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Wrongful conduct of minors

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Wrongful conduct of minors

Social and legal acts of lawful behavior antipode a wrongful act. According to the point of view of lawyers (A.B. Vengerov, N.A. Kataeva, V.V. Lazarev, etc.) Torts – this action (or inaction) of having unlawful nature, that is violates the prohibition is not acting as established norm right. This differs from the wrongful conduct of immoral or disruptive behavior. Offense is always directed against the various interests protected by law: personal, social, governmental and other. It causes the interests of these physical, properties, moral, social, spiritual harm.

According to the viewpoint of the Austrian psychoanalyst W. Burian, a decisive factor in the formation of illegal behavior in adolescence is alexithymia – difficulty with verbalization of feelings. He believes that this defect occurs in early childhood, in communion with the mother. During this period, the somatic expression of affect – the only form of communication mother and child. Most mothers contribute to the formation of a child's self-observation skills and verbal report on their emotions. As a result, affect children verbalized and differentiated. If the Interaction of mother and child is violated, the verbalized affect inadequately remains non-differentiable and is perceived as a threat, increasing the risk of infantile dreams. A particular danger is similar affect in adolescence, when infantile communication with parents should stop and replace mature relationships with other people. Close the gap with their parents causes teens tend to experience depression and neverbalizovannost and undifferentiated depression makes this hard to bear. Teenager can begin to deal with it using psychoactive substances (surfactants). W. Burian emphasizes that psychoactive substances, replacing teenage mother as an object of affection, are, as a mother, ambivalent: on the one hand, providing support on the other – are dangerous. According to the viewpoint of the Austrian psychoanalyst W. Burian, a decisive factor in the formation of illegal behavior in adolescence is alexithymia – difficulty with verbalization of feelings. He believes that this defect occurs in early childhood, in communion with the mother. During this period, the somatic expression of affect – the only form of communication mother and child. Most mothers contribute to the formation of a child's self-observation skills and verbal report on their emotions. As a result, affect children verbalized and differentiated. If the Interaction of mother and child is violated, the verbalized affect inadequately remains non-differentiable and is perceived as a threat, increasing the risk of infantile dreams. A particular danger is similar affect in adolescence, when infantile communica-

tion with parents should stop and replace mature relationships with other people. Close the gap with their parents causes teens tend to experience depression and neverbalizovannost and undifferentiated depression makes this hard to bear. Teenager can begin to deal with it using psychoactive substances (surfactants). W. Burian emphasizes that psychoactive substances, replacing teenage mother as an object of affection, are, as a mother, ambivalent: on the one hand, providing support on the other – are dangerous.

Another group of socio-psychological causes of illegal behavior in adolescents is associated with deficiencies of the educational process in the school. The study identified the main causes of the problem of deficiencies in the educational process of the school (table 1).

Table 1
Complex social and psychological causes of deficiencies in the educational process of the school

Number n/n	The main reasons for the shortcomings in the educational process of school
1.	Formalism in educational work for the prevention of substance use among adolescents
2.	Substitution effects of anti-drug educational administration
3.	Weak involvement of students in creative work, sport class and school life
4.	Neglect or lack of extracurricular work
5.	Inability and unwillingness of teachers and psychologists work with students who use SAS
6.	Underachievement and poor student performance
7.	Weak psychological and pedagogical interaction of teachers and parents in the prevention of substance use

In our opinion, one of the causes of illegal behavior among students can be formalism in educational work. In some schools, teachers idealize the situation related offenses, including the facts of substance use by teenagers, hide the existing cases. Work on prevention of illegal behavior carried out randomly, there is no system of preventive measures, mainly holds local neutralization facts.

Another reason of the wrongful conduct of minors in school is the substitution of educational influences administration. In educating students who use SAS prevail alone prohibitions and punishments.

The main reasons for the wrongful conduct of minors in school are weak involvement of students in the creative and sporting life of the classroom and school. At the same time, students with AP, on the contrary, are excluded from any activity. Practice shows that the school is not enough attention is paid to enhancing the role of public opinion of the collective class.

One of the main reasons contributing to the wrongful conduct of teenagers in school is the neglect or lack of extracurricular activities. Practice proves that most of the activities that take place outside normal working hours, often of a formal nature. Such activities are not of a preventive nature, and do not contribute to prevent and combat crime among students.

In preventive action educator wise to know and take into account such a cause of offenses in school as inability and unwillingness of teachers to work with students, seen in the use of surfactants. Teachers do not know how to help students with the AP to get rid of a bad habit; do not know the specific interventions for students who use surfactants.

