

Features of the characteristic of the minors involved in antisocial behavior.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются особенности характеристики несовершеннолетних, вовлекаемых в антисоциальное поведение.

On affairs involvement of the minor in antisocial behavior, exactly the minor acts as the victim, i.e. the subject to whose interests harm is done. Therefore during the made investigation have to study the identity of the involved minor as the victim not to a lesser extent, than the identity of the guilty person" [1]. In most cases the involved minors are males. The raised share of young men is explained by the fact that they more are drawn towards adults and also psychological features of this age. Also, proceeding from practice, in many cases of involvement guilty persons were slightly – is slightly more senior than involved. Without gender and age properties it is impossible to understand features of formation of the personality and her illegal behavior.

At the same time, in literature often speak about the minor or the teenager, without marking out its sexual properties. Whereas the illegal behavior of minor girls has a number of the specific features not inherent in the male minors [2]. So, for minor girls, unlike young men, at violation of contacts in family and school, search of friends on the street, aspiration to communication with more senior persons, the need for the close friend and etc is more characteristic [3]. Almost all girls involved in commission of crimes don't work and don't study, have low education level - 5-6 classes, lead an immoral life, drink, come into chaotic sexual contacts [4].

"The personality is a set of properties which are inherent in the specific person, in turn the minor up to the end doesn't realize himself as the personality therefore in the presence of the authority who will push on crime the minor is ready for his commission. Also other situation when not formation of the personality, fear to seem weak and not such as everything, "black sheep", the aspiration to be allocated and become the authority, push on commission of crime" [5] is possible. Educational level of the involved minors. Two thirds from them had only primary or incomplete secondary education. This factor needs to be considered at communication with teenagers. During studying of the identity of the involved minor it is necessary to pay attention to the previous behavior of the teenager. As it has appeared, many of them before the crime committed concerning them didn't differ in "model behavior", even had already experience of asocial activity – stayed on the preventive registry for commission of various offenses and crimes, some had criminal record [6]. Many of them before commission by them and concerning them crimes took the alcoholic drinks stupefying substances and even drugs. In most cases did it together with adults who then have acted as their entrant in commission of crime.

It is also necessary to pay attention to health, the trend is the spread among minors involved in the commission of crimes of persons suffering from mental illness and other disorders. On prevalence of mental diseases among school students increases each 10 years for 10 - 15% that, finds reflection on the nature of their behavior during commission of crime and the fact of involvement. Minors with weak type of nervous system of more others are subject to involvement in criminal activity. Experts have marked out a certain regularity: mentally disabled teenagers most often make mercenary and mercenary violent crimes are more subject to negative influence of adults.

The importance of the family in the life of a minor plays a significant role. As a rule, half of adolescents are brought up in the family, a small part is brought up in an incomplete family, and up to 10% in General grow outside the family. The family environment is characterized by immoral behavior of parents (drunkenness, systematic use of violence against the child), which causes neglect of minors to their parents.

The environment of the teenager is one of the main factors determining the personal orientation of the minor to commit crimes and antisocial actions, as well as the possibility of their successful involvement in the Commission of these acts. "The majority of minors involved, as a rule, had problems in personal development, when adapting to peer groups." [7] Persons under 15 years it is easier to engage since they are easy to influence, owing to their psychophysical features. The latter include: aggression, suggestibility, boyish, unformed psyche. They generally do not understand that they are committing an unlawful act. In 16 – 17 years the identity of the minor is already more formed. On the one hand it is good, more consciously suitable to act, have an opinion, on the other hand a small difference in 1-2 years can make a big difference for them. The presence of authority and occupied social status on the part of an adult enticing the minor to commit unlawful acts, so the first negative experience at this age can accompany their entire life. Thus, there is a strong link between "involvement – minors", which is characterized by the fact that adults do not involve all adolescents, but choose those who, in their opinion, are most suitable for the Commission of a crime. As a result, the psychological characteristics of the involved minor can be summarized as follows: as a rule, they are the most impressive, not studying in educational institutions and not working minors, aimlessly spending a significant part of their free time, with a low level of education and culture, the lack of socially significant interests, the dominance of negative qualities, including those released from prison, returned from special schools, ready to commit crimes, etc.

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