YOUTH SUBCULTURE AND EDUCATION

SUBCULTURA E EDUCAÇÃO DE JOVENS

SUBCULTURA Y EDUCACIÓN JUVENIL

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ABSTRACT: Educators, policymakers, and the public are often intensely engaged in youth cultures and practices. Nowadays, young people behave in irrational, creative, selfish, deviant, apathetic, generous, committed, tolerant, and many other, often contradictory ways. Educators should attend to widely circulating accounts of youth, because these often yield or buttress attitudes and policies that influence young people. The paper presents the results of a study of youth subcultures as an interactive form of self-identification and socialization of university students' personality and educational purposes. The theoretical basis of the study was the scientific works of famous domestic and foreign scientists in the field of social sciences, education, and humanities. Research methods: practical and theoretical ones. The theoretical methods are analysis, classification and generalization. The practical methods are sociological survey and testing. The study sample consisted of students at Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia named after V. Ya. Kikot, Moscow State University of the Civil Engineering, Russian State Social University and Moscow City University. As a result of the data obtained, the authors of the paper designed a program of additional education for

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university students in the context of the development of youth subcultures. The designed program is directed towards the interaction of youth subcultures and institutions of higher education. As a result of the testing of the program at the aforesaid institutions of higher professional education, the effectiveness of its introduction into the educational process has been proved.

KEYWORDS: Higher education. Youth subculture. Interactive forms. Self-identification. Personality socialization.

RESUMO: Educadores, formuladores de políticas e o público muitas vezes estão intensamente engajados nas culturas e práticas juvenis. Hoje em dia, os jovens se comportam de maneiras irracionais, criativas, egoístas, desviantes, apáticas, generosas, comprometidas, tolerantes e muitas outras maneiras, muitas vezes contraditórias. Os educadores devem prestar atenção aos relatos de jovens que circulam amplamente, porque estes frequentemente produzem ou reforçam atitudes e políticas que influenciam os jovens. O artigo apresenta os resultados de um estudo de subculturas juvenis como uma forma interativa de autoidentificação e socialização da personalidade e propósitos educacionais de estudantes universitários. A base teórica do estudo foram os trabalhos científicos de famosos cientistas nacionais e estrangeiros no campo das ciências sociais, educação e humanidades. Métodos de pesquisa: práticos e teóricos. Os métodos teóricos são análise, classificação e generalização. Os métodos práticos são levantamento e teste sociológico. A amostra do estudo consistiu em alunos da Universidade de Moscou do Ministério de Assuntos Internos da Rússia com o nome de V. Ya. Kikot, Universidade Estadual de Engenharia Civil de Moscou, Universidade Social do Estado Russo e Universidade da Cidade de Moscou. A partir dos dados obtidos, os autores do artigo elaboraram um programa de formação complementar para estudantes universitários no contexto do desenvolvimento de subculturas juvenis. O programa projetado é direcionado para a interação de subculturas juvenis e instituições de ensino superior. Como resultado do teste do programa nas referidas instituições de ensino superior profissional, ficou comprovada a eficácia da sua introdução no processo educacional.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Ensino superior. Subcultura juvenil. Formas interativas. Autoidentificação. Socialização da personalidade.

RESUMEN: Los educadores, los formuladores de políticas y el público a menudo están intensamente comprometidos con las culturas y prácticas de los jóvenes. Hoy en día, los jóvenes se comportan de manera irracional, creativa, egoísta, desviada, apática, generosa, comprometida, tolerante y de muchas otras formas, a menudo contradictorias. Los educadores deben prestar atención a los relatos de la juventud que circulan ampliamente, ya que a menudo generan o refuerzan las actitudes y políticas que influyen en los jóvenes. El documento presenta los resultados de un estudio de las subculturas juveniles como una forma interactiva de autoidentificación y socialización de la personalidad y los propósitos educativos de los estudiantes universitarios. La base teórica del estudio fueron los trabajos científicos de famosos científicos nacionales y extranjeros en el campo de las ciencias sociales, la educación y las humanidades. Métodos de investigación: prácticos y teóricos. Los métodos teóricos son el análisis, la clasificación y la generalización. Los métodos prácticos son estudios y pruebas sociológicos. La muestra del estudio consistió en estudiantes de la Universidad de Moscú del Ministerio del Interior de Rusia que lleva el nombre de V.Ya. Kikot, Universidad Estatal de Ingeniería Civil de Moscú, Universidad Social Estatal de Rusia y Universidad de la Ciudad de

Moscú. Como resultado de los datos obtenidos, los autores del trabajo diseñaron un programa de educación adicional para estudiantes universitarios en el contexto del desarrollo de subculturas juveniles. El programa diseñado está dirigido a la interacción de subculturas juveniles e instituciones de educación superior. Como resultado de la prueba del programa en las mencionadas instituciones de educación superior profesional, se ha comprobado la efectividad de su introducción en el proceso educativo.

