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THE STATE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE ALMATY CITY

Even children can face the law. Once this happens, and the child enters the criminal justice system, he or she can be considered a “minor offender”. The problem of juvenile delinquency remains relevant in Kazakhstan. In this article, as a method of investigating juvenile delinquency, statistics and dynamics of the city of Almaty use juvenile delinquency. The author begins the study with the main statistics of growth or decrease in the number of crimes committed by minors, by region. The author also analyzes the dynamics of growth and the reduction in the number of juvenile delinquencies using the diagram from 2012 to 2017 and explains the main reasons for the growth or decrease in crime in certain years. The author also provides kollichestvennyu statistics in the form of a table of perfect types of crimes by minors from 2012 to 2016, and analyzes the reason why some types of crimes are so often committed by juveniles. In this article, we analyze in various ways in which area of Almaty the crime among minors, the identity of the offender and in what form the crime among minors (for example, group form) is committed. In the article some questions are investigated why minors fall into the path of crime and how their environment affects them, and also how to prevent crime among minors.

Key words: juvenile delinquency, prevention of offenses, combating juvenile delinquency.

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Алматы қаласының кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы құқық бұзушылықтың жағдайы

Тіпті балалар да заңға тап болуы мүмкін. Бұл жағдай орын алғаннан кейін, бала қылмыстық сот төрелігіне кіреді, оны «кәмелетке толмаған қылмыскер» ретінде санауға болады. Қазақстанда кәмелетке толмаған құқық бұзушылық мәселесі өзекті болып қала беруде. Кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы құқық бұзушылықтардың зерттеу әдісі ретінде осы мақалада Алматы қаласындағы кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы құқық бұзушылықтардың статистикасы мен динамикасы пайдаланылады. Авторлар зерттеулерін кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы қылмыстар санының өңірлер бойынша өсуі немесе төмендеуі туралы негізгі статистикалық мәліметтерден бастайды. Авторлар 2012-2017 жылдар аралығындағы диаграмманы пайдаланып, кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы құқық бұзушылықтар санының өсуі немесе азаю динамикасын талдап, белгілі бір жылдарда қылмыстың санының өсуінің немесе азаюының негізгі себептерін түсіндіреді. Авторлар сонымен қатар 2012-2016 жж. кәмелетке толмағандардың белгілі бір қылмыс түрін жасаудың кесте түрінде сандық статистикасы берілген және жасөспірімдердің белгілі бір қылмыс түрлерінің жиі жасалатын себептерін талдады. Осы мақалада Алматы қаласының қандай аудандарында кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы қылмыстардың жиі болып тұратыны, қылмыскердің тұлғасы мен кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы қылмыстар көбінесе қандай нысанда (мысалы, топтық нысаны) жасалатыны әртүрлі жолдармен талданады. Мақалада кәмелетке толмағандардың қылмыстық жолға түсу себептері, осыған олардың қоршаған ортасы

қалай әсер ететіні, сонымен қатар кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы қылмыстың алдын алу үшін кейбір сұрақтар қарастырылады.

Түйін сөздер: кәмелетке толмағандардың құқық бұзушылықтары, қылмыстың алдын алу, кәмелетке толмағандардың құқық бұзушылықтарына қарсы күрес.

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Состояние преступности среди несовершеннолетних в городе Алматы

Даже дети могут столкнуться с законом. Как только это произойдет, ребенок попадет в систему уголовного правосудия, и тогда он или она может считаться «несовершеннолетним правонарушителем». Проблема несовершеннолетних правонарушений остается актуальной в Казахстане. В данной статье как метод исследования преступности среди несовершеннолетних используются статистики и динамики преступности среди несовершеннолетних города Алматы. Автор начинает исследование с главной статистики роста или снижения количества преступности, совершенных несовершеннолетними, по регионам. Также автор анализирует динамику роста и снижение количества преступности несовершеннолетних с помощью диаграммы с 2012 по 2017 год и разъясняет главные причины роста или снижения количества преступности в определенных годах. Автор также предоставляет количественную статистику в виде таблицы совершенных видов преступлений несовершеннолетними с 2012 по 2016, и анализирует причину, почему некоторые виды преступлений так часто совершаются именно несовершеннолетними. В данной статье разносторонне анализируется, в какой местности города Алматы часто совершается преступление среди несовершеннолетних, личность преступника и в какой форме совершаются преступления среди несовершеннолетних (например, в групповой форме). В статье исследованы некоторые вопросы, почему несовершеннолетние попадают на путь преступности и как на это влияет их окружающая среда, а так же, как нужно предупреждать преступность среди несовершеннолетних.

