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FEATURES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT IN THE RS (YA)

ABSTRACT

In article the tendency to deviant behavior, social and psychological adaptation and adaptability of children with a hearing disorder is considered. Reliable distinctions on expressiveness of some indicators in the comparative analysis of scales of deviant behavior of children with a hearing disorder are received and children without similar violations (control group). In the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare disability on hearing makes 2,5 for 1000 the population. Results of a research have confirmed interrelation of deviant behavior with adaptability of children with a hearing disorder.

Keywords: deviant behavior, adaptability, social and psychological adaptation, children with a hearing disorder.

According to World Health Organization about 10% of the population of the planet has this or that hearing disorder. On one thousand newborns 3-4 children are born with problems of hearing, 50% of cases of a hearing disorder are connected with a genetic factor. According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, 2 443 people, being hard of hearing persons live in the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic (2,5 for 1000 of the population).

Children with hearing impairment are much more difficult to adapt to the society than healthy children, or rather, the society is extremely difficult to accept children with the limited opportunities of health (LOH). Because of this, children with hearing impairment may develop deviant behavior [13].

«Deviant behavior — one of types of deviant behavior connected with violation of the relevant age, social norms and rules of conduct characteristic of the microsocial relations and small gender and age groups. It is possible to call this type of behavior anti-disciplinary» [1].

Deviant behavior can arise not only from external factors (coercion and humiliation surrounding the deviant or lack of attention and love from them), but also from the internal (predisposition to deviation, behavior or curiosity) [3,9]. The person can become a deviant not only because the society in which the individual currently resides does not accept it, but also because of the personality characteristics of the person.

Psychological features of children with hearing impairments attracted the attention of teachers and psychiatrists since the middle of the XIX century. The development of Russian surdopedagogics of that time is connected with the pedagogical activity and research of such famous scientists as V.I. Fleury, A.F. Ostrogradsky, N.M. Lagovsky, F.A. Rau. Thus, V.I. Fleury described the features

of the development of deaf movements, indicating inaccurate coordination, uncertainty of movements.

N.M. Lagovsky wrote about presence at deaf children of the remains of hearing which can be made active and developed. He possesses one of the first attempts of creation of classification of the people having a hearing disorder. In compensation of the broken mental development at deafness N.M. Lagovsky noted a big role of visual perception [2, 16].

The deviant behavior at children and teenagers with LOH often is reaction to adverse conditions (social or microsocial) in which they appear, then, as socially acceptable ways of behavior weren't created yet. Disadaptation and deviant behavior are closely connected and influence at each other [11]. When carrying out correctional work it is necessary to consider not only a mental, but also social condition of the child [15], especially the child with LOH. However the help to the children subject for any reasons for deviations, is generally limited to tasks of correctional schools in which there are such children.

Rise in crime among minors shows small efficiency of the existing system of work on prophylaxis of deviant behavior and the fact that it is referred generally on social aspect and doesn't interact with personal disturbances in any way. In modern society along with body height of positive deviations amplify as well negative deviations: alcoholism, crime, use of psychoactive substances and immoral behavior [4]. According to sociologists, today the demoralization characteristic of 85% of the population of the country in a varying degree. Apathy to agents of achievement of the goal, corruption, cynicism, extremism become typical reactions to an anomy.

Emergence of deviant behavior at

teenagers is usually referred to manifestations of crisis of awkward age. «The teenage deviation which is shown in the most various forms gains lines of the mass phenomenon which differs in steady tendencies of growth, wide circulation on teenage and sometimes even children's part of youth. For 2014 in Russia every 20th crime has been committed by minors or with their participation. In only one year 54 369 minors who have committed crimes» [10] have been revealed.

Thus, at present, despite the increase in methods and methods of work on prevention with minors, crisis situations in all spheres of life lead to an increase in deviation among adolescents. Referring to official statistics and scientific research of scientists, we can talk about the apparent increase in deviant behavior among adolescents [4, 10]. The greatest difficulties in adapting to the requirements of modern complex economic, political and spiritual life are experienced by adolescents with various developmental disorders [6, 7, 9].

The purpose of the study is to reveal the propensity to deviant behavior in children with hearing disorder.

