

Abstract

This diploma thesis deals with the far-right subculture in the Free State of Saxony from 1990 to 2013 and describes its developmental tendencies. The topic is dealt with in a multidisciplinary context, the thesis explains the reason for socialisation into the subculture and its social significance for the individual. The text analyses this phenomenon at the social and ideological level. The thesis also uses the political dimension. It defines the concept of the right-wing extremism and shows its manifestations in Saxony. At the legal level, state responses are dealt with in the form of legislative and repressive measures. In the context of civic education, the thesis presents the institutions which try to eliminate right-wing extremism in the society. The text draws conclusions on how great the danger of the subculture actually is in the society. At the state and federal level, the government is struggling with right-wing extremism, even if its threat does not come from the parliaments directly. In particular, it is a social threat consisting of committing crimes, ability to mobilise, and creating faulty ideologies. The state mainly wants to protect its citizens from criminal activities, to educate them, and to develop democratic awareness. The system of the civic education of the Federal Republic of Germany is considered to be a model worldwide, since the field of civic education became a part of the German identity due to the specific German perception of right-wing extremism after the World War II.