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**CONFLICTS AND SOCIAL DEVIATIONS
IN THE BEHAVIOR OF THE MINOR**

In the study of the problems of conflicts and social deviations in the behavior of minors, it is necessary to proceed from the General thesis that the epistemological roots of the study of problems of conflicts are interdisciplinary in nature, involving an integrated approach to their solution using the scientific achievements of many Sciences: philosophy, logic, sociology, law, pedagogy, psychology, psychiatry, etc. Among the various areas of legal sociology is becoming increasingly important legal (legal) conflictology, which studies the legal relations, norms and institutions in terms of their use for the prevention, prevention and resolution of conflicts. This problem for legal science is new for two reasons: first, due to the lack of development of General conflictology as an independent complex socio-psychological discipline; secondly, the dogmatic study of the law without studying the nature of the conflict and social deviations in the behavior of minors does not contribute to a broader understanding of it, including as a tool for dealing with social and psychological conflicts.

Key words: conflict, conflictology, social deviations, deviant behavior, juvenile, socialization, social contradictions, offenses, social control, measures of struggle, punishment.

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**Кәмелетке толмағандардың мінез-құлқындағы
жанжалдар мен әлеуметтік ауытқулар**

Кәмелетке толмағандардың мінез-құлқындағы қақтығыстар мен әлеуметтік ауытқулар проблемаларын зерттеу кезінде жанжалдар проблематикасын зерттеудің гносеологиялық тамырлары көптеген ғылымның ғылыми жетістіктерін: философияны, логиканы, әлеуметтануды, құқықты, педагогиканы, психологияны, психиатрияны және т. б. пайдалана отырып, оларды шешуге кешенді көзқарасты көздейтін пәнаралық сипатқа ие екендігі туралы жалпы тезисті негізге алу қажет.

Құқықтық әлеуметтанудың әртүрлі бағыттары арасында құқықтық (заңдық) конфликтология үлкен мәнге ие болады, ол құқықтық қатынастарды, нормалар мен институттарды қақтығыстардың алдын алу, алдын алу және шешу үшін оларды пайдалану тұрғысынан зерделейді. Құқықтық ғылым үшін бұл мәселе екі себеп бойынша жаңа болып табылады: біріншіден, жалпы конфликтологияның дербес кешенді әлеуметтік-психологиялық дисциплина ретінде дамуының жеткіліксіздігіне байланысты; екіншіден, жанжал табиғатын және кәмелетке толмағандардың мінез-құлқындағы әлеуметтік ауытқуларды зерттемей, құқықты догматикалық тұрғыдан зерделеу оны кеңірек түсінуге, оның ішінде әлеуметтік және психологиялық жанжалдармен жұмыс істеу құралы ретінде де ықпал етпейді.

Түйін сөздер: жанжал, конфликтология, әлеуметтік ауытқулар, девиантты мінез-құлық, кәмелетке толмаған, әлеуметтендіру, әлеуметтік қайшылықтар, құқық бұзушылықтар, әлеуметтік бақылау, күрес шаралары, жаза.

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Конфликты и социальные отклонения в поведении несовершеннолетних

При исследовании проблем конфликтов и социальных отклонений в поведении несовершеннолетних необходимо исходить из общего тезиса о том, что гносеологические корни исследования проблематики конфликтов имеют междисциплинарный характер, предполагающий комплексный подход к их решению с использованием научных достижений многих наук: философии, логики, социологии, права, педагогики, психологии, психиатрии и др. Среди различных направлений правовой социологии все большую значимость приобретает правовая (юридическая) конфликтология, которая изучает правовые отношения, нормы и институты под углом зрения использования их для предотвращения, предупреждения и разрешения конфликтов. Данная проблематика для правовой науки является новой по двум причинам: во-первых, в силу недостаточности развития общей конфликтологии как самостоятельной комплексной социально-психологической дисциплины; во-вторых, догматическое изучение права без изучения природы конфликта и социальных отклонений в поведении несовершеннолетних, не способствует более широкому его пониманию, в том числе и как инструмента обращения с социальными и психологическими конфликтами.

