



DESTRUCTIVE MORALITY

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Abstract. This thesis provides information about the forms and causes of destructive behavior, its negative and positive effects on society, and its manifestations in age characteristics. It also discusses corrective and preventive measures for destructive behavior.

Keywords: Morality, social environment, personality, deviation, non-standard morality, destructive morality, addictive morality, antisocial morality, conformist, narcissistic, fanatic, autistic, asocial behavior, self-destructive behavior, teenager.

Destructive behavior refers to socially unacceptable, undesirable behavior that harms oneself or others. This type of behavior usually occurs in response to problematic situations, internal emotional distress, or negative psychological states.

One of the most complete and interesting options for systematizing the manifestations of deviant behavior of a person, in our opinion, belongs to S.P. Korolenko and T. A. Donskikh. The authors divide all moral deviations into two large groups: non-standard and destructive morality.

Non-standard morality can have a new form of thinking, new ideas, as well as actions that go beyond the framework of social stereotypes of morality. Such a form, although it deviates from the norms accepted in specific historical conditions, nevertheless implies activity that plays a positive role in the further development of society. Examples of non-standard morality include innovators, revolutionaries, oppositionists, pioneers of some field of knowledge. This group cannot be recognized as deviant behavior in the strict sense. In the first case, it is directed towards external destructive goals and, accordingly, external destructive morality. In the second case, it is internal destructive goals directed towards the disintegration of the individual himself, his regression and, accordingly, internal destructive morality.

External destructive morality, in turn, is divided into addictive and antisocial.

Addictive morality involves the use of special activities or certain substances in order to escape from reality and get the desired feeling. Antisocial





morality consists of actions that violate the existing law and the rights of other people in the form of illegal, asocial, immoral and shameless morality.

In the group of internal destructive morality, S.P. Korolenko and T.A. Donskikh distinguish the following: suicidal, conformist, narcissistic, fanatical and autistic morality. Suicidal is characterized by a high risk of moral failure.

Conformist - a morality that needs individuality, is oriented only to external authority.

Narcissistic - is guided by a sense of personal greatness.

Fanatic - manifests itself in the form of a blind devotion to some idea, point of view.

Autistic - is manifested in direct isolation from people and surrounding activities, immersion in the world of personal fantasy.

All of the listed forms of destructive morality, according to scientists, meet such deviant criteria as a deterioration in the quality of life, a decrease in self-criticism, cognitive errors (in accepting and understanding what has happened), a slight assessment of the situation, and emotional disorders. Ultimately, they lead to social maladjustment, up to and including the isolation of the individual.

In the psychological literature, one can also find other approaches to classifying manifestations of deviant behavior. We rely on our own classification, which is based on such leading criteria as moral deviations, negative consequences of deviant behavior, and manifestations of violated norms. In accordance with the listed criteria, we distinguish three main groups of deviant behavior:

1. Antisocial (delinquent) morality,
2. Asocial (immoral) morality,
3. Autodestructive (slightly destructive) morality.

Antisocial (delinquent) behavior is behavior that goes against the norms of the law, endangers the social order and the well-being of people around. It includes any action or inaction prohibited by law. In adults (over 18 years old), delinquent behavior is manifested, in particular, in the form of violations of the law, which subsequently entail criminal or civil liability and appropriate punishment. In adolescents (from 13 years old), the following types of delinquent behavior prevail: hooliganism, petty crime, crime, vandalism, physical violence, drug trafficking. In childhood (from 5 to 12 years old), violence against younger children and peers, cruelty to animals, crime, petty crime, property destruction, arson are quite common.





Asocial morality is a morality that directly threatens the peace of interpersonal relationships, avoiding the fulfillment of moral and spiritual norms. It manifests itself as aggressive morality, sexual deviation (promiscuous sexual relations, prostitution, bad habits, voyeurism, exhibitionism, etc.), addiction to gambling, homelessness, and dependency. In adolescence, leaving home, homelessness, not going to school or refusing to receive education, aggressive morality, promiscuity (promiscuous sexual relations), graffiti (drawing obscene pictures and writing on walls), subcultural deviations (slang, scarification, tattoos) are somewhat widespread. In children, it is found in such manifestations as running away from home, homelessness, not going to school, aggressive morality, gossiping, lying, pain, greed (begging). The boundaries of asocial morality are especially variable, since it is influenced by culture and time, unlike other moral deviations. Autodestructive (slightly destructive morality) is a morality that deviates from medical and psychological norms, endangering the development of the individual and himself in general. Self-destructive morality manifests itself in the modern world in the following main forms: suicidal morality, need for food, need for chemicals (abuse of psychoactive substances), fanatical morality (for example, attraction to destructive-religious culture), autistic morality, victim morality (victim morality), activities that are clearly dangerous for life (extreme sports, speeding while driving a car, etc.). A feature of autodestructive morality in adolescence (similar to its previous form) is its indirect connection with group values. The following forms of self-destruction that occur in adolescence are formed: a habit of drug addiction, cutting, addiction to computers, phones, the Internet, food addictions, less often suicidal behavior. There is a tendency to smoking and drug addiction in childhood, but in general, the period of self-destruction is less characteristic of this age group. We see that various manifestations of deviant behavior of the individual are located in a single deviation of "destructive behavior" with two opposite directions to each other or to others. Deviant behavior can be presented according to the following scale according to the direction and degree of destructive expression:

Antisocial (active-destructive) – conforming to the norms of antisocial groups, relatively destructive – asocial (passive-destructive)

Self-destructive (passive-autodestructive) – gradually killing oneself (active-autodestructive).

The main causes of destructive behavior:

1. Childhood trauma
2. Attention deficit





3. Problems in the family and social environment

4. Psychological disorders (for example, depression, bipolar disorder) may be.

Destructive behavior is a type of behavior that negatively affects the development of society by deviating from the rules of society, failing to obey them, and violating the laws. Destructive behavior can take different forms at different ages.

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