

GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL-MICROENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY MINORS IN RUSSIAN MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract: The article discusses the causes and conditions of juvenile crime in Russia on the basis of analysis of scientific and creative approaches to highlight social and personal microcredit determinants. In the process of writing were used research methods: analysis, synthesis, statistics, comparison and others. The author notes a direct relationship between the causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of crimes minors and insufficient efficiency of measures aimed at neutralization and subsequent elimination. Attention is drawn that the problem of the causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of juvenile crime in Russia involves a comprehensive and systematic scientific approach in their research, which indicates that they are not only criminological and criminal law, and more socio-economic and cultural-educational aspects. Therefore, in order to prevent juvenile crime the necessary socio-economic and cultural-educational factors on the neutralization and elimination of causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of crimes of minors, consistent and efficient operation of all government and law enforcement agencies to prevent, identify and prosecute perpetrators, as well as the constructive activities of the state bodies, public organizations and other institutions of civil society in shaping the law-abiding younger generation of Russian citizens.

Keywords: Cause; condition; crime; minors; Russia; analysis; approach.

INTRODUCTION

For many countries, juvenile delinquency is quite an urgent problem, and committed a minor crime, occupy a significant place in crime in the country as a whole. Is no exception in this regard and the Russian Federation (hereinafter – RF, Russia).

What happened in Russia in 90-ies of XX century reforms in the political and socio-economic spheres led to the development of new market relations, providing for the de-monopolization of the state and establishing a multiplicity of forms of ownership, freedom of enterprise and other economic activities. However, this process was not only complex and economically unstable, which caused negative effects in socio-economic terms (Zhadan, 2013), considerable growth ordinary selfish and violent, economic, organized, corruption and other crime, including crimes committed by minors.

The analysis of criminological indicators of overall crime and certain types in Russia and its regions, the causes and conditions that contribute to crime (Alexeev

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and Sugars, 1982; Vasil'ev, 1999; Kudryavtsev and Eminov, 2006, etc.), as well as the causes and conditions contributing to Commission of offenses and crimes among minors and young people (Varygin and Grigorian, 2012; Zamyshlyayev, 2003, etc.) the subject of many publications. The presence of these and other works does not deprive the author to continue consideration of approaches for determining the causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of juvenile crime in Russia.

RESEARCH METHODS

In the process of writing were used research methods: analysis, synthesis, comparison, and expert evaluation, which allowed the author to structure the causes and conditions of juvenile delinquency in Russia, and to provide General social and personal microcredit determinants.

The empirical base of the study consisted of the official statistics of juvenile crime in Russia, the Russian scientific literature on criminology, publications and Internet resources about the causes and conditions of crime in General and juvenile crime.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

According to official statistics in Russia for 2015 was 238847,6 thousand crimes, including crimes committed by juveniles and with their complicity 61833 (crime, 2015), the proportion of these crimes in the total number amounted to 2.6%. In this case, the regions with the highest specific gravity of minors who committed crimes (of the total number of identified persons) shall include the following: Zabaykalsky Krai of 8.4%; the Republic of Karelia is 7.8%; the Republic of Komi of 7.7%; Arkhangelsk region of 7.5%; Sverdlovsk oblast 7.4 percent, Vologda oblast 7.4 percent, Khabarovsk Krai 7.4 percent, and Krasnoyarsk Krai of 7.3%; in Amur oblast is 7.3%; the Republic of Tyva 7.2% (As of crime, 2015).

At the same time in 2010 it was 2628,8 thousand crimes, from them – 78548 juvenile crime (crime, 2010), the proportion of crimes in this category is 3.0%; for 2005 it was 3554,7 thousand crimes, from them – 154734 juvenile crime (crime, 2005), the proportion of crimes in this category is 4.3%.

From these data it follows that for 2015 in comparison with 2010 was registered at 16715 less crime committed by juveniles, as compared with 2005 was on 92901 less crime committed by juveniles. While official statistics show that in recent years, as a rule, there is a downward trend of registered crimes in General and crimes committed by juveniles.

However, according to estimates of Russian experts, juvenile delinquency in Russia, and some other types of crime (e.g., corruption and economic crime), is characterized by rather high latency, what the authors noted in the publication about the corruption crime in Russia (Zhadan, 2015), and therefore in the overall

structure of crime, given the latency according to expert estimates the proportion of crimes committed by minors may be about 11-12% (Criminological characteristics of juvenile crime).