Ключевые слова: правонарушение несовершеннолетних, предупреждение правонарушений, борьба с преступностью среди несовершеннолетних.

Introduction

The problem of juvenile delinquency remains relevant in Kazakhstan. According to the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan, about eight thousand minors who have committed crimes are identified each year, of which almost half are being held criminally liable (<http://articlekz.com/article/7460>).

Statistics show that about 2/3 of the criminals who commit crimes repeatedly have committed the first crime precisely in adolescence (<http://alm.prokuror.kz>).

In the article, the authors analyzed statistical data on juvenile delinquency in the city of Almaty. This choice is due to the fact that Almaty is the largest metropolis in Kazakhstan. Officially, about 1.8 million citizens live in Almaty, but up to 200,000 cars and almost half a million people daily, not only from the Almaty region, but also from other regions of the country. In addition, recently, the territories that previously belonged to the Almaty region were

joined to the city. With the increase in the population, the number of criminal manifestations also increases. The purpose of this study is to identify the state of juvenile delinquency in Almaty.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were accomplished:

- The statistics of juvenile delinquency in Almaty.
- The causes of juvenile delinquency have been studied.

Main part

The study of the problems of preventing juvenile delinquency has always been the focus of attention of criminology scientists (Akhmetov, 2012: 59-60).

Crime in general, including juvenile delinquency – a volatile phenomenon (Alaukhanov, 2008: 664). Changes occurring in the country immediately have an impact on the state and dynamics of juvenile delinquency.

Traditionally, juvenile delinquency is characterized by state and dynamics. The state provides

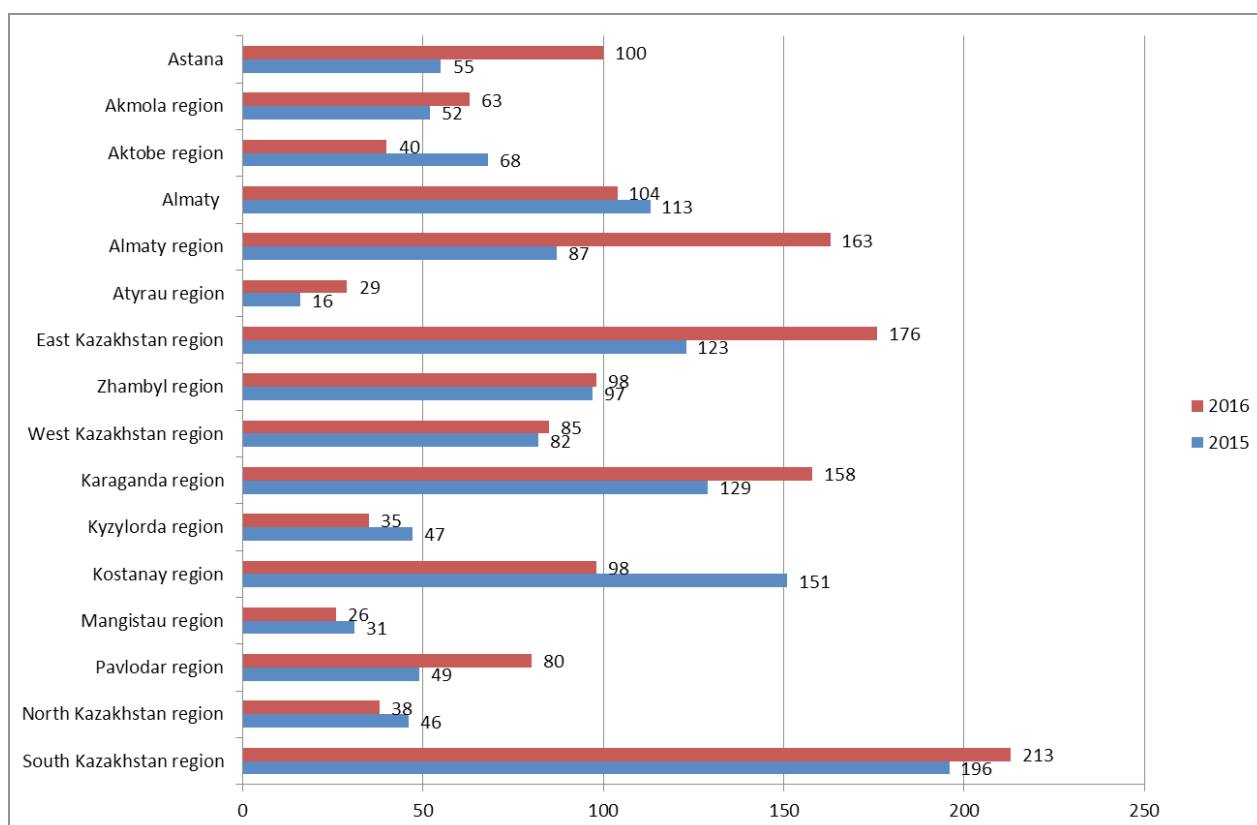
a comprehensive description of crime in statistics. Dynamics characterizes the state of crime in motion and is expressed through the identification of changes in level and structure.

