

31

Presentation date: August, 2017
Date of acceptance: November, 2017
Publication date: Decembre, 2017

METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISES AS OBJECT OF CRIMINOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

EMPRESAS METALÚRGICAS COMO OBJETO DE EXAMEN CRIMINOLÓGICO

Ph. D. Valeriy N. Karagodin¹

E-mail: crim.usla@bk.ru

Ph. D. Anna V. Gubareva¹

E-mail: ashipova@mail.ru

Ph. D. Kseniya E. Kovalenko²

E-mail: kovalenko1288@mail.ru

¹ Ural State Law University. Yekaterinburg. Russian Federation.

² Altai State University. Barnaul. Russian Federation.

Suggested citation (APA, sixth edition)

Karagodin, V. N., Gubareva, A. V., & Kovalenko, K. E. (2017). Metallurgical enterprises as object of criminological examination. *Universidad y Sociedad*, 9(5), 233-235. Recovered of <http://rus.ucf.edu.cu/index.php/rus>

ABSTRACT

The problem of criminological examination of space is one of the most difficult and unexplored in jurisprudence. It is caused by that tasks and functions of criminological examination didn't find the reflection in the legislation, and its applied value in the conditions of the russian reality has no due practical experience. In the article some aspects of increase of efficiency of criminological examination of space developed on Department of Criminal Law of the Ural State Law University reveal.

Keywords: Industry, prevention of crimes, criminological examination, crime prevention through environmental design.

RESUMEN

El problema del examen criminológico del espacio es uno de los más difíciles e inexplorados en la jurisprudencia. Es causado por que las tareas y funciones del examen criminológico no encontraron la reflexión en la legislación, y su valor aplicado en las condiciones de la realidad rusa no tiene la experiencia práctica debida. En el artículo se revelan algunos aspectos del aumento de la eficiencia del examen criminológico del espacio desarrollado por el Departamento de Derecho Penal de la Universidad Estatal de Derecho de Ural.

Palabras clave: Industria, prevención de delitos, examen criminológico, prevención del delito a través del diseño ambiental.

INTRODUCTION

Need of continuous improvement of measures for the prevention of criminal infringement of the rights and freedoms of the person and citizen, property, public order, public safety and other significant objects is one of the purposes of the Russian Federation on a long-term perspective.

In too time any improvement assumes search and development of new ways of the prevention of crimes. One of them is the prevention of crimes by means of the organization of space.

The concept of prevention of crime by means of environmental design which formed a basis for emergence of new branch of knowledge – «Environmental criminology», unlike domestic science, is not new in foreign criminology though potential aspects of its application still didn't sputter out.

The prevention of crime by arrangement of environment (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design – CPTED) offered by the criminologist from Florida State University C. Ray Jeffery, and developed in the theory of «the protecting space», though in a little cut form, the architect Oscar Newman is traditional, is considered in relation to the organization of city space.

So, the concept of CPTED developed by C. Ray Jeffery, which underlined a role of the physical environment, claimed that change of certain features of environment will reduce quantity of the crimes committed in her.

In parallel research work of Oscar Newman the accent was displaced, and made on certain design features of the artificial environment. The protecting space: the prevention of crime by means of city design, O. Newman included research of communication of crime with physical forms of the organization of inhabited space. As the architect, Newman placed emphasis on features of design of rooms and spaces. According to Newman, the protecting space is model for inhabited environment which forbids a crime. However the city space can include the most different elements, including is frequent also industrial facilities that causes relevance of their research in the concept of Person-Environment-Crime.

DEVELOPMENT

The passports of anti-terrorist security which are made out by the enterprises of the industry and power which are under authority or in the sphere of maintaining Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation and federal agencies. The list of the specified enterprises in the

territory of Sverdlovsk region is approved by the Minister of the industry, power and science of Sverdlovsk region.

The resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 25.03.2015 No. 272 «About the approval of requirements to anti-terrorist security of places of mass stay of people and objects (territories) which are subject to obligatory protection by police, and forms of material safety data sheets of such places and objects (territories)». Thus information containing in them access to which has to be limited, is potentially dangerous as includes the technical specification on object, his engineering and communication constructions, and quantitative structure of the personnel.

Technical aspects of protection often contact the following aspects: safety of perimeter of the industrial facility including his equipment special engineering obstacles, technical means of protection and by forces of special protection of the enterprise.

