

Legal Framework for Fighting Social Deviations in Juvenile Justice Sphere

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Abstract: The study describes the regulatory measures to combat social deviations in the field of juvenile justice and identifies significant weaknesses of programs aimed at juvenile delinquency prevention such as: absence of a legislative definition of social deviations prevention; the absence of fixed costs for the implementation of preventive measures for each case which makes impossible to monitor the effectiveness of a measure; the identification of the actual costs for the implementation of program activities with the budgetary expenditures on the functioning of the responsible public authorities which leads to leftover financing for the prevention of social deviations; absence of legally fixed criteria of effectiveness for planned preventive measures. The analysis of legislations that represent particular subject in the prevention of social deviations has been carried out. The causes of failure in the implementation of social deviations prevention in the juvenile environment have been identified, the current state of preventive measures in this field and problems of their legal regulation have been analyzed. The study presents a set of non-punitive and punitive measures against social deviances as well as measures for the establishment of a new, more progressive balance that meets the social needs for limited self-reproduction of social deviations.

Key words: Social rejection, adolescents, juvenile sphere, progressive, evasion

INTRODUCTION

To date, despite the impressive number of relevant studies, the phenomenon of crime in the area of juvenile crime as a relatively independent phenomenon, a complex factor of this phenomenon as well as the status, problems and opportunities for improvement of the state policy to combat it studied not enough.

The main part: Warning function of criminal law and legal complex due to the punitive essence (in the sense of performing, especially retribution function) last has a very specific content and limited opportunities to prevent social deviance among adolescents.

Just since the beginning of the last century, warning social deviance among adolescents in our country is considered as a function of the law as a whole, not just punishment.

Later, it was to prove empirically that the effect of *obschepredupreditelnogo* impact on the population the threat of penalties, educational and habit-forming the effect of the very existence of a legal prohibition is comparable and even exceeds (in the opposite terms) the number of reported offenses. At the same time managed to find enough convincing evidence that not only (or even mainly) the severity of legal prohibitions *obschepredupreditelnogo* determines the size of the effect as a certain threat of punishment as well as the values that are declared as protected by law (Martsau and Maksimov, 1989).

The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation legislature partly take into account the results of these studies by including the corresponding function among the tasks of the Russian Federation Criminal Code (Art. 2) as well as a fairly small (about 10%) increasing the certainty of punishment through the convergence of their upper and lower limits and a certain ordering rules sentencing for multiple offenses and penalties together.

Virtually no increase in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in 1996 in comparison with the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in 1960 the proportion of rules relating to the institution of a compromise that serves the goal of preventing a serious crime by legalizing the conditions for exemption have committed less serious crime (Aleksperov, 1993). In fact, the range of such rules is limited to the special notes to studies in which the liability for: kidnapping (Art. 126 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), terrorism (Art. 205), hostage taking (Art. 206), organization of an illegal armed formation (Art. 208), illegal purchase, transfer, selling, storage, transportation or carrying of weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 222), illegal manufacture of weapons (Art. 223), illegal manufacturing, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer or sale of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (Art. 228), treason (Art. 276 of the Russian Criminal Code).

Of particular note is the problem of criminal law with administrative prejudice from which the new Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the legislator has

completely abandoned. The earlier the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in 1960 contained 26 studies in which as a condition of criminal responsibility for the act of an administrative penalty for the guilty previously committed a similar act was provided.

The legislator in some cases kept in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation rules which by their design are close to administrative and legal and thus have either on the contrary are not in the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation Counterparts, performing the function of early prevention.

Earlier in force (1 July 2002), the criminal procedure law of our country regulated the obligation of the body of inquiry, investigator, prosecutor and court to identify the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crime (Art. 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic) and take measures to eliminate them (Art. 140 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic).

The new Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, the legislator was unable to offer a more effective regulation of the functions of the state which can not not affect the effectiveness of the prevention of social deviance among adolescents in the country as a whole.

Modern Penal Law in contrast to the pre-existing first cemented standing in front of him aim the prevention of new crimes as the convicts and other persons (Art. 1 of the Criminal Executive Code of the Russian Federation) which is also a result of the previously identified, theoretically and empirically grounded phenomena of general and special preventive effects which have their own penal legislation and practice.

