

The Determinants of Adolescent Deviant Behavior

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Abstract

The article describes the features of the formation of deviant behavior in adolescence, its causes, based on the basic psychological approaches. It reveals generalized model of factors determination adolescent deviant behavior and describes the main directions of correction of this phenomenon.

Keywords: deviant behavior, deviant behavior of children and adolescents, the generalized model of factors determination adolescent deviant behavior.

Social and economic restructuring of the last 10-15 years have changed the value systems of modern society. Unfortunately, not all of them are positive. Each of us faces with displays of socially negative behavior – aggressions, addictions, unlawful acts etc. Despite the fact that the issue of deviant behavior among adolescents is very traditional, today appears range of new issues, one of which is an effective way of prevention and correction of the problem - oriented on basic psychological determinants of adolescent tendency to deviations. The purpose of this work is to determine the main factors of deviant behavior of adolescents, its analysis and comprehensive generalization of psycho measures.

Deviant behavior is a social behavior that does not conform to the norms in the society. Deviations in the behavior of children and adolescents are those features and expressions, which not only attract attention but also alarming parents, teachers and society. Deviant behavior is different in content and targeting, can manifest itself in various social deviations: evasion study, theft, vandalism, fights, alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide, etc. These features characterize the behavior not only deviations from the standard of conduct, but also pose potential risks to the subject of behavior, development of his personality, the people around him and society [1].

Classify deviant behavior of adolescents as follows:

1. Social deviations of selfish orientation: offenses, behavior relating with the desire to obtain material, money, property benefits.

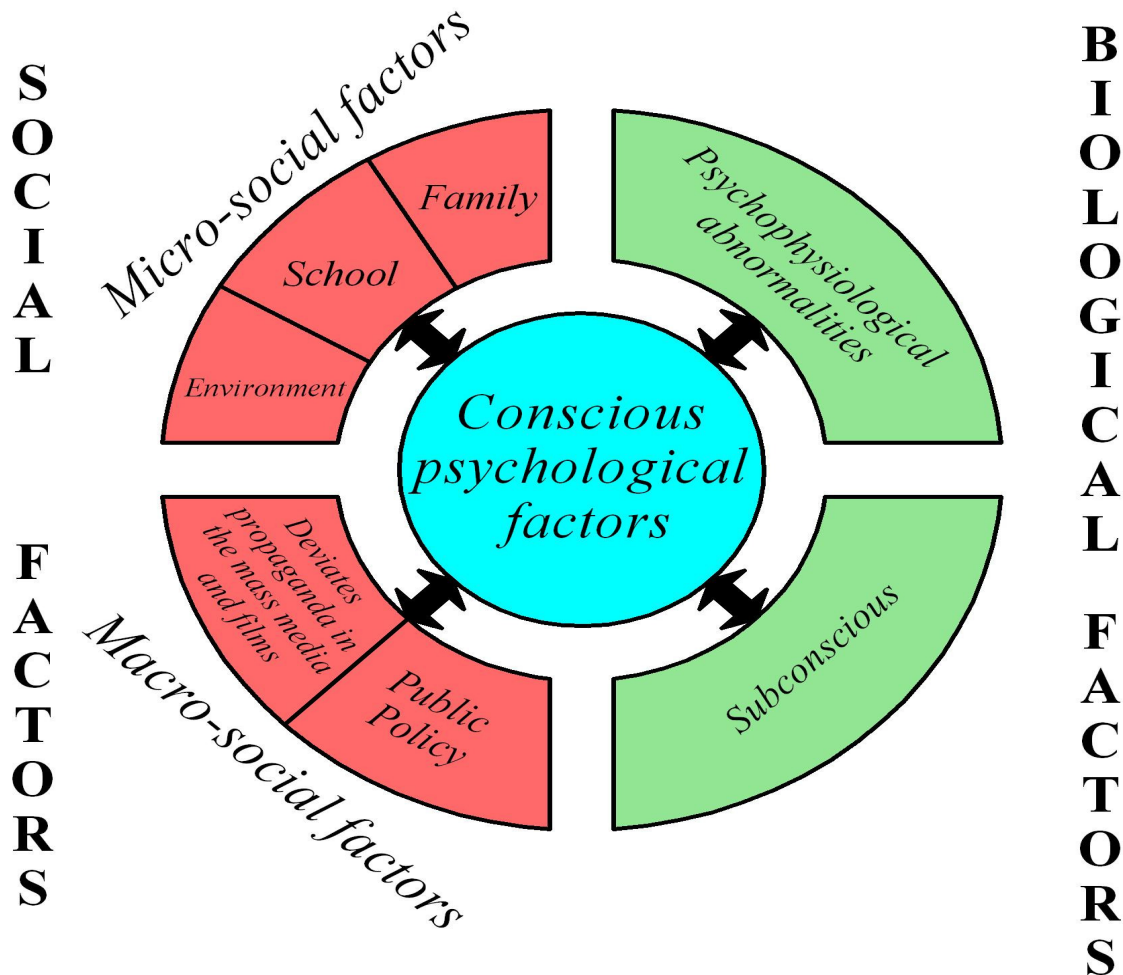
2. Social deviations aggressive orientation – action against the person (offenses, disorderly conduct, assault, murder, rape).

