

Секция «Английский язык и право (на английском языке)»
Actual problems of crimes against minors

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Many branches of Russian law protect children from various illegal actions.

The question on studying of crimes against minors is really actual today. It is caused by that the crime problem against minors was of particular importance for the population. This problem became the social disaster menacing to safety of teenagers. After all quite often adult persons involve minors in commission of crimes, thereby breaking full process of education of the teenager. At the same time, minors, for commission of socially dangerous acts, bear less strict punishment, unlike adults.

Teens forced to leave home and earn their own livelihood. Often, leading such a lifestyle, they become members of gangs, prostitution and begging. It is these children are more likely to be victims of crime.

Adults increasingly involve street children in criminal groups. More than 70 percent of juvenile crime group members live in families with very low incomes. This is one of the reasons for selfish orientation committed their acts.

Unfortunately, often minors involve in criminal activity through a "friendly" dialogue with peers and older friends. Already stepped on criminal path "friends" involve such juveniles playing in their devotion to friendship, fear of being branded a "traitor," "coward", "mama's boy."

We note with regret that the law enforcement for the protection of minors from economic, sexual and other exploitation, combat involving minors in criminal activity, is still at a low level.

The criminal - legal aspects of trafficking in children is not just a kind of trafficking. The differences are more profound and fundamental and are linked not only with the features of an object, but the object encroachment. By trafficking in minors is understood the purchase - sale, i.e. the transfer of teen parents or other persons engaged in the care of a minor, others for monetary compensation. The inclusion in the Criminal Code of 1997 of the Art. 152, was the result of many of the requirements arising from international - law obligations of Russia. In particular, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 35) obliges to take all necessary measures to prevent the abduction, sale of children or traffic for any purpose or in any form. In Russia it is a new crime has received in recent years, quite common in nature. There are cases when operated stable criminal groups involved in trafficking newborn babies, including abroad, with the participation of medical personnel bribed maternity hospitals and other medical institutions [1]

As previously mentioned, crimes against minors violate the normal physical and mental development of adolescents, their mental health. Effective criminal - law measures applied to convicted persons, infringe on the rights and interests of adolescents can actually help prevent the commission of crimes and at the same time ensure their correction. In this regard, it would be appropriate to expand the list of criminal penalties applicable to persons guilty of infringing on the rights and interests of adolescents. This extension should take place through the use of measures providing for a sentence involving deprivation of liberty for perpetrators.

It is also necessary to increase the educational impact of lawsuits in cases of crimes against minors, with particular attention to their preventive effect, to establish the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of crimes against minors for each case.

However, the violation of the rights of adolescents, especially ill-treatment by parents, is a major cause of the defective education of minors, leading to an increase in crime, such as failure to child-rearing responsibilities (art. 156 of the Criminal Code)[2]

In this case, special significance is more complete protection of rights and legal interests of children in dysfunctional families. This can be achieved only significantly improve the performance of the guardianship authorities, which must be given real rights to intervene in family life for children.

It should be noted that such measures can achieve the best results for the prevention of crimes against teenagers.

The relevance of the protection of minors in the Internet caused by the fact that the Internet as one of the most rapidly developing information and communication technologies in the modern history of mankind is constantly strengthening its position in the world's telecommunications networks. By providing virtually unlimited opportunities for information exchange (IP-telephony, telemarketing, etc.) are often more competitive compared to traditional means of communication, the Internet is widely used to promote racial, religious and other forms of intolerance, violence, brutality, extremism and terrorism.

In cases involving minors, committed with the participation of adults, should be thoroughly clarify the relationship between adults and adolescents, as these data could be crucial to establishing the role of the adult in the involvement of minors in criminal or other antisocial activities[3]

If you commit a crime was preceded by a minor misuse and provocative behavior of adults, including those recognized as victims in the case, the court may admit extenuating circumstance is guilty.

Current legislation contains a provision that citizens are obliged to take care of the education of children, preparing them for socially useful work, raise them as worthy members of society. Taking care of the education of youth, especially minors, it is regarded as a constitutional obligation of all citizens and all state bodies and public organizations. The implementation of legal reform involves improving the labor, political and ideological and moral education of youth.

At the present time, when the solution of social problems of the education of young people was the top priority of government and public authorities, immeasurably increased the possibility of legal influence on the improvement of education and upbringing of the younger generation, his civil, labor and international formation.

Источники и литература

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