

Problems of Modern Juvenile Penal Policy

¹Nikoli V. Valuiskov, ¹Oksana Y. Grechenkova, ¹Liana R. Barashyan,

¹Lubov V. Bondarenko and ²Arsen A. Tatuev

¹Branch Don State Technical University in Shachty, Shevchenko St. 147,
Rostov Region, Shachty, Russia

²Kabardino-Balkarian State University Named after H.M. B erbekov,
Chernyshevskogo St. 173, 360004 Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Russia

Abstract: The purpose of the research is an integrated analysis of the major problems of juvenile penal policy. The results show that it is necessary to detail the status and mandative procedures for all legal entities and authorities, the court decisions to eliminate the causes and conditions which can conducive to the commission of crimes by juveniles and against juveniles. This study deals with the evolution of modern penal policy to combat juvenile crime, the issues of penal policy and juvenile delinquency in modern Russia as well. The penal identification of crime prevention, suppression, punishment for crimes and remedy of violated human rights usually which is carried out by deep monitoring of (monitoring, analysis, evaluation and forecasting) criminology, criminal law, criminal procedure and other related social legal realities, planning on this basis, the various forms of such control. The practice of organization and implementation of criminal policy which is based only on reasoning has never been sufficiently substantiated. Now a days, this practice poses a real threat to the future of our country. To monitor criminal policy, it needs different sources of formal and informal information about the real motivation of amendments to the criminal code, criminal procedure code, PEC legislation operatively-search activity, the real crime, some of its forms and their factors and the efficiency of the fight against crime). Today, the government understands the instrument for solving suddenly emerged problems and problems which are caused a public outcry (political and economic) in the criminal and law of criminal procedure.

Key words: Criminal policy, delinquency, juveniles, instruments, implementation

INTRODUCTION

The content of a modern penal policy for juveniles consists of the humanization of the whole system of measures of criminal responsibility and tightening of measures against those who commits crimes infringing on the legitimate interests of juveniles).

The problems of determination of juvenile crime in Russia are in the focus of experts in the field of criminal law and criminology for a long time (N.I. Vetrov, V.M. Voloshin, A.I. Dolgova, D.Z. Ziyadova, E.B. Melnikova, G.M. Minkovsky, I.B.Mihaylovskaya, A.A.Nechepurenko, V.P.Revin, A.A.Rustamov, etc.).

It was holding a review of experts among specialists in the field of law and criminology and it was considered the official statistics) (Voloshin, 2008).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Background of the modern penal policy in the fight against juvenile crime: The penal legislation of the Soviet period was consisted of standards which were aimed at

protecting the interests of family and juveniles). For example, according to the Article 162 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR in 1922 (Article 149 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR in 1926) penalized the abduction, concealment or substitution of another person's child for purposes of gain, of revenge or of other private types. The original wording of the criminal code of 1960, the responsibility for the abduction of another's child or substituting a child which was committed for gain or other base motives, contained in Article 125).

After the appearance of the Article 1251 in 1993 of the Civil Code of the RSFSR which provided responsibility for the kidnapping, in the same edition, the Article 125 of the Law of the Russian Federation has been changed and then the liability incurred only for the substitution of a child according to this regulation. This standard was accepted without change the criminal code (St. 153).

The provision on the responsibility for divulging of this secret against the will of the adoptive parent has been appeared in 1970, as a guarantee of secrecy of adoption in RSFSR Criminal Code (Article 124-1) which preserved in

Article 155 of the criminal code. The evidence of this crime has been clarified by specifying its subjects in the criminal code.

Such crime as evasion of child support wasn't provided during the accepting the RSFSR Criminal Code in 1922 but in 1924 the Article 165 was added to the code which established the punishment for non-payment of alimony (funds for the children) and "general forgiveness of the parents of juveniles children without adequate support." In addition, the act which committed against a person in protection or particularly helpless according the age to be regarded as an aggravating circumstance (Article 25) and termination of parental rights was included in the criminal code which may be appointed for any term the abuse of such rights in the Russian Federation as a new measure of social protection (Article 46) (Gertsenzon, 1948).

