

DESOCIALIZATION EXPOSURE AS A FACTOR OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE

The problem of the formation of deviant behavior among adolescents in desocialization influences. It is shown that the variety of manifestations of deviant behavior, different in their structure and mechanisms of formation, causing the need for a comprehensive approach to the correction of deviations. That is why the use of various techniques and methods of psychological treatment, counseling should be based on the intrinsic mechanisms responsible for deviant behavior and appropriate methods of updating normative behavior. Sources - 6.

Key words: deviant behavior, desocialization impact, adolescence.

Statement of the problem. Reduction of ethical, moral criteria in individuals leads to the formation of certain forms of social deviations, which reduce the quality of life, self-esteem, critical attitude to their own behavior, which subsequently causes the condition of social exclusion of the individual, and in some cases its full isolation. As a consequence, unstable social processes become the basis for the manifestations of deviant and delinquent behavior, the basis of which laid violations of social adaptation, desocialization and re-socialization of personality. As demonstrated by scientific evidence, this behavior cannot remain outside of the field of view of the researchers, because the growth of the level of crime and the conduct there is a close relationship. Therefore, the study of the socio-psychological mechanisms of the formation of deviant behavior is an important issue for the company.

The analysis of last researches and publications. The formation of personality can be carried out not only under the influence of a positive environment, but also under the influence of various asocial groups with their own norms and values, which have antisocial character. In this case we can speak about desocialization of personality. Desocialization is not that other as socialization, which is accomplished under the influence of negative desocialize impacts that lead to social exclusion, which has asocial character, to deformation of the system of internal regulation and formation of distorted value-normative conceptions and antisocial direction. Desocialization this process of decay or a degradation of the person, when socialization becomes fragmented nature and loses its complexity as a multilateral social process or acquires asocial or antisocial orientation [2]. The process of desocialization indicates that at a certain stage, the deformation of the person (mainly under the influence of negative microenvironments), which arises as a result of alienation of the individual from the institutions of socialization, which are the bearers of moral, legal and other standards. The result of this destruction is destruction of the previous positive norms and values of assimilation and anti-social behavior.

Description of the materials and results of the study. Against this background, there is a formation of deviant behavior, distribution among a large number of people of antisocial attitudes, perceptions and attitudes, which justify, encourage or provoke a breach of the norms of morality and law. Deviation - this is the behavior that deviates from accepted norms and standards (legal, moral, social). Deviation consists of three major components: the person, who has a certain behavior; norm, which is the criterion of evaluation of behavior as deviant; another group or organization that responds to this behavior. Deviant behavior is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which reflects the dynamics and drama of personal development. It reflected the influence of objective and subjective factors, external and internal, social and individual. As a social phenomenon deviant behavior is generated by the social environment, it is affected by the General objective factors, social patterns. On a personal level, it is manifested

in the form of a set of concrete actions, which have individually unique combinations of psychobiological, cultural, intellectual and other features, which are in connection with the specific situation of life. Deviant behavior from the very beginning there is always unjustified. Man, as a rule, wants to meet the requirements of the company, but due to certain reasons (social conditions, lack of material resources, the inability to correctly identify their social roles) she can't do it. This is reflected in its consciousness and force into the search for the other directions.

