



Sociolegal Approaches

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Abstract. This article presents the socio-legal reasons for the emergence of behavioral deviations, the types of crimes that arise from them. This approach, in turn, includes sociological and legal directions. Moral deviations are grouped on several grounds and information is provided about them. The degree and dynamics of deviation, various manifestations of the structure of learning, and the age-related factor determine the specificity of behavior at different stages of ontogenesis.

Keywords: sociology, legal, subject, destructive, drug addiction, level of deviation, prostitute identity, social, A.G. Ambrumova, L.Ya. Zhezlova, moral deviation, V. Kovalev, classification.

Introduction. Conditionally, three main approaches to the problem of classifying moral deviations can currently be distinguished: socio-legal, clinical and psychological. Within the socio-legal approach, in turn, one can distinguish the sociological and legal directions. Sociology considers moral deviation as a social phenomenon that is grouped on several grounds:

- a) regardless of the scale, mass and individual deviations are distinguished;
- b) by the significance of the consequences - negative (causing harmful consequences and posing a potential threat) and positive;
- c) by the subject - deviations of specific individuals, informal groups (for example, the activities of pioneer groups), official structures, conditional social groups (for example, women's pionism);
- g) by the object - economic, household, property violations, etc.;
- d) by duration - simultaneous and continuous;
- e) by the type of violated norm - crime, alcoholism (drunkenness), drug addiction, suicide, immoral behavior, pedophilia, prostitution, hooliganism, dependency, betrayal, officialdom, terrorism, racism, genocide, destructive



cultures. The term deviant behavior in law means everything that contradicts currently accepted legal norms and is prohibited under the threat of punishment.

Main part. The leading criterion in the legal assessment of individual actions is the degree of their danger to society. Depending on the nature and degree of danger to society, actions are divided into criminal, administrative and civil law offenses, and disciplinary offenses.

The level of deviance is determined by the ratio of the officially registered number of cases of a particular deviance to the total population (usually per 100 thousand people). This indicator varies significantly in different countries and in different years, as it depends on a complex of socio-economic, political, moral and other factors. For example, in 1998, the crime rate in Russia (excluding hidden crime, which, according to experts, is 4 times higher than the official rate) was 1,756 crimes per 100 thousand people. For comparison, the crime rates in the former Soviet Union were as follows:

In 1978 - 503; In 1985 - 700; In 1990 - 968; Later there was a constant increase. The structure of deviations reflects the various manifestations within the phenomenon and their correlation. In 1998, the structure of crime in the Russian Federation was as follows: Korean (based on material gain) crimes - 65%;

Violent crimes — 23%;

Other types of crimes — 12%.

The latent crime rate in different types of crimes is estimated as follows:

Murder — 2:1 (i.e., only one out of every 2 murders committed is officially registered);

Rape — 6:1;

Theft — 73:1;

Extortion (racketeering) — 17,000:1.

In other words, many crimes go undetected and unpunished. The dynamics of deviance is an indicator of how the overall level and structure of the phenomenon under study changes over time. According to experts, the following trends are currently observed in Russia: The share of serious and especially serious crimes is increasing. The motivation of crimes based on material gain is sharply increasing.

Results and Discussion. Much has been learned about how people's sense of meaning in life contributes to psychological well-being. The idea that life is meaningful not only makes you more resilient: you feel less anxious and



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hopeless. Meaning in life acts as a protective buffer against adversity and helps you cope with adversity (2024) has shown that a sense of purpose in particular is very important for human flourishing, especially at an early age. We are still in a time when young adults are still trying to find meaning and figure out who they are and where they want to go. Therefore, a sense of meaning may be a strategic way to promote mental health more generally during this transitional period, for example by examining how a sense of meaning is related to other psychological constructs such as resilience and life satisfaction.

Juvenile crime is growing; Organized crime is increasingly connected with legal entrepreneurship and the state apparatus. The problem of classifying crime is of interdisciplinary importance. In the socio-legal approach, the division of acts against the law into violent and non-violent (or intentional) acts is widely used. In the framework of clinical research, V. Kovalev's complex systematization of violations, built on several cores, is of great interest. In the socio-psychological core - anti-discipline, anti-society, anti-law; in the clinical-psychopathological core - non-pathological and pathological forms; in the personality-dynamic core - reactions, development, etc. A.G. Ambrumova and L.Ya. Zhezlova presented a socio-psychological scale of violations: anti-discipline. antisocial, delinquent - criminal and autoaggressive behavior (it is worth noting that these authors equate only criminal behavior with delinquent behavior). For the solution of such questions as determining the norm of influence on the individual and the degree of manifestation of delinquency, the systematization of types of offenders is of great importance. Individual determinants of antisocial behavior are of great interest for psychological analysis, in turn, determined by individual characteristics, in particular, sexual differences. For example, it is well known that antisocial behavior is more common in men. Despite the increase in female crime, its relative indicators are lower than in men. One can speak of crimes that are more characteristic of women or men. Such delinquents are often more likely to commit crimes such as prostitution, shoplifting, etc. Men commit assault, theft, inflict bodily harm, murder, and there are also specific crimes, such as rape. The age factor determines the specificity of behavior at different stages of ontogenesis. The age-related dynamics of the level of crime is shown as follows: the majority of criminals are aged 25 to 35; the number of crimes increases continuously from 14 to 29 years; the maximum number of crimes falls on the age of 29; from 29 to 40 years, there is a gradual decrease; after 40 years, crimes are rare.



Conclusion. The role of sociology and social relations in the formation of deviant behavior is very large. Differences in crimes between men and women and their gender differentiation certainly exist, sociologists constantly analyze this and regularly update the data. This serves as the basis for creating new methods for a new psychological and legal approach. In addition, the distribution of offenses and their occurrence across countries is also taken into account. Knowing the age-related dynamics of the incidence of offenses and individual characteristics is an important condition for actively working with them in intervention and prevention operations.

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