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## **THE ISSUE OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND MORAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

**Annotation:** *In this article, the criteria for defining the concepts of "deviant behavior", "deviant behavior", "moral consciousness", and before moving on to the definition of the concept of "deviant behavior of a person", it is discussed that we should provide a benchmark for evaluating psychological (spiritual) manifestations.*

**Key words:** *Man, psychology, development, progress, medical psychology, activity, internet.*

## **ПРОБЛЕМА ДЕВИАНТНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ И ПРАВСТВЕННОГО СОЗНАНИЯ**

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье рассматриваются критерии определения понятий «девиантное поведение», «девиантное поведение», «нравственное сознание», и прежде чем перейти к определению понятия «девиантное поведение личности», что мы должны обеспечить ориентир для оценки психологических (духовных) проявлений.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Человек, психология, развитие, прогресс, медицинская психология, деятельность, интернет.*

Each person's morals are evaluated daily and governed by various district social norms. According to socio-normative criteria, the conformity of morality to the requirements of society at the moment is understood and recognized as normative. Deviant behavior, on the other hand, is contrary to basic collective guidelines and values. If the society itself changes, the social norms that apply in it will also change. All considered descriptions of the concept of "morality" fully apply to its type, such as "deviant behavior of a person". Criteria for defining the concepts of "deviant behavior" and "deviant behavior". Before moving on to the definition of the concept of "deviant behavior of a person", which is important for us, we should give a benchmark for evaluating psychological (spiritual) manifestations. It is generally accepted to divide ethics into "normative" and "abnormal" in many processes. The question arises, what kind of morality can be considered normative? The correct answer to this question is central to the explanation of human morality, including deviant behavior. It is difficult to give a strict definition of the meaning of the concepts of "normative behavior", "anomalous morality", i.e. "deviation from the norm", and the border between them is very unclear. Nevertheless, in science and in everyday life, these concepts are used together. In this case, the term normative morality is understood as the norm approved morality that is characteristic of the majority of people, as a rule, not associated with clearly deviant morality. Anomalous morality can be: normatively disapproved, pathological, non-standard. Strictly speaking, "normative" means everything that conforms to the norm-standard accepted at the same time in this process.

Methods of obtaining norms are often called criteria. One of the most common and generally calculated criteria is a statistical criterion (method) that allows determining the norm. From the point of view of mathematical statistics, everything that occurs frequently, that is, not less than 50 percent of the time, is

normative. Obviously, a particular form of morality (such as smoking) can be accepted as normative when it occurs in the majority of people. From the point of view of the psychopathological criterion, all moral manifestations can be conditionally divided into two: in the sense of "health - illness". The World Health Organization defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Therefore, pathology is "any deviation from the norm" according to the content of medical standards. Or in other words, it corresponds to one of the cases listed in the general name of specific physiological units, that is, the classification of the disease and its symptoms. In the classification of diseases, deviant behavior is not distinguished as a separate physiological unit, it is neither a form of pathology nor a strictly defined medical concept.

Currently, deviant behavior is included in the range of manifestations lying between the norm and character accentuation, situational reaction, developmental disorders, and the onset of illness. The listed forms are characterized by complexity and vagueness of diagnostic signs combined with the nature of the problem. For example, accentuation of character is a situation in which a person goes against the flow, understands the orders in reverse. Our people call them "people of reason". It is known that in a number of cases accentuation is combined with deviant behavior such as lawlessness, suicidal behavior, and drug use. Most people with an accentuated character are not considered morally deviant. In this, most of them have acquired normative ethics and even have special services before the society. Any disorder in the field of similar mental pathology (psychopathy, neuroses, psychoses, etc.) is not always associated with deviant behavior. In some cases, mental disorders can be accompanied by moral disorders, causing pathogenic maladjustment. In other cases of mental disorder, there is no moral deviance. So, the socio-normative criterion is very important in various spheres of society's life. From the point of view of the socio-normative criterion, the leading indicator of the norm of

morality is the level of social adaptation of the individual. In this case, normal, positive adaptation is a very complex process, characterized by an optimal balance of the individual's characteristics and the demands and rules of the social environment surrounding him. Undoubtedly, equating individuality with a clear denial of social demands leads to moral relativism, that is, denial of moral norms as a result.

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