Ключевые слова: конфликт, конфликтология, социальные отклонения, девиантное поведение, несовершеннолетний, социализация, социальные противоречия, правонарушения, социальный контроль, меры борьбы, наказание.

Introduction

Political, economic and social transformations, the transition to civil society and the construction of the rule of law are characterized by two large-scale trends. On the one hand, it is the liberalization and democratization of all spheres of public life and the corresponding legal reforms. On the other hand, it is the aggravation of social contradictions, inter-ethnic, inter-group, interpersonal conflicts, the participants of which, along with the adults, and minors (Zhetpisbayev 2001 a: 73).

Conflicts have many forms of manifestation: acts of violent confrontation, escalation of violence, aggression, internal discomfort, social dissatisfaction, etc. At the same time, among minors, there is an increase in destructiveness, brutality of these forms of confrontational interaction (Zhetpisbaev 1998 b: 14).

Another characteristic is the growth and prevalence in the environment of juvenile acts of violence, which one encounters in everyday life, as they say, literally at every step: on the street, at school, in places of mass recreation, in the market, at the entrance of his own house in the cinema, etc. All this necessitates the development of special measures for comprehensively confronting conflicts arising among minors.

And here, in our opinion, the role of juvenile justice bodies specialized in dealing with conflict issues of minors is indisputable. What has been said could not be better actualizes the overall importance of the problems of conflict of minors and the organization of social and legal measures, to eliminate their causes and conditions, as well as to develop a set of measures to combat these manifestations, within the competence of the juvenile justice bodies.

Among the various areas of legal sociology, legal (conflict) conflictology is becoming increasingly important, which studies legal relations, norms and institutions from the point of view of using them to prevent, prevent and resolve conflicts (Kazimirchuk 1995: 212). This problem for legal science is new for two reasons:

– firstly, due to the insufficiency of the development of general conflictology as an independent complex socio-psychological discipline (Dmitriev 1993: 4);

– secondly, the dogmatic study of law without studying the nature of the conflict does not contribute to a broader understanding of it, including as an instrument for dealing with social and psychological conflicts (Kazimirchuk 1995: 212).

Based on the contribution of scientists to legal science and practice, it can be concluded

that the prevailing concepts of «wrongdoing», «misconduct» and others do not adequately reflect the nature of the actions and offenses of minors. This is explained by the fact that, before committing an act of an unlawful nature, a juvenile offender usually commits such acts, which can be subjected not only to evaluation, but also to the procedure for their consideration by special bodies and services. This judgment is quite reliably and reasoned that it is possible to illustrate with the example of the social service of mediation, the purpose of which is to comprehensively understand the conflict or conflict between the parties and bring the parties to a truce, not bringing the matter to judicial proceedings (Zhetpisbaev 2005 c: 5).

Each juvenile offence is usually preceded by a conflict (group, interpersonal, intrapersonal, etc.). At the same time, any committed offense is also a conflict, but a conflict for which legal liability is provided for in accordance with the law. Conflicts that precede offenses also cause discomfort in the system of social relations. They cause a public outcry, condemned by morality and ethics, although on the surface it would seem that they do not violate the law and not cause a firestorm of public opinion which may arise as a result of a violation of the rule of law and attracting a juvenile offender to the legal responsibility. At the same time, they, as well as offenses, cause damage to the established and existing social relations in society, subject them to deformation.

In many cases, a fair punishment “removes the burden” from the soul of the offender, brings him moral relief, thereby eliminating intrapersonal conflict. In everyday life, it is determined that the personality of a juvenile offender has no established stereotypes, it is multifaceted and multifaceted, endowed with moral autonomy, which can also be a conflict. In some cases, the offence committed, regardless of its significance, is perceived by the juvenile offender, first of all, as his own mental trauma, inflicted both personally and to the people around him. Therefore, it causes internal feelings of the minor, a sense of remorse of the offender in the offense. In another case, despite the gravity of the offence committed, it does not cause such moral suffering for the juvenile offender, and the latter expects that the public, officials or bodies dealing with his case will show some leniency, and the case will subsequently be forgotten. These trends in intrapersonal conflicts demonstrate the infinite nature of the conflict, but at the same time allow us to draw conclusions that it is necessary to carry out at least the most General systematization of

existing knowledge about the conflicts of minors, to determine their methodological and theoretical foundations, to outline the contours of the current paradigm of conflict studies, to outline algorithms for prospects and ways of their development.

