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Research Article

DEVIANT BEHAVIOR: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Types of deviant (deviant) behavior are presented. It is revealed that the socially negative nature of deviations is destructive both for the individual and for the environment, but it is this type of deviant behavior that arouses the greatest interest of researchers and is more often considered in the scientific literature. The definition of the concept of "deviation" is given. It is noted that the main factors that predetermine deviations in human behavior are the level of social consciousness, morality, consolidation of the system of social regulations in society. In the course of the study of theoretical material it was found that a number of scientists characterize a norm as "a historically established in a particular society limit", "a measure of acceptable behavior", some properties originally inherent in most people, a standard of behavior, these are norm-ideals, as the level of interiorization of norms in different social environments has significant differences, and norm-ideals (system of basic values) are globalized, they are difficult to

apply to specific social objects. It is proposed to consider the norm in three different meanings: statistical, functional (individual) and ideal; in laws, traditions, customs the social norm finds its embodiment (support), that is, in everything that has become a habit, firmly embedded in everyday life, in the way of life of the majority population, supported by public opinion, plays the role of a "natural regulator" of social and interpersonal relations. It has been revealed that some scholars are inclined to see moral norms as a kind of "instructions" that "ensure the correct operation of the human machine".

KEYWORDS

Deviant behavior, anomie, social deviations, social norms, regulators, adaptability, self-actualization, statistical-adaptive approach, nonconformism.

INTRODUCTION

Deviant behavior is one of the acute social problems. Deviant behavior is behavior that deviates from generally accepted, most common and established norms in certain communities at a certain period of their development. Deviation may be both negative (negative) and positive (positive). Deviations may have different consequences for society. Negative ones are dysfunctional; they disorganize the system and at times undermine its foundations. These are social pathology: crime, alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, suicide [4]. Negative deviant behavior leads to the application by society of certain formal and informal sanctions (isolation, treatment, correction or punishment of the

offender). Positive deviations serve as a means of progressive development of society, increasing its level of organization, overcoming outdated, conservative or reactionary standards of behavior. This is creativity: scientific, technical, artistic, social and political. Deviations in human behavior have long attracted the close attention of scientists and thinkers. Already in the Old Testament (Genesis, the third chapter) it says that people, despite God's prohibition, have tasted the fruit of the tree of knowledge: "16Woman said [God]: I will multiply your sorrow in your pregnancy; in sickness you will bear children; and to your husband your attraction, and he will rule over you. 17Adam said, 'Because you have heeded

the voice of your wife, and have eaten of the tree which I commanded you, saying, 'You shall not eat of it,' the land is cursed because of you; you shall eat of it with sorrow all the days of your life... 19 In the sweat of your face you shall eat bread... 23 So the Lord God sent him out of the garden of Eden, to cultivate the land from which he was taken. 24 And he cast Adam out..." [10].

From a theological point of view, to transgress God's prohibition is to commit a sinful act. Thus (according to biblical history) the established norms were violated for the first time, which was punished by expulsion from Eden and condemnation of the human race to suffering. From a theological point of view, deviation from the norms (commandments) is always punished by punishment (the murder of Abel by Cain, debauchery in the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, etc.). The study of deviant behavior has a long history. As far back as Diogenes (412-323 B.C.) was interested in the behavioural aspect (of people's activity), he stated: "if someone walks about in the street and points at everything with his middle finger, they will think he has gone mad; but if he uses his index finger, they will not" [7]. Consequently, already at that time the importance of observing those behavioral norms

that were accepted in a given society was emphasized. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) attributed the cause of variation in human behavior to socio-economic factors, he said, "People lead such a way of life as they are forced to lead by need" [7]. Deviant behavior as a philosophical problem has been studied since the second half of the 19th century. A number of scientists (E. Durkheim, R. Merton, N. Smelser) considered deviant behavior in terms of socially negative manifestations directed both on themselves (for example, suicide) and on the external environment (theft, murder, etc.); also this topic was studied in terms of socially positive manifestations (Y. Gilinsky, Yu. Kleyberg).

The founder of modern deviantology Emile Durkheim (1858-1917), examining the causes of deviation in his work "Suicide" (1897), introduced the concept of "anomie". He understood anomie (from French anomie - lawlessness, lawlessness; Greek ἀ- - negative prefix, νόμος - law) as a state of society in which decay, disintegration and disintegration of the system of values and social norms take place.