Estimating the data of official statistics on juvenile delinquency, it is necessary to take into account those factual and legal circumstances that make statistical indicators not fully reflect the true picture of juvenile delinquency (high latency of family and household crimes of minors, the practice of exempting from criminal responsibility with application of

educational measures, age limits of criminal responsibility of minors aged 14-15 for many antisocial encroachments and etc.) (Alaukhanov, 2009: 310).

In accordance with the data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan is 17,918,214 of which 1 116,064 persons are minors.

The increase in the level of juvenile delinquency is more typical for some regions and to a lesser extent for others.



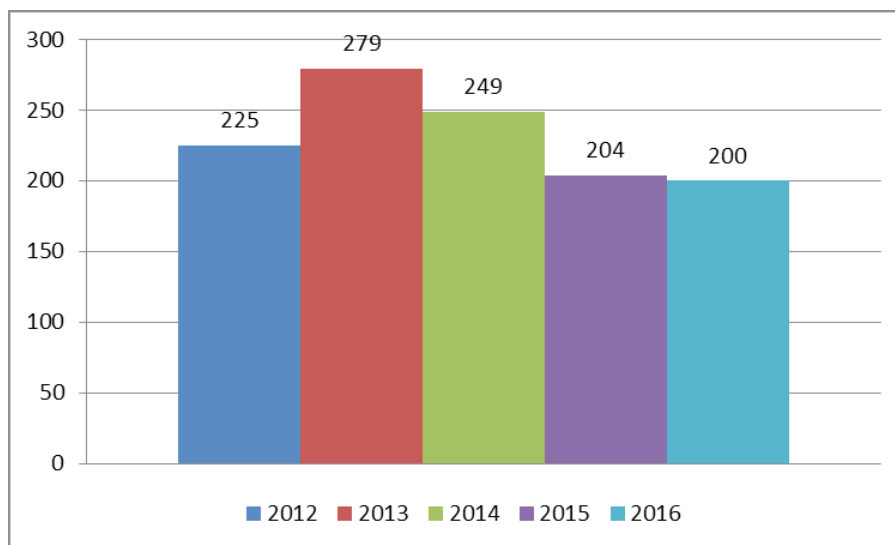
Picture 1 – Information on registration of criminal offenses committed by minors, by regions

As an illustrative example, this comparative diagram of the state of juvenile delinquency for the period from 2012 to 2016 should be demonstrated.

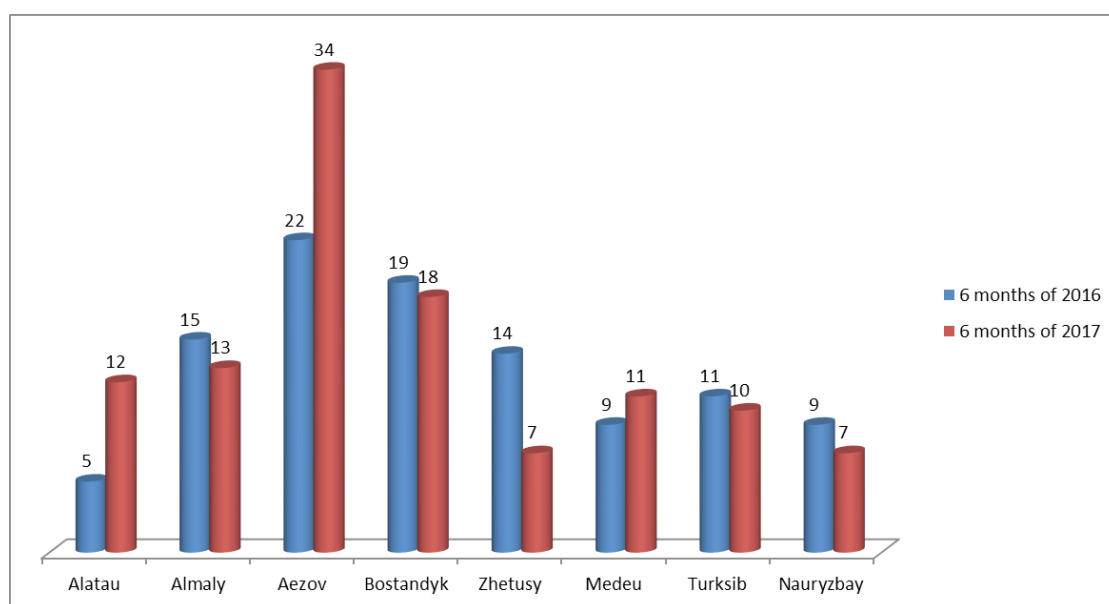
As we see in 2013, there was an increase in crime among minors in Almaty, which is due to some instability in the economic and political spheres of life of the state and society as a whole, which led to such consequences. However, in 2015-2016 there is a significant decrease in the growth of juvenile delinquency. According to statistical data, for the 6 months of 2017 in Almaty, 77 juveniles who

