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SOCIAL CONTROL METHODS OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES

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Abstract

This article analyzes the causes of the formation of delinquent subcultures, their social essence and modern methods of their management. The study considers social inequality, marginalization, youth problems and cultural transformations as the main factors of delinquent behavior. It also covers the theoretical foundations of social management, the interrelationship of prevention, rehabilitation and social control mechanisms. The article analyzes the experience of different societies using systematic, comparative and empirical methods. The cooperation of state, civil society and family institutions is justified as an important factor in the effective management of delinquent subcultures. The results of the study serve to ensure social stability, prevent negative behavior among young people and create a healthy social environment.

Keywords: Delinquency, subculture, social management, prevention, rehabilitation, social control, youth, deviant behavior, culture, social environment, inequality, transformation

INTRODUCTION

The problem of social management of subcultures, including such diverse youth subcultures as delinquency, is a poorly studied area. Delinquency is considered in the field of social pathology and has been studied in a very narrow range in the past, since the problem was closed and its study was not carried out on the basis of free choice. In their articles, the authors try to study this problem anew, taking

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into account its scientific and practical significance in substantiating the mechanisms of management of this type of subculture. The absence of a means of influence regulating the process of subculture formation in the conditions of an information society has serious consequences for the positive functioning of the dominant culture.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of prominent sociologists and criminologists have developed important theories in the study of delinquent subcultures. Their views serve as the basis for developing social control mechanisms for these phenomena. One of the most important researchers is Albert Cohen, who explains delinquent subcultures through "status frustration". According to him, the lower social stratum, unable to achieve success in society, seeks to restore its position through alternative power. Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin, developing Cohen's ideas, put forward the "illegal theory". They argue that delinquent subcultures are divided into three types - criminal, conflict and retreatist forms, depending on different social conditions.

Walter Miller links delinquency with subcultural characteristics and interprets it as a natural product of "class culture". In his opinion, crime is not a social consequence, but an adaptation to certain groups. , Travis Hirschi explains delinquent behavior through the theory of social control with the weakening of social ties with society. According to him, strong social ties control crime. In general, these scholars interpret delinquent subcultures as a complex social phenomenon associated with social inequality, physical dependence, and social control.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the article on the topic "Methods of social management of delinquent subcultures" is based on a complex and multi-level approach. First of

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all, the method of sociological analysis is used to study the social roots, formation factors and development dynamics of delinquent subcultures. Through a systematic approach, this phenomenon is considered within the framework of a holistic social system of society and its interaction with other social institutions is determined. Also, using the method of comparative analysis, delinquent subcultures and their management experiences in different societies are compared. Empirical methods, in particular, observation, questionnaire and interview methods, are used to analyze situations in the real social environment. The normative-legal approach allows for the assessment of management mechanisms based on existing legislation. This methodology, combining theoretical and practical aspects, serves to develop a scientifically based model of effective management of delinquent subcultures.

RESEARCH RESULTS

“The problem of delinquent (illegal, antisocial) behavior is an important research topic for many social and humanitarian sciences, including pedagogy. In many literatures, it is often referred to as delinquent morality. By this term, we understand the unlawful morality of an individual - the actions of a specific individual, for which people who deviate from the laws established in society are subject to criminal punishment”[1].

“Delinquent behavior is behavior that deviates from the laws established in society and threatens its well-being or social order”[2]. Delinquent behavior includes: deviation from generally recognized norms (disciplinary offenses that do not entail administrative or criminal liability), violation of legal norms (administrative offenses), and gross violation of legal norms (crimes).

“Criminal acts committed by minors or those that violate social norms are classified as delinquent behavior. For example, theft, vandalism, assault, drug use, running away from home, and truancy. They can range in severity from petty crimes to serious crimes. Illegal acts are often classified in the media as vandalism

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or petty theft, and delinquency encompasses a wide range of behaviors that violate legal and social norms”[3].

DISCUSSION (SCIENTIFIC DEBATES)

Delinquent behavior, in turn, can also be manifested in the behavior of young people with a different lifestyle. This, in turn, is called a delinquent subculture. Delinquent subcultures are groups of young people who form their own lifestyle, values, and norms of behavior, often contradicting generally accepted rules and laws. Delinquent subcultures are a concept used to explain deviant behavior; it suggests that the formation of deviant cultures, in particular among youth groups and minorities, is a social reaction to disadvantage and deprivation. Delinquent youth culture often strives for material goals set by the dominant culture, but does not have the legal means to achieve them.

A delinquent subculture is a group of people whose behavior deviates from generally accepted social norms and is often associated with crime. Such subcultures can be formed for various reasons, including social isolation, economic hardship, and the influence of a criminal environment. Representatives of a delinquent subculture are groups that engage in antisocial and illegal behavior. Such subcultures often form among young people and include a variety of offenses, from petty hooliganism to serious crimes. “The main reasons for the formation of delinquent subcultures include social and economic factors, migration, as well as difficulties in adapting to a new environment. These groups may have their own norms and values that contradict those generally accepted in society”[4].

