

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR FORMATION

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Annotation: *this article analyzes the formation of destructive behavior in an individual and the lessons of its origin socio-psychologically. Destructive behavior is characterized by the fact that a person violates the established rules of law of society and does not obey the norms of society.*

Keywords: *destructive behavior, personality, society, deviant, theory, deviation*

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДЕСТРУКТИВНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ

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Аннотация: *В этой статье Социально-психологический анализ формирования деструктивного поведения у личности и его истоков. Деструктивное поведение характеризуется ситуациями, когда человек нарушает установленные нормы права общества и не подчиняется нормам общества.*

Ключевые слова: *деструктивное поведение, личность, общество, теория,*

Introduction

In psychology, behavior is divided into two main categories: constructive and destructive behavior or normal and abnormal behavior. Abnormal behavior resulting from disruptive behavior is characterized by not being approved by society, being non-standard and sometimes pathological. This can be a deviation from the point of view of social, medical and psychological attitudes.

Destructive behavior is manifested in 2 main types:

1. Delink vent type is the orientation of behavior towards behavior, which is related to the social legal norms adopted in society.



2. Deviant type-the manifestation of behavioral manifestations opposite to the moral norms adopted in society

In all manifestations of destructive behavior occur as certain protective reactions of a person, however, disorders in the nervous system can be associated. Destructive behavior as a result of negative emotional experiences in childhood, emotional coldness of the father towards the child as a result of insufficient affection from them at the necessary times, there may also be generational factors.

Literature analysis


Destructive behavior is inherent in all people. In some people, this behavior is so strong that it determines their place and behavior in society. In the manifestation of destructive behavioral manifestations, negative ustanovkas are formed as a result of an individual's negative attitude towards most of the atrophies. S.In Boyko studies, the following types of destructive ustanovkas are distinguished:

1. Hidden pentateuchness in their thoughts and behavior towards those around them;
2. Open sociability compared to those around;
3. Negative thoughts based on human beings. It is also the case to have a negative opinion about the people who caused it on the basis of circumstances that arise in certain social situations;
4. Making non-aosted generalizations about its partners on negative factors;
5. Having negative experience in the process of relationships with those around them.

Kleiberg Yu. A and A. The Ellis introduced the concept of "irrational ustanovkas" in the formation of destructive behavioral manifestations. In Lombroso's opinion, based on his own conclusions about biological characteristics and, above all, external morphological characteristics (skull shape), the result of his innate characteristics inherent in criminals, considered the crime inevitable and said that punishment could not correct them. Lombroso developed the most demanded formula in criminology of crime. In its formula, the founder of the Institute of Anthropology proposes to relate the average volume of anthropological characteristics of convicts to the number of minors who consumed alcohol.

The interest associated with the development of genetics increased significantly, the chromosomal hypothesis of aggression hallucinations was developed. Another area of biological theories of aggression is associated with the study of the role of hormonal influences on criminal and aggressive behavior. There are different views on the occurrence of Deviant behavior. The Italian criminologist Chezare Lombrozo, active in the 70s of the XIX century, concluded that "some





people are born with criminal inclinations, and they belong to the type of primitive people." He believes that criminal types can be identified by The Shape of the skull. He would deny the impact of social experience on the development of criminal behavior, whose main idea was that most criminals were biologically degenerate and deficient.

Research methodology


Richard Daygdale believes that "the miles characteristic of some criminal behavior formation are always passed down from generation to generation". The idea of a connection between the biological factor and the predisposition to crime was revived in the William Sheldon cases in the 1940s. Sheldon distinguished 3 physical types of humans: mesomorph type: (muscular, active) Ectomorph type: (bone system well developed) endomorph type: (people prone to overcrowding). In his opinion, one of them – the mesomorph type-is directly related to the tendency to offense. Later studies by other scientists yielded similar results. Although there are defenders of such views to this day, it has attracted strong criticism from studies. Even if we assume that there is a connection between the physical structure of a person, this does not clarify the issue of the influence of heredity. .It is possible that Sheldon was involved in such activities even because the muscular people he associated with crime demanded strength.

Analysis results

Psychological theories of crime were also links with a specific type of personality of criminal inclinations, such as biological theories. Freud's ideas for the psychological interpretation of crime had a certain influence, although Freud himself did not write anything on criminology. Later authors drew on his ideas with the idea that not so many people develop an "immoral" or psychopathic personality. According to Freud, at the Oedipus stage of development, most moral qualities arise from self-limitations, which are studied in early childhood. As a result of the formation of specific relationships with parents, in some children such a restriction is not formed and, therefore, a sense of morality is largely absent. Psychopaths can be described as humanoid individuals who enjoy being bullied.

Psychological theories of crime arising from Freudian doctrine or other psychological concepts can explain some aspects of crime if they go further. Although very few of the perpetrators have a different character from the other population, there is little probability that such traits are all-inclusive. There are so many variations of crimes that it is far from true to say that those who carry them out have the same psychological qualities.





Although we are limited to only one category of crime, say the study of serious crimes, a huge number of different cases are identified. Some such crimes are committed by the individuals, others by the organizing group. The psychological image of a single criminal is unlikely to be the same as that of members of a solid organized group. Even if Bordin's psychological differences can be associated with various forms of crime, then it will be difficult to explain how this connection came about. It can also happen that the first priority may not be a predisposition to criminal behavior, but participation in a group in which criminal actions have become commonplace.

Conclusion

In current societies, there are many subcultures, in one of which behavior that is considered normative can be assessed as deviance from another. The internal and external conditions considered above allow the formation of deviant morality. At the moment, illuminating the violation, most authors turn to the conclusion about the decisive role of personal social orientation in the emergence of deviant morality. We are talking about special motivation, which turns out to be the direct cause of anti-law morality. V.N.Kudryavtsev provides information about the orientation of the person's anti-education. Other authors use similar terms: criminogenic deadaptation of an individual, anti-social orientation, anti-law motivation, etc. These terms define the system of reasons – internal confidence - desire, need, guidelines, values, interests and beliefs that a person has some stagnation and dominance.

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