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Educación superior. Subcultura juvenil. Formas interactivas. Autoidentificación. Socialización de la personalidad.*

Introduction

Subculture is a special organization of life, in which the individual realizes his needs. The youth subculture is of the greatest interest, since the analysis of modern society shows that it is in the youth environment that the active formation and growth of subcultures takes place. Subcultures are an important social phenomenon among young people. Through subculture, adolescents acquire certain values and norms, life attitudes (BAYANOVA *et al.*, 2019; EFIMOVA *et al.*, 2018; MASALIMOVA *et al.*, 2017; SALAKHOVA *et al.*, 2019). Today there is a fairly large number of youth subcultures. Many of them have a protest character (for example, the criminal subculture). But there are also such subcultures that are characterized by the value of becoming a free and tolerant society (for example, Hippies). The topic of subcultures has been the scope of the scientific interest of many scientists in the humanities: philosophy, pedagogy, sociology, cultural studies. The subject of subcultures in their works was developed by: V. Ya. Surtaev (2008), E. L. Omelchenko (2004, 2000), S. I. Levikova (2014), T. B. Schepanskaya (1993), Th. Roszak (2014), H. Quang (2019). The issue of youth subcultures has been actively studied in the framework of sociology. In foreign and domestic literature, the study of youth leisure is represented by the names of scientists such as B. A. Grushin (1976), G. Ye. Zborovsky (2006), L. N. Kogan (1992).

Methodological Framework

Researchers from various scientific areas have been interested in the subculture since the 1950s of the XX century. For more than 50 years, many typologies of subcultures have been developed, the functions and significance of subcultures have been determined. The study of the specific features of subcultures is impossible without considering such an important concept as "culture". For an in-depth study, the concept of "subculture" should also be considered from the point of view of different social sciences.

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Culture is a socially progressive creative activity of mankind in all spheres of being and consciousness, which is the dialectical unity of the processes of objectification (creation of values, norms, sign systems etc.) and de-objectification (adoption of cultural heritage), aimed at transforming reality, at transforming the wealth of human history into the inner wealth of the individual, the all-round identification and development of the essential forces of man (FROLOV, 2001; KOSKOV; SEREGINA, 2020; POPOV, 2020).

The author of the term "subculture" is Theodore Rozzak, an American sociologist. By the subculture of activity, he understood a certain cultural "grid with coordinates" developed by certain communities and characterizing these in a versatile and holistic manner (SITNIKOVA, 2012; VOLKOVA, 2012).

The newest dictionary on philosophy gives the following interpretation of the concept of subculture:

> Subculture is a system of norms and values that distinguish a group from the majority of society. A subculture is also understood as a set of some negatively interpreted norms and values of traditional culture that function as a culture of the criminal stratum of society (delinquent subculture), a special form of organization of people (most often an element of youth) - an autonomous holistic construct within the dominant culture, which determines the lifestyle and thinking of its bearers, distinguished by its customs, norms, value complexes and even institutions, a system of values of traditional culture transformed by professional thinking, which has received a kind of ideological coloring (GRITSANOV, 1999).

In psychology, a subculture is understood as "the culture of a clearly certain social group within a certain society, that is, a certain part, a kind of culture in general" (ZHMUROV, 2012).

The concept of "subculture" is considered in cultural studies in the framework of understanding the problem of the relationship between culture, distribution and society, as well as the problem of socialization (Culture and society, 2021; TOLSTYKH, 2012).

In sociology, a subculture is a collection of cultural patterns that are closely related to the dominant culture and at the same time differ from it (DUKHOVA, 2012; SHEMYAKINA, 2010).