Considering that safety of the industrial enterprises demands simultaneous protection as from external and internal threats, irrespective of type of the protected industrial facility technical questions of ensuring its safety are directed on:

1. Prevention not deliberate unauthorized as penetrations on the protected territory of casual persons, and the exit which are in the territory of the staff of the enterprise and other persons out of borders of the protected territory.
2. Prevention of deliberate unauthorized penetration on the protected territory for the purpose of commission of crime or creation of difficulties or a temporary delay at deliberate unauthorized penetration on the protected territory for the purpose of commission of crime.

The scheme of criminological examination includes the following elements:

- Formal and special control (All elements of perimeter have to possess equal degree of security, but his organization has to vary (for example if on the one hand the object borders on the waste ground, and on the other hand - with the recovered and lit street, most possibly penetration of the violator from the waste ground, therefore, control in this place has to be strengthened. The general scheme of protection, i.e. or a deaf cloth (concrete plates, a bricklaying, metal welded or wooden boards), a continuous, monolithic protection for ensuring high reserve of objects in the protected territory of the enterprise, the mode of their functioning, the made production, etc. into practice (reserve from curious eyes of activity of objects in the protected territory and applied by public telephone network (is usually put with its height more than 2 meters); rigidity of a

design that attracts his weak resistance to the violator's re manhole; the greatest resistance to destruction of a linen (depends on execution material, the maximum stability metal welded boards possess); minimum esthetics of appearance; high cost of production, but minimum charges).

- Transparency linen (a wire, a grid, trellised designs from: metal, concrete, brick, tree, or mesh sections). This protection, as a rule, intends for enclosure of borders of perimeter of the enterprise. Distinguish rigid and flexible designs of linen. The enclosure «is almost transparent» for supervision by strangers over objects in the protected enterprise territory, and also behind the installed system of protection and an operating mode of their public telephone network. The rigid (flexible) The enclosure possesses properties: low reserve of activity of objects in the protected territory and applied by public telephone network; weak resistance to the violator's re manhole; a modern esthetic look (except a protection from a barbed wire); high (low) cost of production, but minimum (considerable) charges.
- Carry protections at which at construction the combination of various types of a design and material of a cloth is used to the combined protections. The important advantage of it like a protection is opportunity at a design stage to provide the maximum adaptation of the chosen option of a cloth of an external protection under: opposition to concrete threats, characteristic for this enterprise; the sum of money which is released on construction by public telephone network; the public telephone network type chosen earlier which is most convenient or effective for operation in specific conditions and/or oppositions to threats for this enterprise; requirements to an esthetics of his appearance.
- Convenience:
 - a. Organization of control.
 - b. Commissions of crime (requirements of system of approach to safety that assumes an obligatory continuity of processes of safety, on all technological cycle with the obligatory accounting of all possible types of threats. In other words – providing such condition of operating conditions of the person, object, technical means and technologies at which they are reliably protected from all possible types of threats during continuous industrial process (the theory of «usual actions» of Cohen and Felson (1979). According to this theory commission of crime requires existence of three elements meeting in space and in time: 1) motivated criminal; 2) available and suitable purpose; and 3) lack of due protection (supervision). According to this theory the crime will occur more probably when these three conditions arise at the same time in some time and in a certain place. For example, if owners of the new car (the suitable purpose) leave keys in the ignition lock, leave salon and visit shop (lack of due protection) in

the conditions of high crime rate (association of motivated criminals), then the probability of stealing of the car increases). Thus, precautionary possibility of commission of crime put in neutralization of one of these components, for example, in change of extent of protection (protection), including by means of change of environment.

- c. Evasion from responsibility.
 - Psychological assessment of the territory (perception from a position of «civilization» (for example, the theory of «the broken windows» of James Wilson and George Kelling (1982). According to this theory if someone broke glass in the house and nobody inserted new, soon any whole window in this house doesn't remain, and marauding will begin then. In other words, strong indications of a disorder and non-compliance by people of the accepted standards of behavior provoke to forget too people around about rules as people, seeing lack of an order in trifles (an inscription on walls, broken out, etc.), automatically start considering that will remain unpunished, breaking the law and an order. As a result of the arising chain reaction the «decent» city area can quickly turn into a foul place where it is terrible to people to go outside).

CONCLUSIONS

We will notice that actually in the Russian Federation the sufficient attention paid to safe of industrial facilities. But the research accent thus concentrates only on technical aspects of a problem and more contacts concrete types of encroachments.

The precautionary effect of criminological examination of environment can be reached due to influence of the organization of space on a psychological state of persons commission of crime, and also on formation of territorial or professional groups, as the factor reducing number of violations depends on whose behavior.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Newman, O. (1972). *Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design*. New York: Macmillan.
- Russian Federation. (2009). *About Strategy of national security of the Russian Federation till 2020*. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation. Moscow.