

INNOVATION, WORK, SOCIETY

SOCIAL FACTORS OF DEVIATION FORMATION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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Summary

A theoretical overview of the problematics of deviation formation, as a process in the social environment, has been conducted. It is noted that the issue of deviation formation within the spectrum of a social phenomenon is a complex task. Emphasis is placed on the consideration of the economic factor as one of the key elements in establishing stability and minimizing the formation of deviant behavior. The paper also outlines the problem of defining the phenomenon of interaction at societal and individual levels. The phenomenon of socialization influence in society is highlighted as one of the controlling factors in societal formation and the representation of socially established norms within a unit of society in a social environment. Emphasis is placed on the fact that considering the phenomenon of deviation and its mechanisms is part of the accompaniment within social maladaptation. The significance of a stable form of societal structure prevailing over a crisis form is highlighted. The form of a unit of society within the system of forming deviant behavior is considered, specifically within the social environment. It is also emphasized that one of the key aspects of researching deviant behavior within the social direction is considering age categories in deviation research.

Key words: social deviation, deviant behavior, asocial behavior, crisis events, social environment.

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1. Introduction

As a comprehensive issue, the problematics of deviation can be defined as a current task, especially as the emergence of crisis problems within a certain society becomes broader, along with the problem of deviant behavior within society itself and the existence of a stable social norm within that society. In modern formation and identification of deviant behavior, the main factor highlighted is the formation of the economic factor and its distribution to society and its representation to a unit of society, aiming at establishing and forming the adaptation mechanism of a unit of society in a social environment as such. This is because the phenomenon of the economic factor in this context dominates in the spectrum of social environment formation and the possibility of maintaining a stable version of the social norm. The research aims to theoretically analyze the influence of deviation formation within the social environment. The research

is aimed at defining the formation of aspects that influence the formation of deviant behavior within society. Tasks can be defined as highlighting the issues of deviation formation within society and outlining the main factors affecting the formation of deviant behavior phenomena. The following theoretical research methods were used: analysis, synthesis, and generalization.

2. Main text

The problematics of research and deviation formation, as a general phenomenon in the social environment, is complex and broad (*Harasymiv, 2012*). But its issues gradually become more relevant with the phenomenon of crisis escalation within society.

The main factor can be identified as the problem of establishing stability and instability of the social spectrum due to the phenomenon of the economic factor. The primary structure remains the actualization of the existence of a stable norm since a socially established norm allows reproducing in society the adaptive mechanism (primarily within communication in the environment itself) and the mechanism of mutual growth overall as a society (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). The phenomenon of a stable norm in this context primarily exists due to the economic factor, as the phenomenon of the economic factor provides stability and stability in society itself and representation at the individual level (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). The importance of the very phenomenon of successful representation to a unit of society is a component of the factor that is reinforced by the social indicator determined by the economic component (*Orban-Lembryk, 2003*). Characteristic here is the phenomenon of a high level of social group inclusiveness, which gives the ability to influence the social indicator in the field of social relations building. But here arises a parallel phenomenon determined by the context of economic development. For a stable society, there is a characteristic of a higher exploitation capability (*Orban-Lembryk, 2003*).

In this aspect, the issue arises in the context that the main spectrum of this phenomenon involves maintaining the existing socio-economic factor at a higher level, that is, at the level that dominates and helps represent a socially established norm within a particular society. The problem within a stable society emerges from the fact that it reduces the definition of alternatives and changes within the social manifestation of society (*Orban-Lembryk, 2003*). In this context, one can identify the formation of deviation at an individual level more than at a societal level. In this aspect, the problem of the manifestation of issues like:

- 1) Delay in socialization.
- 2) Asocialization.
- 3) Negative socialization.

