



ON THE ISSUE OF YOUTH SUBCULTURE

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Аннотация. В статье, раскрываются вопросы молодежной субкультуры современной мире, зарубежный опыт профилактики криминогенных угроз, а также негативное воздействие на важнейшие институты гражданского общества.

Ключевые слова: субкультура, криминальная субкультура, криминальная среда, криминогенные угрозы, молодежная субкультура, элементов преступной субкультуры.

Annotation: The article reveals certain issues of the youth subculture of the modern world, foreign experience in the prevention of criminal threats, as well as the negative impact on the most important institutions of civil society

Key words: subculture, criminal subculture, criminal environment, criminal threats, youth subculture, elements of a criminal subculture.

Izoh. Maqolada zamonaviy dunyo yoshlar submadaniyatining ayrim masalalari, jinoiy tahdidlarning oldini olish bo'yicha xorijiy tajriba, shuningdek, fuqarolik jamiyatining eng muhim institutlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: submadaniyat, jinoiy submadaniyat, jinoiy muhit, jinoiy tahdidlar, yoshlar submadaniyati, jinoiy submadaniyat elementlari.

As the President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev noted in his speech: "Speaking about the upbringing of the younger generation, I would really like each of us, especially boys and girls entering into independent life, to always remember the wise instructions of our great educator Abdurauf Fitrat: "Weather the nation moves towards achieving a specific goal, prosperity, happiness, respect and strength, or will the nation become weak, live in need, misery and under control of others – all depend on upbringing the child receives from their parents, in the family." Considering that today the threats of such extremely dangerous phenomena as religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, human trafficking, illegal migration, and "**mass culture**" are increasing, we understand the core idea and meaning of these words even more deeply. Indeed, educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values remains a matter for us that never loses its relevance and significance" [1].

Currently, one of the essential factors determining the level of spiritual and moral development, social health and quality of life of modern youth is the youth subculture. In the paradigm of modern humanitarian development, the term "subculture" is one of the most important, key concepts and occupies an important place in cultural studies, sociology, philosophy, law, criminology, etc. A youth subculture is the culture of a certain young generation with a common lifestyle, behavior, and group norms. It is formed under the influence of factors such as age, ethnic origin, religion, social group or place of residence.

We fully agree with the authors who claim that: "Youth subculture is a set of values, norms of behavior, symbols and attributes of a socio-demographic group of young people aged 14-30 years, developed, as a rule, in the field of leisure, but not always as a counterweight to the dominant system of values and norms in society, since along with alternative It can also include general cultural values" [2, p.4].

Of course, many teenagers also strive to become a part of one or another subculture. These are groups with their own customs, interests, ideas, and a certain appearance. There are youth subcultures that promote positive changes (for example, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, creative self-development), as well as subcultures that create the ground for the development of antisocial behavior (for example, a criminal subculture).

The first foreign criminologists who investigated the theory of subcultural conflict and its criminogenicity as a form of manifestation of deviation in society were A. Cohen and his followers R. Cloward and L.Olin [3]. Scientific research of the criminal subculture was carried out by many scientists, among whom it is necessary to dismiss Yu.K. Alexandrova, Yu.A. Alferova, V.M. Anisimkova, Yu.M. Angonyan, Yu.I. Blokhin, A.G. Bronnikova, A.I. Gurova, P.S. Dageļ, S.I. Dementieva, Yu.P. DUBYAGINA, I.I. Karpets, V.I. Ignatenko, S.Y. Lebedeva, D.A. Li, D.S. Likhacheva, A.N. Oleinika, V.F. Pirozhkova, J. Rossi, A.A. Sidorova, F.R. SunDurova, A.A. Taiba-kova, G.F. Khokhryakova, V. Chalidze, V.E. Yuzhanina, etc. [4]. The difficulty in studying the criminal subculture is due to a number of objective reasons. Firstly, it has a high variability. Subculture is a part of public culture that differs from it. Subculture is the values, orders and rules accumulated by a certain worldview of a group of people united by specific interests that define their worldview. It should be noted that a new look is required at many aspects of the topic under consideration, since most of the works published on this issue date back to the 70s and 80s. XX centuries, that is, in fact, to other political, socio-economic and cultural conditions. The relevance of the problem of subculture's influence on young people is due to the recent emergence of a large number of diverse communities where antisocial behavior is considered the norm, and the growing interest in this phenomenon. Currently, the most popular subcultures are: metalheads, punks, rockers, dudes, hippies, bikers, hackers.

It should be noted that the peculiarities of the criminal environment of foreign countries, such as Italy, Japan, China, the USA, Great Britain and Albania, consist in strict observance of the principle of nepotism, the presence of blood ties between its members. The criminal world of foreign countries is based on the activities of organized criminal groups, the so-called mafia [5].

