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CONCEPTUALIZATION MEANING «EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL-EXECUTIVE SYSTEM ACTIVITY»

Urgency of the research. *In conducting research into the activities of the criminal-executive system, arises the question of the possibility of studying this sphere as an economic component, which will form a certain production environment.*

Target setting. *The criminal-executive system requires the development of a criterial system for evaluating the effects of its activities on different vectors.*

Recent researches and publication analysis. *The study of the problematic aspects of the economic efficiency of the criminal-executive system is devoted to the works of E. Bunov, A. Demidov, O. Pogudin, N. Matveeva, I. Shmarov and other scientists.*

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. *Taking into account the experience of foreign countries and the reforms taking place in Ukraine, there is a need for expanded views on the criminal-enforcement system through the prism of economic and social efficiency.*

The research objective. *The main aim of this scientific publication is to reveal the content and necessity of studying the socio-economic efficiency of the functioning of the criminal-executive system through the identification of key factors for assessing the consequences of its activities.*

The statement of basic materials. *The criminal-executive system, as a socio-economic system, that possesses specific features and features of the economic system and ensures the production of public wealth.*

Today, investigating the concept of efficiency from the point of view of the useful final result of the social systems functioning which includes law enforcement agencies, and including bodies and institutions of criminal- executive system.

At the present stage, the development of a methodology for evaluating efficiency is a priority task for improving the management of the criminal-executive system as a whole, and its organs and institutions in particular. An objective system evaluation serves as the basis for determining the priority of the factors of effectiveness and the evaluation of the performance of the organs and penitentiary institutions and the quality of their management.

Conclusions. *The effectiveness of the criminal-executive system is to reduce social and economic losses from crime, taking into account the budget expenditures for financing law enforcement agencies. Correction of the convict should be considered as a condition, an instrument for reducing socio-economic losses of society from crime.*

Keywords: *efficiency; rating; management quality; factors of production; performance.*

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛІЗАЦІЯ ПОНЯТТЯ «ЕФЕКТИВНІСТЬ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ КРИМІНАЛЬНО-ВИКОНАВЧОЇ СИСТЕМИ»

Актуальність теми дослідження. *Проводячи дослідження діяльності кримінально-виконавчої системи виникає питання про можливість вивчення даної сфери як економічного компонента, що формуватиме певне виробниче середовище.*

Постановка проблеми. *Кримінально-виконавча система потребує розробки критеріальної системи оцінювання наслідків її діяльності за різними векторами.*

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. *Вивченню проблемних аспектів економічної ефективності кримінально-виконавчої системи присвячені праці Е. Бунова, А. Демидова, О. Погудіна, Н. Матвєєвої, І. Шмарова та інших вчених.*

Виділення недосліджених частин загальної проблеми. *Враховуючи досвід іноземних країн та реформ, що відбуваються в Україні, виникає необхідність у розширені поглядів на кримінально-виконавчу систему через призму економічної та соціальної ефективності.*

Постановка завдання. *Завдання даної наукової публікації є розкрити зміст та необхідність вивчення соціально-економічної ефективності функціонування кримінально-виконавчої системи.*

Виклад основного матеріалу. *Кримінально-виконавча система, як соціально - економічна система, що володіє специфічними особливостями і ознаками економічної системи та забезпечує виробництво суспільних благ.*

Сьогодні досліджуючи поняття ефективності з позиції корисного кінцевого результату функціонування соціальних систем до якої відносяться правоохоронні органи, і в тому числі органи і установи кримінально-виконавчої системи.

На сучасному етапі розробка методики оцінки ефективності є першочерговим завданням щодо вдосконалення управління діяльністю кримінально-виконавчої системи в цілому, та її органами та установами зокрема. Об'єктивна системна оцінка виступає основою визначення пріоритетності факторів ефективності та оцінки результативності діяльності органів та установ виконання покарань і якості управління ними.

Висновки. *Ефективність діяльності кримінально-виконавчої системи полягає в зниженні суспільних соціально-економічних втрат від злочинності з врахуванням витрат бюджету на фінансування правоохоронних органів. Виправлення засудженого слід розглядати як умову, інструмент зниження соціально-економічних втрат суспільства від злочинності.*

Ключові слова: *ефективність; оцінка; якість управління; фактори виробництва; результативність.*

Urgency of the research. In the conditions of the reform of the criminal-executive system, one of the priority tasks is the implementation of the international and European standards for the treatment of convicts in the organs and institutions of penitentiary institutions, which requires timely and qualitative change management.

