



## PROBLEM OF ALTRUISM MANIFESTATION AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR BY YOUNG PEOPLE IN MODERN SOCIETY

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**Annotation.** Under the influence of a society other people and interaction with them, specific standards of behaviour are formed and a person evaluates others with the help of those standards. But communication between members of the same group who are in the same situation can vary significantly. These differences testify to individual and psychological together with personal peculiarities of group members, that is, each individual in particular.

**Keywords:** altruism, anti-social behaviour, young people, modern society, deviant behaviour.

### Introduction.

Nature of altruistic relationship is of dual character, at the same time inborn inclinations to altruistic acts for the formation as quality of altruistic relationship should be realized together with educational influence and self-educational process in particular. American psychologist B. Skinner has concluded that we respect people for their good deeds only when cannot explain them. We explain to ourselves the actions of these people by their internal dispositions, only when we lack external explanations. When external reasons are obvious, we proceed from personality traits but external reasons.

Here is the list of reasons for altruistic actions:

1. Moral reasons – desire to act in accordance with universal human values (UHV) and indifference to others;
2. Cognitive reasons – desire to know people better;
3. Social reasons – to become a society member;
4. Career considerations – to gain the experience and contacts necessary for further career growth;
5. Self-protection– escape from problems or desire to get rid of guilt;
6. Raising self-esteem – strengthening the sense of self-confidence and self-esteem.

The following features of altruistic behaviour can be distinguished at present:

- Voluntary actions as a manifestation of one's own will, but not the result of external factors influence;
- Selflessness;
- Desire to create benefits for others through one's own humanistic beliefs;
- emotional perception of people through compassion, sympathy, willingness to help;
- Sociality of actions;
- Dedication.

It is worth noting that manifestations of altruism are characterized by the following features: selflessness – lack of personal gain, ability to bring good and benefit to people; priority –priority of interests and needs of another person over one's



own; sacrifice – readiness to dedication; voluntariness – actions that are carried out of one's own desire, without coercion, out of good will; satisfaction – feeling of joy from helping others; responsibility – willingness to take responsibility for one's own actions.

### **Main text.**

Under the influence of a society other people and interaction with them, specific standards of behaviour are formed and a person evaluates others with the help of those standards. But communication between members of the same group who are in the same situation can vary significantly. These differences testify to individual and psychological together with personal peculiarities of group members, that is, each individual in particular.

Anti-social (delinquent) behaviour as a social phenomenon in crisis periods *becomes a burning issue*, since the violation of social and legal norms is one's reaction in social maladjustment situation, if he does not see another opportunity to meet his own needs. Anti-sociality is characterized by being an exceptional case out of social interaction, since one's behaviour violates social norms and is socially unacceptable. The instability in society development and individual characteristics of human development create very different lines of social behaviour.

*There are a plenty of social deviations reasons* and they are diverse. Naturally, all of them are modified in the process of society development, but the main source of deviations is social inequality (different possibilities to meeting the needs). This phenomenon is objective and common for a human society. Thus it should be kept in mind that one of criteria for progressive development is differentiation, which causes conflicts and deviations. It is no coincidence that now consciousness of modern youth is characterized as "split consciousness". Crisis phenomena of the political, economic and social nature significantly affect youth legal consciousness, causing various types of its deformation. [1]

Deformations of legal awareness are distortions of the form and content of legal attitudes, skills and habits at the institutional and non-institutional levels, which is reflected primarily in the activities and discursive practices carried out by the subjects of legal relations, as well as means of resolving conflict situations stereotyped among general population. The personality is not only the object of social environment influence, but also its permanent subject. Thus, personality occupies a central place in the cause-and-effect chain: social reasons of deviant behaviour – personality – deviant behaviour. There are several types of legal awareness deformations: legal nihilism, legal idealism (romanticism), legal infantilism, legal dilettantism, and legal demagoguery.

Legal infantilism to some extent is common for youth. It is characterized by poor legal knowledge together with firm confidence in its proper level. It is bordered by legal dilettantism, that is, in general, a frivolous attitude to the law when obtaining superficial, haphazard legal knowledge. The most dangerous type of legal awareness deformation among youth is legal nihilism, which is manifested in an indifferent, dismissive or negative and denying attitude to law and order. Deviantism in its acute form can be manifested in crimes that encroach on social and political foundations of a society, its citizens' safety and welfare. Growth of crime rate becomes the biggest threat for stability and safety of a society and personality.



Manifestation of *anti-socialization is deviant behaviour* which is the system of actions that deviate and differ from the generally accepted standards of a society in the field of law, culture or morality. The main types of deviant behaviour include crime and immorality. The connection between the two lies in the fact that illegal behaviour (sexual promiscuity, binge drinking, etc.) comes before a crime is committed. When anti-social acts threaten a society and are punished in criminal proceedings, they are called crimes and, accordingly, it is said about criminal behaviour and identity of an offender, that is, a subject who committed a crime and is found guilty during the trial.

Thus, social behaviour that does not meet social norms is called anti-social. Such behaviour can be divided into three types: immoral – violation of moral norms and rules of human cohabitation; illegal – violations and offences, which are to be punished for, but not in accordance with criminal law; criminal – violation of criminal law.

