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Психологічні особливості здатності до довільного самоврядування девіантної особистості

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*Psychological features of the ability to arbitrary governing of a deviant personality. The article presents the results of studies of local governing ability of an arbitrary deviant individual in accordance with the performance of our proposed early system-complex [2; 5]. Using the «system of self-willed person» we identified and assessed performance using the procedure «The ability to self-management», developed by M. M. Peysahov which determines the levels of self-management ability formation in an individual from arbitrary (high, medium, low). Arbitrary self-rule is seen by us as a part of a self-willed personality. Taken together, the indicators of techniques subscales reveal the subject's ability to control his behaviour in the aspect of the activity approach. Insufficient development of a component, with the cycle, has a negative impact on the next steps and the whole process of self-identity. We also identified features of the ability to arbitrarily self-governing in the different age groups studied after serving their sentence for optimization of the resocialization in the society.*

*Keywords: system of complex, active approach, the ability to arbitrarily self-governing of a person, psychodiagnostic program, resocialization of the individual.*

*Психологічні особливості здатності до довільного самоврядування девіантної особистості. У статті представлені результати дослідження особливостей здатності до довільного самоврядування девіантної особистості відповідно до виконання запропонованого нами раніше системо-комплексу [2; 5]. Використовуючи «Систему вольової саморегуляції особистості» нами виявлені і оцінені показники за допомогою методики «Здатність до самоврядування», розроблена М. М. Пейсаховим яка визначає рівні сформованості здатності до довільного самоврядування особистості (високий, середній, низький). Довільне самоврядування нами розглядається як складова частина вольової саморегуляції особистості. У своїй сукупності, показники субшкал методики, розкривають здатність суб'єкта до управління своєю поведінкою в аспекті діяльнісного підходу. Недостатній розвиток того чи іншого компоненту (етапу), із всього циклу, має негативно вплинути на подальші етапи та на весь процес самоврядування особистості. Нами також виявлені особливості здатності до довільного самоврядування в різних вікових групах досліджуваних після відбування терміну покарання з метою їх оптимізації ресоціалізації у суспільстві.*

*Ключові слова: системо-комплекс, діяльнісний підхід, здатність до довільного самоврядування особистості, психодіагностична програма, ресоціалізація особистості.*

*Психологические особенности способности к произвольному самоуправлению девиантной личности. В статье представлены результаты исследования особенностей способности к произвольному самоуправлению девиантной личности в соответствии с выполнением предложенного нами раннее системо-комплекса [2; 5]. Используя «Систему волевой саморегуляции личности» нами выявлены и оценены показатели с помощью методики «Способность к самоуправлению», разработанная М. М. Пейсаховым которая определяет уровни сформированности способности к произвольному самоуправлению личности (высокий, средний, низкий). Произвольное самоуправление нами рассматривается как составная часть волевой саморегуляции личности. В своей совокупности, показатели субшкал методики, раскрывают способность субъекта к управлению своим поведением в аспекте деятельностного подхода. Недостаточное развитие того или иного компонента (этапа), с всего цикла, имеет негативное влияние на дальнейшие этапы и на весь процесс самоуправления личности.*

*Нами также выявлены особенности способности к произвольному самоуправлению в различных возрастных группах исследуемых после отбывания срока наказания с целью их оптимизации ресоциализации в обществе.*

*Ключевые слова: системо-комплекс, деятельный подход, способности к произвольному самоуправлению личности, психодиагностическая программа, ресоциализация личности.*

Problem and its relevance. The need to improve the efficiency of Ukraine service on personality resocialization after serving the sentence poses in front of psychologists the problem of developing such forms and methods of work in which a positive influence on them will be the most effective and comprehensive. Improvement of the work of Ukraine probation service psychologists requires the development of model programs impact on different categories of deviant personality. This emphasizes the importance of a special approach to the studied category after serving a sentence for the purpose of optimizing the re-socialization of the society [1; 2,].

