

# Juvenile delinquency prevention

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## Urgency of the problem

Its features are inherent in the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of juvenile delinquency. crime in comparison with an adult is characterized by a high degree of activity, dynamism. People who embark on the path of committing crimes at a young age are difficult to correct and re-educate and represent a reserve for adult crime. Adult crime is rooted at a time when a person's personality is just being formed, his life orientation is being developed, when the problems of upbringing, the formation of a personality in terms of the direction of behavior are relevant.

## Goal

- ❖ Consider ways and means of preventing juvenile delinquency.

## Tasks

- ❖ Identify the main reasons of juvenile delinquency.
- ❖ Develop ways to decide the problem of high degree of juvenile delinquency.

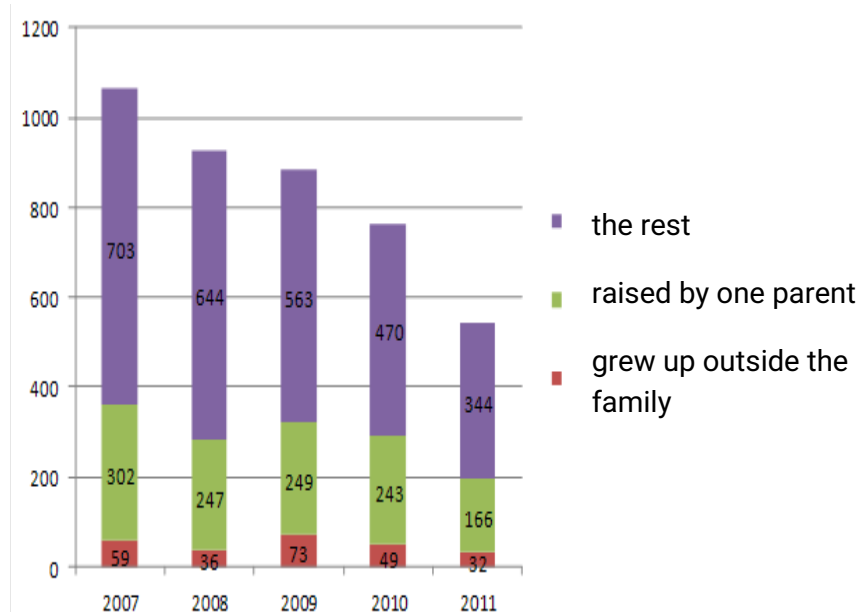
## Reasons

1. Family dysfunction, manifested in the lack of proper attention and care of parents for their children, improper upbringing and control over the behavior of children, domestic violence, lack of material well-being and the ability to satisfy the basic needs of children, antisocial behavior of parents and their use of alcoholic beverages and drugs. So, according to the research of D.A. Shestakov, "among juvenile delinquents, every third was brought up in an atmosphere of family trouble, due to defects in the moral position of parents, their way of life"

2. School. Firstly, the low professional level of individual teachers, their psychological unpreparedness to work with children and adolescents, whose behavior is delinquent. Secondly, the shortcomings associated with the wrong pedagogical approach to students who tend to violate the established rules and norms of behavior. The school administration, in a significant number of cases, tries to resolve the conflict in the easiest way for itself - by removing the "problem" teenager from the school team, transferring him to another school or secondary specialized educational institutions. At the same time, the school administration simply cannot take control of this process; it is not obliged to control the further fate of such teenagers. Previously,

"problem" youth continued their education in vocational schools, went to work, now these teenagers, as a rule, do not study anywhere and do not work, which leads them to a criminal path.

3. Legal nihilism of youth. Modern Russian youth is very sensitive to the social processes taking place in society. For this reason, it cannot remain unnoticed by it and cases of violation of human rights, the law, which take place on the part of representatives of state authorities. Such situations cause in the youth environment a persistent distrust of the law and law enforcement officers.



Here are a number of measures aimed at reducing the degree of criminal involvement among young people.

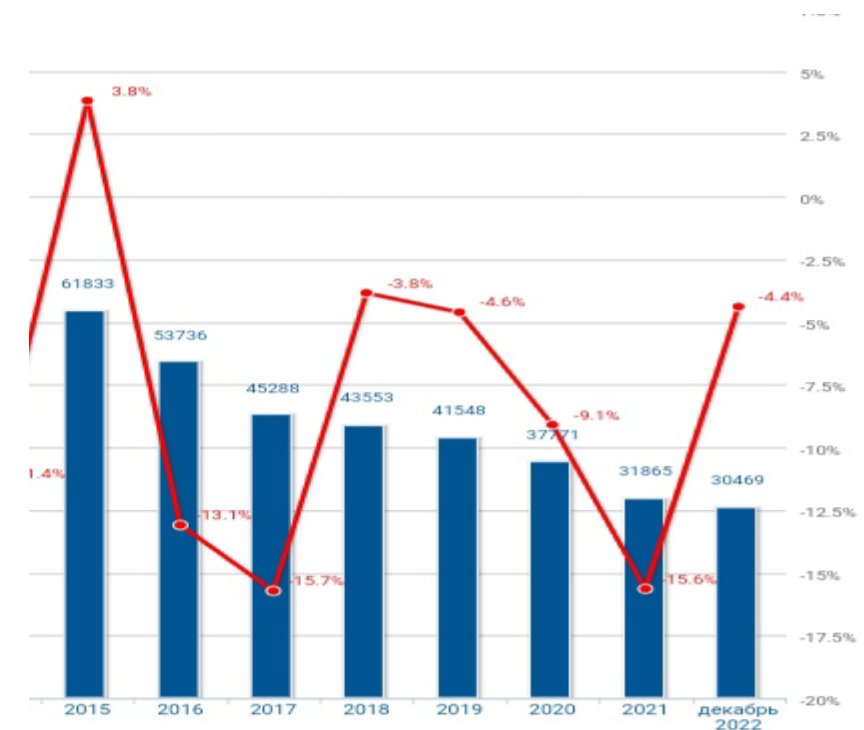
1. Improvement of the general socio-economic situation in the country, which should directly affect the material well-being of families. Taking into account the relationship between the level of material well-being of the family and the amount of proper attention and education of parents to their children, it can be argued that with the improvement of the overall socio-economic situation in the country, Russian families will have more opportunities to ensure the proper level of upbringing and education of their children, to instill in them a law-abiding image, behavior and thoughts.

2. Activation of educational work and patriotic education in Russian schools. Sectors for working with "problem" students should be created in schools. They should include not only school psychologists and social pedagogues, but also representatives of

school administrations, representatives of labor collectives, representatives of local governments, and volunteers. In joint work, they will have to develop approaches to the social adaptation of such students in the school environment, assist in their further education and employment.

3. Well-thought-out state policy in the field of amnesty and pardon. As rightly noted in the literature, the ill-conceived policy in the field of amnesty and pardon in our country does not contribute to the realization of the goal of reforming convicts (including minors), and such convicts who are released early after a certain period of time, it is quite likely that again will be able to commit this or that crime. This can only be avoided by weighing all the pros and cons when deciding on amnesty and pardon for a minor, because guilt and the inevitability of punishment for what he did should be very clearly reflected in his mind.

Statistics on the number of crimes among minors for 2010-2022:



## Conclusion

Based on the data provided by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, we can talk about a significant increase in juvenile crimes over the past year, which makes the problem of juvenile delinquency particularly effective.