The responsibility for "malicious, despite the opportunity offered, evading payment awarded by a court of child support" as well as "the abandonment of the parents of young children without any support as well as forcing children to engage in begging" contained in St. 158 RSFSR Criminal Code 1926.

According to the Criminal Code of 1960, the refusal for pay alimony or child support was punished. These acts were among the crime and the criminal code (St. 157).

These acts are still among the crime and the criminal code (Article 157). The responsibility for them was contained in the previous Code of in various Articles. These offenses were contained in one Article but in different parts of it in Part 1 is set a parents responsibility and adult able-bodied children responsibility was set in the in Part 2.

The decision of the CEC and Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on April 7, 1935 "On measures to combat juvenile delinquency" introduces criminal liability for inciting or involvement of juveniles to participate in a variety of crimes as well as for forcing juveniles to engage in speculation, prostitution, begging, etc., in connection with which the RSFSR Criminal Code in 1926, in this regard, was supplemented Article 73-2. The criminal code of 1960 also provides for liability not only for the involvement of juveniles in criminal activities but also in the drunkenness, begging, prostitution, gambling as well as for the use of minors for the purpose of a parasitic existence (St. 210). In 1972, the Code of added St. 2101 containing responsible for bringing a minor to become intoxicated person in the service, depending on which was a minor and in 1987, St. 210 which establishes liability for involvement of minors in the non-medical use of medicines and other means, non-narcotic, entailing a narcotic. With some changes in the rules on liability for involvement of minors in the commission of crimes and

antisocial actions perceived criminal code. In 1935, the RSFSR Criminal Code was amended by the Article 158 under which the guardianship for mercenary purposes was punished (occupation of the living space, the use of the assets remaining after the death of parents, etc.) and the abandonment of children under guardianship without supervision and the necessary material assistance. The abuse of guardianship duties was punished by the Article 124 of the Criminal Code of 1960 but this crime decriminalized.

In 1935, the RSFSR Criminal Code was amended by the Article 158 under which the guardianship for mercenary purposes is punished (occupation of the living space, the use of the assets remaining after the death of parents, etc.) and the abandonment of children under guardianship without supervision and the necessary material assistance. Abuse of guardianship duties was punished under the criminal code of 1960 (Article 124) but this crime was decriminalized by the criminal code.

The responsibility for the cover-up of circumstances hindering marriage and giving false information to authorities, leading civil registration didn't survive in the criminal code. In the RSFSR Criminal Code in 1922 such acts were punished by St. 96 in RSFSR Criminal Code in 1926 of Article 88 in the criminal code of 1960 by St. 201. Such acts are no longer crimes in 1993.

The rules which Chapter 20 include in the criminal code maintained the continuity with the previous legislation which had the object of a criminal-law protection of the interests of family and juveniles. The new crime is a dereliction of duty on the upbringing of a minor (Article 156 of the Criminal Code) and illegal adoption (adoption) (Article 154 Criminal Code).

It should be noted that, outside of Chapter 20 of the Criminal Code was a series of crimes against minors such as the murder of the mother of a newborn child (Article 106), sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with a person under the age of sixteen (St. 134) indecent assault (St. 135), production and distribution of materials or objects with pornographic images of minors (Article 242). In addition, the minor age of the victim is used as a qualifying or a particularly aggravating circumstance in a number of crimes such as torture (St. 117), kidnapping (Article 126), unlawful deprivation of liberty (Article 127), trade persons (St. 127-1), rape (Article 131), a decline in the consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (St. 230), involvement in prostitution (Article 240).

In the original version of Chapter 20 included 8 articles and the changes made to it over the term of the criminal code, didn't change it principally. Excluded "crimes" from began to punish by other articles of the

criminal code which today maintains the same amount of criminal law protection of minors which was installed at the adoption of the code.