Underachievement and poor student performance is also a cause of wrongful conduct, including the use of surfactants. AP for these students – a way of expression. For this category of students have two realities: on the one hand – this at-risk student in the classroom, on the other – it equal participant in the drug group, which can be a leader. School underachievement, discrepancy claims and capabilities do not allow the young man to achieve the desired status. If he cannot meet the need for communication and emotional contacts with important people for him (peers, parents) can not correspond to his ideal, it may well lead to its use of surfactants.

An equally important reason for the wrongful conduct of minors is weak pedagogical interaction between teachers and parents. Practice proves that parents often do not even know about the use of their children surfactants. It also happens that parents are aware of the predilection for SAW their children, but try to wean themselves from their habit. This inconsistency in the prevention of the use of surfactants in school children is not conducive to their termination.

Pedagogical errors and omissions family and school education, promote unlawful behavior, exacerbated by other social and psychological reasons, the use of provocative youth surfactants (table 2).

Table 2

Complex socio-psychological reasons perpetuate AP adolescents

Number n/n	Social-psychological reasons contributing to the consolidation of the AP in adolescents
1.	Lack of preventive measures and anti-drug propaganda to prevent and combat the use of surfactants in school children
2.	Negative impact aimless pastime outdoors, participating in anti-social, informal groups and associations
3.	Following a certain fashion SAW peer
4.	Low state educational work in school
5.	Negative impact of a number of media
6.	other reasons

Among the socio-psychological causes of this group are more likely there is a lack of preventive measures for the prevention of unlawful conduct, including for the prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse in school. Comparative study of this question shows that measures to prevent substance use among high school students are local in nature. Most often, the young man seen in the use of surfactants, simply excluded from school with the reasons not related to the AP, “not to wash dirty linen in public”.

Equally important socio-psychological reason conducive unlawful behavior of adolescents is the negative influence of aimless hanging out on the street, involved in anti-social, informal groups and associations. Practice shows that among young drug surfactants, there is a complex hierarchy that involves all new young people in the company to further their attraction to the use of surfactants.

Fashion among young people for drugs is another reason for their use. For example, disco, promoting a style of music as “raves”, require drug status for the full “merger” with music and its deep understanding. In this case, used tablets of “ecstasy” in the future addictive. On such discos Liquor considered unfashionable. Basically, drinking Coca-Cola, which quenches the thirst caused by narcotics, and creates the appearance of nobility narcotic behavior. Often parents are happy that their children do not drink alcohol, never suspecting drug behavior.

It should be noted the negative impact of some of the media, as one of the causes of illegal behavior of teenagers. The analysis shows that often appear in the press clearly biased articles on alcoholism and drug addiction. In these papers, at first glance, condemned the surfactant, but at the same time describes the places where you can buy drugs, reported prices for them, and sometimes described and recipes for drugs.

Other socio-psychological reasons youth use surfactants include: incomplete or distorted knowledge about the dangers of the surfactant, the availability of surfactant; rejection by peers because of physical disability; imitation of older adolescents, inability to refuse the offer to try what – or surfactants. Our research shows that 27% of young people believe in the myth of the stimulation of creativity some surfactants.

We identified the following psychological causes of substance use among adolescents (table 3).

Table 3

Complex psychological causes of substance use among adolescents

Number n/n	Psychological causes manifestations AP adolescents
1.	Age complexity of formation and development of personality
2.	Negative manifestations individually – psychological and patoharakterologicheskikh features: mental processes, states, properties, structures and character accentuation
3.	Deviations in psychophysical development

It is known that the development of the individual is determined by both biological and psychological factors. Such biological factors as the particular age (emotional lability, vulnerability, susceptibility), age behavioral crises (increased attention to her figure, false beliefs in their physical and sexual inferiority) contribute to young people use surfactants. In these cases, they are painfully experiencing their perceived or actual disability, they have low self-esteem, a lack of faith in their own strength, isolation, anger, inability to efforts aimed willed. For such persons, drugs are a means to relieve emotional stress and frustration, doping, which increases the background mood and self-esteem.

Most endangered ground for the development of illegal behavior among adolescents is unsatisfied in their claims person experiencing complex "loser", regard themselves as "originality", frustrated due to external causes. This may sound like a subjective conviction of a young man "seeking recognition", with "inappropriately high self-esteem", but can also be an objective reality, coupled with really having a conflict between the bright and the inability of the individual abilities to use them because of the social conditions that do not create prerequisites for self-realization. Unrealized as a person, young people make up the bulk of consumers surfactants.