Based on the subject of science of criminology the study of crime, identifying their causes and conditions is the initial stages of criminological research for further analysis of the individual offender and the organization of the fight against crime.

In criminological literature, there have been attempts to highlight the universal reason for all societies, and at the same time called “the Total cause of crime in any society is the objective social contradictions” (Criminology, 1995), as well as the most common and typical circumstances, generates both overall crime and certain types. At the same time it was noted that in their different combinations and manifestations called circumstances can give rise to various types of crime in different ways to determine its quantitative and qualitative characteristics (Criminology, 2007).

In the author’s opinion is right those scientists who believe that “you should always analyze the specific conditions of life of people in different regions, changes to these conditions and the previous state of crime” (Criminology, 2007). Therefore, it is necessary to study not only specific types of crime, but also the specific phenomena, the processes of determination and causality.

Before we proceed to the analysis of the causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of crimes of minors it is necessary to highlight the scientific approaches in the causes of crime.

In the science of criminology, decided to allocate four approaches to the understanding of the causes of crime. The first approach is called “conditionality” (conditional) and under the causes of crime are understood as necessary and sufficient conditions of this investigation or the totality of the circumstances in which occurred the investigation (Criminology, 2007). In this case, are called circumstances or factors, not causes and conditions that affect crime. The second approach to traditional allows you to determine the causes of crime as external force, which is understood not only as physical but also psychological in its various versions (Criminology, 2007). In this case, the analysis of the causes of specific crimes, certain types of crime and crime as a social phenomenon. The third approach is traditionally called dialectic and reason is all that produces the effect. N. F. Kuznetsov writes: “... the causes of crime should include socio-psychological determinants, including elements of economic, political, legal, consumer psychology at different levels of social consciousness” (Kuznetsov, 1989). At the same time this approach doesn’t cover the whole mechanism of the causal complex, and selects the objective and subjective factors, is the influence of the sequential and unilateral: material living conditions of people define social consciousness, and it has – crime,

with allocation as a direct, proximate cause of crime (Criminology, 2007). The fourth approach is called “interactionists” (the approach to causality for the interaction), and under the causes of criminal behavior and crime is understood as the interaction of the environment and of the person (people) and there are internal and external causes, which act as producing, acting simultaneously (Criminology, 2007).

The above scientific approaches about the causes of crime suggest that, firstly, identify the factors-the causes of crime and factors-conditions that contribute to them and the reasons and conditions shall be construed as some absolutely certain phenomena that are defined and used in this capacity; secondly, it delineates the causes of crime and conditions of crime in General and of certain types of crimes.

According to the author, is more acceptable scientific approach when assessing criminal acts and the identification of some phenomena, processes as causes and others as conditions is relative. Moreover a particular phenomenon in some interactions can play the role of reasons, and in other conditions (Dialectics).

For the analysis of the causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of crimes of minors, it is advisable to determine the meaning of the terms used.

First and foremost, is the question of determining the legal status of persons who belong to the category of minors. In accordance with Russian legislation (article 21 of the civil code) minors are persons under eighteen years of age (Civil code of the Russian Federation, 1994).

In the dictionary of the Russian language the term “causes” refers to the phenomenon (phenomenon), causing causing the occurrence of other phenomena (phenomena), and the term “conditions” – the circumstance (s) which depends on something (Dictionary). Based on this definition in the Russian language under the causality refers to causes that lead to the connection of phenomena, the connection of generating some phenomena and processes. So when you talk about causality, we use the terms “cause and effect”, “causation”, “causal complexes”, etc. (The doctrine of the determination).

In the law dictionary the term “causes of crime” is defined as determinants of crime (lat. *determinare* – define), which are referred to as complexes of social phenomena, the combined effect of which gives rise to crime (Encyclopedia of the lawyer). The scope of the reasons is primarily the stage of motivation and decision-making, when it comes to the formation of the motive, purpose, determining the means of achieving it as criminal.

It should also be noted that in the science of criminology the causes of crime are defined as the totality of socially negative economic, demographic, ideological, socio-psychological, political, organizational and managerial phenomena that directly create, produce, reproduce (determine) the crime as its effect (Causes of crime).

