

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

THE BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

5

SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2020

ALMATY, NAS RK

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«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабаршысы».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы»РҚБ (Алматы қ.).

Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігінің Ақпарат комитетінде 12.02.2018 ж. берілген № 16895-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік.

Тақырыптық бағыты: *іргелі ғылымдар саласындағы жаңа жетістіктер нәтижелерін жария ету.*

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 2000 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., 220, тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18,
<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «NurNaz GRACE», Алматы қ., Рысқұлов көш., 103.

Г л а в н ы й р е д а к т о р
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«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы).

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации Министерства информации и коммуникаций и Республики Казахстан № **16895-Ж**, выданное 12.02.2018 г.

Тематическая направленность: *публикация результатов новых достижений в области фундаментальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 2000 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, 220, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18.

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Адрес типографии: «NurNazGRACE», г. Алматы, ул. Рыскулова, 103.

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Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty).

The certificate of registration of a periodical printed publication in the Committee of information of the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. **16895-Ж**, issued on 12.02.2018.

Thematic focus: *publication of the results of new achievements in the field of basic sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 2000 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 219, 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Address of printing house: «NurNaz GRACE», 103, Ryskulov str, Almaty.

**BULLETIN OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

ISSN 1991-3494

Volume 5, Number 387 (2020), 103 – 116

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2020.2518-1467.149>

UDC 343.2/.7(063)

Artyom Y. Nesterov

Institute of Socio-Political Studies - Federal State Budgetary Institution
of Science "Federal Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences", Russia.
E-mail: ne7terov.ay@gmail.com

ESSENCE AND FEATURES OF THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF THE MARGINAL ADOLESCENT: MODERN CONDITION AND TRENDS

Abstract. The article presents the main problems of the theory and practice of criminal activity in the modern teenage environment. The statistical data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation of criminal offenses committed from 2003 to the present period by juvenile offenders are given [as of June 1, 2020].

The author analyzes the features of the criminal youth subculture. Typologization is carried out according to the types of youth informal groups. The main causes of juvenile delinquency are identified and justified. Spectral analysis is carried out for these reasons (motives). The factors provoking crime in a teenage environment are determined.

The author revealed that one of the negative conditions for the formation of delinquent and deviant behavior of adolescents is the early start of work.

At present, adolescents from 14 years old are going through a process of socialization and familiarization with work in the conditions of transformation of socio-economic, political, sanctions relations. The transformation in Russia led to the use of various illegal forms, in particular related to the involvement of street children (10-15 years old and 16-18 years old) in the criminal business.

The author determines that juvenile delinquency is primarily determined by the characteristics of the personality of the offender. The main thing in its consideration was the minority of the offender. Certain biological, psychological and mental changes in the structure of the personality are associated with it. Age determines a certain level of development of forces, intelligence, drives, and even the "physical" ability to commit certain crimes.

Also, the author of the article determined that the process of socialization of an individual begins at an early age, when he begins to assimilate the roles that form his personal qualities. It is in childhood that any person is formed as a social being, he develops intelligence, the ability to analyze and generalize the surrounding phenomena, the ability to anticipate the possible consequences of his actions; such volitional qualities as perseverance, determination, self-control, activity, initiative are developed; self-awareness, self-esteem, desire for independence are formed. All this is closely related to the subsequent behavior of the personality of a minor offender.

The author interprets such a basic concept as "criminal youth subculture".

The regional statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia on offenses as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia is given.

All materials presented in the article do not contain information (information) related to state secrets of the Russian Federation.

Key words: delinquent and deviant behavior of the younger generation, criminology, legal psychology, marginalized groups (subcultures) of minors, criminal activity of minors, involvement of minors in organized crime groups, formation of organized crime groups by minors, statistics on juvenile delinquency, mental disorders of juvenile offenders, consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia, the identity of the offender, "criminal youth subculture".

Over the past two decades, modern Russian society has undergone global changes, including sanctions of a socio-economic, political and world epidemiological [COVID-19] nature. The social changes that took place in Russia (1990 - 2020) led to exacerbation of social problems, such as poverty, crime, ethnic conflicts, unemployment and other negative social factors characteristic of a transformational society. The transformation of Russian society has predetermined the formation in our country of various types of deviant behavior. Deviant and delinquent behavior of the younger ("Y" and "Z") generation is considered to be an act that contradicts the norms of social behavior in a particular modern (progressive) community.

Currently, in Russian society there are new determinants that negatively affect the development of extreme forms of deviant and delinquent behavior of adolescents. Market relations gave rise to a set of problems not previously known to Russian society. Political decisions were not socially calculated, and their implementation, primarily in the field of economic policy, affected the financial situation of a significant part of Russian families – the process of rapid social separation began [21].

The Kremlin noted that in the Russian Federation during the COVID-19 pandemic, the crime rate in some regions of the Russian Federation increased significantly, especially crime, noted in the Rostov, Moscow, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Lipetsk, Irkutsk, Leningrad, Kemerovo, Chelyabinsk regions, Krasnodar Territory and in cities of federal significance Moscow and St. Petersburg.

So, according to the press secretary of the President of Russia D.S. Pskov - "With regard to the growth of crime in Russia, we, of course, know all this and fix it, mainly, of course, they fix it and try to prevent the country's law enforcement authorities as much as possible, despite the fact that they are currently working with increased load" [19].

He also in his interview expressed the opinion that at the present time "... it is important not to build some kind of "emergency" schedules based on individual cases, even if they are fixed in a number of Russian regions (municipalities). There is no need to completely thicken the paint. Russia will not return to the dashing nineties. There is no reason for this! One thing that needs to be noted is that the rapid rise in crime requires increased attention not only from law enforcement agencies, but also from local authorities". The Kremlin representative answered the question about Russia's possible return to the criminal situation of the 1990s, commensurate with the total rampant crime in Russia. I repeat. This is not to be! He noted that "fear has big eyes", "these are hysterical manifestations that absolutely do not need to give in ..." [19].