Analysis of recent research and publications to study the problem, notes insufficient development of volitional deviant personality both on the stage of release and after serving their sentence. As a result, there is the inability to control his behaviour and activities to choose goals and means of achieving them, take responsibility for what happens in the line of deviant personality.

In considering deviant self-willed personality, we followed regulations developed under the regulatory approach to the will study (M. J. Basov, L. M. Vekker, A. I. Vysotsky, I. I. Kypcov, V. I. Selivanov and others.).

Will is understood as a conscious man adjusting of his behaviour and activities expressed in the ability to overcome internal and external difficulties in the implementation of targeted actions. Will self-regulation we see as a part of a random person control of his behaviour and activities.

Random management corresponds to a broader meaning of «freedom». Strong-willed self-regulation is designed to keep human behaviour within the rules, regulations, made by arbitrary control. This provision of will psychology developed in the works of V. A. Ivannikov, V. P. Ilyin, V. K. Kalina, V. K. Kotyrla, N. I. Nepomnyashchii, G. S. Nikiforov, M. M Peysahov, G. M. Solntsev, L. D. Stolyarenko and others [3; 4].

In this paper we consider psychological features of a deviant personality ability to arbitrary governing, according to the second part of the proposed earlier systems-complex «self-regulation system of a willed person» [2; 5].

Objective: to determine levels of deviant personality ability to arbitrary government and to analyze the data according to the age groups studied indicators.

The studies were conducted at three reintegration centers of homeless in Kharkiv region, of different ownership. The sample consists of the total number - 100 males (first six months after release from punishment).

Using «self-regulation system of a willed person» we identified and assessed performance using the technique «capacity for self-governing», developed by M. Peysahov that determines levels of ability to random individual governing (high, medium, low).

Arbitrary governing treated us as a part of a self-willed personality. According to M. Peysahov full cycle of arbitrary government consists of eight subscales, namely: 1) analysis of contradictions or orientation in the situation; 2) forecasting; 3) targeting; 4) planning; 5) quality assessment criteria; 6) decision; 7) self-control; 8) correction. Taken together, these figures reveal subscale ability of the subject to control his behaviour in terms of activity approach. Due to the author's opinion, the individual parameters are certain stages of the implementation cycle of arbitrary governing. Insufficient development of a component (phase) of the entire cycle has a negative effect on subsequent stages and the whole process of self-identity.

In our sample of subjects there was determined the overall rate capacity for self-governing, which is - test 23,81 points, corresponding to the average level of formation, at the bottom of the range for the test standards. This indicates that most of the studied characteristic is generally a low level of formation of deviant personality arbitrary governing.

Figure 1 clearly shows the comparison of the severity of the average for the studied methods subscale «capacity for self-governing».