Delinquent subcultures (criminal subcultures) are groups of young people with values and behaviors that contradict social norms. The following table summarizes their main characteristics and the factors that lead to their emergence. See Table 1 in § 2.2.

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Table 1 of § 2.2

Socio-pedagogical determinants of the formation of destructive youth subcultures		
Category	Main features	Reasons for occurrence
Socio-economic basis	Rejection of societal norms (counterculture). Values and behaviors that are completely contrary to generally accepted norms.	Low living standards, poverty, and unemployment prevent young people from achieving success through legal means
Family problems	Developing their own rules based on aggression, disrespect, and rejection of laws	Single-parent families, lack of parental control, care, and positive role models
Behavior	Engaging in vandalism, theft, drug dealing, and other criminal activities	Alienation from the school environment due to poor quality of education, academic failure, and bullying in the educational institution
Group unity	Sense of belonging to a group: Gaining a sense of protection, identity, and mutual support through belonging to a group (meeting social needs).	Migration, cultural differences and feelings of social exclusion
Communication	Specific symbolism and jargon: the use of clothing, symbols, gestures, and specific language (jargon) to distinguish oneself from other groups	The desire to belong to a particular group or the active recruitment of young people by adult criminal members.

These factors often interact with each other, creating complex conditions that contribute to the formation and consolidation of delinquent subcultures and contribute to the crime, violence, and social problems associated with delinquent subcultures. See Table 2, § 2.2.

Table 2, § 2.2.

Types of delinquent subcultures	
nuisance	Characterized by aggressive behavior, vandalism, and fighting
addiction	Focused on drug and alcohol use
criminal	Those who engage in criminal activities such as theft, robbery, and drug trafficking
punk	It is characterized by its informal clothing style, music, and resistance to social norms.
rock and roll	Rock music is associated with an informal lifestyle, sometimes characterized by drug and alcohol use.

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In the process of studying the mechanisms of criminal behavior, the transmission and reproduction of criminal lifestyles, specialists have come across a phenomenon called “criminal subculture”. Other terms are also used to describe this phenomenon: “second life”, “social group phenomena”, “asocial subculture”, etc.

“Criminal subculture is a type of counterculture, a deliberate violation of the norms of criminal law that contradict generally accepted moral norms”[5]. Yu.K. Aleksandrov defines it as follows: “a specific lifestyle of individuals united in criminal groups and adherence to certain laws and traditions”[9]. According to S.G. Rodin: “Criminal subculture is a group of criminally oriented groups that are part of the general culture of society and represent a system of spiritual and material values, traditions and customs inherent in society”[7].

Criminal subculture is one of the main sources of professionalization of crime. According to V. Pirozhkov, “it includes a mechanism for deforming the activity, unity and mobilization of criminal groups, the process of re-education of convicts in places of deprivation of liberty”[8]. Studies show that criminal subculture is an accumulator of modernized criminal experience and a regulator of criminal activity. This experience sanctions antisocial forms of behavior. Criminal subculture is inherently aggressive in relation to official culture. It often undermines universal human norms, as well as officially recognized values. Thus, a sense of civic duty is replaced by thieves' duty, partnership - mutual responsibility, friendship - loyalty to the leader or criminal group (“thieves' family”), and other similar concepts.

“It would be a mistake to include in the criminal subculture a subculture of individuals who do not set themselves the goal of committing a crime, but who commit crimes episodically (from time to time). For example, a group of students who spend their free time together and some of their members use drugs, even if there are individual criminal cases, cannot be described as carriers of a criminal subculture. Therefore, it is appropriate to define a criminal subculture as a set of

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specific values, traditions, norms and rules of behavior that organize life activities, the purpose of which is to commit a crime, hide it and avoid responsibility”[9]. Sociologists A. Cohen and V. Miller made a great contribution to the study of delinquent or asocial subcultures. Defending their concepts, they believe that the carriers of the asocial subculture have their own morality, their own system of values and norms, contrary to the values of society, and that crime is morally justified, for example, the concept of an “honest thief”.

At the same time, the individual develops and acts in accordance with the values and norms of his criminal environment, denying the values of the culture of society as a whole. A. Koryakovsev noted that “V. Miller believed that an asocial subculture is often formed in the lower strata of society. Its values and attitudes arise as a result of immigration from other countries, internal migration from rural to urban areas, and migration from one social group to another, when the migrant cannot (or does not want to) quickly assimilate the values of the new environment”[10]. Thus, the emergence of this form of an asocial subculture is a factor in distinguishing between everyday life and the conditions of a correctional institution.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, delinquent subcultures are a complex social phenomenon in modern society, and their formation is inextricably linked to social inequality, limited opportunities, weakening of social control, and cultural transformations. Effective management of these subcultures should be carried out not only through repressive measures, but also through a comprehensive social approach. In particular, prevention, social rehabilitation, improvement of the education system, and ensuring youth employment are of great importance. It is also necessary to strengthen the cooperation of state institutions, civil society, and the family in the process of social management. Delinquent behavior can be prevented by developing cultural values, creating a healthy social environment,

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and modernizing social control mechanisms. As a result, stability, social justice, and spiritual balance in society will be ensured.

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