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PECULIARITIES OF UNSOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE OF UKRAINE IN THE XX TH CENTURY: HISTORICAL ASPECT

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of unsocial behavior of young people in Ukraine in the XXth century. At that time Ukraine was in the structure of former Soviet Union (1917-1991). In Soviet times the theory of unsocial phenomena could not freely develop because the unsocial phenomena were considered as an acquisition of capitalist society. For a long time researches about alcoholism, drug addiction, criminality, sexual demoralization, and others were closed and their results were not presented for a public discussion. Nevertheless certain traditions in research of the separate phenomena of un sociality were successfully formed in pre-soviet times. First of all it concerns the researches of suicides, criminality and alcoholism. The views of scientists on reasons of unsocial behavior in Ukraine in the XXth century are analyzed by authors in this paper.

Keywords: unsocial behavior, deviation, social interaction, youth.

In the process of difficult political and socio-economic transformations Ukraine has faced the chain of problems conditioned by degradation of public morality, among them: the priority of material and devaluation of spiritual values, the lack of mercy and mutual respect, the display of indifference and aggressiveness, the cult of money, force and power in relations between people. Social difficulties and miscalculations in moral education caused the development of certain negative phenomena: drug addiction, alcoholism, sexual demoralization, criminality and others. Thus research of unsocial behavior of young people during the XXth century as pre-conditions of modern situation in a youth environment acquires the actuality at present.

It is known that Ukraine was in the structure of the Soviet Union during 1917-1991. So in this context we will make an analysis.

Among the Ukrainian specialists-researchers of different aspects of unsocial phenomena are: O. Balakireva (alcohol and smoking among young people, problems of drug addiction, HIV/ AIDS and prostitution); Ye. Golovakha, N. Panina (problems of social pathology); A. Atoyan, V. Mandybura, O. Zlobina (theory and history of deviantology, problems of social adaptation); S. Oksamytna, V. Khmelko (social exclusion); I. Rushchenko (criminality).

The aim of the article is to analyze the views of scientists on reasons of unsocial behavior in Ukraine in the XXth century.

In Soviet times the theory of unsocial phenomena could not freely develop because the unsocial phenomena were considered as an acquisition of capitalist society. The study of some unsocial phenomena was superficial, it was only came to clinical and criminology researches; theoretical and

methodological bases of the phenomenon "unsociality" were not investigated. For a long time such researches were closed, and their results were not presented for a public discussion. Hushing up of problems of unsocial behavior, the fight against bourgeois ideology, the long isolation from foreign developments in this field resulted in very low interest of soviet researchers to unsocial behavior and social control, and those little numerous researches, that were conducted, often presented chaotic, sometimes contradictory and fragmentary knowledge³.

Nevertheless certain traditions in research of the separate phenomena of unsociality were successfully formed in pre-soviet times. First of all it concerns the researches of suicides, criminality and alcoholism. For instance, interest in the study of suicides in Ukraine was shown already in the end XIX - at the beginning XX century because of increasing spreading of this phenomenon. Bases of suicidology were developed by scientific works of doctors-psychiatrists, statisticians, lawyers, teachers, among them are V. Bekhterev, G. Gordon, S. Novoselsky, S. Korsakov, I. Pavlov, P. Rozanov, I. Sikorsky, O. Ostrohorsky and others. Most of them followed the psychiatric or psychological approach to understanding of reasons of suicides. For instance, G. I. Gordon explained suicide as violation of life instinct and awakening of a craving for death. According to his opinion, everybody can become a suicide. Craving for death awakes at certain conditions, when under the effect of unfavorable life circumstances, grief and disappointments inclination to suicide changes itself from hidden state to active one³. In I. Pavlov's opinion the reason of suicides is the loss of goal achievement instinct: «if a man will have a goal that it is needed to achieve he never will be disappointed in life, all his life will not be long enough for the achievement of those aims that he will put before him»⁸.

At the same time considerable attention was paid to socio-economic factors as pre-conditions of forming of suicides. As early as 1902 professor M. Obolonsky, analyzing suicides in Kyiv, came to the conclusion that inclination to suicide is the result of interaction of two reasons: sickness and instability of mental activity and social conditions. Therefore the duty of family, society and state is to pay attention to physical and moral development of young generation; school education should develop independent mental activity, give knowledge that would be utilized in the fight for existence⁷.

Scientists I. Sikorsky and V. Bekhterev also attached great importance to peculiarities of family and school education. I. Sikorsky searched reasons of suicides in the defects of moral development of personality, in «moral infection», and connected unfavorable tendencies of suicides with the crisis of morality and loss of sense of life².