METHODS AND MATERIALS OF A RESEARCH

The research has been conducted on the basis of the special (correctional) comprehensive school - a boarding school of the Yakutsk. 7 boys (33.3%), 14 girls (66.7%) have been examined 21 school students of 8-12 classes, from them. Control group 25 school students of comprehensive school № 24 of Yakutsk, have made of them 14 boys (56%), 11 girls (44%). The following techniques of psychological diagnostics have been used: determination of tendency to deviant behavior (Oryol A.N.) [8]; technique of diagnostics of social and psychological adaptation (Rogers-Daymonda) [12];

multilevel personal questionnaire "Adaptability" (A.D. Maklakova, S.V. Chermyanina) [5]. Statistical data processing was carried out on the personal computer with use of the computer SPSS programs. Equality of selective averages was checked by parametrical t-criterion of Student for independent selections, the correlation analysis of indicators of blood has been carried out by bilateral criterion of Spirmen.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Determination of tendency to deviant behavior by a technique Oryol of A.N. (1998) at pupils of correctional school with a hearing disorder (n=21) has revealed the following features on scales:

"the tendency to overcoming norms and rules" is revealed at 16 (76,2%) teenagers predisposition to denial of the standard norms and values, examples of behavior, i.e. tendency to oppose own norms and values group, a tendency "to break tranquility", and at 5 (23,8%) - tendency to follow stereotypes and the standard standards of behavior.

"the tendency to addictive behavior" at all 21 (100%) respondents is absent that demonstrates good social control of behavioural reactions;

"the tendency to the self-damaging and self-destroying behavior", i.e. low value of own life, tendency to risk, the expressed need for thrills, sadomasochist tendencies is revealed at 5 (23,8%) the examined persons; at 16 (76,2%) - are absent readiness for realization of the self-destroying behavior;

"tendency to aggression and violence", i.e. existence of aggressive tendencies it is revealed at 7 examinees (33,3%); at 14 (66,7%) - it isn't revealed, they note unacceptability of violence as cures of problems and not typicality of aggression as way of an exit from the frustrating situation;

"strong-willed control of emotional reactions", i.e. unwillingness or inability to control behavioural manifestations of emotional reactions at all 21 (100%) examinees was weak;

(deviations from the standard norms) at all 21 (100%) examinees the low level of social control had "tendency to delinquent behavior".

A comparison was made of the scores of the propensity scales for deviating behavior according to the Oryol A.N. method in the two study groups [14]. The results of the comparative analysis showed that the statistically significant differences in the high significance level ($p < 0.001$) were found on the "propensity

to overcome norms and rules" scale. On average, the propensity to overcome norms and rules in a group of children with hearing impairment is higher than in children without similar pathologies. This indicates that children with hearing defect experience insufficient communication experience and as a result there are difficulties in understanding the norms and rules of behavior in various situations. "Tendency to addictive behavior" in group of children with a hearing disorder were higher, than in control group. The most significant distinctions are revealed on tendency scales "to the self-damaging behavior" ($p < 0.001$), "to aggression and violence" ($p < 0.001$) that demonstrates insufficient formation of emotional control at children with acoustical defect. Children with a hearing disorder have indicators of "strong-willed control of emotional reactions" ($p < 0.001$) and "tendencies to delikventny behavior" ($p < 0.001$) also were significantly high in comparison with control group (fig 1).

Diagnosis by the method of K. Rogers and R. Diamond, evaluating the socio-psychological adaptation and the personality traits associated with it, indicates that in all the surveyed adolescents the scores of all scales (adaptation, acceptance of others, internality, self-perception, emotional comfort and desire for dominance) vary Within the limits of the norm. Analysis of data on the multi-level personal questionnaire "Adaptivity" (AD Maklakova, SV Chermyanin) found that in children with hearing impairment:

"psychological fastness" at 12 (57,1%) appeared below an average, i.e. the low level of a behavioural regulation and a certain predilection to psychological failures, lack of adequacy of a self-rating and a real perception of reality. At 9 (42,9%) examinees psychological fastness is higher than an average that indicates the high level of psychological fastness and a behavioural regulation, a high adequate self-rating and a real perception of reality.

"communicative abilities" and "moral normativity" at 21 (100%) the examinee indicators are in norm limits.

"personal adaptive potential" at 5 examinees (23,8%) were in group of high and normal adaptability, i.e. easy adaptation to new conditions, collective, adequate orientation in a situation, fast elaboration of strategy of the behavior, not conflictness and high emotional stability is characteristic of them. At the others 16 (76,2%) examinees the

satisfactory adaptability, i.e. a possibility of development of various accentuation when changing habitual conditions and activity is revealed. These persons, as a rule, have low emotional stability, asocial failures, manifestation of aggression and conflictness are possible. The faces of this group demand individual approach, constant observation, correctional actions.