On April 12, 2020, the Ministry of Internal Affairs compiled a ranking of Russian regions by the level of crime caused by the pandemic [COVID-19]. The leaders were the city of Moscow and the Moscow Region - here in January - March 2020, the most crimes against property were recorded (under articles: 158, 158.1, 159, 161, 162 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) [1]. Currently, the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in Moscow and the Moscow Region are carrying out procedural work against the accused. Indictments are issued and cases are being prepared for transfer to the courts of first instance.

Throughout the country during this period 327,000 illegal acts of various kinds were registered, of which more than 24,000 in Moscow, more than 12,000 in the Moscow region, 12,000 in the Krasnodar Territory, slightly more than 10,000 in the Chelyabinsk and other aforementioned constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The Rostov region also fell into the top five, where offenders involving and underage Russian citizens committed more than 9,500 criminal offenses in the first quarter of 2020 [25].

We can also note those constituent entities of the Federation in which the least number of criminal offenses were committed during the above period, these are the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, the Republic of Kalmykia, the Republic of Ingushetia, the Republic of Dagestan, the Chechen Republic and the Magadan Region. Meanwhile, in some regions, such as Kazan, Moscow, the Moscow and Kemerovo regions, due to the self-isolation regime, law enforcement agencies began

to register more and more offenses related to an attack in the daytime and evening time at grocery stores [19].

Thus, today there is a tangible result, such as the demographic crisis in the country (before COVID-19 and after), not a comforting increase in poverty, the number of crisis families in Russia, families with the problem of alcoholism and drug-dependent family members, the manifestation of severe violence, both in the family and not in its environment, asocial lifestyle of citizens and foreign citizens, conflicts in interpersonal relationships, teenage neglect and homelessness, crime and other extremely disturbing social phenomena [12, p.46-48].

Today, adolescents and youth are characterized by increased criminal activity (if we mean "ordinary" crime, "street crime", and not "white-collar"). At the same time, as is commonly believed, they are the future of any independent, sovereign state, and the fate of modern society, including the formation of a modern (powerful, rich) world state, depends on their usual behavior, lifestyle, and personal qualities. It is not surprising, therefore, that juvenile delinquency and juvenile delinquency are given great attention in the domestic and foreign sociological, psychological, pedagogical, legal and other literature [3,4].

The concept of juvenile delinquency is associated with the totality of crimes committed by persons under the age of majority, that is, between the ages of 14 and 18. At the same time, juvenile delinquency is affected by the commission of socially dangerous acts by younger adolescents (10-13 years old), as well as the commission of crimes by young adults (18-21 and 22-25 years old). For example, adolescents, before they reach the age of criminal responsibility, commit a significant number (annually about 152, 720) of socially dangerous acts similar on the objective side to crimes, but not by law [3,4].

Juvenile delinquency is primarily determined by the characteristics of the personality of the offender. The main thing when considering it, as we noted above, is age. Certain biological, psychological and mental changes in the structure of the personality are associated with it. Age determines a certain level of development of forces, intelligence, drives and even the "physical" ability to commit certain crimes. The process of socialization of an individual begins at an early age, when he begins to assimilate the roles that form his personal qualities. It is in childhood that any person is formed as a social being, he develops intelligence, the ability to analyze and generalize the surrounding phenomena, the ability to anticipate the possible consequences of his actions; such volitional qualities as perseverance, determination, self-control, activity, initiative are developed; self-awareness, self-esteem, desire for independence are formed. All this is closely related to the subsequent behavior of the personality of a minor offender.

For minors in general and juvenile delinquents, in particular, the cultivation of age differences is characteristic (a difference of one year or more is often recognized as significant). On this basis, even interpersonal conflicts can arise, leading to the commission of crimes.

It is important, however, to note that the age-related change in the personality of a minor is not unambiguously related to the dynamics of basic life relationships, the safety of which is combined with the variability of a person throughout life under the influence of events, circumstances and other factors. Moreover, in addition to the chronological, there are psychological, pedagogical and physical ages, and all of them do not coincide with each other, which leads to internal conflicts of the identity of the minor, which may also have a criminal character.

Modern Russian society has faced the fact that juvenile delinquency is growing catastrophically, its structure and character are fundamentally changing. Next, we present the main characteristics of juvenile delinquency.

Thus, the proportion of juvenile delinquency in the structure of crime as a whole is relatively small, however, its danger is underestimated, since in addition to significant material and physical harm, it causes a number of destructive social consequences that have a pronounced criminal character: firstly, juvenile delinquency is a powerful source of self-determination of crime as such. The criminal infection of today's minors produces crime of young people, translates negative criminal experience into the future, which, according to the laws of social education, "returns" to tomorrow's teenagers as the "social heritage" of previous generations [23,24].

Do not forget that juvenile delinquents are the social base of organized and recidivism; secondly, juvenile delinquency contributes to the spread of the criminal way of thinking and behavior in a "healthy" teenage environment, leading to its criminal infection; thirdly, juvenile delinquency harms the personal development of the juvenile delinquent himself, thereby contributing to the continuation of the juvenile criminal activity [23, p.82-89].

At present, as of June 1, 2020, in the introduction of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia there are 22 FSI “Educational Colonies” of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. Of these, 20 educational colonies – for the maintenance of male juvenile convicts and 2 colonies (in the Belgorod and Tomsk regions) – for the maintenance of female juvenile convicts. 1127 convicts, including 95 female minors, are serving a criminal sentence of imprisonment in the FSI “EC” of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia [27].

The proportion of juvenile convicts serving a criminal sentence of imprisonment in the institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, by type of crime: convicted of theft - 15.2%, robbery - 14.1%, robbery - 12.2%, and intentional infliction of grievous harm health - 11.8%, for murder - 10.1%, for rape - 12.6%, other crimes - 24.2% of juvenile convicts. Previously, they had conditional convictions, compulsory or corrective labor - more than 74.8% of convicts serving criminal sentences in prison. Also previously served sentences in the institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia - 32 convicts [27].