S. Korsakov explained suicide as the lack of normal human desire to save the life. To his mind, suicide is the display of psychical instability and mental disorder; but at the same time he acknowledged existence of socio-economic factors of suicides⁵. In S. Korsakov's opinion the reasons of suicides are decline the role of family, destruction and violation of its internal harmony; strained fight for existence, but futility and uselessness of this fight; unemployment and poverties that predetermine the feeling of helplessness; and also the phenomenon of imitation under the effect of films and literature widespread among young people. To his mind pre-conditions of suicides are also baseless pessimism, amorality, ambitious egoism and drunkenness which are widespread in society⁴.

S. Pervushyn in the report «Experience of theory of mass alcoholism in connection with the theory of mass necessities», prepared in 1911 for Commission on alcoholism problems, noted that principal social reason of alcoholism was not so much poverty as special state that accompanied it, namely absolute uncertainty in tomorrow's day. The feeling of helplessness induces persons to search artificial stimulators and breaks saving attitude toward present money⁹. Alcoholism is a social evil that to a great extent resulted by social reasons, and that is why it must be corrected with social events. S. Pervushyn's measures for the fight against alcoholism as mass phenomenon do not lose the actuality even today.

S. Pervushyn offers three basic ways of social influence. Firstly, in basis of the fight against proletarian alcoholism, i. e. alcoholism of socially miserable classes, must be guarantee policy of legal and economic minimum, that he understood as the improvement of material and social situation, in particular, through the guarantees of the personal freedom, decline of taxes, unemployment insurance of workers, development of cooperative stores and others. Secondly, the fight against petty bourgeois alcoholism should be realized through the regulation policy of alcohol production and sale, namely:

limit of alcohol production, reduction the quantity of establishments for alcohol sale, reorientation on producing and sale of alcoholic drinks with less concentration of alcohol, reduction of taxes on nonalcoholic drinks sale. Thirdly, the fight against everyday (domestic) alcoholism should be realized through the certain cultural policy, namely: elucidative antialcoholic activity and organizing of cultural leisure. In his conclusion S. Pervushyn emphasizes that social policy, in wide understanding, must be complemented by propaganda for sober way of life and people's interest to its spreading. But attaining success in this heavy business is possible only then when «population will not be the passive object of social legislation, but will become an active element of this fight»⁹.

In Soviet time in the 1920s expansion and extension of researches about unsocial phenomena took place due to successful activity of department of moral statistics of CSU of the USSR, headed by M. Hernet. However since the end of the 1920s - beginning 1930s such researches have been stopped, and corresponding statistics actually was inaccessible till the end of the 1980s. It is known, that in Soviet society a normal healthy man could not commit suicide, so the problem of suicides was considered so far as the problem of mentally sick people. Soviet ideologists asserted that pre-conditions for alcoholism, prostitution, drug addiction and other disorders were absent in socialistic society. As a result, repressive approach to alcohol problem was dominated: public censure, labor re-educating and force treatment. Actually, stagnation in the theoretical study of any unsocial phenomena in scientific sociological sphere lasted in the USSR till the end of the 1960s, after then gradual renewal of such kind researches began. The All-union scientific-methodical suicidologic center was opened. In the 1980s the leader of this center A. Abramova worked out and presented the conception, according to which suicide is the consequence of social-psychological disadaptation of personality in the conditions of microsocial conflict that is experienced by a person⁶. The scientist rightly asserts and proves that most suicides are not mentally sick people. The statement about the dominant role of social-psychological disadaptation of personality that arises up under the effect of different psycho-traumatic and stress factors, in genesis of suicidal behavior became initial theoretical pre-condition in research and practice activity of the Federal scientific-methodical center of suicidology in Moscow. One of famous sociologists in deviantology Ya. Hilinsky notes that in the 1980s there were centers of sociological researches of deviant behavior in the Soviet Union³. Owing to works of many scientists, in particular sociologists and criminologists, there were developed the bases (principles) of modern sociology of deviant behavior and social control, within which present separate branches are developed: suicidology (sociology of suicides), criminology (sociology of murders), addictology (sociology of chemical dependence) and others.

The conducted analysis does not present all theoretical directions investigated by scientists, however it testifies to irrefutable advancement on the way to cognition of such a complicated and multiaspect social phenomenon as unsocial phenomena. The unsocial phenomena are the object of intersubject theoretical analysis which consists of many research approaches. During the forming of modern system of pedagogical knowledge concerning the unsocial phenomena a transition took place from consideration of deviation as pathology of individual behavior to the analysis of mass phenomena of unsociality in the context of contradictions of social interaction and peculiarities of social structures.

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