Target setting. Reforms of the penitentiary department are aimed at qualitative internal transformations, actualizing the traditional problem of the effectiveness of its functioning.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. Some problems associated with the study of economic and social efficiency are set forth in the writings of foreign and domestic scholars P. Drouker, E. Ross, J. Roolez, K. Marks, M. Mexon, M. Porter, F. Fedouri and others. The study of issues of socio-economic efficiency of law enforcement agencies, including the criminal-executive system, is reflected in the writings of E. Bunov, A. Demidov, A. Pogudin, N. Matveeva, I. Shmarov and other scholars. But the systematic assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal-executive system, as outlined in the writings of foreign and domestic scholars, almost does not take into account the socio-economic consequences of crime.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. In today's conditions of development of the state and its executive bodies, the problem of economic and social efficiency of the functioning of law enforcement bodies, including the criminal-executive system, remains almost unexplored. For example, what should be understood as a summary, socially and socially significant results of the criminal-executive system, and can one determine their value assessment?

The research objective. The purpose of the study is to determine the priority of the factors of efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal-executive system and its system evaluation.

The statement of basic materials. The first definition of the concept of "efficiency", which is the basis of modern economic research, is formulated by representatives of the neoclassical school of political economy (J. Schumpeter and V. Paretto) at the end of the 1st century. In terms of efficiency, in their opinion, they understand the ratio of costs and results [13]. P. Drucker sees efficiency as a consequence of the proper conduct of certain processes, the execution of functions and tasks. Contributing to the achievement of goals [5]. According to M. Albert, M. Mekson and F. Hedouri, efficiency is characterized by the ratio of the volume of production and resources required for its production, and acts as an internal resource use parameter [8].

The theory of effectiveness divides the categories of "effect" and "efficiency", understanding the first - the result of the event, and the second - the ratio of the effect and costs that caused it. The evaluation of the effect is carried out both in material and monetary and social terms [1, p.1256]. In the case where the results affect not only the production sphere, but also affect the health or livelihoods of people, it is a socio-economic effect [3].

The criminal-executive system, as a socio-economic system, possesses specific features and features of the economic system and ensures the production of public goods. Therefore, as with any system, it has an input and output, and the economic efficiency of its activities, according to E. Ross can be considered not only in the context of general economic theory and microeconomics market systems, but also as an object of research in theory Management of economic systems [15]. In modern economic conditions, the efficiency of the criminal-executive system is influenced by a variety of factors. In economic science, there are Marxist and marginality concepts that characterize the use of factors of production and their impact on efficiency.

1. Marxist concept identifies two groups of factors - personal (labor force) and real (objects and tools). The work force is considered as a combination of physical and intellectual abilities of a person, a commodity - characterized by a set of means of production. Technological and organizational characteristics of the production process are determined by the named factors.

2. Marginality concept among factors of production highlights labor, land, capital and entrepreneurial talent. Earth and natural resources, as natural wealth, are not the result of human labor. The totality of material goods used in production is capital; here all means of production are included. But the availability of resources does not mean effective use of them and provide enhanced reproduction. The development of entrepreneurship is influenced by resources and factors of production, and their effective use is ensured by conditions of organized management activity.

From an applied point of view, economic efficiency is associated with the concept of cash flows and bringing them to their present value. But since in the future, we can't accurately measure the amount of cash flows, this concept is increasingly criticized. The concept of the "efficiency chain" is the heir to the concept of cash flows and the continuation of the idea of the "added value chain" by M. Porter. The basis of such an approach is the result, which has its root cause, knowledge about which gives an opportunity to influence it. Therefore, the results of the activity are generated by certain everyday processes.

The study of the relationship of economic and social efficiency is reflected in the works: K. Marx (concluded that each class classifies the notion of justice in its own way) [6], J. Rawls (saw growth of social welfare in the growth of the welfare of the individual with its lowest level) [11], P. Samuelson (on the contrary, considers the function of social welfare individualistic, reflecting the individual preferences of individuals) [12].

All these questions were in the sight of domestic and foreign scientists at the end of the last century. In particular, analyzing the concept of the effectiveness of the criminal-executive system and defining criteria and indicators for its evaluation, I. V. Shmarov points out that "indicators of the correctional-labor influence process can't be considered as the final indicators, which testify to the results of the achievement of correctional institutions set before them Tasks ". According to the scientist, they characterize the level of the current work of penitentiary institutions and the administration of correctional institutions characterizing not achieving the objectives of punishment, but only the level of organization of the process itself to achieve them [14]. Today, the concept of efficiency is investigated from the point of view of the useful final result of the functioning of social systems, one of whose elements is law enforcement bodies, bodies and institutions of the criminal-executive system. According to Y. Bunov, the activities of law enforcement agencies should be evaluated not from the position of quantitative, formal, "in-corporative" indicators, but taking into account the assessment given to them by society [2].

The primary tasks of the criminal-executive system are not "work of the system on themselves" [4], but "the ability to return to the society law-abiding individuals who are aware of their guilt and can become full members of society, prepared for active job search, thus facilitating their own reintegration into Society ". And today, the conclusions are I. Shmarov that "the task of correction and redevelopment of convicts can be considered fulfilled, if from the places of imprisonment persons who can return to society, become useful members of modern society, be honestly refer to work and be law-abiding A citizen "[14].