However, we do not share enough common opinion that the impact of *obschepredupreditelnoe* penal law is only "on an unstable citizens, especially leading an antisocial way of life". These impacts as shown by a number of studies can not be selective, it is in all who are able to perceive with respect to the execution of sentences for the crimes as a reality.

In this connection, implementation of the preventive function of penal law should not be confined to the complex security measures and supervision of prisoners (Part 1, Art. 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation); operatively-search actions (Art. 84); applicable to prisoners of rewards and penalties (Art. 113, 115 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation) as these tools can not ensure this sufficiently.

The actual problem of the inadequacy of the declared objectives (targets) of crime prevention and regulatory means of its realization is typical for the current operational-investigative legislation. Hailed in the Art. 2 of the Federal Law "on operative-investigative activities" the problem of crime prevention in particular has not received adequate development of the complex rules governing the use of results of operatively-search activity (Art. 11 of the aforementioned Federal Law) as well as the bodies of the rights offering operatively-search activity (Art. 15 of the same act) or received contradictory development (Art. 7) which has previously been noted by us.

Lack of adequate regulatory modern social needs fixing priority and content of legal measures to prevent social deviations to a certain extent predetermined and relatively low level of implementation of social policies in the legislation regulating the activity of a group of government agencies relating to specialized subjects of prevention of social deviations, i.e., so, for which the application of special measures of prevention of social deviations is the main or one of the main external functions.

The study and analysis of the current Russian legislation allows unequivocally attributed to a number of subjects of the prosecuting authorities, security, internal affairs, health, education (Law, 1995).

Unexpected "jumps" in the organizational and structural ensuring coordination of law enforcement agencies in the fight against social deviance in the second half of the 90s. As well as the significant deficiencies that characterize the process of preparation, adoption, implementation and monitoring of the implementation of federal programs to strengthen the fight against crime as the most dangerous type of social deviations for 1994-1995 and 1996-1997, actualized the problem of improving the coordination of prevention of social deviations in our country.

Standard fastening to combat coordination functions of crime for the Attorney General of the Russian Federation and subordinate prosecutors, contained in Art. 8 of the Law "on the procuracy of the Russian Federation", partly contradicts the special status of the Interdepartmental Commission of the Security Council of the Russian Federation in the fight against crime and corruption as defined by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "on measures to protect the rights of citizens, law enforcement and strengthen the fight against crime". The main activity of the commission defined "coordinate execution of federal programs to prevent and combat illegal activity" (Art. 2, Art. 1 of the Decree of the title).

Contrary to the mentioned provisions of the law “on the procuracy of the Russian Federation” and the Presidential Decree “on measures to protect the rights of citizens, law enforcement and strengthen the fight against crime,” the Russian Federation Government adopted May 27, 1996. Resolution number 600 which the state customer, coordinator and at the same time the controller of the Federal target program to strengthen the fight against crime for 1996-1997 was approved by the Russian Ministry of the Interior.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The presence of these conflicts has been one of the reasons for the adoption of the program in fact in the middle of the program period and irresponsible (in terms of self-control) or failure to perform the simulation of a number of its key provisions as they relate to the prevention of crime and other social deviations.

Since, the 90s of this century, in the system of legal regulation of combating social disabilities are actively began to develop the direction of cross-sectoral legislation aimed at combating (and including prevention) from some of the most dangerous forms of social deviance. These include laws on the prevention of the basics of neglect, homelessness and juvenile delinquency, the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the fight against extremism. These laws with minor refinements made to them (including their name) in the process of discussion and refinement, not containing these shortcomings were quickly developed, adopted, approved and signed (The Federal Law, 1998).

With the entry into force of these laws is quite clearly marked a new stage in the development of national social policy to combat social deviations associated with the emergence of the so-called criminal laws that define the goals, objectives, principles, concepts, organizational structure and other security fight (and including prevention with certain types of social deviance but do not set themselves the responsibility for the social deviations and order its implementation using where necessary, blanket provisions that refer enforcer to the existing civil, criminal, criminal procedure, criminal-executive, administrative and operational search legislation.