Social norm defines a historically established in a particular society limit, measure, interval of permissible (allowed or obligatory) behavior,

activity of people, social groups, social organizations, social norm finds its embodiment (support) in precepts, laws, traditions, customs, i.e. in all that became a habit, firmly incorporated into everyday life, into the way of life of most people, supported by public opinion, plays the role of "natural regulator" of social and interpersonal relations. The English thinker Clive S. Lewis (1898-1963) tended to see moral norms as "instructions" that "ensure the correct operation of the human machine" [1]. Such foreign researchers as L.Klages (1872-1956), R.Merton (1910-2003), N.Smelser (1930), T.Shibutani (1920-2004) define deviancy by a degree of conformity to social norm-expectations. Consequently, deviant behavior is behavior that does not meet the social expectations of a given society. The author of the term "deviant behavior", J.I. Gilinsky (1934), considering deviation from the position of social norms, came to the conclusion that a social norm is "a historically established limit in a particular society", "a measure of acceptable behavior" [3].

V.D. Mendelevich (1956) in his work "Psychology of Deviant Behavior" emphasizes that deviation is a boundary between the norm and pathology, an extreme variant of the norm. There are reasons to

believe that the main factors that predetermine deviations in human behavior are the level of social consciousness, morality, development of social regulatory system in the society [7].

We can trace the following pattern: in the first half of the 20th century deviant behavior was associated with many negative manifestations, embodiment of "evil" in the religious worldview (which was predetermined in the Old and New Testament), "illegal" according to legal norms (S.V. Sergienko), there was even a tendency to consider it "abnormal". Therefore it is necessary to emphasize the point of view of J.I. Gilinsky and V.N. Kudryavtsev that deviation as fluctuation (temporary random deviation from uniform distribution of molecules in gas or in liquid, arising as a result of heat movement) in non-living nature, mutation (change of hereditary properties of organism) in living nature is the universal form, way of variability, consequently, vital activity and development of any system [6]. Mass violation of even the simplest norms of human communication is evidence of a general decline in the level of culture of people. The primitivization of society justifies various forms of social pathology, ceases not only to fight against them, but also to condemn them. Apathy,



which gives birth to cynicism, is becoming more widespread. Since the second half of the twentieth century. The attitude to both the norms themselves and deviant behavior begins to change, more and more scientists began to consider the socially constructive aspect of deviant behavior. Of particular interest is the theory of J.A. Kleiberg (1953), he distinguishes among behavioral deviations three main groups:

- 1) Positive (social creativity);
- 2) Negative ones;
- 3) Socially neutral.

Based on the fixation of the general pattern of behavior on the personal, situational Mass violation of even the simplest norms of human communication is evidence of a general decline in the level of culture of people. The primitivization of society justifies various forms of social pathology, ceases not only to combat them, but also to condemn them. Apathy, which gives birth to cynicism, is becoming more widespread. Since the second half of the twentieth century. The attitude both to norms themselves and to deviant behavior begins to change, more and more scientists began to consider the socially constructive aspect of deviant behavior. Of particular interest is J.A. Kleiberg's theory (1953),

he singles out three main behavioral deviations groups:

- 1) Positive (social creativity);
- 2) Negative;
- 3) Socially neutral.

Based on the fixation of the general pattern of behavior at personal, situational and environmental levels, Y.A. Kleiberg identified status, role, activity and value models of deviations [5]. Along with the well-known types of deviant behavior, the scientist described vandalism and its variety of graffiti, "black humor" and others. Graffiti and "sadistic poems" filled with the pathos of destruction refer to both negative deviations and socially neutral ones that contribute to the discharge of emotional tension. Thus, we can trace such a phenomenon as the rethinking of attitudes towards deviant behavior. Having considered the paradigm of deviant behavior research, we can conclude: deviations from the social norm of behavior have been studied since ancient times by philosophers, educators, lawyers, sociologists. Scientists considered deviant behavior in terms of both socially negative manifestations (crime, alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, suicide),

and in terms of socially positive (scientific, technical, artistic, social and political creativity). The following trend can be traced: in the first half of the 20th century deviant behavior was associated with many negative manifestations, but since the second half of the 20th century the attitude to both the norms themselves and deviant behavior begins to change, more and more scientists began to study the socially constructive aspect of deviant behavior. This topic has been relevant for centuries and remains so to this day, and therefore it stands among the significant and requires further study.

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