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REASONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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The purpose of the article to identify the causes and conditions of juvenile delinquency and youth crime, as well as general crimes.

Key words: juvenile, crime, offense, adolescents, prevention.

The crime between minors is more sensitive than economic, social, ideological, socio-demographic and other processes that are happening in society than the crimes of other age groups. It focuses on its current trends in the lagging behind social crime.

Juveniles (from 14 to 18 years old) demographic, socio-psychological and social group are described by intensive social, psychological, physiological development due to age and nature of social relations with the key role of social and pedagogical factors. Therefore, the prevention of juvenile delinquency is an important part of the general system of crime prevention, on the other hand, it is the necessary condition and integral part of work to educate the younger generation.

Disadvantages in the field of legislation and law enforcement. The activities of the bodies to prevent juvenile offenses have been weakened. Poor control over the implementation of laws on protection of the upbringing and rights of adolescents; insufficient development of specialized services for social protection of minors; poor storage of national legislation and international standards in the field of children's rights.

The concept of juvenile offenses is associated with a set of crimes committed by minors. From 14 to 18 years old, they cover three age groups: 14-15, 15-16 and 17-18 years.

At the same time, the juvenile offense affects the crime of adolescents (10-13 years), as well as the crimes committed by adolescents (18-22 and 22-25). For example, teenagers do a significant number of socially dangerous activities (about 100 thousand annually every year), but not legally,

without reaching the age of criminal liability.

The crime of minors are characterized by late. Life of this crime affects the features of the legal status and physical condition of minors, their personal characteristics, as well as a large «regulation» of statistics on investigation and judicial practice.

Research shows that the prevalence of juvenile delinquency exceeds its fixed part. Theft, robbery and hooliganism are especially high delay.

There is a process of «rejuvenation» of minors, the criminal activity of young children will increase. In the nineties of the last century, the number of people aged 14-15 has more than doubled among the participants of the crime.

The significant number of crimes is made by minor migrants, which could not find a place to work. In the current situation, the negative consequences of migration processes and related crimes are relevant and require an anti-crime impact.

The teenager has a serious impact on the negative consequences of the crisis of society. Minors are a «barometer» that worsen the «health» of society, which will remain a lot. People are afraid of unknown, illness, crime. At the same time, anxiety is the basis of criminal behavior, including juveniles who often win it using various stimulants. Each fifth crime makes juveniles in a drunk state.

The methodological basis of this work was the dialectical method of studying social processes and phenomena. The nature of the research objectives also defined the need to use methods such as comparative-historical, comparative,

systematic analysis and real sociological method.

The normative basis of the work was the criminal law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

There are own reasons for the crime between minors. The reasons for this will result in elements of economic, political, legal, daily psychology at negative social and psychological determinants, including various levels of public consciousness.

The life conditions of a minor, its upbringing combines two opposite trends in their qualitative impact on individuals: they have a positive impact on it, promoting positive qualities and legal culture; or makes a person vulnerable to negative external conditions and criminal circumstances. The reasons for the crime are related to the negative side of this contradiction – the state of unfavorable moral formation.

Undoubtedly, the reasons for juvenile delinquency are the combined system of all social phenomena and interacting elements.

Unviolent and homelessness of juvenile offenders and minors.

Neglect and homelessness will remain the most disturbing nature of the modern society.

Every year, more than 100 thousand children are determined by children without care. Most of them are taken from their parents who do not fulfill their duties to the social orphans or do not fulfill their duties on the upbringing and care of the child.

Children from social families are often associated with life-related and often involved in criminal activities (working on a non-satisfactory street, work in prostitution, pornographic business, sale of tobacco, sale of alcohol, etc.) psychological and social development [3, p. 32].

There is no control over the behavior, relationships and entertainment of a minor from family and educational institutions. Anxiety can be a consequence of whether parents are inability to perform their duties on child upbringing or inability to do (for example, health status). However, we talk not only about the lack of control, but also about a poor microclimate in the family that often neglects.