The Federal Law of December 8, 2003 No. 162-FZ from Chapter 20 has been excluded Article 152 for which criminal liability for trafficking in juveniles and was applied in practice, although, the experts pointed at the high latency of this crime.

According to I.L. Zharovaya, the prosecutor of the juvenile and youth Prosecutor General's Office in 1998, it was investigated 20 criminal cases, 11 persons were convicted; in 1999 it investigated 17 cases, 43 persons were convicted; in 2000 it investigated 18 cases, 27 persons were convicted; in 2001 investigated 10 cases, 21 people were convicted; in 2002 it investigated 6 cases, 17 persons were convicted.

The responsibility for the acts of the previously qualified by the Article 152 began to attack under Part 2 Article 127, introduced into the code by the same Federal Law. The decision of the legislator was criticized because, in addition to the sale, trafficking in juveniles in the sense of a cover Article 152 committed against a minor other transactions in the form of transmission and reception (gift, exchange, surrender "for rent" and others).

The part of unlawful acts against juveniles with the advent of the criminal code was decriminalized in the Article 127-1. This drawback was eliminated in 2008.

The Article 151 of the Federal Law was amended by the Federal Law of the December 8, 2003, No. 162 of the Criminal Code ("Inciting a minor to commit antisocial acts").

First, the involvement in prostitution was excluded and these activities are punished now by Part 3 Article 240 of the criminal code ("involvement in prostitution").

Further, in the disposition of the Article 151 Part 1 of the criminal code was added by the indication of the age, 18 years which was previously absent which led to its definition by the systematic interpretation of the criminal law.

There was a note to the Article 151, according to which the scope of this article does not apply to cases involving juveniles in vagrancy if the act is committed by a parent as a result of a confluence of difficult circumstances caused by the loss of a source of livelihood or homelessness

In accordance with the Federal Law of July 27, 2007 No. 211-FZ which were aimed at improving the legislation in order to combat extremism, the content of Part 4 of Article 150 of the criminal code ("Inciting a minor to commit a crime") was extended by involvement "in

commission of an offense motivated by political, ideological, racial, ethnic or religious hatred or enmity or hatred or enmity against any social group".

The changes were touched the sanctions of articles which were included in the Chapter 20 of the criminal code. For example, in accordance with the Federal Law of December 27, 2009 No. 211-Federal Law in sanctions Part 3 and 4 of Article 150 and Part 2 and 3 St. 151 appeared an additional penalty of restriction of liberty and in accordance with Federal Law July 27, 2009 No. 215 Federal Law was enhanced punishment of dereliction of duty on the upbringing of a minor (Article 156).

According to court statistics, the proportion of convicted for the crimes under Chapter 20, the total number of convicts on sentences which came into force in 2004 and in 2005 was 3.8%, in 2006 and 2008, increased to 4% and in 2007 it decreased to 3.7%.

The structure of convictions under Chapter 20 of the code of the vast number of convictions accounted for Article 157 ("Malicious evasion from payment of maintenance for children or disabled parents").

In 2008, this study has been convicted 32 thousand people which accounted for 3.5% of the total number of prisoners (3.2% in 2007). At the same time almost all the persons were convicted under Part 1 St. 157 and only 20 people Part 2 of the same Article.

Thus, this norm from the Chapter 20 of the criminal code is the most used in practice which is also confirmed by the data of judicial statistics for previous years.

In 2005, according to the Article 157 have been convicted 30,600 people, representing 3.5% of the total number of convicts executed sentences. In 2004, the proportion of convicts was slightly higher 3.7% of the total. In the same year on Article 157 of the criminal code has been convicted 27,900 people which is 18.8% more than in 2003.