Summarizing all the proposed concepts, one can see that a distinctive feature of subcultures is isolation from the official culture, generally recognized values and ideals. Youth subcultures can also be combined into a separate group, since they have their own specifics associated with the characteristics of the age of its participants.

> The following is called as the characteristics of the subculture: norms, values, mentality, language, patterns of behavior, methods of communication, traditions and customs, folklore, symbols and attributes, hobbies, tastes,

fashion. Each of the listed characteristics, in turn, can be filled with the specific content, depending on the specifics of the study and the characteristics of the subculture itself. Some characteristics are applicable to all subcultures, regardless of the criterion by which they are distinguished, but at the same time they can have a different degree of expression, others reflect the specifics of only individual subcultural constructs (DUKHOVA, 2012).

Subcultures are of scientific interest to many scientists, in connection with which many typologies have appeared that classify subcultures according to various characteristics.

A. V. Tolstykh (2012) proposed the following typology of youth subcultures:

– politicized subcultures - actively participate in political life and have a clear ideology;

– ecological and ethical subcultures - they are engaged in the construction of philosophical concepts and are fighting for the environment;

– nontraditional religious subcultures - mainly a hobby for oriental religions (Buddhism, Hinduism);

– radical youth subcultures - are distinguished by their organization, the presence of older leaders, increased aggressiveness (criminal youth groups, skinheads);

– lifestyle subcultures - a group of young people who form their way of life (hippies, punks);

– subcultures by interests - young people united by a community of interests - music, sports etc.;

– the subculture of "golden youth" - typical of capital cities; focused on leisure activities (one of the most closed subcultures) (LEVASHOVA, 2012; TOLSTYKH, 2012).

This typology is associated with value systems that are present in subcultures. The author identifies radical, ethical, political and religious subcultures.

The functions of the youth subculture are diverse and are considered from different aspects:

– Socializing – the training in performing social roles through the recognition of the primary status of the individual and gaining prestige in the society of fellows - peers - a social game;

– Compensatory function - compensates for the lack of personal independence and freedom in traditional structures; development of self-consciousness and solidarity of young people;

– Instrumental function - a tool for achieving conscious or unconscious results;

−Innovative – the transformation of the cultural space; productive "innovations" are assimilated by the basic culture of society (LOGVINOV *et al.*, 2014; THE CONFLICT…, 2015).

The values of a subculture do not mean rejection of the culture accepted by the majority; they only demonstrate some partial differences from the normative cultural paradigm. However, the majority of the population often disregard the manifestation of cultural pluralism.

There are several large types of subcultures in society. The first one is a formal (official) subculture. The second one is an informal (unofficial) subculture (MALININ; IZMALKOV, 2017; PIROZHKOV, 1994).

The stages of staying in a subculture:

1. The transitional period is a phase when an individual becomes directly acquainted with a new, interesting to him, public sphere, but does not yet feel that he is a "crony". Guided by Wittgenstein's concept of "language games", a new person in a subcultural environment does not yet perceive the entire semantic load. The person treats what is happening in subcultural life with a fair amount of idealization and fanaticism. He comprehends new knowledge, skills, views with great enthusiasm.

2. The period of complete identification with the subculture - the phase of maximum involvement. The average duration of this stage is 2-3 years. It conventionally consists of two variables: an internal and external one. The internal variable is self-identification with the subculture, which implies a desire to abolish one's own individuality, and an attempt to dissolve as much as possible in the subcultural space. It manifests itself in appearance, judgment, attitudes and behavior (BARSAMOVA *et al.*, 2010).

3. A breakaway from a subculture - the final phase. Even at the transitional stage, the individual receives a huge layer of information about the subculture. At the second stage, he identifies himself with others. After 2-3 years of staying in the subculture, a person ceases to be surprised at anything, he is no longer admired by events. If it comes to musical subcultures, then a person, in addition to "his" music, gradually begins to listen to other music. As a result, a person stops completely listening to the music of the subculture. The individual tries to join the society with mainstream culture, stops going to events.

Materials and Methods

Object: Subculture as a form of youth leisure.

Subject: Interactive forms of leisure for modern youth.

Goal: to consider the subculture as an interactive form of leisure for contemporary youth.

Objectives:

- to reveal the essence of the concept of subculture and its role in the formation of youth;

- to explore aspects of leisure activities among young people;

- to develop a program of additional education for youth.

