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## **SPECIFIC ISSUES OF TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO CURB CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AMONG MINORS**

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The scientific novelty of this study is determined by the relevance of the topic and the pressing need to develop law enforcement officers' readiness to consider the motivational and psychological profile of minors. The purpose of this study is to identify ways to develop law enforcement officers' readiness to curb juvenile criminal activity.

**Keywords:** Russian Federation; criminology; deviant studies; deviant behavior; criminal activity; unlawful behavior; minor.

## **ОТДЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ СОТРУДНИКОВ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ К ОБУЗДАНИЮ КРИМИНАЛЬНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ**

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Научная новизна исследования определяется актуальностью темы и высокой потребностью формирования готовности сотрудников правоохранительных органов к рассмотрению мотивационно-психологической картины личности несовершеннолетних. Цель исследования – определить пути формирования готовности сотрудников правоохранительных органов к обузданию криминальной активности несовершеннолетних.

**Ключевые слова:** Российская Федерация; криминология; девиантология; девиантное поведение; криминальная активность; противоправное поведение; несовершеннолетний.

The typology of juvenile offenders is intended to summarize the set of social characteristics that are typical of all or specific groups of juvenile offenders and are sufficiently inherent to them. At the same time, the classification divides juvenile offenders into groups according to a clearly expressed and easily discernible, unique, and uniquely characteristic individual characteristic.

S.V. Poznyshev, having thoroughly studied criminal types within the framework of criminal psychology, believed that «the content of a criminal type constitutes that combination of constant properties by virtue of which the individual responded to impressions received with criminal behavior of a certain nature» [1]. According to S. V. Poznyshev, there are «two main types of criminal personality – endogenous and exogenous. In the first case, the type is marked by a more or less strong predisposition to crime, while in the second, it is less predisposed to committing a crime, but due to a weak moral foundation and under the pressure of difficult external circumstances, it sees no other way to resolve the difficult situation than to commit a criminal act» [4].

T. Thus, law enforcement officers are able to judge a minor's predisposition to commit a crime if it becomes clear that they are clearly proposing, outlining, and carefully considering a plan to commit the crime. This will express the endogenous personality type of the juvenile offender.

If, however, the individual completely lacks motivation to commit any socially dangerous act, then solely due to a combination of external, clearly provoking factors and the concomitant lack of a sufficiently high moral barrier to abandoning the intent to commit a crime, they nevertheless become capable of committing it.

As a rule, this becomes clear as a result of appropriate research conducted with the participation of law enforcement officials to identify each of the aforementioned types, taking into account the age group in question. Consistently, the criminal type presupposes a completely ordinary behavior of the minor when committing a crime; that is, their moral standards and life principles shape behavior that expresses a clear rejection of social norms.

This type of juvenile offender seems quite possibly also characterized as extremely destructive, because before reaching the age of 18, the individual has already formed criminal views under the influence of the relevant environment, criminal experience, etc. [3].

Furthermore, R. I. Latypov, G. G. Shikhantsov, and A. I. Alekseev are inclined to assert that «the determination to carry out a criminal plan in this type, as can in all likelihood be assumed, is spontaneous or induced; however, it should be noted that for this personality type, crime will be something habitual». «The situational-criminogenic type of juvenile offenders develops in

an environment that combines both negative and positive aspects, hence their less pronounced negative assessment of social reality» [2].

According to these authors, "it is thus quite possible to judge the predominance of negative personality traits, which have clearly developed in the complex environment of the outside world (socioeconomic, moral, etc.).

It should be obvious to every law enforcement officer that such an individual is more interested in criminal behavior when a situation arises that calls for it than in non-criminal behavior. The situational type of immature delinquents can be described as the antithesis of the consistently criminal type, since they do not exhibit pronounced moral defects.

Law enforcement officers should be informed of this. that minors of this type are more susceptible to committing crimes in a state of ideological and psychological weakness, infantilism, and a lack of volitional and intellectual resources necessary to resolve established situational patterns» [1].

It should be noted that this type appears to be the most widespread in the juvenile crime segment» [5]. A. I. Dolgova proposes the following «typology of juvenile offenders:

1) positive-situational type (often have a positive characteristic and were not known about before committing the crime);

2) situational type (These criminals rarely exhibit immoral elements of consciousness, but, as a rule, they have a poor record in educational and other institutions);

3) situational-criminogenic type (such criminals, at the time of committing socially dangerous acts, already had developed negative needs, habits, and experience of offenses);

4) consistent-criminogenic type (systematic violation of the law, had a criminal record)» [2].

Thus, there is clear reason to note that A. I. Dolgova expresses solidarity with the generally accepted practice of classifying immature criminals, but nevertheless considers it necessary to introduce a clearly expressed personal perspective on this issue.

It is becoming quite clear that there are a significant and convincing number of other methods of classifying and developing a typology of the personalities of modern adolescent criminals, which are generally accepted in the work of law enforcement officials. For example, Novikova G.A. points to the following fairly widespread categories: «random, unstable, persistent, selfish, violent, selfish-violent, ideological, etc.» [3].

In turn, O. Yu. Savelyeva believes it is necessary to subdivide the minors committing crimes and offenses under consideration into the following types «depending on the criminal motive»:

1) politically motivated;

- 2) selfishly motivated;
- 3) violently egotistically motivated;
- 4) anarchist-individualistically motivated;
- 5) frivolously irresponsible motivated» [5].

The above allows us to conclude that a clear understanding of the aspects outlined here by each law enforcement officer will enable them to significantly improve the effectiveness of their work in curbing juvenile criminal activity, which arises against the backdrop of rapid and not always well-controlled social changes.

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