Methods and theoretical and methodological basis

In the study on the legal nature of conflicts and social deviations among minors, the dialectical method of cognition and the system approach to the study of social, legal and psychological phenomena arising in the system of conceptual and theoretical problems of conflicts and social deviations in the behavior of minors are used as a methodological basis.

The methodological base is characterized by both traditional and new innovative approaches, methods and techniques for the study of legal relations under consideration. In the process of research, the methods of analysis and synthesis, modeling, generalization, forecasting, abstraction, historical and legal, comparative legal, formal legal and other methods were applied.

Unfortunately, the development of certain aspects of the whole system of problems of legal conflictology, Kazakhstan researchers were engaged only fragmentary. At the same time, these developments constitute the starting point for the actualization of the problem being studied in the context of disclosing their internal psychological content, genesis, etiology, dynamics, the end of the conflict, the result and consequences of the conflict, the common denominator of which is, as a rule, a perfect offense, presented and as a consequence of the conflict, and how the conflict itself took place.

The concept of conflict is ambiguous and therefore there are many definitions of the definition of the term «conflict». In the literature of the Soviet period, conflicts were perceived as certain contradictions or opposites. However, in our opinion, well-established stereotypical beliefs regarding this kind of understanding of conflicts were thoroughly shaken as a result of the most in-depth studies conducted by V.N. Kudryavtsev. He is convinced that «contradictions and conflict cannot be regarded as synonymous. Contradictions, opposites, differences – these are necessary, but sufficient conditions for conflict. Opposites and contradictions turn into a conflict only when the forces that are their carriers begin to interact» (Dmitriev 1993).

Conflict as a process of collision of two different parties at the level of individual experiences and

drives indicates the psychological nature of its manifestation. The emergence of conflict at the level of interpersonal or group relationships of different levels and complexity, as a rule, is considered from the standpoint of its social nature. In various sources, these approaches are opposed to each other and absolutized. All this gives rise to a significant difficulty in understanding the true nature of the conflict. This complexity is further enhanced by the fact that the social and environmental manifestation of the conflict is extremely diverse, which gives rise to an idea of the fundamental unresolved problems.

The problem of conflict and its resolution is of interest for understanding the behavior of an individual as well as ensuring effective management of processes at any social level. Understanding its meaning is important when juvenile justice administers juvenile offenders.

Summarizing the diversity of the definitions of the conflict, D.P. Zerkin suggests the following definition of conflict: «conflict (collision) is the confrontation of public actors with the goal of realizing their conflicting interests, positions, values and attitudes» (Zerkin 1998: 38).

From the point of view of A.Y. Antsupova and A.I. Shipilova: «Conflict is the most acute way of resolving significant contradictions that arise in the process of interaction, which consists in counteracting the subjects of the conflict and usually accompanied by negative emotions.

In some cases, the concept of conflict is embedded in the concept of confrontation of mutually exclusive bases in the development of a process or phenomenon. In an equivalent sense, the terms used are «ambivalence», «antinomy», «deviation», «dichotomy». Conflict in absolute sense understanding is an integral feature of the self-organizing process» (Antsupov 1999: 80).

Legal conflict – a kind of social conflict. For the latter, at least two sides are always needed, which are in contact, interact. In this interaction, the actions of the parties are aimed at achieving mutually exclusive goals and, therefore, collide. Strong tension is characteristic of all conflicts, which induces people to change this situation, either to adapt to it or to protect themselves from it» (Kazimirchuk 1995: 213).

In the data and in many other definitions, the conflict is primarily associated with a contradiction or one of its moments – the struggle of opposites. For example, in the interpretation of the American conflictologist L. Kozer, conflict is a struggle for values and claims for a certain status, power, and resources. According to another American author,

K. Boulding, the conflict marks a conscious and matured contradictions and conflicts of interests. R. Dahrendorf understood as a conflict all structurally-produced relations of opposites between norms and expectations, institutions and groups.