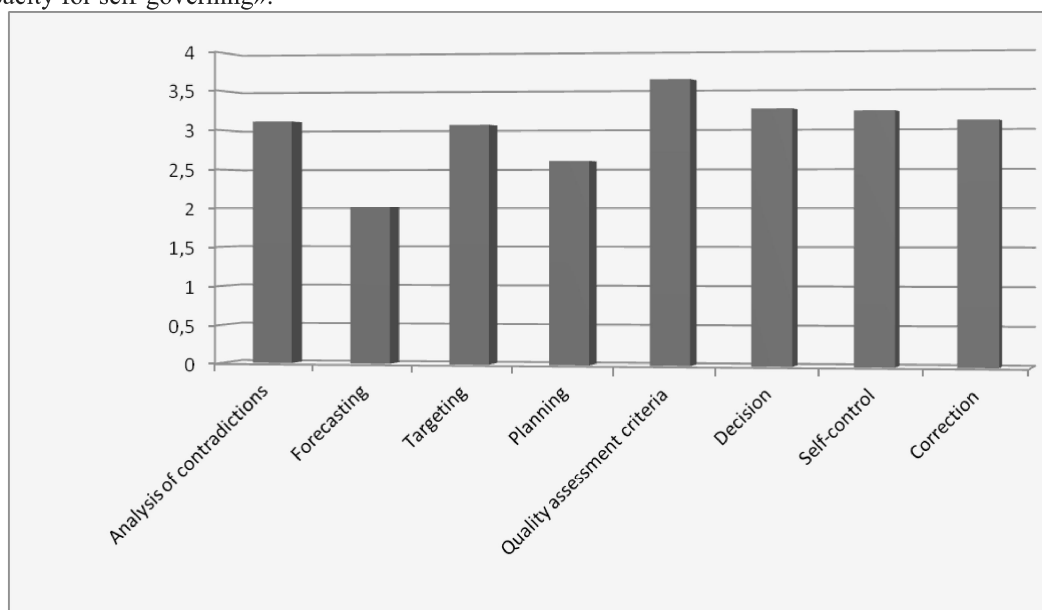


Figure 1. Severity averages investigated regarding ability to arbitrary self-identity.

According to the total sample surveyed, the average scale for «Determining criteria for assessing the quality» of test scores is 3.62, which corresponds to slightly higher average index level of formation - the highest figure compared with other subscale indicators. This means that due to this criterion most of the studied can evaluate progress on implementation of the plan, but not always the evaluation system corresponds to rating resources, practical actions and deeds of a deviant personality.

Also «Decision» (3.25 points), «Self-control» (3.22 points), «Correction» (3.1 points), «Analysis of contradictions» (3.11 points) and «Targeting» (3.06 points) are clear enough for the entire sample of the studied according to subscale of such indicators. All these figures express the average level of development components on the capacity for voluntary self-identity.

It is believed that in the studied sample among the indicators of our self-governing the most developed

is the ability to determine for themselves the criteria to assess the success of their actions and achieve a certain goal. Thus the researched are able to designate a specific «markers» that evaluate the success or failure of their actions.

Also, for subjects in our sample, the characteristic formation is the sufficient capacity to move from plan to action. This involves determining the time when it should proceed to implement the plan and evaluate opportunities if there are conditions for it. These figures make it possible to assert that investigated seek of an optimal solution which involves a combination of boldness and prudence in various activities.

In addition, for subjects in our sample, the characteristic formation is sufficient capacity to monitor the progress of their actions, their behaviour, the ability to provide a feedback information, namely whether it is all well and according to plan? Are there mistakes in my actions?

Interpretation of parameters according to subscale of this technique compared with the results obtained by the method of «Study of volitional self-person» (A. G. Zverkov, E. V. Eydman), according to which the studied have well enough formed such qualities as perseverance and self-control. And therefore there is the confirmed information that in terms of subscale data of the two methods, volitional self-regulation of the investigated is related to the ability of arbitrary self-governing of a deviant personality and is generally the average level of formation [5].

At the same time it was found that the subjects in our sample on the subscales «Forecasting» and «Planning» there were received significantly less pronounced results, indicating that their level of development is low (averages are respectively 1.95 and 2.5 test scores). This means that generally the studied on these indicator of the subscale are not able to form the model forecast that is based on the analysis of past and present, on analysis of differences between past and present. Provide the necessary reflection to predict the future, how the events can unfold and what consequences certain actions will result in.

Also the studied generated enough capacity for planning logic of their actions, understanding that the goal should have some means which enable it to achieve, to highlight specific priorities and objectives between the dominant and the ability to highlight adequately the most important and relevant.

Thus it was revealed that low in terms of formation of the subscale «Forecasting» and «Planning» component in the structure of arbitrary governing person complicates the process of resocialization of the individual in society after serving their sentence. It is also an important psychological feature in the structure of the components of arbitrary governing in deviant personality and will be taken into account during further appropriate psycho programs.

Comparison of different age groups studied by the method of «Capacity for self-governing», developed by M. Peysahov found that on several diagnostic scales differences are more noticeable than on the others. Comparison of arbitrary governing personality in different age groups studied (mean and standard deviation), is clearly reflected in table 1.

Table 1 provides data on the subscale severity indicators component of arbitrary governing and general governing measure of a personality in the mean and standard deviation.