Analyzing the extent of the deviations in the behavior, can be distinguished the following levels of deviations: before criminal level - the level of behavior, when the man was not yet the subject of crimes, and social deviations appear in the form of minor offences, violation of moral norms, rules of behavior in public places, evading socially useful labor, the abuse of alcohol, non-medical use of narcotic, toxic substances, which have a negative impact on the psyche; the criminal level - the level of human behavior, when social deviations are expressed in criminal activities, which are subject to criminal responsibility and considered by the bodies of investigation and court. There are several approaches that explain deviant behavior: social approach is based on the concept of the social danger or safety of an individual's behavior. According to this approach, to the deviant behavior include any conduct that explicitly or is potentially dangerous for the society, of others. Psychological approach considers deviant behavior in connection with the internally personal conflict, degradation and autodestruction personality, blocking of personal growth, as well as mental defects, psychopathy. This approach recognizes the fact that the basis of deviant behavior should be considered as the blocking of personal growth and even degradation of the personality, which is the result of behavior that deviates from the norm; "the biological (psychiatric) approach deviant forms of behavior regards as premorbid personality characteristics, which contribute to the formation of those or other mental disorders and diseases. The concept pays a great attention to stable behavioral components that are closely associated with genetic, psychophysiological characteristics, not paying attention to the variability, situational essence of conduct and strong-willed, personal manifestations of the individual; ethno-cultural approach considers the deviation through the prism of the traditions of one or another community of people. It is believed that the standards of conduct, adopted in the same ethno-cultural group or the socio-cultural environment, may differ significantly from the norms and traditions of other groups of people; age approach considers the deviation from the position of age characteristics and norms. Behavior, which does not correspond to the age norms and traditions, may be regarded as such, which deviates from the norm; a gender approach is based on the idea of the existence of traditional sex-role stereotypes of behavior; professional approach in the assessment of behavioral norms and deviations based on the view of the existence of professional and corporate style of behavior and traditions; a phenomenological approach to the assessment of deviant behavior allows to take into account all deviations from a multiyear average (not only socially dangerous, or those which contribute to the destruction of personality).

In the second case, the result of deviations in behavior may be the harm, caused to the society, social group, or other people, as well as the personality, which allows negative deviations. Negative deviant behavior is divided into immoral (individual commits an act, which contradict the norms of morality), unlawful (acts contrary to the norms of law) and criminal (when overstep the limit of the norms of the criminal law). Deviant behavior may manifest itself in various social deviations from the violation of the norms of morality», small minor violations of the grave crimes. Deviant behavior is expressed not only in the external behavioral side; in violation of social norms and the development of deviant behavior leads the deformation of value orientations and value-normative conceptions, that is, the deformation of the system of internal control.

When considering behavior which deviates from the norm, it is important to distinguish between individual and collective forms of deviations. If the first understand the violation of the requirements of morals and the rights of one person, while in the second case deviant behavior is

a reflection of the activities of a certain social group - criminal Association or sects, which create a kind of their «culture» (subculture) and openly compare with accepted standards. Deviant behavior is the result of a complex interaction of processes, which take place in society and consciousness of man. Deviant behavior is aimed at overcoming the frustration of the - barriers, which lies on the achievement of the goals and manifests itself through socially significant actions.

On the formation of deviant behavior is affected by both external (social, socio-economic), and internal (biological, psychological) factors. The former applies to the unemployment, the low level of life, a certain subculture of those or other sectors of society, disadaptation. Of course, they are all in the process of development of society are changing. But the main source of deviations is social inequality. The main thing in the process of deviant behavior is not in itself the level of satisfaction of material and spiritual needs, and the gap in the possibilities of their satisfaction for different social groups. In the scientific literature describes the various manifestations of deviant behavior, namely crime; aggression; alcoholism; manifestations of the «drug addiction», «substance abuse»; autoaggressive behavior, etc. In respect of specific forms of deviant behaviors are refusal to maternity, prostitution, divorce, regular vagrancy, sexual deviation, vandalism and graffiti. Divorce does not in itself is a fact of deviant behavior, however, causes the exclusion of the members of the family, which is collapsing. All this may increase the probability of the occurrence of deviations in behavior.

Vagrancy not openly contradicts the norms that prevail in society, but can provoke aggressive, criminal, delinquent behavior (theft, robbery, hooliganism, etc.). Before sexual deviations include deviations from the conventional forms of sexual behavior, which is not pathological. Sexual deviation - any quantitative or qualitative deviations from sexual norms. Prerequisite for the emergence of sexual deviations are heightened sexual excitability, alcoholism and drug addiction in connection with the reduction of critics and mental control of the person. What would have been a variety of forms of deviant behavior they are interrelated.