Its implementation is: the absence of appropriate requirements for the child, uncertainty of its responsibilities; control their study and free

time. Ignore the need to monitor the need of parents lead to the most dangerous forms of negligence in falling into criminal parts. So, these groups will easily conquer it to themselves because a teenager is not often ready.

The indifference of the victims of future juveniles contributes to the creation of conditions and causes of crime. Special stage of homelessness is the child's absence from the absence of parents or other reasons.

Police officers will reduce children's resistance, send them to orphanages, and after they escaped the problem has not yet been resolved. Therefore, the only reason for juvenile delinquency is sometimes transformed into phenomenon, which is a child's disorders that are not indifferent to education, family environment and the development of the child's rights.

Most young people have no confidence in law and justice.

This is often due to shortcomings in the work of educational work, in the work of educational institution and in the organization of free time.

Violence. Criminologists and law enforcement officers know that most violent people have been mocked and punished in childhood. The increase in ruthlessness against children, as well as for a number of reasons. The spread of domestic violence is often influenced by liberalization of alcohol consumption. Children living in families living in alcoholic drinkers are often subjected to violence and cruelty. They need help.

The negative impact of the media. It is impossible to note the negative role of media in this process show domestic cartoons and children's films are very rare in cinemas. There are only foreign films that develop only cruelty and violence. The activities of informal youth associations of a criminal nature and the impact of organized crime.

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annually every year), but not legally, without reaching the age of criminal liability.

The crime of minors, in general and all crimes are characterized by late. Life of this crime affects the features of the legal status and physical condition of minors, their personal characteristics, as well as a large «regulation» of statistics on investigation and judicial practice.

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Confidential trends of minors to violence are preserved. They do a significant part of violence against their family members or other relatives. The victims are also involved in the household microorganisms of the criminal, often the criminal, and are made in every third and violence and in tenth hooliganism apartments.

The symbol of these juveniles is caused by stimuli and cruelty. At the same time, minors often pass through violence and cruelty, which is enough to achieve a goal in a particular situation. Research shows that teenagers commit crimes such as murder, serious bodily injury, robbery. Their aggressive behavior is often proportionally proportional to the fear of their opponents.

The aggressiveness of minors mainly contributes to the planned information policy of the leading mass media and cinemas, promoting domestic and foreign films and the flood of

television programs.

The share of juveniles in groups is not the same for different crimes. The most common of crimes committed in groups is robbery and theft.

The signs of juvenile delinquency are as follows:

- availability of elements of self-determination of crime: an increase in criminal activities, accumulation of criminal practice;

- prone to criminal repetition and professional crime: when a sample of a minor is closely related to crime, as well as a form of professional involvement in the criminal actions that a minor's criminal act is not criminalically in demand when attempting to carry out criminal activities;

- criminogenic level of life of minors;

- impact of adverse phenomena in society for socialization of minors;

- inefficiency of adaptation to a constantly changing criminogenic situation of criminal legislation;

- inefficiency in achieving the tasks arising in the organization of the preventing juvenile crimes.

The age species of minors will be determined by puberty to the process of forming number of psychics, its identity process, physical and spiritual development of the body. These features of minors have a great impact on their anti-social actions:

- a distorted idea of the true nature and significance of important moral concepts such as courage, cowardice, honesty, betrayal, friendly, heroism, simplicity;

- errors in assessment of individuals, phenomena, events, inconsistencies in the set of all properties;

- preference to external manifestations without taking into account the real intentions and goals of a person;

- emotional imbalance, instability, increased excitability, sharp change in mood;

- unknown approach to the environment, new things, haven't any necessary knowledge and experience;

- increase in physical activity, initiative, excessive force and energy due to increasing life activity;

- aspiration of independence, self-expression and self-confirmation «in any case»;

- refusal of pedagogical maxillary to the maximum of other people's advice, senior and other forms of educational influence;

- aspiration to show their «maturity» and prove, strive for leadership;

- forecasting, excessive confidence, messing tendency.