Practice confirms that the appearance of illegal behavior among young people is largely dependent on the psychological structure of the personality. Special role in the formation of AP plays such an important psychological characteristics of the individual, as orientation, which includes primarily distorted motives, needs, interests, values and regulatory submission. These include motifs that reflect the need to change their own condition:

- 2) Hedonistic motives – the desire to experience a feeling of euphoria;
- 3) Atarakticheskie motives – the desire to neutralize the negative emotional experiences;
- 4) Hyper activation behavior motives – the desire to get out of the apathetic condition improved for a brief period, intellectual and physical performance.

By the personal characteristics of adolescents should include: search sensations or the need for different, new, complex feelings and experiences and the ability to undergo physical and social risks for the sake of finding these sensations. Psychologists distinguish four aspects of sensation-seeking:

- 1) Search excitation adventure;
- 2) Need for a new experience;
- 3) Disinhibition;
- 4) Boredom perception.

People, eager for new experiences, more inclined to use surfactants (high sensitivity to the pleasurable effects of drugs).

Wrongful conduct, developing on the basis of socio-psychological distress in disharmonious young person, largely exacerbated this disease. First, there is a sharp sharpen previously accented personality trends with externally accusing

type response, impulsive behavior, increasing conflict, paranoid, aggressive manifestations of a loss of control over emotional outbursts, with the disintegration of his own "I". In the future destruction of the personality is evident in the level of emotional reactions, the "flattening". Marked decline in intelligence failure manifests when checking memory, concentration, ability to counting procedures deteriorates verbalization mediated memorization reveals stereotypes and primitive associations manifested concreteness of thinking, expressed difficulties in communicating, flat humor and uncritical.

Addictive orientation of modern society associated with advertising, which generates consumer behavior. Modern addictive subculture (ASA) in comparison with the previously described populations of addictive personalities (hippies, rockers) deficit due to lack of an ideological basis. Addictive elements in ASA prone to individually – psychological generalization, they define as addictive implementation, and specific behavioral group – crime, deviant behavior, codependency, social exclusion, search reference objects, etc. Teenagers – addicts in ASA attracts addictive joint implementation, ritual painting making and receiving drugs, communication position.

The study of this problem, we consider it appropriate to carry out within a multidisciplinary scientific research, integrating the direction is – legal. In the Middle Ages, religious fanaticism has become a mass psychological phenomenon addictive nature, there are empirical descriptions of some addictions – alcoholism, opium addiction (T. Sydenham), mania for gambling (P. Ustus), abnormal eating behavior in the form of anorexia (loss of appetite), bulimia – ravenous appetite (Rabelais), greed (Balzac). In the XIX century highlights the major surfactants – morphine, cocaine, barbiturates, and heroin. Heroin was first performed in 1892 in Germany, in 92 years after the discovery of morphine in France. U. Leviansatoin (1875) showed that morphine addiction is similar to the kind of passion greed, sexual excesses, bulimia. After the First World War in Paris by morphine number exceeded 50,000, of which more than half – children and adolescents. More recent studies have shown that category by morphine who consumed the highest possible dose (more than 1.5 grams per day), amounted to 10% of the total number of teenagers.

According to statistical research conducted in 1921 by the American authorities, opium addiction has received such a scale in the United States that Americans consumed 12 times more opium than any other nation in the world. Before World War II in China produced 22,000 tons of opium in India 12,000 tons, Iran – 5–6 tons.

In England, opium addiction initially circulated mainly among military and former British colonial officers returning from India. In the future, opium addiction has become commonplace among working families and their children. Many women who worked in factories, drugged their kids opium to their lack of kids were in a sleepy state. That children are not bothered by mothers at night,

the kids get an extra dose of the drug in the evening. Young body quickly got used to the action of intoxicants and no longer functioned without drugs.

C. Lombroso (1870) demonstrated the link dissociative behavior, mental distress and wrongful conduct. In the literature of the 19th century can find a description of love addictions (Leo Tolstoy, Stendhal), opium addiction (C. Baudelaire), food addictions and abnormal stinginess (Gogol).

In the first half of the XX century began the study of AP as a psychological and cultural phenomenon (Blair T.S., 1921; Light A., Torrance E., 1929).

Since the end of the 40s saw the rise of drug use in Europe and the U.S., there is a transformation structure surfactant leading motive is to seek their admission euphoria. Growth of illegal behavior – a consequence of the psychedelic revolution. Surfactants (especially marijuana and hallucinogens) acquire social significance and are used for understanding the inner world (Liry T., Castaneda C.).

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Abstract

This article discusses the mechanisms and genealogy illegal behavior in children and adolescents. The role of the family as an institution of education juvenile delinquency prevention. Explores the role of social maturity of the person in the mechanism of formation of lawful behavior.

Key words: wrongful conduct offense alexithymia, verbalization of affect, substance use prevention, social maturity, social immunity, good behavior.