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**Problems of Teenagers in Criminal English-speaking Countries**

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According to the world ratings, Canada is one of the best countries to live in, but the problems with crime remain unresolved. For the fourth year in a row, Thompson, a city of 14,146 people in northern Manitoba, the largest in the region, has the highest crime rate, violent in particular. It has the highest rates of murders, assault, sexual assault, cocaine trafficking, and youth crime. The participants of such crimes are: membership in indigenous youth gangs is believed to be on the rise. The reasons for this are historical and cultural losses, social and political inequalities, and economic barriers that many indigenous peoples have faced for generations. These multiple levels of marginality can create conditions conducive to the formation of gangs and the involvement of young people in criminal activities. Participation in gang-related criminal activities can begin as early as the age of eight. The rate of domestic violence, including suicide, substance overdose, and other self-harming behaviors, may be higher than for some other forms of criminal violence

Official statistics are very limited in this sector. But a police survey conducted in 2003 found that among black youth, many are gang members, and this trend has continued. The over-representation of black youth in street crime and violence can be partly attributed to historical oppression and current socio-economic disadvantage. Studies have shown that the influence of race on gang membership and crime is due to

incomplete parentage, poverty, and social disorganization at the community level. In addition, perceptions of racial discrimination and feelings of social exclusion may also play a role. Racialized youth are often subjected to excessive control in the area of residence and are disproportionately disciplined in schools. This leads to a perception of social injustice and an increased likelihood of violent behavior.

This category faces linguistic, psychological, and economic challenges to integrate into Canadian society, sociocultural challenges to competing cultural expectations, cultural identity, and cross-cultural interactions, and certain barriers to accessing services and support in the areas of social services, education, health, and justice. The violation of identity and the lack of a sense of belonging can create a void in social identity and connections, which can push this category of young people to participate in gangs. Through these groups, these young people can gain social recognition and support by engaging in criminal behavior

Canada is often the victim of natural disasters. Frequent floods, large hurricanes, and forest fires leave people homeless. Left without a home, food and money, people begin to go to extreme measures. High crime rates reduce the quality of life of other people and society.

Various measures are being developed and implemented to reduce youth crime. One example is the existence of the GANG REDUCTION PROGRAM (GRP), which consists of complex projects funded under the National Crime Prevention Strategy in Canada.

Speaking about crime in India and its impact on children and adolescents, we will consider such groups of crime as:

- Child trafficking and abduction;
- Caste discrimination;
- Organized crime;

- Terrorism;

Child trafficking and abduction in India is one of the biggest problems for Indian youth. The main target in this caste is children. This is the conclusion reached by the NCRB. She analyzed the crimes-kidnappings committed against children in 2019. During that year, 69,054 children were abducted, which is 5.7 % more than in 2018. Although caste discrimination is prohibited by law in India, it is not illegal to do so.

Organized crime in India consists of various criminal syndicates that monopolize the field of education and health care, which in turn serves as a barrier to obtaining high-quality education and high-quality medicine, since a quarter of the population cannot afford it. These two factors affect the life expectancy of children and their involvement in education.

It is worth noting that Indian society was formed under the influence of one of the most ancient world religions – Hinduism. And one of the religious tenets of Hinduism is the division of society into different groups-castes.

Here we will talk about the problems of children in the Dalit caste, which is the lowest caste, whose rights are severely infringed. This group is the largest in India-it has about 170 million people, which is about 16.6 % of the population, of which about 57 million are children, for whom there are rules. According to the Jewish precepts, children of the Dalit caste can not play, communicate and touch children from other castes. Also, according to the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, 13.4% of schoolchildren are harassed by their classmates because they belong to lower castes. This puts a lot of pressure on these children, which means that they have to stop learning, thereby not getting a high-quality, full-fledged education.

Terrorism is the fourth most important problem for Indian youth, namely for Western states such as: Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana.

All these problems affect the mental development of children, and often such children become participants in criminal crime. It is worth noting that the weather conditions also contribute. After all, floods often occur in India and as it was previously written, it leads to an increase in crime.

But the Indian government is taking practical measures to reduce the caste qualification. For example, children from lower castes who attend schools (they are paid) are given a 50% discount on tuition. Jobs in government structures are also allocated for young professionals from lower castes.