



## THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF CRIMES AMONG JUVENILES

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### Abstract

This article analyzes the problem of crimes among minors as one of the most important socio-legal problems of society.

**Keywords:** Minors, crime, society, social problem, criminality, criminal liability.

The problem of crime among minors is one of the most important socio-legal problems of society. [1]

Statistical data show that more than 300 thousand crimes are committed by teenagers every year. 100 thousand of which are committed by minors. In addition, more than 1 million administrative offenses committed by minors are recorded every year. The need to prevent crime has become increasingly urgent as crime itself has become more prevalent and developed. [2]

The basis for preventing crime among minors is based on the basic principles of crime prevention in general, but at the same time, there are differences in the prevention of crimes committed by minors from those of other age groups, as well as specific characteristics of the crimes committed by them. The issues of combating juvenile delinquency have been discussed and resolved for centuries, but there is still no single terminology, let alone a single science or practice. Preventing crime among minors requires complex and multifaceted efforts aimed at reducing the level of crimes committed by minors.

There are countless definitions of crime. They are based on the philosophical views of their authors, sociological schools and trends, legal views, and even religious perspectives.

Crime is a concept in criminology that refers to the totality of all illegal actions committed in practice, each of which entails criminal liability, as well as a mass negative socio-legal phenomenon that has certain patterns, quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Crime is considered the most dangerous form of "social deviance" - deviant behavior that deviates from generally accepted norms.

Civil law distinguishes minors (persons aged 14 to 18) [3]. The crime of minors encompasses two concepts: first, it is the concept of crime, and second, it is the concept of a minor criminal. Juvenile delinquency, a strict definition of a crime, includes all crimes committed by persons between the ages of 14 and 18. It is the age of the offender that determines whether a crime falls into this category, so military, official, and some other crimes are excluded from the general category only if they are committed after the age of 18.

Juvenile crime has its own specific features due to the general rules of criminology. These include, mainly, the age, psychological, and personal differences of juvenile offenders, the manifestation and impact of circumstances conducive to the commission of a crime, and the mechanism of criminal behavior - actions; with other factors related to the dynamics,

structure, demographic and other aspects of their criminality, as well as socio-economic and moral-psychological aspects.

Juvenile crime has its own characteristics, for example, high latency. This is primarily due to the fact that juvenile crimes do not seem to have serious consequences and victims do not report these crimes to law enforcement agencies. Secondly, crimes are committed against peers of informal criminal groups. Due to the transparency of these groups, information about the crimes committed remains unknown to law enforcement agencies, resulting in impunity and impunity, as a result of which minors, appreciating their impunity, resort to more serious crimes or a series of them.

Another characteristic of juvenile delinquency is its inherent cruelty towards its victims, its apparent selfishness, its hooliganism, its desire to increase its prestige among its peers, its anger, or its false sense of partnership.

One of the negative features of juvenile delinquency is the group nature of crimes, although the group illegal actions of minors, like the groups themselves, constantly change their quantitative and qualitative characteristics depending on the objective conditions of the surrounding reality.

Apparently, minors commit crimes and socially dangerous actions without thinking about the consequences. The belief that they will not be punished because they have not reached the age of administrative or criminal responsibility.

In accordance with Russian law, minors are subject to criminal, administrative and other liability under certain circumstances. Minors who have committed a crime may be subject to compulsory measures of educational supervision or may be sentenced to a fine, or, if released from punishment by a court, may be placed in a special educational institution in a closed area.

Minors who commit almost all criminal offenses as adults are subject to criminal liability, if not any other. This important rule of criminal law serves the purpose of general prevention. However, it follows that minors are liable on the same level as adults.

The norms regulating the issues of imposing punishment on minors, the conditions and procedure for serving punishment, release from punishment, and criminal liability are an expression of the principles of humanism, individualization of responsibility, and reduction of recidivism.

When determining the punishment for a crime committed against a minor, the living conditions and upbringing of the minor, the level of mental development, other personal characteristics, and the influence of adults are taken into account and taken into account. Punishment of minors, first of all, plays an educational role and at the same time educates.

Minors are a special social group with their own characteristics of legal status, distinguished by their age range and position in society: the transition from childhood and adolescence to social responsibility. Minors, in general, have a level of mobility, intellectual activity and health that distinguishes them from other population groups.

The immature environment, due to its social characteristics and the sharpness of its perception of the environment, is the part of society where the negative potential for discontent is most quickly networked and implemented.