In the «Short Dictionary of Sociology», conflict is characterized «as the highest stage in the development of contradictions in the system of relations between people, social groups, social institutions, and society as a whole, which is determined by the intensification of opposing tendencies and interests of social communities and individuals.»

So, the concept of conflict is inextricably linked with the philosophical concept of contradiction, or rather, with the content of the philosophical law of “unity and struggle of opposites.”

Results

Without pretending to the incontestability of the provisions in the analysis of the epistemological and logical aspects of conflict management, we restrict ourselves to this problem, taking into account the peculiarities of the social nature of juvenile violators of legal prohibitions. It seems that in this case it is more important to focus not so much on the violation of legal norms, as on the creation of legal and other conditions and procedures for resolving the problems of deviant behavior of the minor. The focus on the contradictions between the consciousness and the action of the juvenile offender and the legal norm requires careful analysis” (Zhetpisbayev 2002d: 49).

Superficial judgments, fueled by everyday consciousness, as a rule, do not personify a person, and inevitably lead to a desire not so much to explain the reasons for such behavior as to look for measures to prevent them or punish the offender. Epistemological flaw is detected when the original is issued as a crown of knowledge, the explanation of the causes of offense is reduced to indicating the imperfection of a private property» (Weisberg 1996: 29).

Certain flaws are issued for the real being, which later inexorably can affect or even predetermine the fate of a minor, an assessment of his behavior. In short, those cases where a set of circumstances actually replaces the analysis of the nature of the phenomenon. As a result, not only individual researchers, but also employees of law enforcement, judicial and other bodies, without making special intellectual efforts, give the significance of a perfect whole to a separate, particular (condition, vice, circumstance, etc.). At the same time,

surface induction, sliding from one factor to another, provides science with various kinds of generalizations expressing correlations between offense and various social factors: «alcoholism is the cause of many offenses», «many offenders leave troubled and incomplete families», «strengthening social control helps reduce crime», etc.

In this regard, the facts of increasing criminal convictions and an increase in the intensity of the dynamics of offenses committed by minors are quite understandable. Most often this happens because «semi-professionals» and even «casual» specialists work with juvenile offenders and most often this phenomenon occurs among law enforcement officers working with juvenile offenders. Therefore, in a number of foreign countries, to work with minors, as a specialist in juvenile justice (judges, lawyers, police officers, etc.), only the best representatives of these professions are carefully selected.

At the same time, the law of violation among minors is a kind of litmus indicator, determining the consistency, excellence, dynamism of the public relations existing in the state in the fight against crime.

In this regard, one cannot but agree with V.N. Kudryavtsev, who, illustrating the process of forming the personality of a minor, makes the following essential remark: «Without much difficulty, we notice that there is a definite connection between the age of adolescents and the level of their intellectual development. The older students and children, the more they know and think better. Is it possible on this basis to assume that the reason for the increase in the level of knowledge of schoolchildren is their age? Apparently, such a judgment would be somewhat superficial. It's not in itself the number of past years makes a person smarter, more cultured and more educated» (Kudryavtsev 1976: 12).

Even in the context of freedom of choice (on freedom and lack of freedom) of the behavior of the personality of a minor, the focus should be not so much on the decision results as on the structure of motives and goals underlying the volitional act (Kudryavtsev 1976: 102) that is, systemic characteristics of behavior personality of a minor in the unity of rational and emotional components.

This conclusion is confirmed by a variety of studies: G.S. Minkovsky (data for 1966), L.M., A.A. Taranova (data for 1993–95) and his own data (data for 1995–2018), which confirm that the juvenile's misconduct is far from always can be explained by the closest factors (family, social environment, etc.), that is, not always «Apple from apple» acts with the

inevitable categoricalness of the social dominant.

The dynamics of social deviations in juvenile offenders depends on various factors, but in examining them, one should not lose sight of the fact that the right does not affect the entire consciousness of a person.

Agreeing that in this case legal consciousness acts as a direct object, it is important not to forget how much moral autonomy, freedom of choice of form of behavior is developed in the personality of the minor.