From the problematics of the phenomenon mentioned above, specifically, the absence of broader flexibility in a stable society, arises the problem of socialization at the individual level. In this context emerges the delineation of the phenomenon of delay in socialization. It's worth noting that the issue of asocialization and delay in this context arises as a closely related spectrum (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). One can also outline that for a delay in socialization, a broader context emerges of slower assimilation (adaptation) to a socially established norm (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). Therefore, one can outline the first phenomenon that emerges for the future formation of deviation and its representation to a unit of the social environment; insufficient flexibility can lead to delays in socialization at the personal level. But it's worth noting that a delay in socialization, unlike asocialization, doesn't immediately arise as a manifestation of deviation and an anti-civic stance (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). Another problem arises, namely,

that the problem of assimilation and lag in socialization can lead to an individual's adoption of a negative norm.

Asocialization in this context arises as an anti-civic stance within societal interaction. It should be noted that the phenomenon of asocialization emerges as the adoption of antisocial normative behavior, leading to gradual deformation within society and a certain group (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*).

Also, within the problematics emerges the phenomenon of negative socialization. It can be noted that the component of negative socialization may be associated with the phenomenon of lagging in socialization, since with lagging in socialization, an individual represents the problem of the possibility of adopting negative normative behavior and the possibility of orientation towards a group that represents such behavior. At this level arises the context of gradual integration of a person through a group, but what becomes characteristic is precisely the representation of the group's non-normative behavior (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). The main problem here is the phenomenon that a person may adopt and transmit the assimilated behavior mechanism.

Contrary to a stable society, a crisis and a crisis society emerge, which also affects the formation of deviation in an individual. Characteristically, an alternative arises within society between a crisis-ridden and a crisis-free society. The alternative arises in the spectrum where the involvement of alternatives within social stability becomes broader, as the question of exiting a crisis and restoring the established social norm becomes pertinent for society. In this context, there is a gradual (not abrupt) transition to changes within the social understanding of the established normative behavior, and a delineation within society into groups within the social environment arises (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*).

In this context, the issue of strengthening social stability is emphasized. Specifically, there is a gradual decline in the inclusiveness of representing the level of the social stability factor and the economic factor itself (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). The factor of emphasizing the issue of adaptation becomes relevant since, within the phenomenon of crisis in society and its representation of the social norm, the need to adapt to changes arises. Here lies the problem that, within the low flexibility of a stable society, the level of society's adaptation to a crisis situation decreases (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*).

In this variant, deviant behavior may appear as a manifestation of the consequences of asocialization (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). Within a crisis situation, conditions that enhance the development of deviant behavior emerge, specifically deviations within social needs and its manifestations like:

- 1) Alcoholism.
- 2) Prostitution.

Also significant in the problematization during a crisis state is the phenomenon of a gap in the balance of needs and values (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). A significant issue within outlining deviance through a crisis situation in the system is the problem mentioned above of asocialization. It is characteristic that the phenomenon of asocialization can occur simultaneously in groups with the phenomenon of socialization (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*). Here arises the problem that as a reaction to the crisis within society and society's inability for a swift reaction to exit the crisis, the relevance of the phenomenon of asocialization emerges as a response to changes in established social norms and the environment (*Orban-Lembryk, 2004*).

Specifically, in this context, the phenomenon of the formation of the issue of deviance is highlighted as a disruption of social stability emerges. This gradually results in a problem with socialization, which can transition into a form of negative socialization, thereby shaping a problematic form of the adaptive mechanism within society itself.

3. Conclusions

Specifically, the phenomenon of defining deviance is quite broad in contemporary times and is a relevant issue within the study and positioning of deviance and its consequences. In terms of variations, there arises a correlation between issues related to stability and instability, as well as the influence of the economic factor on an individual in society and the group (environment) as a whole.

It's also significant to emphasize that the emergence and formation of deviance are influenced by several factors, among which one can identify:

- 1) Stability and instability of the social environment.
- 2) The ability and inability of an individual to undergo socialization in a timely manner.
- 3) Variability of the adaptive mechanism to a crisis-ridden society.

It's also worth noting that the economic factor plays a substantial role in the formation of these factors as representations in the overall environment. However, it's also worth mentioning that in a stable society, there arises an issue where it begins to exploit its resource capability to maintain indicators of stability and constancy, which results in a gradual decrease within the adaptive phenomenon to a crisis situation, both on an individual and group level.

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