This approach in our opinion is the optimal solution for project development issues laws against social deviance among adolescents. Most of the regulatory complex of the special crime prevention in our country constitute the Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation and the Council of Ministers the Government of the Russian Federation, on various aspects of the fight

against social deviance which only during the 90ies. It was adopted >30 (Presidential Decree, 1993). The core of this unit of legal regulation of the prevention of crime are the federal target programs to strengthen the fight against crime which had begun the Federal Program of the Russian Federation to strengthen the fight against crime for 1994-1995. Entered into force of the Russian Federation Presidential Decree number 1016 of May 24, 1994.

The second program for 1996-1997 as already noted, it was put in place by the Government Resolution No. 600 of 24 May 1996, at the third the period till 2000 adopted 22 January 1999. Analysis of these programs shows that despite the isolation in their respective sections on the prevention of crime (including crime), the proportion of preventive measures does not exceed 1/5 of the total amount of measures aimed at combating crime. The most significant disadvantages of these programs in the aspect of the issues (in addition to the above) are:

- Lack of regulatory definition of the concept of prevention of social deviance
- The absence of fixed costs for the implementation of preventive measures for each individually which makes unfeasible to monitor the effectiveness of the event
- Identification of the actual costs for the implementation of program activities with the budgetary costs of the functioning of the responsible public authorities which condemns the prevention of social deviations for financing on leftovers
- Lack of regulatory certain fixed criteria for the effectiveness of planned preventive measures

Assessing the origins of these drawbacks, it is necessary to take into account objective factors that prevented the consolidation of the prevention of social deviations as a priority of social policy that are directly stated in the basic positions of the first and second number of programs under consideration.

During this period as well as the creation of the legal framework for the prevention of social deviance among adolescents has not been completed which could serve as a stable reference point for the corresponding federal programs.

Most of the volume of legal regulation of activity of state bodies for the prevention of crimes are as already noted, the normative acts of state bodies, non-specialized subjects of prevention of social deviations. An analysis of this part of the regulatory framework indicates the preventive maintenance:

- A significant reduction in its volume as compared to the end 70 of the beginning of the 80, 20th century
- The absence of many of today's preventive measures against social deviance, widely used in developed countries (psychological assistance, free legal advice, shelters for potential victims of family conflicts, etc.)
- Inconsistency of a substantial part of the current legislation of Russian Federation

Dynamic part of the regulatory framework of crime prevention is the legal regulation of the preventive functions of non-state actors of prevention of social deviations including commercial organizations non-governmental organizations, associations of citizens or non-commercial public organizations and individual citizens. The main reason for this inner dynamism as already noted, above all, due to the virtual collapse in the late 80's early 90ies of the old subsystem preventing non-state actors of social deviations which included >40 national and only Russian public organizations. Effective analogs of this subsystem has not yet been established, although many in the territory of the Russian Federation has long been a tendency to self-organization of the subsystem, often supported by local authorities.

To a certain extent does not meet the modern needs of the fight against social deviance among adolescents virtual absence of legal regulation of the preventive functions of commercial and other organizations that are not public authorities, local government or their agencies, endowed with a certain competence in the field of combating crime as well as participation in prevention of social deviance among adolescents individuals.

Analysis of the set of problems related to the legal regulation of prevention of social deviance among adolescents as social policies, allows us to formulate the following general conclusions.

During the second half of the 80's early 90ies. The 20th century "folding" the pre-reform system of legal regulation of prevention of social deviations (including social deviance among adolescents) occurred much more rapidly than the formation of a new which explains the sharp crisis of the legal directions of struggle against social deviance

Today, there are no sufficient legal guarantees to ensure effective prevention of social deviations priority over other measures to deal with them.

A significant number of contradictions and gaps in the current legal framework of the prevention of social deviations determines the need for a comprehensive system of relevant legislation at the federal level and at the level of the Russian Federation at least the appearance of this economic opportunity.

Identified causes of failures in the implementation of the objectives of prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment as well as the state and its modern problems of legal regulation to a large extent determine the main features of improving regulatory prevention of social deviations in teenagers and young people.