Due to the instability of the psyche, minors will easily get to the influence of adult criminals and tend to romanticize the world. On the one hand, they treat them with a serious feeling of any kind of injustice, and on the other hand, they are not subject to excessive care. They want to look like adults. In addition, the inappropriate expression of such a wish may be an illegal action. Thus, according to experts, a passion for adventure is the main reason for adolescents.

The crimes of minors are characterized by aggressive and cruelty. They provide to increase the level of public risk of juveniles and the level of public safety. The media is encouraged the «modern» needs and patterns of conduct (content, prostitution, pornography, pornography, etc.). In many cases, information policies are contributed to the media and foreign production films by mass media and television programs, violence and promoting violence. It should be noted that the authorities carry out supervision and licensing in this area. Exclude other reasons for juvenile, sexual necessity, selfishness, cooperation, self-approval, social irresponsibility and easy ideas, depriving and combating public.

In a criminologically, the study of the marital status of criminals between minors is especially important. This is clear, because the family creates socially important personal qualities and the criteria for evaluating it.

The social scope of juvenile offenders also has its own peculiarities. These are mainly convicted, people who have misused alcohol and drugs.

The features of their legal consciousness are important to describe the identity of minors. In general, they are characterized by deep shortcomings in legal consecutive, they are explained to some extent: general legal literacy of the population and minors in general; negative social experience of a minor [2, p. 78].

Disadvantages of legal consciousness in juveniles committed by a crime are reflected in a negative view of law, in their absence of compliance with the requirements of these rules.

Important shortcomings in legal knowledge of minors will lead to discussions on «inonestness», «illegal» convictions.

Personal features of juveniles and young people who have committed the crime provided for above are mainly reflected in the motivation of their criminal behavior:

Most of the «Children» motifs – crime, interest in the eyes of the sight of self-expression, to have fashionable things, situational motives.

Needs, interests, deformation of any element of the sphere of views. For example, the concept of hypertrophicity of the partnership, striving to increase their reputation;

The causes of «fans» compared to adult crimes [4, p. 18].

Of course, the motivational field of minors does not change. The accumulation of criminal experience will lead to changes in motivation as they grow older. The latter is characterized by an increase in the share of motives, which means the destruction of the nations and people around them, with the destruction of the offender and the people around him.

Private life of minors are in three areas: family, institution, labor collective, informal groups at the place of residence.

The lack of education in the family, school and place of residence will play a big role in «increasing» crime [1, p. 78].

Most families brought up young criminals are called in literature, actually dysfunction (families in socially dangerous conditions).

About half of the juvenile offenders are people educated in a non-incomplete family. Despite the high relevance of domestic violence, it still remains an unexplored problem. Cause violent reaction, increases crime.

A significant part of the juveniles will take place outside the family – in the team at work or at school. The role of the team in the educational work depends on teachers, and people associating. There will be internal and external causes of juveniles:

Inner reasons:

- age-related changes in psyche;
- mental disorders;
- harmful effects of microors;
- External causes:
- absence of behavior control;

– non-interference in the privacy of minors, relatives.

As the Institute for First Socialization, the family has a key role in the process of independent minors. However, in the case of instability of the forms and approaches to social life, the situation in our society will reduce its potential [6, p. 112].

The presence of reasons and circumstances

of juvenile offenses does not mean that they do not lead to death. These reasons and circumstances allow to adjust, neutralize and eliminate to a certain extent. In this regard, the general and personal prevention plays an important role – government agencies, including internal affairs bodies, the system of measures to prevent crimes against minors.

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ПРИЧИНЫ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ

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Целью научной статьи является выявление причин и условий правонарушений и молодежной преступности среди несовершеннолетних, а также преступности в целом. Показать основные факторы, приводящие к преступлениям среди несовершеннолетних.

Ключевые слова: несовершеннолетние, преступность, правонарушение, подростки, профилактика.