3. Deviations socio-passive type: the desire to avoid an active lifestyle, to evade civic duties unwillingness to solve personal and social problems (evasion of studying, vagrancy, alcoholism, drug addiction, toxic mania, etc.). Notable among these deviations takes the suicidal behavior. [2]

Typically, deviations in behavior and social development of children and adolescents can be reduced in two groups: the situational forms of deviations in behavior (temporary signs or reactions caused by certain factors and circumstances: the reactions of refusal, protests, withdrawals, aggressions, etc.) and the resistant forms of deviations in behavior (developed by one or another type due to unfavorable conditions of life and work in general) [1].

After analyzing the basic approaches to the understanding of teen deviations can conditionally schematized generalized model of the determination factors of deviant behavior among adolescents as follows:

The determinants of adolescent deviant behavior



That is, the full range of factors that contribute to the emergence of deviant behavior in adolescence can be divided into three main groups: social, biological and psychological conscious.

In turn, **social factors** are divided into **micro-** and **macro-social factors**. Micro-social factors includes: *Family* (hyper-or hypo care and negative example of family members, etc.); *School* (social launches, school failures, etc) and *The Environment* (availability of negative behavior standards in an environment, membership in groups with negative orientation, etc).

Macro-social factors includes: *Deviates propaganda in the mass media and film* (mostly advertising of tobacco and alcoholic beverages, creating the popular movie characters who have signs of deviant behavior, creation of "fashion" in the expression of certain deviations

among teenagers) and *Public policy* (social and economic crisis as a factor in the sharp increase in manifestations of deviant behavior, the availability of alcohol, tobacco, drugs, etc., reduction in developing leisure destinations available, deficiencies in the national legal framework conducive to various deviations in children and adolescents).

Biological factors are divided into *Psychophysiological abnormalities* (genetic predispositions, organic brain damages, psychopathologies, accentuations, etc.) and *Subconscious* (basic fears, complexes, inadequate defense mechanisms, etc.).

And **conscious psychological factors** include the full range of individual and personality characteristics of teenagers that usually can be investigated using psychological methods.

In the submitted scheme arrows between groups of factors displays the idea that in conditions of resistant negative social and biological factors then it should be applied to the conscious personality of a teenager, make it more flexible, but at the same time solid and more responsible in their decisions.

It is expedient to quote folk wisdom: "If you want to change the world, start from yourself!"

Understanding the complex system of determinants of deviant behavior among adolescents, it is necessary to build an appropriate structure of preventive and corrective work on this phenomenon. Therefore, the socio-psychological training supplemented careful work on forming a circle of interests teenager by features of his character and abilities. It should seek to minimize the period of free time a child by bringing to socially useful cases and positive-developmental classes: reading, self-education, music lessons, sports, involving cleaning, etc. [4]

Of course, along with individual and group corrective work with young people psychologist should work with parents, teachers and others who interact with the child. Adults should learn to take care, patience and love for these students. It's important to show children that adults do care what happens to them and that they really want their children to feel worthy and began to respect themselves. Teachers and parents need to change their perception of a teenager who is prone to deviant behavior, to positive, finding strong, good side of the child.

It is important to help children create a desire for self-development and self-realization, growth achievement motivation, preparation of life plans, as well as deepening spirituality. Although this does not exclude the need of the national and local levels, more favorable conditions for self-realization and creative development of the adolescent as a "healthy" alternative way of forming behavioral deviations and self-destructive adolescent personality.

Conclusion

Thus, we can conclude that the tendency of adolescents to deviant behavior is a complex multifaceted phenomenon that has its own specifics with regard to the age characteristics and issues that require immediate resolution. Currently, we see widespread interest of the scientific community to study and solve the problem.

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