committed criminal offenses were registered, for the same period in 2016 114 persons were registered (-41.2% less) (Statistical data of the Office).

As we see the main number of crimes committed by minors in the central areas of the city. We associate this with the fact that there are many temptations in the center of the city; there are large shopping centers, entertainment institutions, parks, cinemas. In the center of the city is a large crowd of people, the same theft is easier to commit and remain unnoticed.



Picture 2 – Analysis of the state of juvenile delinquency for the period from 2012-2016 in the Almaty city



Picture 3 – Information on the registration of crimes committed by minors for 6 months 2016-2017 year (On materials of Almaty by regions)

According to statistical data, the largest number of crimes committed by minors is observed in the Auezov district of the city. This is due to the fact that the territory of this area covers a significant part of the city and it is a sleeping area (microdistricts), where schools, children’s homes are located, there is a large concentration of minors.

The analysis shows that predominantly in the structure of juvenile delinquency are selfish property crimes.

As a rule, a large proportion of all self-serving crimes committed by minors are accounted for by theft and robbery. For 6 months in 2017, adolescents committed 54 thefts, 41 robberies, 2 frauds, 4 robberies, 4 extortions, 46 thefts, 28 robberies, 7 frauds, and robberies-5 in the same period of 2016., extortion – 9 (Statistical data of the Office).

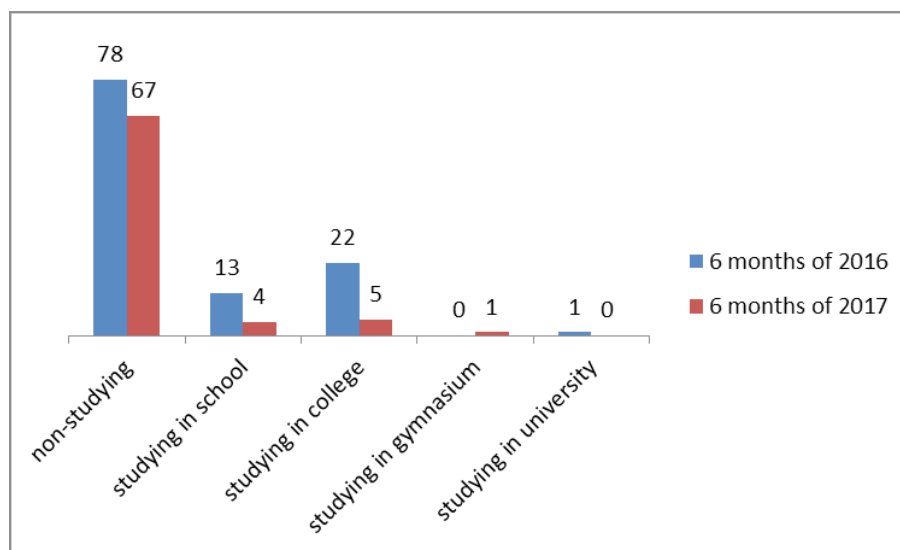
According to statistics, in 82% of cases, the place of committing these crimes are public places, namely streets, shopping and entertainment centers,

stations, etc. As representatives of law enforcement agencies note, “the growth of crime is connected with the social and economic standard of living

of citizens and their overwhelming number refers to crimes of a property nature, the subject of encroachments are cell phones and money.”