It is worth noting that the criminal subculture (like any other subculture) replaces the values generally accepted in society and deforms the legal consciousness, creating an attractive image of an antisocial lifestyle. Its spread is particularly dangerous among minors and young people. This is due to age-related characteristics that affect the rate of spread of the criminal subculture, as well as the alienation of this category of persons from the official culture and the attractiveness of alternative social values. At the moment, the increase in the number of crimes committed, the level of offenses and crime among minors and youth remains relevant, which is partly facilitated by the spread of criminal subcultures. Unfortunately, in the last five years alone (2019-2023), the number of registered crimes in Uzbekistan has increased 2.3 times. Data from the Presidential Statistics Agency show that if in 2019 46089 crimes were committed (13.7 per 10,000 population), then in 2023 this figure increased to 104096 (28.3) [6, p.15].

As international practice shows, the spread of elements of a criminal subculture in everyday life is becoming an alarming symptom. From the jargon of convicts, many words and expressions move into everyday speech, are used in mass media publications. The criminal subculture as a complex, primarily criminological phenomenon consists of elements (attributive and regulatory) endowed with special, unique properties and functions that allow it to maintain relative stability, susceptibility to changes in society, and "attractiveness" for new members of the criminal world for a long time of its existence [7].

In this regard, the problems of adolescent culture and personality formation are a priority. At the same time, we note that the criminal subculture is characterized by the use of symbols, which should be understood as a subject (tattoos, drawings, rosaries, backgammon, crafts made by convicts) or verbal (jargon, nicknames, songs — "prison lyrics", oaths, sayings, prayers of convicts) sign, conditionally expressing the essence of being in criminal world.

A set of symbols of the criminal subculture, reflecting traditions, customs, rules of conduct that have historically developed in the criminal community of a particular state, form criminal symbols that are focused not only on criminals, but also on future members of the criminal community.

In practice, one can observe a negative impact on the most important institutions of civil society. Family, culture, worldview, morality, philosophy, values, worldview, education, information presented in the media, all are subject to the negative influence of the criminal subculture [8].

As the study of domestic and foreign specialized literature has shown, it is necessary to develop an effective system for dealing with various criminal and criminogenic factors. It seems advisable to pay attention to the experience of foreign countries fighting against certain illegal, antisocial phenomena (threats).

Criminal and criminogenic threats include the spread of a criminal subculture among schoolchildren and students;

drug addiction, substance abuse and alcoholism;

homelessness and vagrancy of teenagers, and much more.

Another factor is extremism. The scientific literature notes that currently extremism has spread in almost all states and has acquired the character of a global problem for modern society. It is noteworthy that extremism has become especially active among young people. In this regard, foreign countries are implementing various measures aimed at preventing manifestations of extremism in society, including:

– the development and implementation of special state programs, the measures of which are aimed at combating youth extremism. For example, the state program "Prevention of violent extremism", aimed at suppressing all manifestations of extremism and extremist ideas in the country (Great Britain).

– dissemination among educational organizations and introduction into the educational process of special state directives, articles, brochures on the prevention of extremism and propaganda of extremist ideas among students of schools, colleges and universities of the country (USA, Great Britain);

– implementation of measures aimed at combating extremist activists who carry out their activities on the Internet;

– blocking of Internet resources with signs of extremist sites;

– creation of special units dealing with the detection of extremist crimes on the Internet; publication of special brochures and reference books on the prevention of extremism on the Internet (Canada, USA, Switzerland, Germany);

– creation of public organizations, analytical centers, specialized centers at educational organizations, churches and mosques that implement measures to prevent youth extremism and prepare recommendations for government agencies on countering extremist ideas, for example, the International Center for the Development of Tolerant Consciousness and the Prevention of Extremism, the Institute of Peace and others (USA);

– improving the regulatory framework that establishes mechanisms to combat youth extremism, improving the technical equipment of bodies involved in the prevention of extremism, and increasing the number of employees of such bodies.

The inevitable conclusion follows from what has been said: culture plays a special role in the development of social and personal qualities in young people, forming spirituality, the ability to work, create moral and aesthetic consciousness. Subculture is an important factor in the socialization of a generation. The effectiveness of the formation of socio-cultural activity in adolescents depends on purposeful involvement in the content of a socially significant nature and the correct socio-pedagogical regulation of its activities. Therefore, the priority condition for the involvement of adolescents in socio-cultural activities is the formation of a high level general culture among them. The development of creative initiatives is carried out through the purposeful self-realization of young people with a sufficiently high, but unclaimed socio-cultural potential.

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