Some problems of penal policy. The juvenile delinquency in modern Russia:

The juvenile criminal legal policy is a state activity which aimed at a fair regulations in the criminal law and other that make up the blanket contents of criminal law, regulations defining the crime of socially dangerous acts committed by persons under 18 years of age and in respect of these individuals limits blameworthiness relevant acts and the use of other measures of criminal liability as well as the result of such activities of the state (Sukharev, 1997; Bosholov, 2004).

A new Part 61 of the Federal Law of December 8, 2003 No. 162 Federal Law has been supplemented by Article 88 of the criminal code and in according to which in case of

appointment of juvenile offenders a sentence of imprisonment for committing a grave or especially grave crime, the minimum sentence prescribed by the relevant article of the criminal code the Russian Federation should be reduced by half. Thus, the legislator changed the very boundaries of public danger.

The same Federal Law of the criminal code was supplemented by a new Article 1271 in p. "B" Part 2 which was set in higher liability (up to 10 years imprisonment with deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 15 years and restriction of liberty for up to 2 years) for the purchase and sale of rights, other transactions with respect to a person as well as for the perfect person for the purpose of operating the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt if committed against a minor.

It has been directly criminalized the use of child labor in respect of which the powers attaching to the right of ownership in the case of a person due to circumstances beyond his control cannot refuse to perform works (services).

Federal Law of February 29, 2012, No. 14 Federal Law sign of "deliberately" was excluded from the relevant rules which as we understand, it increases the potential applicability.

With the entry into force of the current Criminal Code of the Russian Federation dated 13 June 1996, he had made 55 changes which are aimed at protecting the rights and legitimate interests of minors from criminal attacks. By criminalizing new forms of socially dangerous acts against minors. For example, the production and distribution of materials or objects with pornographic images of juveniles as well as obtaining sexual services of a minor.

These trends in the juvenile penal policy in practice, however are often caused by inadequate criminal realities and their etiology. The interviews experts from among specialists which we hold shown it requires a reconsideration in connection with the following circumstances:

- Significantly increased the level of aggressiveness of the environment in which young people are formed a lot of information available to juveniles, contains information about violence about the various manifestations of extremism)
- Degraded the educational function of the school
- Quality deteriorated family educational environment (greed, corruption, achieving success by any means, including immoral and violent, no longer unequivocally condemned in most families)

- Any new consumer cults that focused on the younger generation (the cult of "gadgets", the cult of especially prestigious and expensive trademarks, etc., provoking or encouraging the development of stereotypes and acquisitive immoral behavior
- New types of heroes with suicidal, masochistic and sadistic types of behaviors
- It has developed a cult of possession of any kind of weapons for respecting of the owner on the basis of fear (this in no small measure contributes to the massive involvement of children in the electronic games, as shooters, fighters, hunters, massive arm themselves of the adult population (including minor children) all possible means of self-defense traumatic guns, baseball bats, electroshock)
- Increased the level of alienation between parents and children, parents and the school (average duration of intercourse minor children and their parents was reduced to a few minutes a day, to find the child and the parents in the same room, the car, the trip was mostly formal wear)
- The possibility of reducing the level of juvenile delinquency through the "point" changes the system of criminal liability of juveniles is largely exhausted now
- In the past decade, the legal basis for qualitative changes in public policy created to combat social deviations among teenagers and youth. However, it was not allowed to form a quite effective system of prevention of social deviations (including crime) among minors and juveniles which would ensure a gradual decrease in the level of social danger and intensity of such deviations. Methods of general and individual prevention of juvenile crime and juvenile justice, in fact, changed a little during this period, despite of the significant increase in the resource base of such changes (Valuiskikh, 2000)

Most of the experts surveyed expressed an opinion about the loss of effective state control over juvenile crime and including complex determination of juvenile delinquency. Only about 10-15% of the respondents believe that the state continues to maintain control of juvenile delinquency.

These findings are in fact, coincide with the basic provisions which were sounded on the 12 of the December 2012 (Annual Message of the President of Russia V.V Putin to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation).