*Delinquent behaviour* (borrowed from Latin “delinquenta” – sin, misconduct, offense; delinquens – offender, criminal, rebel) is a type of socially unacceptable behaviour that includes types of deviations from the norm: anti-sociality. [2]

*Anti-sociality is characterized* by being an exceptional case out of social interaction, since one’s behaviour violates social norms and is socially unacceptable. Anti-sociality is manifested by the lack of individual’s sensitivity to social customs. This type of deviation is dangerous, since it can potentially cause more damage to a group or society as a whole.

Anti-social illegal behaviour is associated with the following defects in socialization:

- 1) Defects in organization of education, leading to development of anti-social orientation and motivation;
- 2) Defects in understanding and fulfilment of social roles that cause their denial, misunderstanding of their social significance or deviation of their fulfilment;
- 3) Defects in the communication system;
- 4) Defects of personal social experience caused by mistakes made in education, specifics in communication (for example, family communication), acquiring norms of anti-social behaviour as negative models for identification;
- 5) defects of social control which depend on activities of family, educational and work establishments, law enforcement agencies which are not effective enough;
- 6) Defects of social adaptation reflecting in particular migration and urbanization processes.

Therefore, here is the list of reasons of anti-social behaviour:

– Ideological determination of anti-social behaviour. Ideological determinants belong to the spiritual sphere of a society. The contradictions between the dominant culture in the society and various delinquent subcultures such as criminal subculture, prison subculture and other are becoming deeper and deeper at the present stage. The criminogenic factor arising from popular culture is propaganda of outright violence, cruelty, bullying a person, deceit as norms of behaviour. The promotion of negative stereotypes of behaviour, which has flooded the media, leads to their assimilation by some people, who subsequently implement them into real life. Marginalization of a society, maladjustment of a significant part of individuals: the number of deviants depends on the social composition of youth; its structure determines the abstract



possibility of deviant actions carried out by certain social groups. The "deviant potential" of youth and society as a whole is quite high, which is explained by peculiarities of the social structure of youth as a social community.

– The loss of moral and value orientations occurs when there is no division into moral and immoral, socially approved and socially unacceptable allowed and prohibited. In this case, a moral crisis occurs, and an individual becomes a victim of permissiveness. Deformation of value orientations leads to deformation of social institutions, ignorance of certain social norms, deformation of relationships between people, and a wide distribution of values referent for an individual of a small group. The state should not only declare, but also educate the spirituality of its people, which includes obtaining a full-fledged education and profession; inoculation of general culture, moral values developed by mankind, that is, all that makes a person a citizen, an active participant of the social processes.

– Social determinants of offenses in the state. Social inequality of society members is the most important social determinant of offenses. Urbanization, internal migration of population, and an unequal position of women in the society also have a negative impact. Computer crimes, environmental pollution, circulation of radioactive materials, and money counterfeiting are becoming widespread. All these generally create social tensions in people's relationships.

– Economic factor influencing anti-social actions carried out by individuals. High economic determination of offenses is common for the economic factor. Many people who are considered to be of working age are actually on long-term unpaid vacations or work part-time. A significant part of population have informal work or live already "at the bottom" of a society (vagrants, alcoholics, drug addicts).

– Family educational potential in today's conditions. Influence of parents' behaviour is the most meaningful for a child among other reasons causing pedagogic neglect. The reasons for deviations in family education are the following: a) hypertrophy of a sphere of parental feelings; b) perception of a teenager or adolescent as a small child; c) lack of parental confidence in education; d) a phobia of losing a child; e) underdevelopment of parental feelings; f) parental projection of own undesirable qualities on their children; g) a conflict between parents on their child's education; g) a shift in parents' attitudes depending on sex of their child.

– Influence on offences committed in the society by the state policy aimed at educational sphere. Social, economic and political processes that take place in our society cannot but affect offenses committed. In modern conditions of our society development, there are objective contradictions in the sphere of social development; struggle between the new and old standards; dealing with elements of stagnation, bureaucratic leadership style, deformation of processes.

– Negative interaction between an individual and environment as one of the reasons of anti-social manifestations of behaviour. The influence of social environment is of actualized nature, since a person interacts with it at this moment. Of course, social environment affects a person not only immediately before any act carried out, it also had its influence in the past, forming one's personality. This is the difference between a specific life situation (occurring in the present) and the conditions for personality formation (taken place in the past). In addition, the gap between a social status of an



individual and his social expectations is widespread in the society (when a person has not found a worthy use of his abilities on the professional/ cultural level); destruction of ideals and values, feeling of the meaninglessness of one's life sometimes leads to a suicide.

### **Conclusions.**

Therefore, forms of deviation manifestation depend on economic, social, demographic, cultural and many other factors. This problem has become particularly acute in the society, where all spheres of public life undergo serious changes; there is a devaluation of the previous behaviour norms. The established before methods of activity do not bring the desired results. The inconsistency between expectation and reality increases tension in the society and willingness of a person to change the model of his behaviour, to go beyond the norm established. Today, a new social type of reliable personality among the youth is introduced into the historical arena: this is an economic, apolitical, aggressively restrained person that is ready to act in accordance with a situation; recognizes the importance of family, native culture, the value of education, etc. In general, the youth value structure is characterized by a sharp increase in individual values, an active surge in the interest in public life. In order to reduce deviations in the youth environment, a society must strictly follow personal development laws, otherwise it is impossible to eliminate certain types of deviant behaviour or block external factors.

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