In turn, the structure of recidivism of juvenile convicts is traditionally characterized by the commission of mainly property crimes (50%), sexual crimes (25%), crimes against the person (20%), as well as crimes related to drug trafficking (5%) [as of June 1, 2020]. The main features of juvenile delinquency crime include the relative narrowness of its range, the prevalence of situational crimes, the uniqueness of the motivation for criminal activity - the desire for self-assertion, youthful conformism, etc. The prevalence of group crime is noticeable (almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total number of crimes committed), they commit the most dangerous crimes - robberies, rape and murder [27].

Thus, the official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia clearly demonstrate a tendency towards steady growth (an increase of 55.68% [as of December 1, 2003]) of recidivism committed by minors who have a criminal record for certain criminal offenses, for example, if in 2004 - 14.64%, in 2005 - 15.87%, in 2006 - 16%, in 2007 - 17%, in 2008 - 17.6%, in 2009 - 18, 5%, in 2010 - 19.1%, in 2011 - 19.6%, in 2012 - 21.8%, in 2013 - 23.2%, in 2014 - 26, 1%, in 2015 - 27.8%, in 2016 - 28.4%, in 2017 - 29.8%, in 2018 - 32.16%, in 2019 - 36, 8%, then in the first quarter of 2020 amounted to more - 10.23% of the recorded relapse s crimes committed by persons who have previously served a sentence in prison [$10.23 * 4 = 40,92 (\approx 40,92\%)$] [25].

The proportion of juvenile delinquency in the structure of crime in Russia as a whole is relatively small (5.8% in 2019-2020 according to the statistics of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs), but it would be wrong to underestimate its danger, since, in addition to significant material and physical harm, it has a number of destructive social consequences of a pronounced criminal nature [25].

Assessing the prevalence of specific types of crimes committed by adolescents, it should be noted that crimes against property traditionally dominate in the structure of juvenile offenders' crime (articles 158, 158.1, 161, 162 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) [1].

Group crime is preceded by the formation of friendly, informal, ethnic groups of jointly lounging juvenile convicts. Further, the group gradually grows out of the already established groups, where adolescents “among their own” seek understanding and ways of self-affirmation. The more this group exists in time, the more powerful, united and organized it becomes. In modern criminological science in the last decade (2010 – 2020), stating the leading role of social factors influencing the formation of criminal behavior of juvenile convicts, much attention has been paid to the personality characteristics of juvenile offenders.

During the initial identification of factors affecting the relapse of crimes among young people, the following tendency was revealed: the younger the person committing the crime, the greater the likelihood that he will commit a second crime in the future [7, p.408-409].

So, in our opinion, juvenile delinquency is a powerful source of *self-determination of crime*¹ as such. The criminal infection of today's minors produces the crime of young people (from 14 to 17 years old), translates the negative criminal experience into the future, which, according to the laws of social education, again “returns” to tomorrow's teenagers as a “social heritage” of previous generations. Do not forget that juvenile delinquents are the social base of organized and recidivism.

¹This process has at least four forms of manifestation: 1) one successfully committed and unsolved crime often gives rise to another; 2) the commission of “auxiliary” crimes, which then entail the main ones; 3) organized crime; 4) the anomie (normality) of citizens with a high level of crime, a special psychological state of admissibility, permissibility of criminal acts, as well as an idea of the weakness, nullity of laws.

And also juvenile delinquency promotes the spread of a criminal way of thinking and a way of behavior in a “healthy” teenage environment, leading to its criminal infection. In turn, Taoist wisdom says - ... be afraid of your thoughts, for they are the beginning of your actions - Lao Tzu (VI – V centuries BC). Based on the foregoing, juvenile delinquency should be considered as one of the most serious and significant socio-legal problems of modern Russian society [21].

Juvenile offenders, as well as their slightly older friends, constitute an independent social group whose members are bound by common rights, duties, aspirations and interests. The transformation of the future of modern Russian society will depend on the socialization and morality of this group. Criminological considerations force the interpretation of juvenile crime as a specific type of crime. Therefore, their prevention is one of the main areas of law enforcement.

As you know, in the late XIX - early XX century. the problem of suggestion, the study of its capabilities and role in public life, in education, a considerable place was given in the works of B. Sidis, I.A. Sikorsky, later engaged in this academician V.M. Bekhterev spondylitis [5,6].

The best solutions to the problem of the work of a social educator (educator) with juvenile delinquents are still the methods developed and successfully tested by Anton Semenovich Makarenko in his pedagogical activity. A clear, thoughtful organization of children's life in the Gorky Educational Labor Colony, aimed at raising a worthy citizen of the Fatherland, allowed us to achieve a positive result when, according to the fame of A.S. Makarenko, “... in the living movements of people, in the traditions and reactions of the real collective, in new forms of friendship and discipline” a new pedagogy was born [17].

In the Gorky labor educational group of adults and children, they primarily combined studies, production and labor relations, general labor care for a better tomorrow, a certain style (“spirit”) of the colony: “major tone”, a combination of respect with exactingness, self-esteem with a sense of being part of their country and much more [17].

A.S. Makarenko proved that the educational team, the collective organization of the life and work of the colonists is the most effective method of educating the personality and individuality of each pupil [17].

In our opinion, the identity of a minor offender (recidivist) is, first of all, a combination of socio-demographic, moral and legal properties, signs, relationships, relationships that characterize a person who has repeatedly committed certain criminal offenses. It can also be noted that the identity of the juvenile criminal “recidivist” has not yet been formed and is in the process of development. [But at the same time he was previously prosecuted]. In adolescence (young) age from 10 to 16 years (puberty), a true formation of personality occurs, in a normally developing teenager the concepts and moral feelings of duty, responsibility, shame are completely differentiated. The manifestation of traits characteristic of earlier age periods in adolescents 10-16 years old indicates a mental retardation. Formed moral potential and legal consciousness of a teenager, which is directly a criterion for the success of his socialization in society (or re-socialization in places of deprivation of liberty). The adequacy of the development of internal and external control creates personal prerequisites for responsibility for one’s behavior, including equal rights [12,16,20,21].

So, juvenile delinquency is growing disproportionately fast. Typically, the crime rate is compared with the dynamics of the teenage population. There is such a pattern when the increase in juvenile delinquency corresponds to an increase or decrease in the teenage population [21].

