

## THE PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT IN CRIMINAL LAW

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**Problem Statement.** The problem related to the purpose of criminal punishment has always been and remains one of the most difficult. Punishment should always be considered only as a means of achieving a certain goal, because punishment without a goal is devoid of legal and social meaning. However, the stated purpose may be different. That is why almost all outstanding philosophers and lawyers raised the question of the goal that criminal punishment should pursue and what it should be specifically.

**Objectives.** The aim of this research is in revealing the essence and meaning of the purpose of punishment under the Criminal Law of Ukraine. Therefore, the following tasks should be solved: 1) to reveal the theoretical foundations of the goals of punishment; 2) to consider the purpose of punishment and its components; 3) to review theories of the purpose of punishment.

Punishment is a forced measure imposed on behalf of the state based on a court verdict to a person who is guilty of a crime and is responsible for it. The Criminal Code not only defines which socially dangerous acts should be classified as crimes, and also sets the punishment for each of them.

Under Part 2 of Article 50 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the purpose of punishment is not only penalty, but also the rehabilitation of offenders, as well as the prevention of committing new crimes by both convicts and other people. In this case, penalty is directly and clearly named as the first among the components of the purpose of punishment. In this regard, the tendency has appeared to define punishment more as retribution or deterrence, than, for example, rehabilitation or reeducation. At the same time, there is no rule of law in the Criminal Code that directly indicates how to achieve the specified goal.

Other issues related to the purpose of punishment are also debatable enough. The purpose of punishment is to prevent the criminal from committing new acts and to deter others from similar acts.

The main and primary goals of punishment comprise both general and special prevention, and the correction of convicts can only be a remote goal of punishment, it can be achieved only after the goal of special prevention has been achieved, which, however, does not exclude the simultaneous implementation of all goals at the same time.

Criminal punishment, by its very nature, may cause physical or moral suffering to the convict, but such violence is legitimate. It should not be accompanied by abuse, torture, humiliation of human dignity, etc. Otherwise, it would become the manifestation of cruelty and evil and turn into a challenge to

public morality. On the contrary, the state appeals to the criminal with demands to change his/her illegal behavior to a law-abiding one.

**Conclusions.** Therefore, the goal of any type of punishment is the final result that the state seeks to achieve by means of criminal law influence. It appears in four options: 1) punishment for the convicted person; 2) rehabilitation of convicts; 3) prevention of a convicted person from committing a new crime (special prevention);

4) prevention of crimes by other people (general prevention).

By the application of fair, inevitable and timely punishment, the state deters crime, with the aim of taming it and maximally limiting its manifestations. Moreover, the existence of punishment as a sign of every crime, as well as the actual application of punishment, contributes to the prevention of crime at all its levels and in all its manifestations.

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## **THE PLACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM IN ECOLOGIZATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY**

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The functions of the environmental press are not limited to informing about existing environmental problems, but contribute to the formation of the ecological culture of the population: understanding of modern environmental problems of the state and the world, awareness of the idea of ecological development, rational use of natural resources, overcoming consumerism towards nature, personal responsibility for the state of the environment.