The theoretical basis of the study was the scientific works of famous domestic and foreign scientists: the works of S. B. Kosaretskaya and N. Yu. Sinyagina (2004), M. B. Turovsky (1997), A. E. Semina (2008) and many others.

Research methods: practical and theoretical ones. The theoretical methods - analysis, classification and generalization. The practical methods - sociological survey and testing.

The study sample was made up of students from Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia named after V. Ya. Kikot, Moscow State University of the Civil Engineering, Russian State Social University and Moscow City University.

Result and Discussions

To study the phenomenon of youth subculture, theoretical and empirical research was undertaken. Based on the data obtained, the authors of the paper have designed a program of additional education for students of higher education institutions in the context of the development of youth subcultures (hereinafter referred to as the Program).

Abstract of the Program: In the contemporary world, there are many youth subcultures that directly influence the development and formation of the personality of the younger generation.

The designed Program is directed towards the interaction of youth subcultures and institutions of higher education.

Terms of implementation of the Program: the proposed program is a form of training and organization of leisure activities of students within one academic year.

The program is divided into two blocks:

- Research block - student socio-cultural studies - youth subcultures of the 20th and 21st centuries.

- Block of leisure activities - a creatively oriented block based on familiarity with the images and techniques of art in various areas of creativity of youth subcultures.

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The problem to be solved by the Program: among today's youth, leisure is often "passive". After graduation, many spend time only on the Internet, while creative activity in subcultures is quite diverse: from literature to music, choreography and visual arts activity.

Purpose of the Program: to encourage a dialogue and cooperation between representatives of subcultures and student youth, youth associations and organizations.

Objectives of the Program:

1. Creation of a "healthy" and adequate image of members of subcultures;

2. Expanding the horizons of contemporary youth;

3. Development of the creative potential of youth.

The calendar and thematic plan for the implementation of the Program is presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

In Table 1 the plan presents the stages of preparation for the implementation of the Program, and in Table 2 the subjects of classes are given in detail.

Table 1 - Calendar plan of the Program implementation

№	Name of activities	Terms of implementation
1	Team formation. Distribution of powers between team members.	September
2	Drawing up the plan of events. The search and selection of participants for events.	October – November
3	Sending invitations for participation in the project's events to youth and children's public organizations.	October – November
4	Approval of the list of participants.	November
5	Inviting creative, sports and other groups and individuals to participate in the Program.	December - January
6	Creating the schedule of events within the Program.	December - January
7	Program implementation.	February - September

Source: Devised by the authors

Table 2 – Thematic plan of the Program

№	Name of activities	Terms of implementation
1	Scientific conference "Cultural life of youth. Present and Future".	February
2	Roundtable "Problems of teenagers' leisure".	March
3	Competition of graffiti artists.	March
4	Cover song performances of local bands.	April
5	Festive program with DJ sets from local beatmakers.	April
6	Master class on make-up and face painting from cosplayers.	May

7	Master class "Creating simple accessories".	May
8	Master class on historical fencing.	June
9	Master class on contemporary dance "Uni Dance".	July
10	Dance contest program.	August
11	Award ceremony of prize winners and participants of the conference.	September
12	Giving memorable gifts to participants of the Program.	September

Source: Devised by the authors

Expected results:

1. creation of a communication platform for members of subcultures and student youth;

2. a better understanding of subcultures and their importance in society;

3. expanding the range of leisure activities among young people through their inclusion in constructive subcultures.

Methodological recommendations for the implementation of the Program

The main purpose of the Program is to demonstrate a wide range of forms of leisure in the framework of subcultural trends. Each event of the Program is conventionally combined with a certain topic of a particular subculture.

The first thematic event in the framework of the Program is devoted to the discussion and resolution of issues related to youth leisure. And the first event is the Scientific Conference "Cultural Life of Youth. Present and Future". Students and teachers of higher education institutions, as well as representatives of public organizations of the city can take part in the conference. Participants in their works can reflect the real state of affairs of the younger generation in the field of leisure and culture, as well as propose new methods or improvements to existing methods and technologies to solve the problem.

To conduct a scientific conference, the following steps must be taken:

1) the development of the regulations of a conference: the number of participants, the volume of presentations, time to speak (quantitative);

2) elaboration of the topic of the conference, scientific validity and theoretical support of the problem, the nature and feasibility of practical proposals (qualitative).