The reasons are different, depending on the nature of the crime committed, so with “rape” there is false shame; unwillingness to disclose incriminating information about yourself; threats from rapists; the payment by the parents of rapists to the parents of the victims of “payback”; a sense of awkwardness experienced by a minor girl in front of the investigator (most of whom are men over 25), etc. For racketeering, pickpocketing, and fraud, other reasons apply. Very often - this is a lack of faith in the ability of the police to catch and prosecute criminals; the choice of the least evil, self-incrimination, etc. [12,16,21].

The recidivist is dangerous not only and not so much with the potential for him to commit a new crime, but with the possibility of introducing unstable teenagers and young men to a criminal lifestyle. He doesn’t act alone, but organizes criminal (marginal) groups, drawing newcomers into them, that is, he begins to criminalize the teenage and youthful population and generate primary crime. The recidivist becomes a teacher and mentor of minors in the field of criminal activity. The young recidivist is also dangerous because of his age (20–25 years), he has not “gone far” from adolescents, and therefore, as a person, he is very interesting to them psychologically. This means that the more juveniles take the path of

crime, the greater the danger of an “escalation of crime,” that is, its self-generation, self-development according to its inherent laws [3,4].

Group nature of juvenile delinquency crime. It is known that the origins of the formation of criminogenic and criminal groups of minors are in the family distress of adolescents, their unsatisfactory position in the primary school community (class, study group, or boarding school), in violation of the principle of social justice in relation to individual students, “formalized” work with them. They seek to compensate for all this with freedom “on the street” among the same rejected and misunderstood street children and adolescents from dysfunctional families [3,4].

Also, by us, “criminal youth subculture” means the totality of spiritual and material values that regulate and streamline the life and criminal activities of adolescents and youth of criminal communities, which contributes to their survivability, cohesion, criminal activity and mobility, and the continuity of generations of offenders. The basis of the “criminal youth subculture” is comprised of values, norms, traditions, various rituals that are alien to civil society, united in groups of young criminals (offenders) [12,16,21].

It differs from the usual juvenile criminal subculture in the corresponding content of the rules governing the relationships and behavior of group members among themselves and with outsiders for the group (with “strangers”, representatives of law enforcement agencies, the public, adults, etc.). She directly, directly and strictly regulates the criminal activity of minors and their criminal way of life, introducing a certain “order” into them.

To date, the Russian criminal youth subculture clearly shows: 1) expressed hostility towards generally accepted norms and its criminal content; 2) internal connection with criminal traditions; 3) secrecy from the uninitiated; 4) the presence of a whole set (system) of attributes strictly regulated in the group consciousness [13,21].

You can also highlight the following features of the criminal subculture of juvenile prisoners in prison: 1) violation of the rights of the individual, expressed in an aggressive, cruel and cynical attitude to “strangers”, weak and defenseless; 2) the lack of compassion for people, including “their”; 3) dishonesty and duplicity in relation to “strangers”; 4) parasitism, exploitation of the “lower classes”, mockery of them; 5) the depreciation of the results of human labor, expressed in vandalism; 6) disrespect for the rights of owners, expressed in theft and theft; 7) the promotion of a cynical attitude towards women and sexual licentiousness; 8) the promotion of base instincts and any forms of antisocial behavior [12,13,21].

It should also be emphasized that the Russian criminal subculture today is attractive for teenagers and youths with such manifestations as: 1) the presence of a wide field of activity and opportunities for self-affirmation and compensation for the failures that befell its members in other life situations (for example, in school, in relationships with teachers (caregivers of boarding schools), parents, including foster children); 2) the process of criminal activity, including risk and extreme situations, colored by a touch of false romance, mystery and unusualness; 3) the removal of all moral restrictions in communication in society; 4) the complete absence of prohibitions on obtaining any information on telecommunication means, various instant messengers, etc., and, first of all, on intimate information; 5) providing “their” group with moral, physical, material and psychological protection from external aggression, taking into account the state of age loneliness experienced by a minor [12,16].

The criminal subculture is rapidly spreading among young people due to its exceptional activity and visibility. Adolescents and youth are passionate about its outwardly catchy attributes and symbols, the emotional richness of norms, rules, rituals.

The nature of the formation of criminal communities is different - from a spontaneous association based on common interests and idle pampering to a special creation for committing crimes. In the latter case, criminal activity from the very beginning is a group-forming factor and is subject to the will of one person - the organizer (informal leader). In such a group, norms and rules are focused on the values of the criminal subculture. In accordance with this, the structure of the group is determined, the roles in it are distributed: 1) leader; 2) the trustee of the leader; 3) the encouraged asset; 4) attracted newcomers [12,16,21].

Often, criminal groups act according to the laws of the “pack”. In such a community, adolescents obey the will of an informal leader or emotions, there is a riot of elements in it, provoking its members to be particularly sophisticated in mocking a person, cruelty, acts of vandalism, and much more. A group is formed spontaneously and is also destroyed or criminalized.

It is the need for communication (in adolescents it is special, aggravated), the need for self-affirmation, in the realization of one's capabilities and abilities, in the recognition of others, the search for psychological and physical protection from the unfounded claims of others, makes them unite in groups [16].

This is due to their psychophysiological and socio-group characteristics. A teenager, especially a socially dysfunctional one, is always drawn to power, and grouping greatly increases it. Moral attitudes and psychological atmosphere of the immediate social environment of minors are crucial for the development and consolidation of antisocial habits and stereotypes of behavior. Psychologically, the role of "hangouts" (informal gathering places for adolescents) is especially great, where adolescents are grouped into criminal and criminogenic groups. Here they make acquaintances, find friends - like-minded people in criminal activity, exchange information, make love in turn, use toxic and narcotic substances [16, p.88-89].