If it (moral autonomy) is absent, then the moral capitulation of the individual before circumstances, corporate rules is possible. The offense itself is an open expression of the moral crisis of the personality (Platonov 1972: 138-139). It is not by chance that the ancients claimed that «laws are weak without morals.»

Internal freedom of the individual, arising from the autonomy of the will, creates conditions for the formulation of such universal laws (moral laws) that have objective significance, making them independent of natural laws, of the laws of causality (Kudryavtsev 1976: 122). Such ethical conclusions reveal to us not only the greatness of free will, but also provide us with the key to understanding the relationship of moral convictions and legal prescriptions. In the most academic formula, these provisions found a generalization in the statements of I. Kant. His imperative as applied to morality is expressed in the rule: «act only according to such a maxim, guided by which at the same time you may wish it to become a universal law» (Kant 2004: 260), and as applied to law, this imperative sounds like this: «act outwardly so that the free manifestation of your arbitrariness is compatible with the freedom of everyone, in accordance with the universal law».

Famous Jurist S.C. Alekseev believes that the historical line of law in the life of society is directly, directly dictated by its deep-seated requirements, namely: «to bring into the acute situation caused by various conflicts (personal, group and others) permanent and firm principles based on the principles of civil peace, appeasement, consent, taking into account various mutual, coordinated interests to ensure and protect the status of an autonomous person, to provide him with a reliable and guaranteed scope and measure of free behavior (Alekseev 1994: 54).

These requirements fully apply to the law. It is the law that ensures the institutionalization of the interaction between the citizen and the state, the individual and the state authorities. And it is

here that certain prerequisites are created to ensure the protection of the juvenile offender and the application of educational and legal measures to him. Since, committing offenses that do not represent a great public danger, juvenile offenders for the first time face the imperative requirements of the law. That is why it is so important to trace the nature of the deviant behavior of a minor in order to prevent further criminalization of the consciousness of the minor offender and not be forced to resort to more severe measures of legal influence (punishment).

The leading role in the occurrence and development of deviations in the character of a minor, according to Yu.M. Antonyan and V.V. Yustitsky plays a complex of the following factors:

- accumulation of characterological consequences of unsatisfactory life problems;
- errors in education that impede the socialization of the individual;
- the processes of one-sided development of personality, which are especially active when the accentuated trait reaches a certain level of qualitative manifestation;
- violation of mental and socio-psychological processes that provide social control and regulation of the quantitative expression of a character trait (Antonyan 1993, 50).

Typological signs of factors affecting the manifestation of unlawful actions by minors do not always allow to identify the individual characteristics of the offense, but these signs characterize the background of social deviations and provide answers to the questions why it (the offense) took place. Therefore, it is important to know and take into account to what extent, and how the accentuation of the character of the minor contributed to the offense. It is important to identify whether there was a strong emotion caused by the wrong actions of the victim, whether there were threats and other forms of coercion against the minor, the presence and degree of his material or other dependence on the persons who pushed him to the offense. And, of course, the reasons for the question: «Were there other motives and antisocial needs in committing an offense to a minor?»

Analyzing the genesis of a deviant behavioral act, V.V. Lunev notes: «We hold the opinion that antisocial needs and motives as such do not exist, as, incidentally, apparently, one cannot speak of socially useful and even socially neutral motivations in relation to criminal behavior. By the same outwardly similar motivation, both a crime and a noble act can be committed. Revenge of the

neighbor for the offense, realized in the infliction of bodily injury, is antisocial, and revenge on the enemy of our Motherland is sacred.

Attempts by some authors once and for all to enlist some of the motives as antisocial, others as socially neutral, and still others as socially useful were not productive. Social assessment of the motive depends not on its abstract content, but on what social relations it is included in and what social relations it is opposed to. Regardless of specific social relations, motives, like needs, are socially neutral. They cannot be, properly assessed in terms of social utility or harm. The latter are not concluded in the nature of the motives as such, but in their function, which is revealed through the relationship of the motive with other elements of criminal behavior (with the goal, the choice of means to achieve it, the consequences), through the relationship with those social values that the subject neglected, realizing his desire” (Kudryavtsev 1986 b: 30-31).