At the same time the causes of crime are linked to their terms and conditions. Therefore, it is of interest and the term “conditions of crime”, defined as the totality of phenomena and processes, which in themselves do not create crime, but are the circumstances conducive to its emergence and existence. More waiting on the reasons and influencing them, their action, leading to a definite result (the set of acts that violate the criminal law) (Causes of crime).

In criminological science of the conditions of crime are divided into three groups: (1) related conditions – those that form the General background of events and phenomena, circumstances of time and place; (2) necessary conditions, without which the event could occur; (3) sufficient conditions for all the necessary conditions (Causes and conditions of crime).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The author agrees with the scientific approach, the causes and conditions are interdependent and necessary for the occurrence of crime. The factors that act as reasons without the appropriate conditions can generate crime. The relationship of causes and conditions is called the determinism (The doctrine of the determination).

Based on the scientific approach of causality in which a cause of crime is understood as the interaction of the environment and man, highlighting the internal and external causes and conditions of crime, process of determination of juvenile delinquency has specificity because of their age, social and psychological characteristics, as well as the originality of the socio-legal status. Given this process, the main reasons of juvenile crime are rooted in the sphere of identity formation in the family, in educational institutions (preschool, secondary and professional) and other micro-environment, leisure and employment. The author of these lines agrees with the scientific position that it is necessary to distinguish internal and external causes, which act as producing, acting simultaneously, and therefore, the reasons and the conditions promoting Commission of crimes minors can be divided into General social and personal microcredit.

Internal General social causes of juvenile crime include: policy – contradictions between the official mass children's, teenage and youth organizations and informal, which is reflected in the past in disorganization and formalism in the activities of adolescent and youth organizations, since the mid-eighties, in the fulfilment of functions by involving in an active social life of adolescents and youth, in the early nineties in the termination of activity of the old official mass children's and youth public and recreational organizations to the present time no new, but the mass emergence of informal youth associations.

The reasons for the emergence of informal youth associations in the late eighties of the XX century was the fact that minors had not seen a real way to change your life. They were not available levers by which they could influence the surrounding

reality and the impossibility of the official way to change something, to express you.

In the socio-psychological sphere – the presence of real-life minors (in their social existence and public consciousness) contradictory phenomena: the growth of drug addiction and alcoholism, pessimism, immaturity, cynicism, lack of spirituality and omnivorous, elitism, modernism, soul-searching and cultural vacuum.

The internal social conditions of juvenile crime include: the flawed system of education; shortcomings in the system of media education of the population is torn apart and haphazardly; lack of development of formal and non-state actors to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Among the domestic General social causes of juvenile crime should be attributed to its high latency. So, many studies show that even before the first conviction a minor time to commit several crimes, and this creates an atmosphere of impunity. Thereby ensures the certainty of responsibility as the most important means of preventing the criminal behavior of minors.

As external social causes of juvenile crime are: transnational crime, which is rejuvenated, especially in the field of drug addiction, prostitution, violence and bullying, etc.; rejuvenation of crime in the sphere of business; the activities of the intelligence and other special services of foreign States for involvement in the Commission, especially the terrorist acts of minors, inducing them to non-traditional religions and sects.

Among General social conditions in juvenile crime include: (a) impact on contradictions in the sphere of social existence: the worsening socio-economic contradictions; creation and aggravation of political, ethnic and religious conflicts in Russia that encourage the creation of informal groups of minors and young people by extremist, fascist, nationalist and satanic persuasion; the failure of the implementation of the international treaties between youth organizations; (b) the impact on contradictions in the sphere of public consciousness spread through the youth channels media the idea of profit at any cost, especially by violence; a demonstration of prosperity through selfishness, “slope”; propaganda, in every way, unconventional sexuality through demonstration guy-parades, the so-called “free sex”, corruption of minors, and the spread of ideas of fascism, nationalism, chauvinism, Satanism in the environment of minors; the dissemination of ideas of independence, of adulthood, especially among teenagers through Smoking, drugs, alcohol; the propaganda of the “cult of money”, violence, prostitution, pornography, and permissiveness.

Feature of the causes and conditions of juvenile crime is a kind of almost literal coincidence in the time period of the causal mechanism of criminal behavior to the causal mechanism of the formation of criminal motivation and the causal mechanism of the formation of the crime situation.

Therefore, the personal-microcredito internal cause of criminal behavior of minors is the crime the motivation of criminal behavior (selfish, violent, careless, etc.), which has a specific coloring of the desire for self-assertion and permissiveness.