Table 1 – The structure of juvenile delinquency in 2012-2016 in Almaty

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Murder	-	7	4	1	1
Rape	-	1	1	-	-
Injury	3	3	4	4	3
Theft	65	90	123	85	81
Robbery	82	83	62	51	68
Burglary	29	23	14	8	13
Fraud	22	31	8	12	12
Carjacking	6	10	8	16	4
Drug addition	2	2	3	-	-
Hooliganism	6	4	10	13	4
Extortion	-	6	5	3	9
Others	-	19	7	11	5
Total	225	279	249	204	200



Picture 4 – Crimes committed by minors for 6 months. 2016-2017

Mostly teenagers from low-income families commit crimes. The major part is accounted by unemployed or non-pupils, which accounts for more than half of the total number of minors who committed crimes. The situation is as follows: non-students-67 (in 2016 78), students of school-4 (in 2016, 13), students of college-5 (in 2016 in 2016, 22), students of the gymnasium-0 (in 2016

1), students of university -1 (0) (Statistical data of the Office). According to the analysis, 15% of minors did not work and did not study, 14% lived outside the family, 51% from single-parent families and 20% committed a crime in the state of alcoholic or narcotic intoxication (<https://vlast.kz/obsshestvo/13464-kak-rabotaut-uvenalnye-sudy-v-kazahstane.html>).

Juvenile delinquency has always been mostly of a group nature. The crimes committed by such groups are classified as grave crimes. The persistent individual commitment of active actions on the part of the adolescent, especially if they are unlawful, asocial, presents a greater heightened danger to society.

In recent years, there has been a process of strengthening groups of minors with wrongful conduct. In these groups, a certain structure and order ensure their criminal activity. Minors who are members of these groups involve other minors in criminal activity, and then the latter become dependent on participants in various ways in various ways.

The aspiration of adolescents to group communication, this phenomenon is common to all categories of minors, but in the absence of control by parents, educators and the public, these groups are transformed into criminal groups. In addition, this is a pre-prepared and technically equipped crime.

The analysis showed that the level of group juvenile delinquency in the territory of Almaty tends to grow. So in 2016, minors in the group of persons committed 53 crimes, while in 2017 – 60 crimes, i.e. there was an increase of 13.2% (Statistical data of the Office).

Most often, so-called «difficult», pedagogically «neglected» adolescents commit the crime.

In recent years, there has been a strong view that the deterioration of the economic situation, increased tensions in society and the rapid decline in living standards have affected the juvenile delinquency.

Since the sharp social and economic stratification of the population is especially painful for minors, the gap between real incomes of parents and attractive life standards is widening, the inability to achieve them in lawful ways has led to the intensive involvement of minors and those minors from well-off families (socially) into criminal activities.

The lack of employment, interest in studying, or any occupation outside of school, the absence of clubs for the interests of minors aged 14-17, the permissiveness of the parents, or the unhappiness in the family, push the minor to commit criminal offenses.

Another reason for juvenile delinquency, not only in Almaty, but also throughout Kazakhstan, is the problem of organizing leisure time for children and adolescents at their place of residence. Many children's institutions, organizations ceased to exist, and the premises were leased to private individuals, commercial organizations. The process of destruction of the system of recovery and summer

employment continues. For example, children from large families or low-income families can not always afford health camps during the holidays because of the high cost of the tour.

Sport, this is the most effective tool with which you can fight against juvenile delinquency. According to the Report "The situation of children in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2016", according to the message of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan to date, in Almaty, Astana, in Kyzylorda and Atyrau oblasts there is not only one children's and youth club of physical fitness, in schools (Report on the situation of children in the Republic of Kazakhstan).

When dealing with crime, we deal, first, with the shortcomings of education due to the failure of the family to fulfill its duty to society (Finko, 2002). Numerous sociological studies show that the problem of youth crime is the result of the dysfunction of the institution of the family. Practice shows that a disparaging attitude towards the upbringing of children is one of the main causes of juvenile delinquency (Mudrik, 2003: 3).

If parents in time could not rebuild their relationship with children, then imperceptibly created a conflict situation, which will negatively affect the formation of personal characteristics of the adolescent.

The family, as a social institution, has decreased its importance in the upbringing of children. Children are mostly left to their own devices, and if their parents are not drunkards, drug addicts or not in prisons, they are concerned about their own problems, and there is no time for children.

