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PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS FORMING DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR OF JUVENILE PERSONALITY

In this article the definition «deviant behaviour of minors» was investigated. Different scientific conceptions of psychological aspects of children delinquency were analyzed. Psychological factors in the formation of deviant behavior among juveniles were defined.

Keywords: deviant behaviour; psychological adaptation; frustration; psychosocial identity; psychological factor adolescence.

In the foreign literature Psychology deviant behavior has emerged as an independent scientific discipline. In Ukraine there is no strong theoretical and empirical research base as psychological direction established relatively recently and is in the establishment and development. But despite this, the problem of variations in the behavior of juveniles attracted the attention of scientists for a long time. Back in the nineteenth century juvenile delinquency became a significant scale, as scientists started to examine carefully its nature. Most of them are the main cause of variations in the formation of identity, offenses considered minor lack of proper nurturing. Some researchers have argued that the reason for this phenomenon is the shortcomings of the existing social system, which primarily generates crime [1, p. 12–14, 18–19]. But unlike the law and customs of a particular society, the rules that describe the psychological factors in the formation of deviant behavior in modern science are not studied in full. However, it should be noted that the theoretical basis to determine the place and role of psychological factors in shaping the personality of juvenile deviant behavior developed considerably.

The problem of juvenile delinquency was examined by domestic and foreign psychologists and scholars L. S. Vygotsky, V. P. Kazmirenko, I. S. Cohn, M. Kostytsky, V. T. Kondratenko,

A. E. Lichko, N. Y. Maximova, K. Savonko, S. A. Tararuhin, D. I. Feldstein, L. Berkovitts, John Bowlby, N. Wiseman, R. Kassebaum, D. Wright, A. Rean et al.; psychological factors of deviant behavior among juveniles investigated by U.V. Herbyeyev, A. Kleyberh, G. P. Medvedev, V. Orzhehovska, P. D. Pavlenok. Specific aspects of the psychology of deviant behavior actively investigated at the level of master's theses in legal psychology by R. I. Blahuta, N. V. Malysz, D. C. Mozhaykina, N. A. Pryakhina, N. A. Sushchenko, N. Tarnawska and more.

The aim of the paper is to determine the influence of psychological factors on the formation of children's deviant behavior.

The psychological sources defines deviant behavior as a system or chain of individual actions that are contrary to accepted social norms and appear as unbalanced mental processes without adaptation, violations of the processes of self-realization and evading of moral and aesthetic identity control over their own behavior [2, p. 145]. In turn, the deviant behavior of children – a type of deviant human behavior, specific features of which are subjects of the juveniv behavior. As for the definition of «cause», it acts as a phenomenon that causes or creates a phenomenon which serves as a basis or pre-requisite for any actions [3, p. 957]. Some researchers consider cause of deviant behavior as social illis (stress, intra-and inter-group conflicts, changes in the country, etc.). According to American sociologists, this behavior is caused by social permissibility in achieving common objectives but which are not available to all, but only some people or social groups. It is believed that deviant behavior occurs in an environment where reasons are preesent (drunkenness, immorality, violence, etc.). And society does not fight with them. Sometimes to characterize variations in the behavior the terms «delinquent behavior» (illegal, criminal, criminal behavior) or «antisocial behavior» (antisocial) used. These terms are not equivalent. The concept of «deviant behavior» is the broadest and covers these two concepts [4, p. 254].

In the core of scientific concepts the idea of an Austrian psychologist, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud is often used that the cause of deviant behavior is the existence of conflicts that occur within the consciousness of the individual, that is, between unconscious impulses «It» and social constraints «I» and «Superego». Most Western scientists and psychologists define behavior that deviates from accepted norms as a failure to adapt to the social

environment and the development of creative abilities. Supporters of neo-Frend psychological school (J. Bowlby, K. Horney) define causes of juvenile deviant behavior as the lack of maternal care and care in the early years of life. J. Boubli watched orphans, children from single-parent families, and noticed certain variations in moral development and behavior. On this basis, the author concludes crucial in shaping the personality of the child a relationship that developed between him/her and the parents in the earliest years of childhood [5, p. 73]. You must also specify the factors that contribute to the emergence of deviant behavior, namely: individual factor that acts at the level biopsychological regulations that impede social and psychological adaptation of the individual, which in turn provides an adequate perception of social reality, interest in the environment, adaptation to the environment, empathy, choice and behavior, responsibility for others; pedagogical factors associated with defects of school and family education; psychological factor – the unfavorable interaction of the individual with the environment [5, p. 25]. Psychological concepts of deviant behavior are of particular importance to personality factors. For example, under this concept isolated role theories that explain such behavior as a mechanism for compensation in violation of the social roles mastering process. Child will clearly anyway «try» to concern a certain role but antisocial, i.e. the role of bully, thief, prostitute. That is, the game can result in deviant behaviour leading to social exclusion, and cause the formation of deviant personality structure. Proponents of humanistic theories considered deviant behavior as a consequence of the loss by a child the agreement between his/her on feelings and the inability to implement in terms of education.

Also common theories attempted to explain variations in the behavior of juveniles, based on the incorporation of some features and patterns of the human mind is a form of so-called «theory of frustration» [6, p. 528]. American scientist L. Berkowitz defines frustration as a response to any intervention in human activity aimed at achieving certain life plans, an important goal for the individual, i.e. the inability to achieve a desired, usually causes negative emotional responses, anger that turn, is an internal condition for the formation of aggressive acts.