In the area of international legal regulation of social deviance prevention efforts should be made to increase the proportion of preventive measures among other measures to combat social deviance and the establishment of a new (more progressive) the balance of non-punitive and punitive measures against social deviance that meets social needs for the limitation of self-reproduction function social deviations.

In this connection, it is advisable to develop the United Nations Convention on the prevention of deviant behavior which in particular, it is necessary to provide for the adoption of the states parties to this convention obligations:

- Isolation in the structure of the national budget for special measures of prevention of social deviations of expenditure including social deviations in the juvenile environment
- The gradual formation of a legal framework that ensures the prevention priority over other measures to combat social disabilities including by means of an appropriate excess of budget expenditures share in the total amount of appropriations for the fight against social deviance
- Securing regulatory functions prevent social deviance in the juvenile environment as a priority not only for all national law enforcement agencies but also for education authorities, health care, physical culture and sports
- The definition of the state body empowered to coordinate the activities of all government agencies and non-governmental organizations in the field of prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment;
- The creation of a special international fund prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment for the purpose of facilitating the establishment and development of national legal systems, the prevention of social deviations

Such a convention should be adopted as the Council of Europe level as in this case may be determined not only to higher standards in the field of prevention of deviant behavior but also a more efficient mechanism for mutual assistance in matters of elimination or restriction of complex causes and conditions that contribute to the globalization of deviant behavior.

In our view, it is appropriate in the first phase to develop and adopt a model law on the prevention of social deviations in teenagers and young people which would be implemented coordinated approaches to the definition of the goals, objectives, principles, concepts, trends, means of prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment on national, regional, local and individual levels.

Attaching priority of prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment to other measures to combat social deviations at the level of constitutional law is a much more complex problem than the previous due to the natural and endorses the greater part of society conservatism of the legal unit.

Loomed active process of reforming the contractual relations relating to the delimitation of subjects of management powers of the federal government and its authorities of the Russian Federation, creates objective prerequisites for clarification of the relevant treaty provisions in favor of the formation of the constitutional foundations of the priority development of preventive social policy.

To do this, in our opinion, the relevant rules of the treaties relating to the definition of social policy and social planning, you need to be reworded as follows: "the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are:... the establishment of the principles of federal policy and federal programs in the sphere of state, economic, ecological, social, cultural and national development, the fight against crime including in the prevention and punishment of the crime".

"The joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the Russian Federation are: regional programs of economic, environmental, social, cultural and ethnic development, crime prevention and other social deviations". Further, development of the preventive potential legal complex due to fundamental differences in its current state.

Reform of the criminal and penal legislation based on already completed and significant reason to review its conceptual foundations, apparently not, although the legislator and researchers have already demonstrated a willingness in principle to radically change.

Strengthening the preventive function of the law to a certain extent due to the increase of certain legal restrictions including an increase in some signs of social rejection and punishment for them.

Achieving qualitative change in this part must almost inevitably result in a sharp increase in the volume of legal material which in technical terms is a return to a well-known image of the Penal Code and Criminal Corrections 1845 in subsequent editions.

New criminal procedure legislation of the Russian Federation also needs to be amended in the part related to the restoration of the institute of making representations the body of inquiry, the investigator, the prosecutor, the court's determination of the private (submission) to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of crimes.

In order to prevent unwarranted exclusion from the number of subjects which may be relevant decisions of responsibilities to address the causes and conditions that lead to crime:

- Commercial organizations
- Associations of citizens, non-governmental organizations
- Associations (which can not be attributed to the number of job), you must include these categories of persons in the respective lists of similar studys 21¹ and 21² of the pre-existing Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

Similar provisions are in our view, must be supplemented by civil procedural law and arbitration-procedural legislation as social rejection which can contribute to the commission of crimes or other social deviations actually established in the course of civil litigation and arbitration matters.

Decisions on other issues of improving the legal framework for the prevention of social deviations among adolescents in order to give the latter the status is really the main directions of social policy in our view, due to the development and adoption of a system of special comprehensive legislation on the prevention of social deviations and social deviations in the juvenile sphere at the federal level and its subjects.