Analysis of the current criminal situation in Russia shows that the danger levels and the crime output, committed by juveniles and against juveniles the development trends have a significant negative impact on the reduction of national security.

This conclusion can be supported not only by statistical data (in some cases they are contradictory, unreliable and incomplete) but by the results of numerous empirical studies including studies conducted by the researcher.

The revival of scientific interest in the problems of prevention of juvenile delinquency in the last decade due not only to the rapid changes in public policy education of the younger generation but also to the need to reflect on the effectiveness of the existing model of combating juvenile delinquency.

The criminological research shows that juvenile delinquency is both a symptom and as a result of trouble in the economic, moral and spiritual spheres of society (Minenok, 2005).

The research of the dynamics of juvenile delinquency registered in Russia for a quarter century shows that public policy to combat this type of crime has undergone significant changes. Over the last 15 years of the XX century, the growth rate of juvenile delinquency in Russia exceeded a similar average rate is more than twice. So if in 1985 Russia had registered 119,285 crimes committed by juveniles or with their participation, by 2000, the number of such crimes has increased twice. The annual increase in the volume of this type of crime has averaged over 6.

By the end of XX century, it was annually identified for more than two hundred thousand juvenile crime in Russia. This was fixed to a hundred thousand of socially dangerous acts committed by children under the age of criminal responsibility. The number of annually committed by teenagers over sixteen administrative offenses began to exceed one million. The studies show that every third juvenile offender never studied or worked.

The rate of juvenile crime has been quite, ensured by a special rate per hundred thousand population between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. During the last decade, this figure increased almost by half.

The indicators of serious crimes also pointed at the negative quantitative and qualitative changes in juvenile crime. Thus, the absolute number of reported robberies increased by 4.2 times in this period, murders 3.5 times, robbery in 2.2 times, intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm in 2.2 times. Over 60% of all recorded crimes in the period that was committed by juveniles were stealing, of which one in five has been stealing from the apartment.

Against this background, the proportion of registered juvenile crime in the total crime decreased from 16% in 1981 to 9% in 2001 which in our view indicates, first of all, a significant decrease in this period of activity of law enforcement agencies in the use of measures of criminal

responsibility for combating juvenile delinquency. By the year 2006 in which was registered a record for recent times the output of crime in Russia (3,885,373 crimes), the number of reported crimes committed by juveniles and with their participation, amounted to 150,264 crimes or 3.9% of the total number of registered crimes.

The surveys of experts from among graduate students, researchers and teachers as well as employees such a radical reduction in the proportion of registered juvenile crime in the total recorded crime could be due to natural causes, since other data indicate an increase in criminal activity of teenagers in this period as a whole including the emergence of many new forms of such activity. More than 60% of the surveyed experts believe that this statistical phenomenon is generated not only by reducing the level of public attention to the problem and corruption in law enforcement.

In 2009, 94,720 juvenile crimes were registered or 18.4% less than in 2009; the proportion of serious and very serious crimes in this case decreased by 18.5% compared with the previous year and amounted to 29,613 in absolute terms of crime.

The share of registered juvenile crime in the total crime recorded was 3.2% against decrease in total recorded crime in 2009 compared to 2008 by 6.7%. The crimes of an extremist nature were increased and most of which are traditionally made by juveniles and persons under the age of 30 years and a 9.8% increase in the number of crimes committed in a narcotic intoxication condition.

In 2012, it was only 64,270 crimes which were committed by juveniles or complicity with them which is 10.6% less than in 2011. The number of violent crimes committed by juveniles fell by more than a quarter compared to the year 2011.

Such conflicting statistical characteristics of juvenile delinquency in our opinion, first of all point to the manipulative nature of criminal statistics and thus the impossibility of its full use as a fairly reliable source of information about the current state of juvenile delinquency in Russia as well as a reliable tool constructing a model of the fight against juvenile delinquency today.