Alcohol and drug abuse, aggression, illegal behaviors form a single unit so that the involvement of the individual in one type of deviant action increases the likelihood of their falling also in the other. Under the first understand the violation of the requirements of morals and the rights of one person. Individual forms of deviant behavior include all clinical forms and types of behavior, which deviate from the norm, under which it does not depend on the behavior of others. Violation of the legal, ethical and aesthetic standards happens in this case, outside the context of the micro social patterns of behavior. Often, a person consciously strives to choice isolated deviation, wishing thereby radically different from the others. To the isolated deviations include communicative forms of behavior which deviates from the norm, auto aggressive behavior, eating disorders, abnormal sexual behavior and development, super valuable pathological capture, abuse of substances, which cause changes in mental activity. Most often one can observe a group of deviation. In this case, deviant behavior is a reflection of the activities of a certain social group - criminal Association or sects, which create a kind of its own, the so-called «culture» (subculture) and openly compared with the adopted in the company regulations. These forms of deviant behavior testify to the conflict that arose between the personal and social interests. Deviant behavior - it is rather an attempt to move away from the society, to escape from the everyday problems of life, to overcome the state of uncertainty and the voltage across certain compensatory forms. However, deviant behavior may be connected with desire of the person to create a new one. In the context of problems of the study of deviant behavior plays an important role, the problem of recovery deviants to normal social life is extremely important legal, social, pedagogical, psychological tasks. The process of re-socialization is intended to fix deviant personality, formation of its positive social behavior, to encourage the emergence life position, which would meet the social standards through the restoration, preservation and development of the socially-useful qualities and relationships. Linked nonconformity with the destruction of the lessons learned by the individual in the

process of desocialization negative anti-social values and norms, inculcation recognized by the community of values and action. Re-socialization activities carry out the same social institutions that and socialization: the family, the school, labor collectives, educational institutions, public organizations, etc.

Conclusions. For successful work with persons who have deviations in behavior, it is necessary: knowledge of the reasons for the deviation and the peculiarities of his course; knowledge of the purposes and tasks of work with this category of persons; the ability to conduct psychological diagnostics of personality with deviant behavior; the ability to select adequate methods of prevention and correction; the ability to use these methods and control their execution. The diversity of manifestations of deviant behavior, different in its structure and mechanisms of formation, put the need to develop integrated approaches to correction of the deviations. That is why the application of those or other ways and methods of psychological correction, counseling should be based on the intrinsic mechanisms of occurrence of deviant forms of behavior and the methods of updating of normative behavior.

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ДЕСОЦІАЛІЗУЮЧІ ВПЛИВИ ЯК ЧИННИК ДЕВІАНТНОЇ ПОВЕДІНКИ У ПІДЛІТКОВОМУ ВІСІ

В статті розглядається проблема формування девіантної поведінки підлітків в умовах десоціалізуючих впливів. Показано, що багатогранність проявів девіантної поведінки, різних за своєю структурою та механізмами формування, ставлять за необхідність вироблення комплексних підходів до корекції девіацій. Саме тому застосування тих чи інших способів і методів психологічної корекції, консультування має базуватися на сутнісних механізмах виникнення девіантних форм поведінки і відповідних методів поновлення нормативної поведінки. Джерел – 6.

Ключові слова: девіантна поведінка, десоціалізуючі впливи, підлітковий вік.

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Десоциализирующие воздействия как фактор девиантного поведения в подростковом возрасте

В статье рассматривается проблема формирования девиантного поведения подростков в условиях десоциализирующих воздействий. Показано, что многообразие проявлений девиантного поведения, различных по своей структуре и механизмам формирования, вызывают необходимость выработки комплексных подходов к коррекции девиаций. Именно поэтому применение тех или иных способов и методов психологической коррекции, консультирования должна базироваться на существенных механизмах возникновения девиантных форм поведения и соответствующих методов обновления нормативного поведения. Источников - 6.

Ключевые слова: девиантное поведение, десоциализирующие воздействия, подростковый возраст.

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