A scientific conference presupposes the assessment of the speakers' presentations. The works are evaluated by experts on a 10-point scale.

The criteria include the following characteristics:

- scientific newness of the study;

- social significance (efficiency);

- the quality of delivering a speech (oratory, conformity with the time limit).

The winners of the conference are determined based on the evaluation results.

Guests of honor (representatives of public organizations and university professors) participate in a conference on a non-competitive basis.

The next event is the Roundtable "Problems of Teenagers' Leisure".

University activists, representatives of youth and children's organizations, representatives of authorities, parental committees are invited to participate in this event. As part of the roundtable, relevant statistical data are collected in the framework of the problem of subcultural youth organizations.

The purpose of the roundtable is to provide an opportunity for participants to express their opinions, supported by reliable facts. Based on the results of the panel discussion, a resolution of the roundtable is formulated, including summing up the results of solving a particular problem in the framework of the stated topic.

A feature of roundtables is the unpredictability of the discussion, therefore, the organizer of the roundtable is responsible for keeping the discussion within the same channel; elimination of conflict situations, as well as the ability to sum up and summarize what the speakers said.

The requirements for holding and organizing the roundtable:

- the time of the roundtable should not be more than two hours;

- the number of participants should be limited and not too large so that everyone can express his point of view;

- compliance with the time limit and order of delivering a speech;

- the issues to be discussed should be given to the participants of the roundtable beforehand, so that they could prepare their topics and reasoning for them.

Holding the roundtable: the event is opened by the chairperson. He introduces the participants in the discussion, monitors the course of the discussion, the schedule of speeches, summarizes the speeches. Speeches should be constructive, they should cover not only reports on the activities conducted, but also criticism of the situation. Based on the results of the panel discussion, a single document is drawn up with the addition of all proposals.

The roundtable is held in two versions: 1) the participants make their presentations; 2) the topic of discussion is set by the moderator and this topic is discussed by the participants.

Based on the results of the panel discussion, a resolution is drawn up containing the results of the discussion or speeches. The resolution must contain:

- brief results of the event. A summary of all speeches, identification of the main areas in solving the problem;

- general presentation of all speeches;

- conclusions based on the results of the discussion.

The following events of the Program are dedicated to several subcultures. One of the events is a graffiti competition. A uniform color surface is prepared for this event. It also requires the main theme of the work so that the participants can think over the composition and style of performance in advance. It is also necessary to develop the regulations and determine the scale of the work. It is also necessary to determine the list of participants in advance and divide the drawing surface into segments so that each of the participants can think over the image at the required scale and size. The competition implies a contest in several nominations:

- "Freestyle" (work in a free style, within a given theme);

- "Landscapes of cities" (sketches with images of favorite places).

Participants provide several sketches in advance so that the event organizers can approve one of them.

Graffiti evaluation criteria:

- originality of the author's idea;

- quality of work;

- the complexity of paintings.

In addition to the prizes from the jury, it is possible to introduce extra nominations. For example, "Audience Choice Award" and "Best Sketch" (based on the results of voting in social networks).

The next event is the performance of musical groups with covers or author's songs.

The evaluation criteria for musical groups:

- vocal abilities;

- musical accompaniment (quality of performance by musicians);

- artistry.

The following nominations can be presented: "Best Cover Group", "Best Single Performer", "Author's Performance", "Best Stage Image", "Audience Choice Award". The next event is a program with DJ sets from local beatmakers. Registered DJs participate in the event. The evaluation criteria: mixing quality; techniques of inserting musical fragments and samples; the selection of material; high-quality dance support. The next event in the framework of the Program is a marathon of master classes. The organizers preliminarily discuss the choice of topics for master classes and the selection of presenters. The master class "New Look" is held within the subculture of cosplayers and role-playing. A room with good lighting is required to conduct the first master class. Equipment is also needed: mirrors, lamps, brushes and makeup

products for face painting. It is necessary to pre-register the participants of the master class. For effective functioning, it is necessary to compose a team of assistants for the teacher who will help and monitor the correct presentation of the master class.

