

My friend went home at night. Going into the gate, he ran into a group of young people who asked to smoke. A friend said: "I do not smoke." and having heard in reply: "What is an athlete or something?" I received fittings on the head and lost money and a phone. So, the theme of my presentation is **"Antisocial and criminal youth groups."**

Informal groups arising out of school differ from student groups in their tendency to self-isolation, to extreme isolation from adults, primarily from parents and teachers.



By the nature of social orientation there are three types of informal youth groups:

- 1) prosocial, or socially positive ;
- 2) asocial, standing aside from the main social problems, closed in the system of narrow group values ;
- 3) antisocial, or socially negative, criminal groups.



Asocial groups in which they are not yet committed, but as if crimes are ripening, are called crime groups.



The members of criminal groups, unlike the criminal ones, do not have a clear orientation on the commission of crimes, but often commit them in problematic, conflict situations or under favorable conditions.

Antisocial subculture

These are various manifestations of a criminal lifestyle



These include the hidden, secret character; **opposition to existing norms in society**; the rejection of socially useful goals; the presence of immoral, illegal **group norms** and sanctions. An antisocial subculture is manifested in language (jargon), tattoos, facial expressions, gestures, nicknames, oaths, and also in a clear **status-role** differentiation.

Criminal

groups

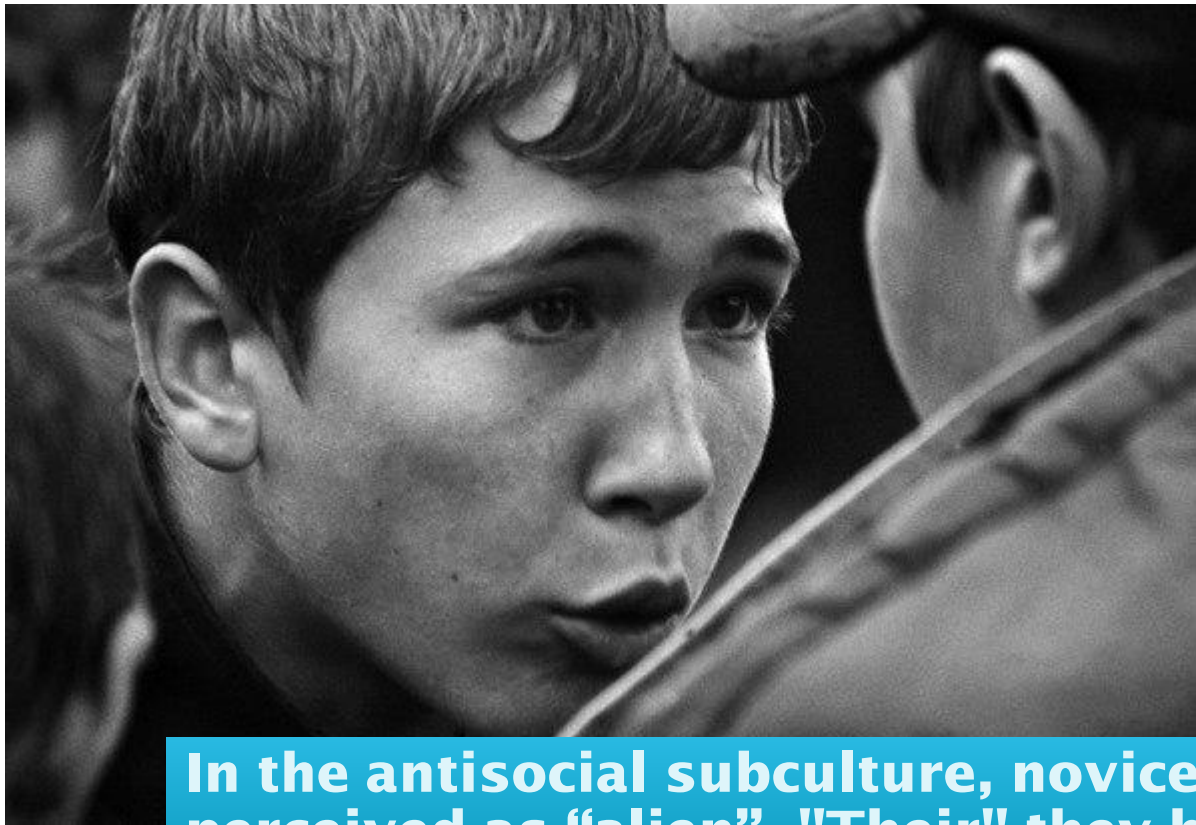


Criminal groups differ from other social groups in their goals, **a particular public danger**. They are characterized by a clear focus on criminal behavior. They are distinguished by illegal norms and prepared, organized commission of crimes. Therefore, such groups are also called **criminal groups**.

A special phenomenon of the antisocial subculture is a **mutual responsibility involving mutual concealment and revenue in unseemly deeds.** Under the influence of circular bail, juvenile offenders and young people often demonstrate "inflexibility" in court, which is used by more experienced criminals, avoiding responsibility




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In the antisocial subculture, novices are always perceived as “alien”. “Their” they become after a probationary period. The system of attitudes towards beginners in the antisocial subculture is called **“hazing”**. “Bullying” is understood as a system of informal rules for entering a new community, determining status, rights and obligations, and moving from super-obligations to super-rights. The legislators of these norms are old-timers, or “grandfathers.” Hence the name of this phenomenon.