According to the survey, parents are given to communicate with the child 30 minutes. In a day, not all children can boast a trusted relationship with their parents. Basically, parents are interested in the basic needs of children. Family traditions such as family games, joint cultural, sports and recreational activities that rally the family, form a child's sense of responsibility, and instill a healthy lifestyle are not common.

According to the parents, the main reasons for the illegal behavior of minors are a shortage of upbringing in the family -36%, a tense social and economic situation in the life of the child – 29%, examples of violence, cruelty – 26%, influence of street, environment – 22%.

Parents do not control what their children do in their free time, what they watch on television and in social networks. The scenes of violence and cruelty in films and on the Internet negatively affect the mentality of the adolescent, on the formation of his

moral and moral values and outlook in general.

Parents do not associate the commission of offenses with minors with a deficit of upbringing in school; only 7% of respondents noted the school as one of the reasons.

The results of the surveys obtained in four countries of the European Union confirm that young people who come from well-off families lead a healthier lifestyle (“Youth of Kazakhstan –

2016”). According to the results of factor analysis, it is possible to identify the main signs of family unhappiness: alcoholism (drug addiction) of parents, material and household problems, conflicts in the family, parents’ indifference to the cases and problems of the child, parents spend little time with the child, the child was subjected to violence, (mostly lack of a father), asocial, criminal environment of a teenager and a family.

Table 2 – Information on the dysfunctional families, registered on the basis of ATS for 6 months 2015-2016

Region	Number of disadvantaged children		
	Total on the basis of BIA		+- B %
	2015	2016	
Astana	281	283	0,7
Akmola	1497	1589	6,1
Aktobe	487	503	3,3
Almaty city	915	917	0,2
Almaty	982	1064	8,4
Atyrau	227	234	3,1
East-Kazakhstan	1135	937	-17,4
Zhambul	720	696	-3,3
West-Kazakhstan	218	234	7,3
Karaganda	1986	1874	-5,6
Kostanay	1186	1439	21,3
Kysylorda	26	186	-29,5
Mangystau	234	229	-2,1
Pavlodar	727	646	-41,1
North-Kazakhstan	684	367	-46,5
South-Kazakhstan	1064	1223	14,9
MIA of Baikonur	1	1	0,0
Republic of Kazakhstan	12608	12422	-1,45

As we said above, one of the main reasons for family distress is family alcoholism. Alcohol is terrible not only because it destroys human health: it contributes to the self-destruction of a person, the distortion of her relationships with other people, the rupture of all social ties that connect her with the world, the loss of the human image (Davydov, 2008). There are no official published statistics on the scope of family alcoholism in Kazakhstan; however, specialists operate on data that show the prevalence of this “social blemish” among the population, based on information on the number of people on the register with the diagnosis of “alcoholism”. Studies conducted among

high school students show that 70% of respondents have ever consumed alcoholic beverages, and the first acquaintance with them occurred at 11-13 years (“Youth of Kazakhstan – 2016”).

By tracking the change in the situation according to these indicators, it is possible to identify trends in adolescent deviation.

For the presence of minors at night in entertainment facilities and outside the home in 2015, about 45 thousand parents or legal representatives are brought to administrative responsibility (Report on the situation of children in the Republic of Kazakhstan).

Conclusions

The problem of combating juvenile delinquency remains relevant, despite the fact that analysis of statistical data shows a reduction in the number of crimes committed by minors. In accordance with the demographic data, the population aged 14-17 is reduced, which is correspondingly reflected in Almaty.

The most common type of crimes committed by minors is theft, robbery and plunder.

Impunity of adolescents as a result of lack of control by parents, teachers in the school, and as it was said above unemployment, unorganized leisure and social insecurity generates the commission of repeated criminal offenses.

The shortcomings in the organization of leisure, the weak development of the network of clubs, circles, sports sections, the lack of concern for the

involvement of minors in unfavorable living and upbringing conditions are to a certain extent due to the omission in the social planning of local executive bodies.

It is necessary to involve youth more actively in the discussion of the problems of juvenile delinquency and in the development of appropriate solutions. It is also necessary to involve the public in the problem of preventing juvenile delinquency and not tolerate tolerance or indifference on the part of the population.

It is necessary to develop a network of scientific and cognitive circles, work to attract adolescents to sports, creativity, it is necessary to expand access for children from low-income children, which will significantly reduce juvenile delinquency. It is necessary to involve public organizations, volunteers and specialists, provide financial support to local executive bodies or attract sponsors.

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