The next master class is on creating the simplest jewelry. As an example, the Wire Wrap technique can be used as an option of creating jewelry - the technology of working with the wire from which jewelry is made. As in the first master class, it is necessary to provide the required material for the audience: wire of different colors and diameters, pliers, round-nose pliers, scissors, beads and tables with chairs. The final master class will be a master class in historical fencing. The next set of events includes dance styles of youth subcultures (Hip-Hop, Break-dance, Dancehall, House, Jazz-Funk, Vogue and many others). Dancers of different genres can be representatives of different subcultures. The event is also organized in the format of master classes, in which a representative of a certain dance subculture "gives" a master class. A video with learned dance elements will be recorded as a result of the master class. The next event is a dance competition program. Both single dancers and whole dance groups can participate in it. Those who wish to participate in the event must send a video clip with their performance first.

The evaluation criteria:

- conformity with the style of the direction;

- artistry and expressiveness;

- performance skills;

- stage image.

The final events of the Program include the summarizing and award ceremonies, as well as giving memorable gifts to participants who have contributed to the development of youth leisure. Thus, the developed Program reveals and demonstrates the diversity of youth leisure activities through subcultures, and also establishes a dialogue between representatives of subcultures. The program provides for the expansion of leisure preferences, to create a dialogue between public organizations and representatives of subcultures.

Conclusion

The presented study made it possible to reveal the essence of such concepts as subculture from the point of view of various scientific disciplines, to consider the concept of leisure activity and its forms. In this work, when defining the terminology of a subculture, we used various approaches of scientists in the field of social sciences and humanities, various

typologies and views on the essence of this phenomenon. It is possible to assert that subcultures remain important phenomena of our time. Some subcultures become a thing of the past, but new ones appear in their place. The youth subculture plays a significant role in the formation of a teenager's personality. On the one hand, subcultures are an opportunity for creativity and self-realization, acquiring new experiences and social connections; on the other hand, some subcultures lead to the criminalization of the individual. The formation of subcultures and entry into them can be considered as a way of expressing and giving vent to inner activity, meeting the need for self-identification and self-assertion. We have conducted two studies. The first is Henning's Structure of Interests technique. Based on the results of this technique, it was found that among the surveyed students, the accentuation of interests was at an average level in almost all areas. Our sociological survey also revealed a small number of leisure interests among the respondents. Young people spend most of their leisure time in social networks, watching movies and listening to music. Even traditional ways of spending time, such as walking with friends and outdoor recreation, have become less popular compared to the Internet. As a result, young people lose their communication skills in real life, do not know how to get out of conflict situations and the scope of their interests is limited to few areas. All this influenced the development process of the Program, the purpose of which is to expand the leisure preferences of young people. The participation in the Program allows students to get an opportunity not only to be a spectator, but also to take part in master classes, as well as in other leisure activities. This Program not only contributes to the expansion of leisure interests among young people, but also helps to establish a connection between representatives of the subculture with public organizations. The history of the emergence and formation of subcultures coincides with the development of a democratic society. In the second half of the 20th century, the number of protests among young people increased in different countries. Young people opposed the economic situation, the foundations of the older generation, the conservatism of society, the taboo of some topics. The emergence of subcultures is a natural result of the development of a free society. As democracy expanded, the number of informal associations and their members increased. At present, subcultures do not cease to be significant. Therefore, employees of children's and youth institutions should be aware of the appearance, ideology, symbols, psychological characteristics of representatives of subcultures. Leisure preferences are influenced by many factors: financial security, cultural differences, national conditions, marital status, health status. The general situation in the world can also have an influence on leisure preferences. In a situation of a pandemic or an economic crisis, the circle of habitual leisure preferences narrows. At the same time, alternative ways of spending leisure time may appear.

For example, in the situation of a pandemic, many familiar forms of leisure are realized in a different format. Instead of visiting cultural institutions (museums, cinemas, theaters), people satisfy this need at home using the Internet. The task of leisure institutions is to adapt to the changing conditions of the environment and society. Subcultures and leisure are closely interconnected with each other. Subcultures often imply self-realization in the time free from study and work. Accordingly, a person's leisure time depends on which subculture he belongs to. This is a very important aspect for working with youth, since not all subcultures have a beneficial effect on the personality development. For example, the leisure activities of criminal subcultures (skinheads, gopniks, organized criminal groups) can not only be destructive for the individual himself, but also be dangerous for society. Summing up the foregoing, one can assert that this Program will be able to help young people, if not master a new type of leisure activity, then at least expand their knowledge in the life of subcultures.

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