Particularly important conceptual positions which should be reflected in the relevant legislative acts are the definitions:

- Subject of legal regulation
- Legal problems of the prevention of social deviance
- Order the settlement of conflicts between the federal and regional legislation on the prevention of social deviance
- Principles of prevention of social deviance
- Specific terms used in the law on the prevention of social deviance
- A system of specialized and non-specialized subjects of prevention of social deviations
- System of measures of prevention of social deviations

- About financing the development and implementation of the measures of prevention of social deviations
- Control over the implementation of the measures of prevention of social deviations
- Directions and spheres of international cooperation in the prevention of social deviance
- Order the entry of the relevant legal acts in force
- Equality of state and non-state actors prevention of social deviance
- Judicial authorization of the application of prevention of social deviations, limiting the rights and lawful interests of individuals and legal entities
- Reduction of non-legal guarantees previously achieved level of preventive care businesses and individuals

The definition of legal regulation subject to legislative acts in the field of prevention of social deviance is debated for nearly 40 years.

The draft Law of the Russian Federation “on crime prevention” prepared by the working group of the Ministry of the Interior in 1996, the subject of the relevant legal regulation is defined as the activity of the subjects of crime prevention.

Apart from the desire to grasp the immensity, the definition seems to be incorrect because the activity of the subjects of prevention of social deviations is a matter of almost all legislative branches and only in the part relating to the identification, control and eliminate the causes and conditions conducive to the fulfillment of social deviations can really be attributed to the subject of the relevant legal regulation.

Tasks legislation on the prevention of social deviations should include the identification of the measures of prevention of social deviations; streamlining of business entities applying these measures; creation of preconditions for limiting and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to social deviations.

Consideration of proposals related to the regulatory definition of the principles of prevention of social deviations which found expression in the norms of various draft laws on the prevention of crime and other crime and social deviance, developed over the last decade shows that these principles will developers have traditionally include the general principles of the struggle with social disabilities: legality, humanism, individualisation and differentiation of the action or the general principles of management: systematic, target-oriented approach, control, etc.

The normative definition of these principles is of little use to achieve the objectives of this law. Among the principles of prevention of social deviations should include only those that have a specific value for this legislative model:

- Priority over other measures to combat social deviance
- Prioritize the provision of preventive care for children and women

The need to settle the law possible conflicts between the federal legislation and the legislation of the Russian Federation on the prevention of social deviations due to its two-level character.

A two-level system of integrated preventive legislation as noted earlier is determined primarily by the fact that its provisions apply to branches of legislation, adoption of which is the joint competence of the Russian Federation and its subjects (Valuiskov *et al.*, 2015).

In the event of conflicts related to the interests of the Russian Federation and its subjects or different entities of the Russian Federation in our view, should act the principle of priority rules, creating the greatest safeguards to protect the interests of the individual from criminal attacks.

The number of concepts which is necessary to give statutory definition in the text of the relevant laws in our opinion should be included:

- The prevention of social deviations in teenagers and youth
- The subject of prevention of social deviations in teenagers and youth
- The object of preventing social deviations in teenagers and youth
- Measures to prevent social deviations in teenagers and young people, applicable to natural persons
- Measures to prevent social deviations in teenagers and young people, apply to legal persons
- Preventive care
- Prevention program of social deviations in teenagers and youth
- Preventive certification facilities
- Criteria object preventive protection;
- Records of persons in need of the application to them of individual measures of prevention of social deviations in teenagers and young people

This list may be extended or shortened depending on the amount of certain provisions of the definitions in the text of the relevant law.

The need for regulatory definition of a system of specialized and non-specialized social deviance

prevention subjects in teenagers and young people, above all, dictated by considerations of imposing on the legislator obligation to bring the legal regulation of the specialized subjects of prevention of social deviations status in teenagers and young people in line with the dual principle: prevention of social deviations adolescents as the main or one of the main external and internal functions simultaneously.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Experience in the design of laws on the prevention of social deviations in our country as well as the international experience of application of this legislation shows that it is advisable to have a separate legal regulation of preventive measures intended to prevent social deviance by specific individuals and preventive measures aimed at the prevention of social deviance in adolescence youth environment from uncertain or on a certain number of persons.