The organized nature of juvenile delinquency is, first of all, defined as "grouping" - determining the beginning of organized crime, but without definite guidance from adult repeat offenders and mafia structures, it will remain only group crime: 1) the inclusion of a teenage group in a criminal group of a higher order (adult criminals) associated with the authorities, with its corrupt elements; 2) the subordination of the criminal teenage group and its activities to the "general command", that is, mafia leaders, their strategic intentions; 3) related to the functional separation of the criminal activity of teenage groups (a clear separation of territories and zones of criminal activity - the transportation of drugs, weapons, racketeering, etc.); 4) organization requires as a mandatory element professionalization in certain types of criminal activities of teenage groups, as well as professionalization within the group in the commission of specific crimes; 5) also presupposes general rules of conduct for all criminal groups that are members of this criminal organization, "laws", "laws", "norms", values that have received the name "criminal subculture"; 6) an important element of organization is the special selection of "cadres" in criminal groups from among minors and youth and their training in special places (underground gyms, etc.) shooting, karate, judo techniques, and methods of criminal activity and total control over the behavior of each member of the organized crime group [12,21,22].

Also, juvenile delinquency is dynamic, a high degree of activity of adolescents. People who have embarked on the path of committing crimes at puberty are difficult to correct and reeducate and, as a rule, constitute a reserve for adult crime. There is a close relationship between juvenile crime and adult crime. It is no accident that in the scientific literature it is noted that juvenile delinquency is future crime. In this regard, it can be argued that one of the causes of adult crime is juvenile delinquency. Indeed, adult crime is rooted in a time when a person's personality is only being formed, his life orientation is being developed, when the problems of upbringing, personality formation, and the orientation of his behavior are especially relevant [13,21].

Due to the instability of the psyche, minors are easily influenced by adult criminals and tend to romanticize the underworld. On the one hand, they react painfully to any form of manifestation of injustice in relation to themselves, and on the other, they do not tolerate excessive "hyper-custody". They are characterized by the desire to appear as adults. Moreover, an inappropriate expression of such a desire may be the commission of an illegal act. So, according to experts (lawyers, sociologists, social psychologists and educators), the craving for adventure is the leading motive for the escape of adolescents from orphanages (boarding schools, etc.) [10,11,12].

The social circle of juvenile offenders also has characteristic features. These are mainly persons previously convicted, abusing alcohol, drugs. Important features of the personality of juvenile delinquents are the features of their legal consciousness. In general, they are characterized by deep defects in legal consciousness, which is to some extent explained by two factors: 1) general legal illiteracy of both the entire population as a whole and minors; 2) the negative social experience of the minor [10,12].

The personality characteristics of minors who have committed crimes discussed above are expressed mainly in the motivation for their criminal behavior, which boils down to the following: 1) the prevalence of "puberty" motives - committing a crime out of mischief, curiosity, the desire to establish oneself in the eyes of peers, the desire to possess fashionable things, etc.; 2) situational motives; 3) the deformation of any one element of the sphere of needs, interests, views. For example, a hypertrophied understanding of partnerships, the desire to raise one's prestige; 4) a larger "fan" of motives than adult crimes [10,12].

Teens have been broadcasting online at Periscope since they entered the house, from which Denis fired on patrol cars. This story could not do without teenage cynicism - "... meanwhile, on this story many decided to earn extra money. In the comments to the published photos and videos of the dead teenagers, enticing calls began to appear to see their "death on the air".

So, at present, among the motives of unlawful behavior of minors, one can determine such motives as: total Internet addiction, anger at one's environment – parents and peers, self-interest, cruelty, aggressiveness, puberty sexual needs, selfishness, imitation, solidarity, self-affirmation, social irresponsibility and frivolity, alienation from society and opposition to it [21].

Social and psychological characteristics of the personality of minors play a special role in the formation of informal groups. Such a unification of minors is not only an objective reality, but also a necessity, the essence of which can be understood, given the existence of these three main types of cultural exchange between older and younger generations, defined by the American anthropologist Margaret Mead (1901-1978), as: 1) post-figurative, meaning that children learn from their parents (*vertical relationships - downward descending from 1 - 0*); 2) configurable - children and adults learn from their peers (*smooth, horizontal relationships from 1 - 1*); 3) prefigurative - adults also learn from their children (*vertical relationships - upward raising from 0 - 1*) [18]. Since in real life all these types of cultures act simultaneously, minors objectively seek to unite, including with their peers. For a preschooler, parents are the most authoritative, for a first grader - a teacher, for a young man - his peers.

Among the groups created by minors, social psychologists distinguish about social, socially indifferent and antisocial. At the same time, groups with a clearly antisocial orientation unite no more than 10% of youth. The remaining 90% is a reserve that replenishes antisocial groups or opposes them [14].

However, no formal organization is able to cover all aspects of the social environment, all human interests. The more energetically they try to destroy the rules established by unofficial rules, the more stable they are.

The causes and conditions of juvenile delinquency, as well as crime in general, are socially determined. First of all, they depend on the concrete historical conditions of society, on the content and orientation of its institutions, on the nature and methods of solving the main contradictions.

The socio-economic and socio-psychological contradictions of the transition to market relations have led to a profound reorientation of youth from collectivist spiritual values to self-serving individualistic ones. For 30 years (from 1990 to the present) a whole generation has grown up, which from a young age has been engaged in street trading, security activities in dubious institutions, etc. Minors, brought up in conditions when many issues were resolved in the absence of the necessary legal field, are used to observing the requirements of the laws. Moreover, many of them have become in the habit of constantly deceiving everyone and living in fear for their own lives.

Many juveniles have, so to speak, a "Robin Hood" psychology of revenge for their injustice in relation to them, which makes it easier for them to commit a crime. They internally disagree with the stigma of "social outsider" imposed on them. A typical example is the organized teenage criminal gang "The Korotkov Brothers Group", operating in the first half of the 1990s in Yekaterinburg (24 people were brought to trial, all were sentenced from 10 years to 15 years in prison in maximum security colonies). The participants in this community acted both for personal and social reasons: the formation of a new society and open social and property inequality coincided with the formation of them as individuals, while they perceived what was happening as injustice. In combination with the domestic cult of violence, this served as a justification for their robberies and robberies, and sometimes murders. To plunder apartments, they used climbing equipment; they obtained alcohol by threatening to kill sellers of commercial stores. Moreover, the "OPG-Korotkov" has arrogated the right to execute even his close associates, if he only suspected them of intending to extradite the others (in court A. Korotkov was also charged with commanding reprisals against three members of his own group (organized crime groups), including one woman). OPG-Korotkov acted boldly and so unprofessionally that investigators and judges were amazed, like no one had been caught during the first raids [28].