It is correctly noted in the literature that life processes that develop under the influence of the consciousness of people and groups must be perceived critically. The emergence of conflicts and social deviations in the behavior of a minor does not always have the same nature of origin, but at the same time contain a lot of factors contributing to their organic association and «joint efforts” influencing:

- on the formation of the character of a minor;
- provoke a minor to communicate outside the home and visit the «low-key” places, institutions;
- to ignore the minor social values that have developed in the society, the sanctity of family relations, family ties;
- to violate the rights and freedoms of others, if they are in a position dependent on it (children, elderly parents, etc.);
- creating an environment of tension, nervousness, mutual intolerance, etc. (Bandurka 1997).

Of course, to make a categorical conclusion that these circumstances finally «maim” the identity of the minor, regardless of their significant significance, would be premature and obstructing an attempt to penetrate the true nature of these phenomena. Indeed, it is not the magnitude of the fluctuation of the indicators of circumstances that makes it possible to judge the degree of stability of their influence on the behavior of the minor. Researchers note that despite the deformations in the consciousness of the individual, a significant part of minors prone to committing offenses are

valued, perhaps even subconsciously, by qualities such as honesty and decency. Although it is perhaps these qualities that are the conflict environment that forms the rejecting behavior of a minor, despite their positive orientation. If a minor reproduces in his actions his own idea of moral categories that are formed as a result of the influence of his environment, then one can quite positively say that these moral principles are a social mask, behind which corporate attitudes are dictated by the hope of self-preservation. Therefore, the original installation often contains erroneous versions for the following reasons:

- firstly, the requirements of law-abiding behavior in a juvenile offender reproduce the model of the conscious adaptation of the individual to the available world;

- secondly, the deliberate reassignment of other norms and values calls for submissive submission to reality;

- thirdly, such attitudes do not create conditions for the development of a minor person, as an individual capable of improving himself and the surrounding reality.

And although in legal literature it is emphasized that the right holds in its principles, institutions and norms the most rational, scientifically grounded, progressive variants (models) of human behavior that benefit both the society as a whole, proceeding from the task of improving social relations, and the personality itself with the right understanding of its objective interests.

It should be understood that whatever reasonable models of human behavior, enshrined in the rule of law, but the process of legal education can not only be determined by the power will of the institutions of the state, and the genesis of legal norms goes beyond the legislator's activities, since actual patterns of typical mass behavior nature, he (the legislator) draws not from some categorical imperatives, set aside in the mind itself, but from life itself (Yavich L. S., 1985: 118-119).

Thus, the compulsory formation of law-abiding behavior of a minor should not be an end in itself. The carrier of such morality means by education of morality a conscious adjustment of the personality to the world in existence, its implantation in the social fabric of a social organism.

At the same time in best ways, the company receives conformists there are all reasons to believe that the internal assimilation of legal requirements should be a device for the minor in the formation of his legal orientation and social organization.

Discussion

In modern law literature, an interesting situation has arisen in assessing the misconduct of minors, expressed in the form of conflict:

- in some cases, possible conflicts and conflicts in the war denying minors, subsequently developing into offenses are considered in relation to the problems: personality, freedom, law (V.A. Kuchinsky, F.M. Orzikh, etc.);

- in others, the genesis of the behavior of the minor's personality and the use of valuable qualities in the legal impact on conflict, illegal, criminal actions (V.N. Kudryavtsev, O. L. Dubovik and etc.);

- thirdly, models (theological, rationalistic, anthropological, psychological) in the context of suppression minor behavior of the minor and their conflicts (A.M. Yakovlev, U.S. Dzhekebaev, etc.);

- in the fourth – the dynamics of conflicts of minors are considered in the context of social, economic conditions of society, the level of culture, traditions inherent in the state and people inhabiting it, national characteristics and even religious beliefs (A. A. Taranov, B. A. Zhetpisbayev);

- finally, many scientists see the problems of conflicts, conflicts and juvenile delinquency in the biological, physiological origins of the behavior of the personality of a minor (B.S. Volkov, N.P. Dubinin, I. A. Struchkov, etc.).