Table 1

Comparison of voluntary self-identity in different age groups studied

N	Arbitrary government	The first group		The second group	
		M	$\sigma$	M	$\sigma$
1.	Analysis of contradictions	3,14	0,86	3,08	0,99
2.	Forecasting	2,9	1,37	1,02	0,1
3.	Targeting	4,12	1,35	2,04	0,2
4.	Planning	3,16	1,68	1,84	0,93
5.	Criteria for asses-sing the quality of	3,62	1,38	3,62	1,45
6.	Decision-making	3,5	1,28	3,06	0,3
7.	Self-control	2,9	1,2	3,54	0,47
8.	Correction	3,2	1,5	3,1	0,5
9.	The total scale	26,54	8,56	21,08	3,94

According to the data there were revealed some differences between the two groups studied. In particular, if taking into account the relevant subscale individual component of arbitrary government, which revealed the lowest results for the entire sample studied, then we found marked differences between the groups, namely: in terms of subscale «Forecasting» the difference between the two groups studied is 1.88 test scores. This suggests that younger investigated are increasingly trying to get answers to the question: can we change something in our life? What could change if I interfere with the course of events of the life? These questions can provide decent response such as the impact of targeted psychocorrection work with studied. In terms subscale «Planning» the difference between the two groups studied is 1.32 points. This means that in the older group studied there is significantly lower capacity for forecasting and planning their actions. If in the younger group studied these qualities on the level of formation are at the middle-level due to the test standards, than in the older group studied these figures correspond to the low level of development. This means that the older studied mainly cannot form a model of means for achieving the goal of their application consistency.

The next figure, in which the two groups are markedly different is the figure of subscale «Targeting», the difference is 2.08 points. If the youngest group studied, the figure is more formed and is of middle and high levels of formation, in the older group mainly the figure is low according to the test standards. This suggests that the older studied mainly, cannot form a subjective model of the desired and appropriate, or transfer from the assumption about a fundamental opportunity to make changes in the assumptions about the likely results of their activities.

But in the second group (older) studied the overall figure for subscale «Self-control» test is higher by 0.64 points than in the first group (younger) studied in both groups, this corresponds to the average level of formation of self-monitoring test standards. In the second group studied the severity index is at a high level. This can be explained by the experience of older subjects, especially in difficult situations which makes it possible for better analysing of information on how the plan is carried out in real communication, behaviour, activity. Are there any mistakes in their actions, behaviour. They have average and above average levels of subscale for «Self-control» in the most studied of the second group.

Clearly, the most noticeable differences between the groups studied indicators on the capacity for voluntary self-identity is shown in Fig. 2. arbitrary parameters studied on self- identity.