Next, we present in more detail, the causes of juvenile delinquency can be divided into two large groups: 1st group - related to the personality characteristics of minors and 2nd group - reflecting the shortcomings of the social structure.

The first group of reasons is determined by teenage nihilism, when passions often boil in the soul of outwardly impartial people, and shyness hides behind the rudeness of the young men; a catastrophic

decrease in intellectual potential (up to 6% of students are not able to learn the school curriculum, 30% experience difficulties, 70% of students have a defective genotype). In addition, it should be emphasized that, according to specialists, accented personalities among citizens are about 40%, and among minors this percentage is even higher. As a result, juveniles show an increase in selfish and sexual aggressiveness, hooliganism. As a result, juveniles show an increase in self-serving and puberty sexual aggressiveness, hooliganism, in other words, they go into all serious ways. The second group of reasons covers the contradictions in the social and economic condition of Russian society [8, p.90-97].

One of the negative manifestations of the economic crisis is job cuts leading to unemployment of adolescents, in particular, those who have served their sentences in educational institutions. The increase in unemployment, as you know, in the first place, has a negative impact on young people, since it is hard for them to find suitable jobs due to the lack of proper qualifications and work experience. Unemployment is a powerful incentive for the formation of the criminal psychology of minors [14].

The basic institution of socialization of adolescents is the family (including the adoptive family). However, today the institution of family and gender relations is in a deep crisis. Typical negative features of the functioning of the family in Russia are: an increased number of unregistered marriages, illegitimate births, an increase in single-parent families, an increased level of professional activity of women, an increase in the level of street children and adolescents, and an increase in facts of child abuse [14].

The crisis in the Russian education system has a special effect (including the sudden - the massive transition of schoolchildren and students to distance learning in connection with the global epidemic and the real threat of infection with the COVID-19 virus). With the beginning of radical socio-economic and political transformations, completely new problems arose that did not exist before. On the one hand, with the change in society, modernization of education is necessary in order to update its content, on the other hand, education as such is becoming increasingly commercialized. This is a rather negative sign, since restrictions on access to education turn out to be serious social costs for society - the criminalization of part of adolescents and modern youth, "bribery" (carried out in the educational process in state educational organizations), "protectionism" and other negative phenomena. The commercialization of Russian education has reduced the availability of culture and professional knowledge for most young people from low-income groups of Russia who want to become a qualified specialist. The next reform of higher education actually came down only to the creation of elite, mainly private, higher and secondary educational institutions, which to a certain extent satisfies the educational needs of a small part of the population - people with high incomes, but contributes to social stratification to an even greater extent, and makes it difficult to reveal the abilities of teenagers from poor layers of Russian society. One of the negative conditions for the formation of "delinquent behavior" of adolescents is the early start of work. At present, adolescents from the age of 14 experience the process of socialization and familiarization with work in the conditions of transformation of the socio-economic, political, sanctions relations of the Russian state. The social transformation in Russia led to the use of various illegal forms, in particular related to the involvement of street children (from 9 years old - 12 years old) in the criminal business (the factor of criminal responsibility from the age of 14 is taken into account) [15,16,21].

In the leisure sector, today's trends are mainly associated with adverse changes that have occurred in Russian society. Unfortunately, the leisure industry is also being commercialized. In addition, if earlier the formation of vital interest and creativity was largely facilitated by the work of children's circles and sections, the involvement of adolescents and youth in work in operational Komsomol units for the protection of public order, now adolescents, by virtue of their lack of initiative, do not attend such institutions (this is not only about paid, but also free circles, sports sections that exist) in the homes of youth and creativity [14].

It can also be noted that in socio-pedagogical practice it is very important to identify such groups and include their members in organized children's communities, helping to realize the natural needs for communication and joint activities with adolescents who find themselves in difficult life situations. If the negative role of the leader is strengthened, purposeful activity is needed to debunk it or limit its influence up to isolation from the group through placement in a special educational (correctional) institution [14,21].

A kind of criminal group, characterized by special conspiracy, great cohesion and a clear organization, distribution of functions in committing a crime, is a "gang". So the Turks called a group of armed people on a boat, attacking lone ships and robbing them. Currently, under the "organized crime

group", they mean a group of people who have united for some criminal activity. A similar association made up of adolescents and youth may include members: 1) living in a significant remote place from each other; 2) of different ages (including adults); 3) along with male persons and female persons [4,8,10,11,13].

The most characteristic features of the organized organization of the organized criminal group are: preliminary conspiracy and orientation to criminal activity under the guidance of an informal leader with criminal experience and strong will. In the organized crime group, adolescents and young people join the criminal traditions, they have confidence in the possibility of a non-socially organized environment, and they are actively instilled in antisocial attitudes and habits.

The style of relations in the "organized crime group" is often authoritarian. It is distinguished by strict subordination and the strength of group pressure ("pressure"). The informal leader extends his influence to others accepting his demands [4,11,12].

The "gang" belongs to the highest type of organized criminal groups. This is an armed group committing predominantly violent crimes (carrying out robberies against state, public and private enterprises and organizations, aircraft and ships, as well as against individuals who are taking hostages, terrorist acts). The main signs of a "gang" are its armament and the violent nature of criminal activity [12].

One of the important socio-pedagogical problems is the activity to prevent the formation of criminal communities. In this regard, working with informal teenage groups is of particular importance. It includes the following areas:

1) timely identification of the emergence of the group, the establishment of the most frequent places of "hangouts" of adolescents, the numerical and demographic composition (a small group of 3-5 people or a group of 8-10 or more), the nature of the group's orientation (asocial / pro-social), cohesion and predisposition to interaction and determining the nature of educational interaction with her;

2) special socio-pedagogical work with informal teenage and youth groups to form a positive orientation, to prevent their criminalization, involvement in formal group activities [11,12].