In the contents of the internal reasons include: the desire to assert themselves in their micro-groups, degenerating into cynicism (arrogance and disregard for the rules of morality) that generate group violence, assault, rape and hooliganism; the desire to win credibility in the microgroup, featuring criminal methods from the unapproachable by crimes against property, such often associated with open disregard for danger, risk, use of force (robbery, robbery and causing bodily harm and murder from hooligan promptings, etc.), mystery (theft), which again subconscious desire for self-affirmation; the desire to maintain his prestige in the microenvironment, and not necessarily in the category of negative focus, combined with the selfish desire to profit at another's expense (to purchase fashion, "luxury" things, have money, and sports facilities in order to develop physically look stronger than their peers), self-interest-prestige, which is based on the desire for self-assertion; the desire to prove his loyalty to friendship, companionship and the fear of being branded as a "Snitch", is there any way (without distinguishing between criminal or not), used by older criminals to attract teenagers, then their involvement in the Commission of crimes; legal nihilism, ignorance of the law or a distorted view of the legal prohibitions; the desire to look like an adult, independent, etc.

To internal conditions, characteristics, anatomical, psychophysical and psychological environment of juveniles, often for the perpetration of their crimes are: the contradictory psyche of a teenager, with one hand he closed, and on the other outgoing; one – seems cheeky, rude and, on the other timid, shy; in General, the instability of the psyche, life position, due to the lack of minors sufficient life experience (physical and spiritual maturity); high self-esteem, inadequate perception of emerging life situations; emotional instability of juveniles (increased emotionality, inconsistency, nervousness, anger); low level of self-control, self-governance due to the incompleteness of the management skills of their behavior and increased activity and excitability of adolescents, as a consequence of impulsive actions, etc.

As we have noted, student-mikrorajona internal cause of criminal behavior of minors is also formed in a criminogenic environment, and first of all in the family in which they live. The emergence and development of mental disorders and socio-psychological deformation of the personality largely determines the causes of pathological development of the personality of minors that are contained in the antisocial and immoral behavior of their parents. In such families there is violence in the relationship between parents and their children, and as a consequence – the growth of the most dangerous violent crimes (murder, robbery, grievous bodily harm, etc.) committed by minors, as well as cruelty begets cruelty.

The presence of causes and conditions contributing to juvenile delinquency, does not mean a fatal inevitability of the crime. These causes and conditions are to some extent subject to regulation, neutralization and elimination. An important role in this is General and individual prevention as a system of preventing juvenile delinquency.

The author draws attention to the problem of causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of juvenile crime in Russia involves a comprehensive and systematic scientific approach in their research, which indicates that they are not only criminological and criminal law, and more socio-economic and cultural-educational character. Therefore, in order to identify and prevent juvenile delinquency the necessary socio-economic and cultural-educational factors to neutralize the causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of crimes of minors, consistent and efficient operation of all government and law enforcement agencies to prevent, identify and prosecute perpetrators, as well as the constructive activities of public organizations and other institutions of civil society in shaping the law-abiding younger generation of Russian citizens. In turn, the prevention of offences and crimes of minors requires a separate study.

According to the author, it is advisable on the basis of the Federal law dated 24.06.1999 № 120-FZ "About bases of system of prevention of neglect and offences of minors" (Federal law, 1999), the adoption of a National plan for the prevention of child neglect and juvenile delinquency and to annually approve the appropriate program at the Federal, regional and municipal levels.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the present study may be understood as the analysis of scientific approaches to determine the root causes of crime and of the author's proposals for structuring the causes and conditions of juvenile delinquency in Russia with allocation of General social and personal mirrored by determinants. In addition, it draws attention to the problem of causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of juvenile crime in Russia involves a comprehensive and systematic scientific approach in their research, which indicates that they are not only criminological and criminal law, and more on the socio-economic and cultural-educational aspects, So in order to prevent juvenile crime the necessary socio-economic and cultural-educational factors on the neutralization and elimination of causes and conditions conducive to the Commission of crimes of minors, consistent and efficient operation of all government and law enforcement agencies to prevent, to identify and prosecute perpetrators, as well as the constructive activities of the state bodies, public organizations and other institutions of civil society in shaping the law-abiding younger generation of Russian citizens.

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