Most scientists in the typical manifestations of juvenile deviant behavior include the following features:

the major violations of social norms during various periods of time;

support of behavior manifestations of social exclusion, which in turn leads to frustration on the part of others;

this behavior is usually caused by the general thrust of the minor, although few cases may be due to the crisis, precarious situation.

Based on the assertion that the evaluation of any behavior defined in its comparison with some norm, then according to P. D. Pavlenko who also applies to deviant behavior that deviates from the norm of mental health, that provides the individual with overt or latent psychopathology, and a member of the group include: asthenic, schizoid, epileptoid and persons with accented character [7, p. 165]. But O. Zmanovska notes that deviant behavior should not be confused with mental illness or patopsychological states. [8, p. 187]. However, despite the fact that under certain conditions especially mental pathologies child's personality may be prone to immoral behavior such as alcohol and drug addiction, prostitution, or worse – an attempt to cause oneself pain or suicide, that deviates from the accepted norms of behavior in society then this behavior and will be called «deviant». Moreover, you should pay particular attention to children with disabilities mental development as they commit crimes is increasing.

Also it should be noted that the main factors of deviant behavior often appear in cognitive distortions, negative life experiences, emotional problems, self-esteem and inadequate level of aspiration, poor development of reflection, conflict of values, the differences of needs and ways to meet them. A significant factor that contributes to the formation of negative personality is the lack or loss of psychosocial identity, in fact it has an important integrative function, ensuring the integrity of the individual and accepting each other's values, life plans and ideals. [9, p. 70]. When a minor is losing identity with family, friends, peers, he has a sense of insecurity, which later develops into a complex of inferiority, shame, guilt, fear of the future, the role of uncertainty.

Also psychological factors are:

mismatching conditions and methods of education of the individual characteristics of the child: any deviation in the

development creates the need for consideration of further education, which should stimulate the development of certain capabilities in cognitive, sensory and volitional, terms the development of compensatory mechanisms;

Non-corrective influence on adolescent development: the complexity and uniqueness of the development during adolescence period leads to the need to ensure the most appropriate and optimal educational interventions, given the problems of this world. In social terms, the teenage phase is the continuation of primary socialization. That is, adolescents of this age are usually students, are dependent on parents/state, and leading activity is learning. This is a difficult time completing the childhood and early adulthood, in the literal sense – the «third world». Biologically – a period of completion of physical maturation. Most girls and much of the boys come from being already grown up but during this period, solve the problem of «legacy» and eliminate distortions caused by uneven ripening. The problems of adolescence, neglect of which leads to abnormalities in behavior include: crisis in characterizing the psychophysiological development of adolescence (accelerated development of the body during puberty, lack of development of the cardiovascular system, affecting the physical and mental well-being of adolescents, «hormone storm» of the endocrine system during puberty, manifested in increased irritability, emotional instability, exacerbated relations with adults);

Negative attitude of the child (self deflection: high – causes excessive selfmobilization which, together with the ability of immoral expression leads to the commission of offenses; understated – contributes to uncertainty, duality of personality that creates problems for such a person in the team, inhibits expression; indifference to moral self-improvement, the complexity of forming the child's needs and active desire for independent analysis and correction).

Do not forget also about alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or other intoxicating substances that negatively affect the formation of the child and pushed her/him to commit unlawful acts by overcoming certain psychological barriers. Indeed, statistics show for 2013, with 92446 misdemeanors only in accordance with Article 178 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences was recorded 6548 offenses committed by children [10, p. 1]. According to other statistics, each ninth teenager in Ukraine has committed a criminal offense while intoxicated [11, p. 1]. It is necessary to take into account the fact that

addiction to alcohol and narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors in juveniles is 3 times higher than rate of adults. Thus, deviant behavior after use of these substances, not only has a devastating effect on the formation of the individual juvenile offender, but also contributes to the formation of his abnormal psychology, law, first and foremost, of justice, in the form of negative assessments of values, frivolous attitude to the law, their active rejection, substitution of the contents of existing legal norms with personal ideas [12, p. 121].

In modern scientific basis of psychological determinants of juveniles deviant behavior is area of continued research in various fields of science. Today, most psychologists and sociologists recognize that personality traits and motives of his actions largely affect all kinds of deviant behavior. Psychological approaches to understanding the mechanisms of deviant behavior to a greater extent based on subjective factors, the most important of which is the child's ability to adapt, to develop the possibilities for self-realization and do not violate the integrity of «self-concept». But of course that can not only help a specific psychological characteristic to explain the essence of the crime or any other manifestation of deviant behavior. Obviously, the deviation results from the combination of many social, biological and psychological factors. But it is personality and psychology of juveniles that in most cases are basis determinants of deviant behavior minors. Because the mechanism of criminal behavior is formed of three stages, and it is the first motivation in which emerging psychological reasons that drive a child to illegal behavior. As you know, the establishment of the true causes of the current problems – that's half the battle in dealing with it. Thus, a general theory of deviant behavior of juvenile psychology contributed to the unification of existing knowledge and have served as a strong base for the synthesis of new ones.

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