So, today practice shows that working with informal communities is extremely difficult. This is due to the low effectiveness of measures to influence the adolescent from such an association. His adaptability to the informal environment creates favorable conditions for him for self-realization. He does not need to switch to something else, which requires the creation of more favorable conditions, motivated by positive values and ideals;

3) the active use of the capabilities of leisure institutions in working with informal groups:

a) the development on their basis of a variety of activities that are attractive and popular among young people ("rock clubs", "fan clubs");

b) the organization and conduct in the microsociety of a series of events and actions aimed at attracting young people (holidays, contests, discos);

c) reorientation of the group to socially approved activities (creating temporary jobs, changing the informal leader of the group);

d) finding opportunities to ensure (material and other) the existence of an informal group of a positive orientation (offering various options for employment, socially useful activities, physical education and sports, mastering martial arts), for example, creating, on the basis of an amateur musical collective, a group performing at the official basis [11,12,21];

4) targeted socio-pedagogical work with antisocial and antisocial groups. Fundamental for determining the strategy for working with a group is the type of its informal leader (physical or intellectual); the totality of the basic moral, ideological and other values that guide this group in its life. Taking into account the originality of the leader, the direction and nature of social pedagogical activity is determined to overcome the authority and influence of the leader on group members, change the value orientations and the nature of their implementation;

5) a tough suppression of the prospects of creating a youth group under the guidance of an adult who has unlawful beliefs (for example, who has returned from prison) [12].

Today, a social teacher in an educational organization (school, vocational college, boarding school for orphans, special (general) correctional boarding school I-VIII type), it is necessary to understand the essence of youth subculture, informal associations. When working with children and youth, it is important to understand that many of them can belong to one of the informal organizations, groups, groups and build their relationships with him taking this factor into account. This means that you should: 1) accept a

teenager, a young person who belongs to any group, as he is; 2) if possible, include him in the diverse positive activities of the team, actively using his aspirations and skills gained in the informal group; 3) communicate with him in the logic of the "dialogue of cultures", gradually working on the formation of an attitude towards those values that he professes; 4) actively support socially valuable initiatives by involving students in the classroom, high school / boarding institution for orphans; 5) understand the need for personal assistance when it really arises; 6) to show justice, sympathy, understanding of their needs and problems in relation to pupils; 7) learn to conduct individual conversations with the pupil as an "expert", "adviser", "guardian"; 8) correctly use their influence on pupils to clarify the situation [22, p.26-29].

From good practice: In the Novosibirsk youth club "Youth House" (Novosibirsk, Russia), an original solution to the problem of combating street gangs was proposed. The street company was entirely invited to the "House of Youth" and in its former composition, without breaking, became a division of the "House". Gradually there should be a reorientation of the group, a rejection of its former norms and traditions. Such a reorganization process consisted of three stages:

- **1st** — group autonomy, when a group is involved in the team of the House, primarily due to the interest of the group leader;

- **2nd** — leader reorganization, when there is either a reorientation of the leader due to his inclusion in the collective life, or discrediting the leader, showing the failure of the previous forms and methods of managing the group in collective life;

- **3rd** — the merger of the group with the collective at home, when the group ceases to be a closed association and is included in the general system of collective activity and broad ties with all members of the collective.

Thus, in working with difficult teenage and youth associations, there are many approaches that can ensure the realization of their social needs, strengthen the positive orientation of the influence of the modern community, prevent (socialize) and overcome criminalization [21, p.253-254].

Нестеров Артем Юрьевич

Әлеуметтік-саяси зерттеулер институты – «Ресей ғылым академиясының федералды зерттеу орталығы» федералды мемлекеттік бюджеттік ғылым мекемесі, Ресей

МАРГИНАЛДЫ ЖАСӨСПІРІМДЕР ОРТАСЫНЫҢ ҚЫЛМЫСТЫҚ БЕЛСЕНДІЛІГІНІҢ МӘНІ МЕН ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ: ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ МЕН ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРЫ

Аннотация. Мақалада қазіргі жасөспірімдер ортасындағы қылмыстық іс-әрекет теориясы мен практикасының негізгі мәселелері келтірілген.

Ресей Федерациясының Ішкі істер министрлігі, Ресей Федерациясының Әділет министрлігінің Ресей Федералды қылмыстық-атқару қызметі 2003 жылдан бастап қазіргі уақытқа дейін кәмелетке толмаған құқық бұзушылар жасаған қылмыстық құқық бұзушылықтар туралы статистикалық мәліметтер келтірген [2020 жылдың I маусымы].

Автор криминалды жастар субмәдениетінің ерекшеліктерін талдайды. Типологиялау жастардың бейресми топ түрлеріне сәйкес жүргізіледі. Кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы құқық бұзушылықтың негізгі себептері анықталған және негізделген. Осы себептерге байланысты спектрлік талдау жүргізіледі. Жасөспірімдер ортасында қылмыс тудыратын факторлар анықталды.

Автор жасөспірімдердің жасанды және девиантты мінез-құлқын қалыптастыратын келеңсіз жағдайдың бірі ретінде олардың жұмысқа ерте араласу жағдайын атап көрсетеді.

Қазіргі уақытта 14 жасқа дейінгі жасөспірімдер әлеуметтану және әлеуметтік-экономикалық, саяси, санкциялық қатынастардың трансформациясы жағдайындағы жұмыспен танысуда.

Ресейдегі қайта құру түрлі заңсыз нысандарды қолдануға әкеп соқтырды, атап айтқанда, көше балаларын (10 жастан 15 жасқа дейін және 16 жастан 18 жасқа дейін) қылмыстық іске тартуға қатысты.

Автор кәмелетке толмаған жасөспірімдер арасындағы қылмыс, ең алдымен, құқық бұзушының жеке басының ерекшеліктері негізінде анықталатынын айқындаған. Оның қарауындағы басты нәрсе құқық бұзушының аздығы болды. Жеке тұлға құрылымындағы белгілі бір биологиялық, психологиялық және психика-

лық өзгерістер соған байланысты. Белгілі бір қылмысты жасау үшін жас шамасы күш, ақыл-ой, тартымдылық және тіпті «физикалық» мүмкіндіктің белгілі бір даму деңгейіне қатысты болып келеді.