In an immature environment, under the influence of social, political, economic and other factors, criminal attitudes and beliefs that are more susceptible to destructive influences are more easily formed.

In the realization of the potential for negative dissent, immoral views and principles develop, including committing crimes that harm the interests of individuals or society as a whole, destroy generally recognized norms of morality and law, and impede the formation and development of democratic and civil society institutions.

The factors influencing the formation of criminal behavior in minors are, first of all, the conditions of their life and upbringing. The main factor influencing the formation of criminal behavior in minors is the negative influence in the family. The family is the most important social institution. It is in the family that the personality of a teenager is formed. However, families are not always a favorable background for the development of a child. Among the unfavorable factors of family upbringing, first of all, the immoral lifestyle of parents, their insufficient general education level, emotional and conflicting relationships in the family, and poor financial situation are noted. Biological factors also play a certain role in shaping the criminal behavior of minors. During adolescence, minors strive for independence, exhibiting negativism and helplessness.

The adolescent feels a strong tendency towards sovereign independence and a ruthless rejection of everything that has existed until now, as a result of which adolescents are divided into groups, form a subculture of adolescents with their own values, norms, interests, language (slang), symbols, and form stereotypes. The generally accepted practice of adolescents How much does it differ from the established norms of morality and law? And these groups do not always make a blind distinction between law-abiding and adult people. Criminals commit crimes in groups, because their criminogenic and general life experience, subjective youth and psychological capabilities do not allow them to act alone.

One of the factors influencing the formation of criminal behavior in minors is the penetration into the juvenile environment of stereotypes of behavior that do not correspond to social values. This is the promotion of drugs, sexual immorality, violence, and cruelty, where the media plays a major role: films, series, TV shows, newspaper and magazine articles, as well as the Internet.

It should be added that one of the important factors in juvenile delinquency is the lack of trust in children. Lack of trust is manifested in the children's alienation from their family and peers, as well as in the indifference of parents and teachers to children. This phenomenon threatens the proper formation of the personality of minors and contributes to the development of negative social skills. However, carelessness should not be understood as a characteristic of minors from antisocial families, among the neglected minors there are also financially wealthy, prosperous families. The category of "overly comfortable". They have everything they need in the family, but at the same time they have no obligations to their relatives and friends. Such a child lives one day, without his own goals and prospects, seeks entertainment, easily falls under the influence of others, seemingly negative. The next important factor is generosity. Juvenile delinquency has always been a pressing problem for child and adolescent psychiatry. Self-indulgence in delinquency poses a direct threat to the life and health of adolescents and contributes to the commission of crimes. With the development of wandering, certain social behaviors, apparently related to the need to buy food, are becoming more common - petty theft, begging. Over time, delinquencies are added due to the influence of other minors and adults who engage in antisocial behavior (bullying, sexual behavior, alcohol, drugs, etc.). The repetition of vagrancy gradually leads to the strengthening

of such personal characteristics as insincerity, deceit, the pursuit of primitive pleasures, a negative attitude towards systematic work, and opposition to any order. [7, 8]

Categories of juveniles prone to crime

Such categories include:

1) those with a low socio-economic status, low intellectual level, prone to behavior that violates social or cultural norms, those who come from families with a low socio-economic status, and those who are socially disoriented.

2) "golden youth", from materially wealthy, prosperous families, prone to impunity and indulgence, excessive free time;

3) adolescents prone to aggression, have underdeveloped problem-solving and conflict resolution skills, and lack the ability to reflect and self-regulate;

4) representatives of youth subcultures, participants in informal associations prone to behavior that violates social or cultural norms, provokes a cautious and hostile attitude of the surrounding street community;

5) minors prone to deviance;

6) unaccompanied minors.

7) personal characteristics of minors prone to committing crimes.[4]

The psychological portrait of a minor prone to crime is ambiguous, since in reality there is no clear psychological portrait. To determine a more accurate psychological portrait, it is necessary to know real people who have been on the path of criminal activity, to distinguish individual socio-psychological types, to determine their specific place in the social group and their individual roles.

The problem of identifying a juvenile who is likely to commit a crime has been one of the most widely discussed and studied issues in the scientific literature over the years. However, the issue of the identity of a juvenile who is likely to commit a crime seems to have remained largely unexplored.

The individual characteristics of a juvenile criminally inclined person and his/her forming factors are intended not only to adequately determine the qualifications of the actions he/she has committed, but also to predict subsequent variants of actions that deviate from generally accepted norms.[5].

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