According to O. Pogudin, the key direction of penitentiary science should be the development of "criteria and indicators of its effectiveness, which would characterize not internal successes and achievements, but the contribution of the criminal-executive system to ensure the rule of law and law in the country. The main indicator of the solution of this problem should be the question of monitoring the post penitentiary relapse "[10].

Taking into account the above-stated thoughts of scientists, we can determine that the generalizing result of the social (socio-economic) efficiency of the criminal-executive system is an indicator that is evaluated not only by the system but also by the external environment (society, state). It should be emphasized that efficiency is an important indicator in the theory of management of social systems and economic science. In practice, efficiency is used as a synonym for success, competitiveness or performance. In other cases, the effect is understood as an action, result or consequence of any reason. In the economy of an enterprise, the "effect" or "end result (output, profit, cost reduction)" are treated as identical concepts. Therefore, the greater the effect (that is, the result, expressed in terms of value), the higher the efficiency of the business entity. But between efficiency and effectiveness (effect and result) there are significant differences, especially as the ratio of costs and their corresponding specific results.

At the present stage, the development of a methodology for evaluating efficiency is a priority task for improving the management of the criminal-executive system as a whole, and its organs and institutions in particular. An objective system evaluation serves as the basis for determining the priority of the factors of effectiveness and the evaluation of the performance of the organs and penitentiary insti-

tutions and the quality of their management. To the conceptual conditions of the formation of a method for evaluating the effectiveness of the criminal-executive system, six components should be included.

First, the penitentiary department is a subsystem of law enforcement bodies that carry out the functions of the state; therefore, the goals and results of the criminal-executive system should be considered as strategic objectives of the state and quantified. Therefore, reducing the crime rate, as well as re-socialization, can not be defined as a strategic goal of the criminal-executive system, because it is a task of the entire society, including law enforcement agencies. The goals and results of the criminal-executive system can be considered as its contribution to the prevention of crime, the instruments of which are the implementation of just and justified punishment and the activities of the correctional institution on the re-socialization of convicts during the period of their imprisonment.

Secondly, the contribution of the criminal-executive system to crime prevention allows us to form a system of quantitatively measurable criteria and indicators of social and economic efficiency. For example, the prevention of recidivism depends on resource provision, and the goal may be defined as maximizing the contribution within the allocated resources or minimizing resources to achieve an acceptable level of crime.

Thirdly, the criminal-executive system can't influence the resocialization of a person who committed a crime before a penitentiary and a post-penitentiary period, which means transforming the goal of crime prevention through penitentiary system tools. And the criteria of efficiency can be the indicator of the proportion of recurrent crimes committed by persons who have been released from penitentiary institutions.

Fourthly, in assessing the effectiveness of the criminal-executive system from the standpoint of society, it is necessary to use the criminological approach to the definition of the concept of "recidivism" in substantiating predictive indicators and "actual repetition of crime" in evaluating the results, since the main is not the criminal-legal characteristic of the crime, but His perception by society.

Fifthly, the methodology for evaluating the effectiveness should take into account the random nature of individual facts and their combinations. The probability of committing a recurrent crime by convicted persons is determined by three groups of factors:

- socio-psychological characteristics of the personality of the convicted person (socio-demographic, social environment, criminal past, etc.);
- behavior of the convicted person while serving a sentence in a correctional institution (attitude to labor, observance of rules of internal order, social ties);
- the expected living conditions of the convicted person upon dismissal, namely living conditions and employment.

Sixth, criteria and performance indicators should take into account the direct and indirect social and economic outcomes (losses) that result from the crime and affect the quality of life of the population (Tab. 1).

Table 1

Classification of socio-economic consequences of recurrent crime

Economic (material and financial) lossesи		Social Loss (Public Security of Recidivist Crime)	
Direct	Indirect (variables)	Direct	Indirect (variables)
Additional costs for law enforcement agencies	Losses associated with involvement in criminal activity Other people	Destruction of social values protected by law	Negative changes in social values of society
Loss of physical and legal entities from theft of property	Losses initiated by the consequences of criminal activity (self-defense of citizens, etc.)	Reducing the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies	The absence of positive trends in the development of society is the prevalence of negative trends in society
Reducing the productivity and effectiveness of social labor	Formation of negative attitude to work	Stimulating the growth of crime and the deterioration of its structure	Lowering the level of public confidence in public authorities

Conclusions. Correction of a convict is not only and not so much a reinstatement of social justice. Rather, it means reducing the losses from possible recurring crimes, attracting to work in the social

production of persons released from places of imprisonment, as well as reducing the cost of financing law enforcement agencies, which will accelerate the country's socio-economic development. Therefore, the effectiveness of the criminal-executive system is to reduce social and economic losses from crime, taking into account the cost of the budget for financing law enforcement agencies. Correction of the convict should be considered as a condition, an instrument for reducing socio-economic losses of society from crime.

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