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## EDUCATION AS A REGULATOR OF DEVIANCE IN MARTIAL LAW

*The relevance of the study is determined by the need for deep socio-philosophical reflection on the problem of manifestations of deviance in various types of social activity. The social phenomenon of education is considered as an effective means of correcting various manifestations of deviance.*

*The purpose of this study is a socio-philosophical analysis of deviance in education during martial law.*

*To realize the set goal, we used such **methods** as observation, analysis of scientific literature, comparative method.*

***Research results.** We see the social phenomenon of education as an effective means of correcting various manifestations of deviance. After all, nowadays the main social significance of modern education is not just the training of specialists with general and special knowledge, but the formation of an independent creative and socially active personality, capable of innovative activity, who manages and directs his creative energy in a positive direction. It is such a person who is able to actively oppose the aggression that the Russian Federation is currently carrying out against the Ukrainian state.*

*It should be noted that positive deviations determine the progressive vector of the evolutionary development of society. Deviations acquire a positive status if they contribute to the process of updating the social system, overcoming outdated, conservative standards of behavior. Positive deviation includes creative activity in various forms of social activity and innovative activity, which may contradict the norms established in society, but at the same time carry a progressive element. This phenomenon assumes that the subject has special abilities, motives, knowledge, abilities and skills. They help create a product that stands out for its novelty, originality and uniqueness. In the modern conditions of Ukrainian society, these characteristics play an important role in the development of the social system.*

*Therefore, we define deviance as a social phenomenon expressed in forms of human activity that deviate from generally accepted social norms.*

*We believe that the specificity of positive deviance consists in socially significant deviations from generally accepted norms. Positive deviations include creative activity, various forms of social activity and innovation, which may contradict or do not meet the norms of morality and behavior established in society. Positive deviations, in our opinion, exist as a factor of socio-cultural modernization of society and a form of socio-cultural self-affirmation and self-realization, which is most relevant in the context of Ukrainian society's resistance to enemy aggression.*

***Key words:** deviance, education, social activity, positive deviance.*

**The relevance** of the study is due to the need for a deep socio-philosophical reflection on the problem of deviance in various types of social activity. This issue is directly related to the practical need of society to form a creatively active personality with the ability to effectively and unconventionally solve new life challenges.

Unfortunately, modern transformations of the outdated social system are accompanied by negative processes: social stratification, destruction of the socio-cultural environment, deformation of moral and behavioural stereotypes, and dehumanisation. In the context of the war, social problems are unfortunately becoming more acute, i.e. the interests of different social, professional and even age

groups are increasingly at odds and contradict each other. As a result, deviations are increasing, manifested in behavioural forms that deviate from generally accepted moral norms.

**The purpose of the study.** The positions of the research determined the choice of the topic and the formulation of the scientific goal, aimed at the socio-philosophical reflection of the deviance of creative activity in education, the resources of which can be used to harmonize social relations in the conditions of martial law. Within the limits of the set goal, it is necessary to consider a complex of social and cultural strategies that ensure the effectiveness of the process of prevention of negative deviations, as well as their transfer in a positive direction. In addition, it is necessary to clarify and systematize the available scientific material on this topic and to develop its new aspects in socio-philosophical understanding.

Scientific studies on the problem of deviance most often analyse its negative manifestations as a type of pathological social deviation. Numerous studies in the fields of social philosophy, sociology, social psychology, jurisprudence, and ethics define deviance in the context of negative social phenomena aimed at deliberately violating generally accepted moral norms and traditions. At the same time, insufficient attention is paid to the study of positive forms of deviance that are realised in creative activity as non-standard thinking and actions that go beyond social stereotypes. In various types of social creative activity, this phenomenon is manifested in the form of discoveries, inventions, creation of a new product, and innovative approaches to solving problem situations. In a modern society at war, positive deviance is an important factor in its socio-cultural modernisation and a promising alternative in the fight against outdated forms of social activity. However, this phenomenon has not been comprehensively studied.

Of particular interest to social philosophy is the phenomenon of polar deviance, as well as the study of corrective means of influencing such manifestations. The study of the problem of social deviance as a manifestation of creative activity involves finding answers to the question of the essence of the phenomenon of polar deviance, since the boundary between positive and negative deviance is rather conditional and often depends on social norms.

Positive deviations as a type of creative activity are defined in our study as a factor contributing to the progressive development of society. They successfully reveal the innovative creative activity of the individual and act as an alternative to outdated conservative social phenomena, which is extremely necessary for modern society.