Сондай-ақ, мақала авторы жеке тұлғаны әлеуметтендіру үдерісі ерте жастан, оның жеке қасиеттерін қалыптастыратын рөлдерді игере бастағанда көрінетінін айқындаған. Балалық шақта кез-келген адам әлеуметтік болмыс ретінде қалыптасады, ол зияткерлікті, айналадағы құбылыстарды талдау және жалпылау, өз іс-әрекеттерінің ықтимал салдарын болжай білу қабілеттерін дамытады; табандылық, жігер, ұстамдылық, белсенділік, бастамашылдық сияқты ерік қасиеттер дамиды; өзін-өзі тану, өзін-өзі бағалау, тәуелсіздікке деген ұмтылыс қалыптасады. Мұның бәрі кәмілетке толмаған құқық бұзушының жеке басының кейінгі әрекетімен тығыз байланысты.

Автор «криминалды жастар субмәдениеті» сияқты негізгі ұғымды түсіндіреді.

Ресейдегі Ішкі істер министрлігінің Ресейдегі COVID-19 пандемиясының салдарынан орын алған құқық бұзушылықтар туралы аймақтық статистикасы келтірілген.

Мақалада келтірілген барлық материалдарда Ресей Федерациясының мемлекеттік құпияларына қатысты ақпарат берілмеген.

Түйін сөздер: өскелең ұрпақтың заңсыз және девиантты әрекеті, криминология, құқықтық психология, кәмілетке толмағандардың маргиналды тобы (субмәдениеті), кәмілетке толмағандардың қылмыстық әрекеті, кәмілетке толмағандарды ұйымдасқан қылмыстық топтарға тарту, кәмілетке толмағандар арасында ұйымдасқан қылмыстық топтың құрылуы, кәмілетке толмағандар арасындағы құқық бұзушылық туралы статистика, кәмілетке толмаған құқық бұзушылардың психикасының бұзылуы, Ресейдегі COVID-19 пандемиясының салдары, құқық бұзушының жеке басы, «криминалды жастар субмәдениеті».

Нестеров Артём Юрьевич

Институт социально-политических исследований – Федерального государственного бюджетного учреждения науки «Федеральный научно-исследовательский центр Российской академии наук», Россия

СУЩНОСТЬ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ КРИМИНАЛЬНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ МАРГИНАЛЬНОЙ ПОДРОСТКОВОЙ СРЕДЫ: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ

Аннотация. В статье представлены основные проблемы теории и практики криминальной активности в современной подростковой среде. Приводятся статистические данные МВД РФ, ФСИН России МЮ РФ уголовных правонарушений, совершенных с 2003 года по настоящий период несовершеннолетними правонарушителями [по состоянию на 01.06.2020г.]. Автором анализируются особенности криминальной молодежной субкультуры. Осуществляется типологизация по видам молодёжных неформальных групп. Выявляются и обоснованы основные причины преступности несовершеннолетних. Осуществляется спектральный анализ по этим причинам (мотивам). Определяются факторы, провоцирующие преступность в подростковой среде.

Автором выявлено то, что одним из негативных условий формирования делинквентного и девиантного поведения подростков является раннее начало трудовой деятельности.

В настоящий период подростки от 14 лет переживают процесс социализации и приобщения к труду в условиях трансформации социально-экономических, политических, санкционных отношений. Трансформация в России обусловила применение различных нелегальных форм, в частности связанных с вовлечением безнадзорных подростков (от 10 – 15 лет и от 16 – 18 лет) в криминальный бизнес.

Автором определяется то, что преступность несовершеннолетних в первую очередь определяется особенностями личности преступника. Главное при её рассмотрении – это несовершеннолетие правонарушителя. С ним связаны определенные биологические, психологические и психические изменения в структуре личности. Возрастом обусловлен определенный уровень развития сил, интеллекта, влечений и даже «физиическая» возможность совершения определенных преступлений.

Также автором статьи определено то, что процесс социализации индивида начинается с раннего возраста, когда он начинает усваивать роли, которые формируют его личностные качества. Именно в детстве любой человек формируется как общественное существо, у него развиваются интеллект, умение анализировать и обобщать окружающие явления, способность предвидеть возможные последствия своих поступков; вырабатываются такие волевые качества, как настойчивость, целеустремленность, самоконтроль, активность, инициатива; формируются самосознание, чувство собственного достоинства, стремление к самостоятельности. Всё это тесно связано с последующим поведением личности несовершеннолетнего правонарушителя.

Даётся авторская трактовка такому базовому понятию, как «криминальная молодежная субкультура».

Приводится региональная статистка МВД России по правонарушениям как последствий пандемии COVID-19 в России.

Все материалы, представленные в статье, не содержат сведений (информацию), относящихся к государственной тайне Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: делинквентное и девиантное поведение подрастающего поколения, криминология, юридическая психология, маргинальные группы (субкультуры) несовершеннолетних, криминальная деятельность несовершеннолетних, вовлечение несовершеннолетних в ОПГ, формирование несовершеннолетними ОПГ, статистика уголовных правонарушений несовершеннолетних, психические расстройства несовершеннолетних правонарушителей, последствия пандемии COVID-19 в России, личность преступника, «криминальная молодежная субкультура».

Information about author:

Artyom Y. Nesterov, Honorary Member of the National Academy of Sciences Republic of Kazakhstan (NAS RK), Leading Researcher, Center for Social Demography, Institute for Social and Political Studies - Federal State Budgetary Institution of Science "Federal Research Sociological Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences", Moscow, Russia; ne7terov.ay@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8244-9546>

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ISSN 2518-1467 (Online), ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

Редакторы *М. С. Ахметова, Д. С. Аленов, А. Ахметова*
Верстка на компьютере *Д. А. Абдрахимовой*

Подписано в печать 14.10.2020.
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
21 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 5.