

On the problem of countering criminal subculture

Саадуев Ахмад Хаджи Юнусович

Студент (бакалавр)

Российская правовая академия МЮ РФ, Северо-Кавказский филиал, Юридический факультет, Махачкала, Россия

E-mail: ahmad005752@gmail.com

Abstract: The article deals with topical issues of countering criminal subculture. The article analyzes the content characteristics, causes and factors of criminal subculture. The author proposes measures countering the growth of crime among young people.

Key words: criminal subculture, juvenile delinquency, young offenders, crime.

One of the most urgent and high-priority tasks facing society today is, of course, the search for effective methods of reducing the growth of crime among young people.

The need to solve this problem is characterized by the fact that an increasing number of young people are involved in the environment of organized crime. Criminal groups created by teenagers commit dangerous crimes and their number does not stop growing.

New types of organization of teenage criminal subcultures are appearing. Modern methods are used in the promotion of criminal ideology, such as Internet technology, social networks, which take the leading position. The age of criminals is decreasing, and the phenomenon itself takes on the nature of recidivism. Such trends in the youth environment deprive society of the prospects for future development, social well-being and prosperity.

Of course, all social structures should unite in counteraction to the trends of criminalization of adolescent environment. Educational institutions, being powerful agents of adolescent socialization, in recent years have somewhat lost their position in the process of social adaptation and education of the emerging young person, especially when it comes to children belonging to social risk groups. In the early years of the new Russian statehood, the well-established principles of educational work practically disappeared from the modern school [1].

Criminal subculture is a set of spiritual and material values which regulate and structure the activities, behavior in society and the criminal orientation of criminal groups. It contributes to the integrity, organization, continuity of generations in the criminal group, as well as its criminal activity. The basis of the criminal subculture are its inherent traditions, norms, rules and rituals, which contradict the usual life of law-abiding citizens[2].

Criminal subculture is quite a dynamic phenomenon, which spreads quickly and has its influence on the younger generation. The consequence of this impact is the partial criminalization of many spheres of life in modern society, which primarily affects the immature perception of children and adolescents. Key prerequisites for juvenile delinquency originate in the institutions of primary socialization: in the family, in school, among peers. In order to minimize the impact of criminal subculture on the under-aged, preventive measures should be implemented.

Preventing the involvement of children and adolescents in subculture should be done according to several trends. One of them is to work with the family. This activity can be realized through reference and educational activities, both with the father and with the mother. This is represented by lectures, as well as individual consultations on the problems of learning and relationships in the family. At the school level, prevention can be implemented by expanding the range of recreational activities (clubs, studios, sports clubs). Preventive education is a separate type of prevention activity. It is a combination of educational activities with the formation of healthy attitudes and responsible behavior in students[3].

Nowadays the temptation of criminal subculture for teenagers has especially increased. This can be seen in the negative trend of changing the morality and social norms of society, the cultivation of asocial attitudes and stereotypes among adolescents and young people, and, as we know, it is young people who are the foundation of society. At the moment there is a decreasing trend in the age of those who support and are supporters of criminal subculture. In addition, the orders and values of the criminal subculture have an enormous impact on the individual behaviour of young offenders, are powerful regulators of the actions of juvenile followers of criminal groups, have the highest degree of referentiality due to the mechanisms of "mental infection", imitation, and especially pressing, constantly increasing for teenagers the feeling of frustration, and causing mental trauma. Joining a criminal group, the teenager accepts its norms, values and attitudes.

According to F.R. Hisamzdinov and E.R. Shalanin minimization of criminal traditions should be connected with influence on the reasons and conditions of existence of criminal subculture. In particular, this applies to prosecution of ringleaders and authorities of the criminal environment. We believe that it is necessary to agree with the above opinion and add the fact that the holding of high-profile trials and the development of practice under Part 4 Art. 210 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation should contribute to the minimization of criminal traditions, and, consequently, the minimization of such a phenomenon as youth criminal subculture [4].

Источники и литература

- 1) 1. Baburov A.A., Kuklitsky A.V. Countering the development of criminal subcultures in adolescence // Problems and social adaptation of youth: collection of reports of the All-Russian Scientific-Practical Conference with international participation. - Rostov-on-Don, 2019. – 12 p. 2. Dolgova A.I. Criminology: textbook. - Moscow: Norma, 2018. - 384 p. 3. Lazareva K.A. Influence of criminal subculture on the formation of the personality of minors // International scientific-practical conference "Crime in the CIS: problems of prevention and detection of crimes": collection of materials. - Voronezh, 2019. – 117 p. 4. Khisamzdinov F.R., Shalanin E.R., Criminal Subculture and its Prevention // Bulletin of the Kazan Law Institute of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs. - 2015. - № 2. – 53 p.-