We consider the social phenomenon of education as an effective means of correcting various manifestations of deviance. After all, today the main social significance of modern education is not just the training of professionals with general and specialised knowledge, but the formation of an independent creative and socially active personality capable of innovative activity, managing their creative energy and directing it in a positive direction. It is such a personality that is able to actively resist the aggression that the Russian Federation is currently committing against the Ukrainian state.

**Research results.** In the modern Ukrainian scientific discourse, social deviance has been revealed at different times in the works of V. Biletskyi, E. Borinstein, O. Havrylov, E. Holovakha, V. Dovgopoliuk, I. Yershova-Babenko, A. Kavalero, S. Kliueva, Z. Samchuk, M. Tsybra [6] and others.

It is known that the methodological basis of socio-philosophical research on the problem of deviance is based on the theory of anomie by E. Durkheim's theory of anomie. The theory of anomie explains the emergence of deviance in a transitional society with weakly expressed and outdated moral and behavioural norms. Modern Ukrainian society is going through a similar period, experiencing the consequences of the military aggression of the Russian Federation. In today's society, characterised by a multitude of cultural and subcultural systems, significant differentiation of social strata, marginalisation, and a complex social structure, the concept of a moral norm is becoming more fluid, subjective, and conditional. As a result of these processes, there is an increase in deviant behaviour.

Deviant behaviour is most often a social phenomenon expressed in forms of human activity that deviate from officially established or actually existing norms, standards and patterns in society. In our

research, we have already addressed the problem of deviance, based on the fact that all manifestations of deviance can be divided into two polar groups: positive and negative deviations. Thus, we have identified the main features of deviant behaviour that is socially creative in nature, reflecting a socially significant positive deviation. Positive deviations are socially significant deviations from generally accepted social norms. They can take the form of new thinking, new ideas, and their manifestations are innovative and creative. Negative deviations, in turn, generalise social actions that deviate from dominant socio-cultural expectations and norms. They are aimed at destroying legal, moral, ethical, aesthetic, cultural norms, etc. [1].

The nature of deviant behaviour is determined by various factors, among which the ability of an individual to respond to emerging difficulties by choosing the path of creative or destructive actions stands out. At the same time, society can significantly stimulate socially innovative or destructive actions of an individual. Therefore, certain deviations can be positive factors in social life. Under favourable conditions, they can serve as a means of progressive development of society, overcoming outdated, conservative or reactionary standards of behaviour. In this case, deviance itself takes the form of creative activity. Such deviant behaviour contributes to self-actualisation, self-realisation and self-affirmation of the individual. Positive deviations are a means of unlocking the creative potential of individuals whose worldview does not fit into traditional social ideas. A positive deviant personality is a carrier of such qualities as mastery of information culture, flexibility of thinking, high efficiency, creative approach to professional activity and readiness for self-development.

It should be noted that positive deviations determine the progressive vector of the evolutionary development of society. Deviations acquire a positive status if they contribute to the processes of social system renewal, overcoming outdated, conservative standards of behaviour. Positive deviation includes creative activity in various forms of social activity and innovation, which may contradict the norms established in society, but at the same time carry a progressive element. This phenomenon implies that the subject has special abilities, motives, knowledge, skills and abilities. They help to create a product that is distinguished by its novelty, originality and uniqueness. In the current conditions of Ukrainian society, these characteristics play an important role in the development of the social system [5].

In modern Ukraine, the problem of effective use of creative resources of the individual is relevant. The progressive development of modern society largely depends on the creative activity of positive deviants. Thus, the activity of a positive deviant personality is a qualitatively new, socially significant phenomenon capable of resisting Russian aggression.

Thus, the social institution of education is characterised by such systemic qualities as: purposefulness, controllability, emergence, multi-criteria, relative stability. They make it possible to solve the problem of polar deviance. In this sense, the education system is able to harmonise and regulate various manifestations of deviant behaviour. From this point of view, two strategies are leading: humanisation and humanitarianisation. The humanisation of education implies the unity of general cultural, moral and professional development of the individual.

The principle of humanism in education means an approach to education that will fully ensure the development of abilities and creative realisation of the individual. Humanisation is a key element of new productive thinking that establishes a new level of relationships between all subjects of the educational process. The main goal of education in this area is the development of a creative personality. The humanisation of education involves increasing attention to a range of humanitarian disciplines, through which the individual is involved in the core values of world culture [4].