Application of the first group of measures as experience shows is often associated with a significant limitation of the rights of persons to which the corresponding measures (setting on the register, the establishment of general and special surveillance of behavior, etc). In this connection, it is advisable to introduce a special, exceptional court procedure for the appointment of such measures which would exclude any form of arbitrariness and abuse in this area.

Judicial procedure for appointment (use of) crime prevention measures restricting the rights of individuals and legal entities, requires a strict legal grounds requiring face recognition application to it of such measures.

Immediately, the use of crime prevention measures *obshchepredupreditelnogo* values, apparently does not require a court order of their appointment, except in cases of conflict of interest.

The draft law under consideration, no doubt as the analysis should contain a provision guaranteeing the financing of a separate set of measures for the prevention of social deviations by allocating the costs involved in a separate budget line of the Russian Federation or its subject.

The draft law under consideration must provide a mechanism of independent control over the implementation of the measures of prevention of social deviations in teenagers and young people, based on the principles of accessibility of information on planned and implemented preventive measures, except as provided by law as well as the inadmissibility of simultaneous matches in one subject and object monitor the status of prevention of social deviations.

Pedagogical preventive maintenance of social deviations in teenagers and young people always existed and exists in any state as an objective reality as a social function, even against the wishes of the authorities. At the same time, the system of pedagogical prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment should be considered and how purposefully ordered activity as one of the priority functions of the state. The current state of pedagogical prevention of social deviations in the juvenile system environment in Russia falls within the concept of a natural formation.

System of pedagogical prevention of social deviations in teenagers and youth is always a part of the (usually smaller), the whole set of measures to combat social deviance. Traditionally, this set of measures prevailed and dominated until the present time, a learning tool.

The transformation of the model of pedagogical system of prevention of social deviations in the juvenile in an educational environment was extremely lengthy and controversial process.

There is no special reason to delay the adoption of a federal law in the area of pedagogical prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment as a whole, given that it is the least expensive form of prevention of social deviations.

Prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment is impossible without a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the present and future state of social deviations in the juvenile environment as well as their factors. The lack of a reliable mechanism for monitoring deviations in juvenile social media has repeatedly led to a strategic error in the fight against social deviance.

This mechanism is needed, mainly to maintain an optimal balance between preventive measures and measures of liability for certain types of deviant behavior in teenagers and young people.

As he had not been tempted to create a vertical system of strict control of the prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment, away from him, apparently have to give up, even in part, related to the state management subsystem. The basis of this control in our opinion should be based on the coordinating role of youth policy bodies (today it is extremely superficial regulated by federal law) as well as directly applicable law and fixed and federal programs *antideviantnye* standards for the teenagers and the youth sector. You should be established guarantees of physical culture of prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment.

Degradation of the previous system of prevention of social deviations in teenagers and young people to a large

extent contributed to duplication and uncertainty preventive functions of public law enforcement and education authorities, health care, physical culture and sports.

The first has repeatedly imposed uncharacteristic role of the main fighter with social disabilities in the juvenile environment. The modern concept of prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment should be based on the fact that the law enforcement system has a very narrow sector of responsibility. Political responsibility (primarily the responsibility of political appointees for failure to fulfill obligations to the party voters in the part related to a decrease in the volume of crime and its social danger) should not be confused with the legal liability of individual employees for example, for negligence.

Relationship between national law enforcement authorities responsible for crime prevention and education authorities, health care, physical culture and sport, having among its statutory objectives of prevention of offenses, including crimes as the relationship between the “elder brother” and “younger brother” should be replaced by partnership. This should get the guarantee enshrined in law together with public authorities to participate in crime prevention.

As the main obstacles to the revival of the control system of pedagogical prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment is the lack of proper funding.

Indeed as shown by the results of many national and international research “price” prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment, many times higher than the “price” of bringing to legal responsibility for them because it includes the cost of social reconstruction. Many of the measures of prevention of

social deviations among adolescents have low “saturation threshold” when the increase in the cost of implementation is not yields visible results.

CONCLUSION

The well-known postulate that a high level of social deviations in the juvenile environment should be seen as the inevitable cost of democracy, can be revised only on the basis of a fundamental change in the attitude of society and the state to education including physical children as an integral part of pedagogical prevention of social deviations in the juvenile environment.

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