The crimes against juveniles are a significant social problem, even statistically. In 2013, prosecutors were identified 743,342 violations of the rights of juveniles. However, the proportion of offenses containing elements of crime, total output of violations, according to the financial statements for the ten months of the prosecution in 2013, <1%. In 2010, adolescents were committed 97.1 thousand crimes or 8.2% less than in 2009 (105,800 crimes). Sexual delinquencies accounted for 9.8%

of crimes which were committed against juveniles. In the same year, there were 9500 crimes provided by articles of Chapter 18 of the Criminal Code "Crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual", in which 6927 juveniles were found as victims and 69 crimes under Part 3 of Article 240 of the criminal code (incitement to prostitution of a minor). While in 2011, the number of juveniles which were recognized as victims of crime decreased to 93 thousand in 2012 to almost 80 million, each 5 of them were serious or very serious crime (including >1,000 murders and intentional infliction of harm).

The practice of investigation of crimes which were committed against juveniles, unequivocally revealed the problems in the interaction of the investigation with other state bodies, public and other organizations on the prevention of crimes, work with juveniles and their parents and the subsequent rehabilitation of victims of crime (Kulikova, 2015). The misdemeanors were investigated which were committed by juveniles or with their involvement in the January-May 2015 (Moscow region 118, Moscow 142, Rostov region 122). The juveniles were revealed who have committed crimes in January-May 2015 (Moscow region 500, Rostov region 453).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the statistics, the number of violent of crimes against juveniles was 62175 in 2008: "including: rape 1337, sexual assault 2184, compulsion to perform sexual acts 48, sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with a person under 16 years of age 3875, debauchery 1,358 involvement in prostitution 117". In 2012, the number of such crimes has decreased to 45965 of which it was committed 17,521 (38%) crimes concerning juvenile. More than 6,000 violent crimes were committed by family members of the child, 4580 parents. Within 5 years, the output of intra-recorded crime increased by more than a third (Bastrykin, 2013).

The problem of drug addiction of the teenagers and the youth has become a critical to the country. If in the beginning of the century the cost value of the Russian drug market and psychotropic substances was about 7 billion of US dollars according to expert research but now it is only the output of the heroin market in Russia is estimated at 13 billion US dollars.

The desire to get a new feeling, coupled with a misconception about drugs opens the door to the spread of drug addiction among juveniles. The age of historical evidence about the use and production of psychoactive substances has accounted about 7000 years.

The mention of these substances can be found in the cultural monuments of many nations: in the treatises of ancient Egypt opium was mention; the narcotic properties of poppy are described in the "Iliad" of Homer, as the ancient Incas used coca for ritual purposes.

Initially, the drugs have been used as therapeutic agents and for performing religious ceremonies (voodoo). In Europe in the middle ages the Catholic Church linked the drug with witchcraft. At the beginning of the XX century in the United States, the cocaine addiction was an epidemic which ended its ban.

Now, in many countries, drug trafficking is limited. As of November 1, 2009, the number of parties of the 1961 Convention (with amendments) has reached 186 which are accounted about 96% of all states.

From these, 184 states are parties to the convention of 1961 (with amendments) which were added in it in accordance with the 1972 Protocol. Afghanistan and Chad are only the parties of the convention of 1961 without amendments.

Equatorial Guinea, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Nauru, the Cook Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu didn't greed to the Convention of 1961 of 8 countries.

Narcotic drugs are the substances of synthetic or natural origin, drugs, plants which are included in the list of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors subject to control in the Russian Federation, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation including the single convention on narcotic drugs of 1961.

According to ex-President Dmitry Medvedev, the situation with drug addiction is threatened to demographics in Russia. The actual number of drug users from 2-2.5 million. People and almost 2% of the population of Russia and "literally in the last 5 years, the bottom bracket of the age at which the drugs are being began to try dropped to a real catastrophic level: 11-12 years, it is just children, pupils of 5-6 classes".

