the works of V. F. Ojbon, S. Ringen, P. Tousem, O. Kangas, who focused attention on universal approaches to defining poverty, which, however, did not contain a complete picture of the factors and aspects of this phenomenon. Ukrainian researchers Yu. I. Sayenko, G. Z. Goleusova, and V. P. Bevs applied methodological approaches to the definition of poverty and the peculiarities of its manifestation in relation to violence against a person. In order to fully cover this problem, it is necessary to take into account a whole paradigm of factors - social, economic, political, cultural, regional, which must be adapted to the specifics of our state system and tools for the implementation of social policy. According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 1525 "On the strategy for overcoming poverty", the definition of poverty is the impossibility due to a lack of resources to maintain a lifestyle characteristic of a certain society in a specific period [4].

In world practice, various concepts and approaches are used, which differ among themselves and have other quantitative and qualitative methods of poverty research:

- 1) the absolute concept - is based on the clear establishment of the minimum level of basic needs, that is, it fixes the limits of poverty and establishes a system of indicators for the analysis of the level of poverty;
- 2) the relative concept – animates the ratio of welfare indicators with the level of material security, which prevails in the country, which is in a clear correlative dependence on derivative changes;
- 3) subjective concept - it is carried out on the basis of the estimates of the respondents

themselves, who determine the poverty line independently, in relation to their needs [5].

In the practice of the World Bank, it is customary to adhere to the global indicator in relation to 1 dollar. These data illustrate the nominal level of poverty, because they do not take into account the specifics of the income level and the size of the consumer basket, which can be used to purchase goods and services at a certain level of prices [6], which are set in each country separately.

In Ukraine, according to the data of the State Statistics Committee, poverty criteria are determined by a subjective method: as the results show, 44% of respondents consider themselves poor, 38% - poor, 11% - middle-class, 0.2% - rich, and 0.02% - very rich. Speaking about the poverty line, it is worth paying attention to the following pattern: a person who spends half of his income is considered beyond the poverty line, although this bar in the CIS countries, before the war with the Russian Federation, reached the mark of 70%. When considering the social structure of the Ukrainian community, it should be noted that a high level of stratification with little social mobility, which is blocked by corruption and political factors and forms a society that does not even have a middle class, which is the backbone of society and a motivator of social progress, is a reason for negative trends, that provoke poverty [7].

With regard to human needs and the factors by which human existence can be prioritized, the most important factors of existence are health, nutrition, then their own safety and future, and last but not least self-realization and self-discovery. Approximately 10% can afford a decent rest [8].

Such results were shown by sociological studies even before the war and did not take into account the impact of military aggression on the deepening of the population into poverty and its impact on violence against the person.

According to the conclusions of E. Libanov's sociological research, the "optimal society" should have 1% of the poor, 1% of the rich and 98% of the middle class, but this is an illusion in the modern context - the share of the poor in Ukraine by social roles and statuses looks like this: pensioners, unemployed, socially vulnerable families. These statistics give us additional thoughts about ways of implementing social policy and the humanitarian sphere in our country. The average monthly equivalent of income in Ukraine per inhabitant is UAH 599.8. The majority (75%) of the poor are households with children under the age of 18. Among the poor, families with children, where all adults are of working age, make up 47.2%, families in which all adults work - 18.5% [3].

The above studies show us that the situation of poverty in Ukraine, burdened by the war, has acquired a significant scale and pace of development, which is a serious political, socio-economic and criminological problem. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly, taking into account the impact of the war on these processes, define a strategy for overcoming poverty and minimize the rate of its escalation and the generation of violence against the person.

One of the functions of a socially healthy family is to relieve tension accumulated outside of it. A condition for psychological release is the inclusion of a person in an activity whose nature is different from the activity in which the tension arose. It is also necessary that the activity manifested in the family brings a person pleasure, that is, it should be effective and agree with his personal preferences.

The specificity of family conflict lies in the nature of its contradictions, which give rise to them, and in the distinguishing features of the "family" system. The family is characterized by stronger system-forming factors, compared to other small social groups, and this leaves its mark on the nature of family conflicts. If there is an insoluble contradiction between an individual and a production team, a company of friends, then it is quite simple to eliminate it by terminating the relationship. In principle, family relations are calculated for a lifetime, it is usually difficult to make a decision about a family breakup, which is why usually family conflicts differ in duration. The duration of family conflicts and the significance of the problems affecting them for a person all determine the greater impact of family conflict, compared to other interpersonal conflicts. At the individual level, family conflict is expressed in the split personality that arises when experiencing a breakdown with a loved one, when faced with the fact that the ideal idea of family relations is not

confirmed in reality. The internal conflict is in the inconsistency of the system of orientation of the individual on issues of behavior in the family. Restoring psychological stability in some cases requires correction of some formed views, bringing them into mutual agreement, changes in the general orientation of the individual. These changes can take place both in a positive and negative direction, from the point of view of others. At the group level, family conflict occurs when, being expressed externally, contradictions between individual family members collide, which leads to a violation of the stability of the system of relations within the family. At the general social level, group contradictions between a specific husband and wife, father and son, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law are reflected in contradictions between larger groups of husbands and wives, fathers and sons. It is worth paying attention to the fact that the modern period has changed significantly in connection with the involvement of women not only in social production, but also in war. The process of the so-called women's emancipation disturbed the balance within the large system of the institution of the family in society. Now the internal family conflict at the general social level is very clearly visible. It is observed in the form of social contradictions of larger social groups of husbands, wives, parents, and children. It seems that a social family conflict is dangerous with no less harmful consequences than the aggravation of national or economic contradictions. Such contradictions, in most cases, give rise to violence against each other.

Today, the war, the negative social processes of demographic and economic direction, which accompany the stagnation of the reforms carried out in wartime Ukraine, first of all, significantly weakened the importance of the family as a social institution. Instead, it is the family that can and should reliably and consistently resist violence against a person, take care of children's health, ensuring their mental and moral and ethical development in society, and not generate violence.

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