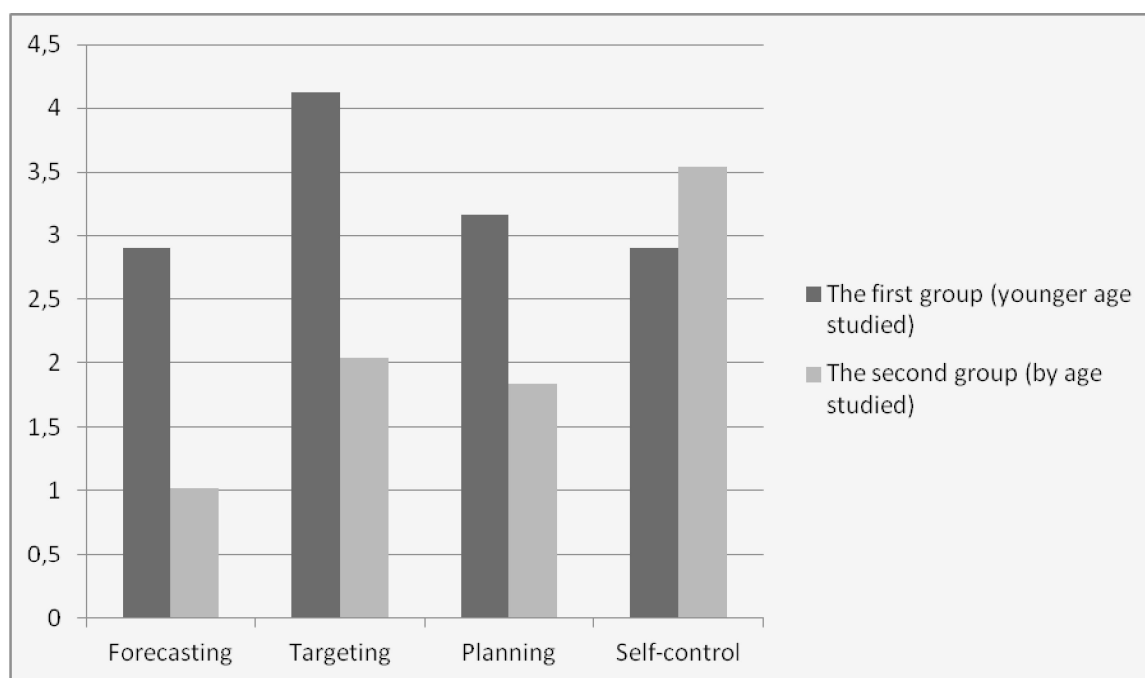


Fig. 2. Comparising of the most significant differences between groups

Therefore, the average value reflects rather a tendency to develop an indicator of arbitrary governing of the sample studied. Particularly high is variance in the study of group for subscale «Bet», «Planning» and «Decision». These significantly higher levels of dispersion are found in the first group of subjects. However, in the second group of subjects on a number of parameters it was defined a very small variance, which also may indicate only certain trends in the manifestation of certain characteristics.

In general, it can be stated that for the studied subscale in both groups of subjects in individual subjects there was revealed a highly differentiated performance, and it proves that in some of the studied the general indicator of the capacity for voluntary self-identity has a low level of formation, especially for older age subjects. Therefore, you need to allocate into a separate experimental group the studied with low formation of the studied traits and in future conduct a psycho work related to a deliberate action on deviant personality with the aim to change (where appropriate - form) personality traits that determine its antisocial behaviour.

Thus, comparing the results of the two groups studied by the method of «Capacity for self-governing», developed by M. Peysahov revealed the need for appropriate psycho work in relation to certain categories of subjects such as: in the first group of (younger) studied the overall rate of arbitrary governing is higher than in the second group of (older) subjects. This suggests that in the first group of studied it corresponds to the average level of formation, and in the second group of studied it meets the below average for the formation of the test standards. But in the first group of studied the severity index is at a higher level of formation, and this allows to suggest that the majority surveyed have sufficient capacity for forming of governing that adequately regulates the function of actual action;

– generally the average figures for subscale «Bet», «Targeting», «Planning» is higher in the first group (younger) of subjects. This allows to suggest that in the majority of younger subjects, these figures are more formed and are on the average and above average levels of development. In the second group of (older) studied the majority of subjects, showed figures which are at the low levels of testing according to standards;

– it was determined that average figures on the subscale «Self» are higher in the second group (older) subjects for 0.64 test points than in the first group (younger) of subjects in both groups, this corresponds to the

average level of formation of self-monitoring test standards. In the second group of studied the severity index is at a high level. This can be explained by the experiences of the older subjects, especially in difficult situations which makes it possible to analyze better information on how to plan real communication, behaviour, activity. Are there mistakes in their actions, behaviour. They are of average and above average levels of subscale for «Self-control» in the most of the second group studied.

Thus it was revealed that most of the studied have the low level of development in terms of subscale «Bet», «Targeting», «Planning», especially in older subjects and at low subscale «Self» in younger subjects make it difficult the process of resocialization of an individual in society after serving the sentence. This is a characteristic and important feature of psychological deviant personality and he is taken under special control in the course of further appropriate psycho programs related to a deliberate action on deviant personality to the change (where appropriate - form) of a personality traits that determine is antisocial behaviour.

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