The teenagers narcotization and youth protection has acquired a new quality in Russia which is determined not so much by the number of registered drug-related crimes as the output of the Russian drug trade which is the beginning of XXI century, according to expert estimates reached 40% of the national output and transferred to organized crime.

According to Director of the Federal Drug Control Service (V.P. Ivanov), despite the fact that in the recent years the growth rate of officially registered drug addicts in the country has decreased but a sharp jump which occurred in previous years and reached a top which today must be described as catastrophic.

Up to the 90% of the drug market in Russia is the Afghan heroin now whose annual income in the country is estimated at 35 tons, the equivalent of 5 billion injections.

Another quality criterion of narcotisation growth of the Russian population is dramatically increasing its impact on the mental health of the nation. The birth rate in Russia up to 2009 was below the level of mortality. From the hospital are issued no >20% of healthy children. Among infants officially registered annually about 5% of mentally disabled. Among children under the age of 7 years, 7% had a diagnosis of "mental retardation" (while in most European countries, this figure is from 1-3%) which is largely due to the intake of narcotics and psychotropic drugs parents.

It is necessary to take into account that the drug addiction provoke alcoholism, syphilis, tuberculosis and AIDS the increasing number of suicides among adolescents.

About 36% of experts believe that the narcotization of the youth is catastrophic. The main factors for drug addiction are: 42% directly to teenagers, their disposition; 27% of parents and family; 24% of the legislation; 17% of various other reasons.

In Russia, 59% of the main causes of juvenile drug addiction are the desire to experience the thrill; 38% lack of control on the part of parents and 36% of the fear of being ridiculed for cowardice. The use of underage smoking mixtures such as the spice is become catastrophic in our country.

Selling spice mixtures was carried out in Europe, since 2006 (according to some sources in 2004) through the internet. The bodily injury cannot be compared with other drugs, since suffering the whole body and the psyche of children. Because of this, the young men comes impotence and the girls at the root of strays hormonal balance, resulting in infertility. In September and October 2014, >700 people were poisoned by so called spice and 25 of them died.

Every year in Russia die from various kinds of drugs of about 8000 people with the death of spice statistics put the figure in 2014, 900 people. A third of the victims are adolescents aged 14-16 years.

All selected issues can be effectively solved through the design and implementation of youth policy in the country and its adaptation in each region. One of the main directions of such policy should be prevention of drug addiction and rehabilitation of young people who already have drug addiction. It is necessary to reduce the overall interest in drugs in this case, the effectiveness of preventive education programs and promoting healthy lifestyles.

The problem of child abandonment is still remains in Russia today. The number of persons deprived of parental rights has increased and tripled (from 11-35 thousand) which could not be compensated in full and up to date.

The proportion of teenagers who do not have parents and at risk of committing crime with 3% in 2000, increased to 5.2% in 2004. By 2010, the number of juveniles which are receiving social rehabilitation has reached 205,300 people including in social rehabilitation centers for juveniles 102,800 people (in 2009, 102,500 people) and in social shelters 31,900 people (in 2009, 34.7 thousand people).

The number of orphans and children left without parental care in 2011 amounted to 654 400 people (2.6% of the child population). From these, 82% have become orphans as a result of social deprivation of parental rights including the one in ten parents refused child at birth. However, for the years 2006-2011 the number of children in residential care has decreased by 42% (in particular, in 2011 to 105,700 children).

By the beginning of 2011 in Russia 544,800 children with disabilities were registered from which over 80% were raised in single-parent families who are in difficult financial situation. Often, the latter becomes a reason for the refusal of parents on the education of these children and their transfer to nursing homes (over 12%). It was also revealed 93,800 orphans and children left without parental care (in 2009, 106,700 children in 2008, 115,600 children).

