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Предложены материалы, в которых обсуждаются проблемы юридической науки и практики с позиций преемственного и инновационного развития национальных правовых систем и международного права.

Адресован научной юридической общественности, практическим работникам, преподавателям, студентам юридических факультетов, слушателям переподготовки по специальности «Правоведение», а также всем, кто интересуется актуальными проблемами в праве.

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**MAIN CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTING INTERESTS
OF MINORS WITH NEGATIVE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR*****V.O. Karpov,****lecturer at the Department of law faculty of Yaroslav-the-Wise Novgorod State University*

Deviant behavior is a social phenomenon expressed in mass forms of human activity that does not conform to officially established or actually established norms (standards, templates) in a given society [1]. In sociology, there are three main types of deviation, depending on their manifestation in society: positive, negative and neutral [2]. Criminal activity and actions that are not directly prohibited by the criminal law of a particular country, but are socially discredited (begging, alcoholism, suicides) are to negative deviations. In accordance with the Family Code of the Russian Federation, a minor is recognized man who is under 18 years of age [3]. Negative deviations among minors are the product of a multitude of factors. Here we can talk about the influence of biological (hereditary burden), age-related psychological and social phenomena.

Criminal activity of minors as a form of negative deviations has negative consequences for society. Given the process of globalization, we are forced to note a sharp decline in the crime level among minors in Russia. So, for example, in 2016 compared with 2010, the number of crimes decreased by 21,663 crimes [4]. At the same time, while analyzing certain types of crimes, in particular violent actions, we note that the level of qualified crimes remains practically unchanged year by year, and in some cases even increases [5]. The study of criminal cases has showed that the factors of destructured society are the main reason of violence among children. Such elements: dysfunctional family dynamics, difficulty with school, relationships with peers, the use of physical and mental abuse, social ostracism, difficulty with self-realization and personality disorders (abuse of alcohol and or drugs), have proven to be particularly generative of violent behavior. Though these factors are not new, and were always actually for explain of deviantly behavior.

The author analyzed the social status of minors who committed crimes against life and health (hereinafter - chapter 16 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) and against property (hereinafter - chapter 21 of the Criminal Code) in 2016. It is established that every 3 crimes of Chapters 16 and 18 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation were committed by persons who did not study and did not work; each 3 (chapter 16 of the Criminal Code) and every 8 (Chapter 18 of the Criminal Code) in a state of alcohol intoxication; each 7 (chapter 16 of the Criminal Code) and every 5 (Chapter 21 of the Criminal Code) persons who have an unspent conviction.

The analysis can talk about the need for more thorough prevention of crimes among minors. Many criminologists speak about deprivation of liberty, as one of the most effective ways to prevent juvenile delinquency. Some scientists suggest using such a measure of influence also in the case of the commission of the least serious crimes [6]. The author of the article believes that deprivation of liberty to a minor can

be used only in certain cases. The most effective measures for the correction of convicted minors are measures without isolation from society. Complete isolation from society cannot bear a positive effect for the correction of a person, especially a minor. Such a subject has an unformed psychotype and outlook and being isolated is subject to «psychological breakdown», occupation in the prison subculture. This factor doesn't contribute to the upbringing of a person, but to the continuation of criminal activity in the future.

Careful development of measures aimed at reducing and preventing asocial inclinations among children and their families is necessary. It is necessary to continue the work aimed at minimizing the negative consequences for children in a dangerous situation. An important aspect in the work on prevention requires is an established interdepartmental interaction between prevention subjects, development of differentiated federal and regional programs for prevention, taking into account the territorial right of residence, their employment, social status, etc.

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