In modern society, various methods of influence can be applied to a person who displays negative forms of behaviour. In our work, we emphasise the alternative way of overcoming negative deviance to the legal system of punishment. We note that the education system contains the necessary resources and opportunities for methodical and targeted prevention of negative deviance. If deviance is a deviation from the norm to some extent, then education, in essence, is designed to harmonise and organise the consciousness of the individual [2].

In addressing the problem of social deviance through education, we propose the following social strategies:

- a cultural principle in education aimed at the inclusion of the individual in the system of universal culture, on the basis of which self-development and self-realisation are possible
- dialogue approach, which implies a tolerant attitude to the individual, a special way of relationships, recognition of the right of free self-determination.

The function of education is to transform anti-behaviour into the model of behaviour that is most optimal in terms of its relation to morality, generally accepted values, and humanity as such [3].

Therefore, we define deviance as a social phenomenon expressed in forms of human activity that deviate from generally accepted social norms. Existing deviations are divided into two polar groups: positive and negative. Positive deviations are realised in the form of new thinking, ideas and behaviour that goes beyond social stereotypes. They involve activity that, although it goes beyond generally accepted norms, plays a positive role in the progressive development of society. Negative deviations have a pronounced anti-social orientation, manifesting themselves in a deliberate violation of generally accepted cultural, moral, ethical and legal norms.

We believe that the specificity of positive deviance lies in socially significant deviations from generally accepted norms. Positive deviations include creative activity, various forms of social activity and innovation, which may contradict or not comply with the moral and behavioural norms established in society. Positive deviations, in our opinion, exist as a factor of socio-cultural modernisation of society and a form of socio-cultural self-affirmation and self-realisation, which is most relevant in the context of Ukrainian society's counteraction to hostile aggression.

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## **ОСВІТА ЯК РЕГУЛЯТОР ПРОЯВІВ ДЕВІАНТНОСТІ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ**

*Актуальність дослідження* зумовлена необхідністю глибокої соціально-філософської рефлексії щодо проблеми проявів девіантності у різних видах соціальної діяльності. Як ефективний засіб корекції різних проявів девіантності розглянутий соціальний феномен освіти.

*Метою* даного дослідження є соціально-філософський аналіз девіантності т в освіті під час воєнного стану.

Для реалізації поставленої мети нами були використані такі *методи* як спостереження, аналіз наукової літератури, порівняльний метод.

*Результати дослідження.* Ми бачимо соціальний феномен виховання як ефективний засіб корекції різноманітних проявів девіантності. Адже нині головним суспільним значенням сучасної освіти є не просто підготовка фахівців із загальними та спеціальними знаннями, а формування самостійної творчої та соціально активної особистості, здатної до інноваційної діяльності, яка керує своєю творчою енергією, спрямовує її в позитивному напрямку. Саме така особистість здатна активно протистояти агресії, яку зараз чинить Російська Федерація проти Української держави.

Слід зазначити, що позитивні відхилення визначають поступальний вектор еволюційного розвитку суспільства. Девіації набувають позитивного статусу, якщо вони сприяють процесам оновлення соціальної системи, подоланню застарілих, консервативних стандартів поведінки. Позитивна девіація включає творчу активність у різних формах соціальної активності та інноваційну діяльність, яка може суперечити встановленим у суспільстві нормам, але водночас нести в собі прогресивний елемент. Це явище передбачає наявність у суб'єкта спеціальних здібностей, мотивів, знань, умінь і навичок. Вони допомагають створити продукт, який відрізняється своєю новизною, оригінальністю та унікальністю. В сучасних умовах українського суспільства ці характеристики відіграють важливу роль у розвитку соціальної системи.

Тому ми визначаємо девіантність як соціальне явище, що виражається у формах людської діяльності, що відхиляються від загальноприйнятих соціальних норм.

Вважаємо, що специфіка позитивної девіантності полягає в соціально значущих відхиленнях від загальноприйнятих норм. До позитивних девіацій відноситься творча діяльність, різноманітні форми соціальної активності та інновацій, які можуть суперечити або не відповідати встановленим у суспільстві нормам моралі та поведінки. Позитивні девіації, на нашу думку, існують як чинник соціокультурної модернізації суспільства та форма соціокультурного самоствердження і самореалізації, що є найбільш актуальним у контексті протидії українського суспільства ворожій агресії.

**Ключові слова:** девіантність, освіта, соціальна діяльність, позитивна девіантність.