The proportion of children which were placed on full state support in the establishment of the education system and social protection in the past 2 years increased slightly and amounted to 28.4% of the total number identified during the year of children left without parental care (in 2009, 26.4%, 2008, 25.1%).

In 2010, the number of pupils who are on full state support organizations for orphans and children left without parental care was 105,950 people (in 2009, 112,900 people).

Among the most powerful long-acting criminogenic factors which characterize the determination complex of juvenile delinquency, it enters a crisis of the family as a social institution. One of the most acute manifestations of this crisis should be considered domestic violence.

Total various forms annually subjected to 2 million. Juveniles two thousands of them commit suicide, >5000 children each year run away from the family and residential care facilities, educational institutions to escape the cruelty of parents, teachers and peers.

In June of 2014, there were registered 101 million orphans in the state bank that six thousand less compared with 2013 year. The regulatory framework in the field of the implementation of the decree of the President of Russia for the protection of orphans allowed improving public policy in this area.

Findings: The juvenile crime is a significant social problem, even statistically. The prosecutor was identified 743,342 violations of the rights of juveniles in 2013. However, the proportion of the offenses which is containing elements of crime, in the total output of violations, according to the financial statements for the 10 months of the prosecution is <1% in 2013. It was perpetrated 97.1 thousand crimes against juveniles in 2010 or 8.2% less than in 2009 (105,800 crimes).

The sexual offenses are about 9.8% of crimes which were committed by juveniles. In the same year, there were 9500 crimes which are provided by articles of chapter 18 of the Criminal Code “Crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual” in which the victims were found 6927 of juveniles and 69 crimes under Part. 3 of Article 240 of the Criminal Code (incitement to prostitution of a minor). Though in 2011, the number of juveniles which were admitted the victims of crime decreased to 93 thousand in 2012 to almost 80 million, each 5 of them was serious or very serious offense (including >1,000 murders and intentional infliction of harm).

All particular issues can be effectively solved through the creation and implementation of the youth policy around the country and its adaptation for each region. One of the main directions of this a policy should be as prevention of drug addiction and rehabilitation of young people who already have drug dependency. It is necessary to reduce the overall interest in drugs in this case, the effectiveness of preventive education programs and promoting a healthy lifestyle.

CONCLUSION

The factors of juvenile crime which we mentioned are not minimized but on the contrary, they are strengthened because of the working model of juvenile criminal policy for minors who have committed crimes. That is why, it seems appropriate to complete the research within the concept of the new criminal legislation of the country (positive ideas (stimulating) the criminal liability and an active repentance without measures connected with isolation from society and placed in special education and training institutions.

REFERENCES

- Bosholov, S.S. 2004. Fundamentals of criminal policy. M., pp: 29.
- Bastrykin, A.I., 2013. The juvenile crime in Russia: State and tendencies crime and criminal policy in modern Russia. Sixth Kudryavtsevkoye Reading (April 10 2013). Collection of scientific works. Sci. Ed. S.V. Maksimov M.: Institute of State and Law, pp: 76-78.
- Gertsenzon, A.A., 1948. Gringauz S.S, Dopes N.D, Isayev M.M, Utevsy B.S History of the Soviet criminal law. M.: Legal Publishing House of the USSR Ministry of Justice, pp: 280.
- Kulikova, O., 2015. The issues of prevention of crimes committed by juvenile Russian investigator, 5: 35-38.
- Minenok, M.M., 2005. Criminal violence of minors: Author: Candidate o Law. St. Petersburg.
- Sukharev, A.Y., 1997. Alekseev AI Zhuravlev MP The government's policy of combating crime. The theoretical model. M., pp: 24.
- Valuiskikh, N.V., 2000. The concept of development of measures to combat juvenile crime in Russia. M., pp: 20-29.
- Voloshin, V., 2008. Criminal law policy of Russia in relation to juvenile offenders and the role of responsibility for its implementation: Author: Doctor of Law. Ekaterinburg, pp: 30.