Specialists number over 200 conflict zones, in connection with which various versions are put forward in the study of juvenile delinquency. They claim that juvenile delinquency is a conflict expressed in the form of a social and legal antipode of lawful conduct. That is why their social and legal signs of are opposite.

Based on the contribution of scientists to the legal science and practice, it can be concluded that the prevailing concepts of "wrongdoing", "misconduct" and others do not adequately reflect the nature of actions and mortars of minors. This is explained by the fact that unlawful nature of the juvenile offender, as governed. It takes such actions, which can be subjected not only to evaluation, but also streamlined in the procedure for their consideration by special bodies and services. This judgment is valid. not reliably and reasonably possible to illustrate based on the example of the social service of mediation, the meaning of which is to comprehensively understand the conflict or conflict between the parties and bring the parties to a truce, without bringing the matter to trial.

If we talk about theoretical studies on the problems of studying conflicts of minors, then it should be noted that, considering the basic concepts of conflict of laws, you share the following logical series of legal categories:

- “Disagreement” when there is a divergence of interests, position and position of the parties;
- “Conflict” – the contradictions between the norms of legal acts comrades of different legal force;
- “Conflict situation” – the moment or period arises the concept and development of legal conflicts;
- “Conflict situation” – unconstitutional counter the struggle of subjects, accompanied by violations of public go law and order;
- “Dispute” – the proceedings in the prescribed manner, etc.
- In this case, it is possible to agree or not with the authors of these ideas on the specific points he cited. there, but in general, these concepts in dynamics help to understand the nature conflicts and deviant behavior of minors, and determine the possibility of applying by the bodies of juvenile justice, to the juvenile offender of individual measures of socialization or re-socialization.

Conclusion

The results of the study suggest that conflicts and social deviations of minors can be viewed in the context of the following components:

- how certain actions constitute a process;
- as a process contributing dysfunction to the system installed rules of behavior.

To understand the nature of conflicts and social deviations means priests to determine the content of the contradictions between the prohibition of legal regulations and the real social behavior of a minor.

Any social deviation in the behavior of the individual arising from the results of the conflict, according to society is disrespectful of the law in force. A more extreme form of such disrespect and disregard for the right is schemes offense. Based on a similar understanding of the essence of social deviations, they can be classified into:

- **significant deviations when there is a discrepancy between the requirement of law and behavior;**

– disturbing deviation – the concept is quite common wounded in scientific understanding, but requiring a new reevaluation and new understanding.

In this regard, it is appropriate to give such examples. Essentially, in the disturbing deviation there is a contradiction between the requirements rule of law and reality. At the same time, many norms of law, due to the moral “aging” of the norms, themselves provoke a disturbing deviation. For example, implementation of trade rules (trade in unidentified places) or petty theft of property. In this case, from the point of view of formal law, there are all signs of administrative offenses, but on the other hand, if there is not enough or even in the absence of housing facilities (salaries, scholarships, social benefits), it is very difficult to hope for a model legitimate behavior. Therefore, situations of disturbing deviations require careful analysis and legal assessment, where blind decisions are unacceptable. That is, the phenomena of a similar process acquire properties that are associated with distortions and deformation of social values, norms, attitudes, and even entire social institutions.

For an adequate assessment of the values under which understand objects, things, phenomena with useful properties for consumers, we must remember that they often act as an orienting ideal for the behavior of a minor.

It is enough to remind that the lawful or unlawful behavior of minors has traditionally been viewed through the prism of the interests of the individual, group (Zhetpisbaev 2002: 11).

But at the same time, they often either identified or opposed social and material interests and values.

According to the criminologist A.M. Yakovlev, identifying the social fact with the material fact, ignoring the cognitive specificity of the social fact, we thereby reinject the social fact, prescribe it the properties of the thing, the object (Yakovlev 1985: 11).

Certainly, it is impossible to consider social fact beyond the limits of both critical analysis and its deification. When studying conflicts and social deviations of minors, it is very important not only to follow the letter of the law and the requirements of logic, but also to identify the real role (influence factors) of both social and material facts.

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