For the purpose of assessment of interrelation of deviant behavior (Oryol A.N.) and adaptabilities (Maklakova A.D., Chermyanina S.V.) at children with a hearing disorder has carried out the correlation analysis which has revealed 5 significant interrelations:

between scales "tendency to overcoming norms and rules" and "moral normativity" ($p < 0,05$), confirming insufficient formation of understanding of norms and rules which in turn leads to problems of respect for norms and rules of public behavior;

between scales "tendency to addictive behavior" and "moral normativity" ($p < 0,05$), pointing that children with a hearing disorder because of inadequacy have estimates of the place in collective and not ability of maintenance of the standard standards of behavior there is a danger of «leaving» from reality by means of change of a mental state, for example, by means of psychotropic drugs;

between scales "strong-willed control of emotional reactions" and "psychological stability" ($p < 0,05$), confirming low control of behavioural and emotional regulation;

between scales "strong-willed control of emotional reactions" and "communicative abilities" of high significance value ($p < 0,05$), i.e. because of not formation of emotional control there are difficulties in creation of contacts with people around;

between scales "tendency to delinquent behavior" and "the personal adaptive potential" ($p < 0,05$).

Thus, development of the personality and consciousness of children with a hearing disorder takes place in difficult conditions. Because of limited opportunities of spontaneous assimilation of social experience arise various degree delay of process of processing of information, difficulty of adaptation and communication with surrounding people that in turn can lead to emergence of deviant behavior.

Conclusions

1. Children with a hearing disorder have predilection to deviant behavior with disturbance of strong-willed control and

emotional reactions.

2. At assessment of social and psychological adaptation of children with a hearing disorder of aberrations it wasn't taped, however such state is possible within educational institution.

3. Adaptability assessment at children with a hearing disorder showed depression of an indicator from norm, i.e. predilection to psychological failures, signs of different accentuations and implication of aggression and of conflict is observed.

4. Implications of predilection to deviant behavior at children with a hearing disorder are expressed stronger, than at children without similar pathology.

5. The deviant behavior at children with a hearing disorder is interconnected with adaptability level, therefore, it is possible to assume that than adaptability level at children with a hearing disorder is lower, predilection to deviant behavior is expressed to those.

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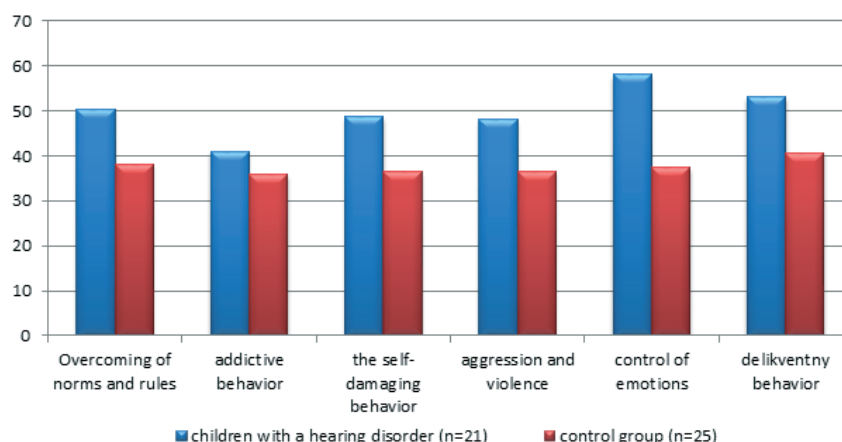


Figure 1. The comparative characteristic on indicators of scales of tendency to deviant behavior at children with a hearing disorder and control group

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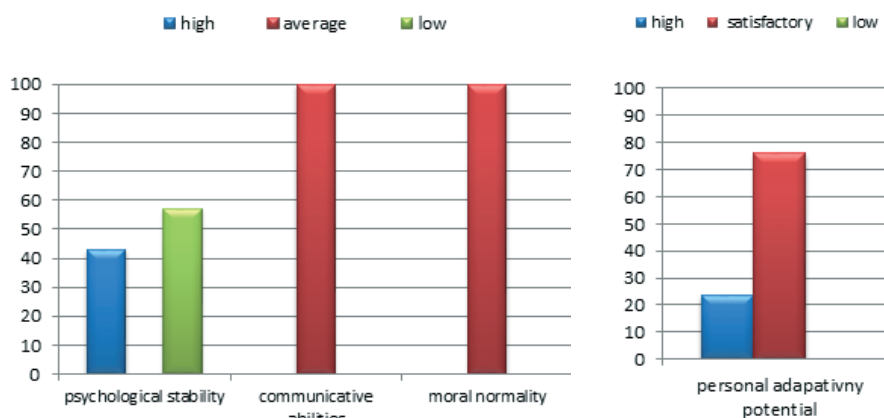


Figure 2. Results of the multilevel personal questionnaire «Adaptability» (Maklakova A.D., Chermjanina S.V.) at children with a hearing disorder (%).

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STRESS-PROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF THE EXTRACT *FORNICIUM UNIFLORUM* L.

ABSTRACT

The results of studies on the adaptogenic properties of *Fornicium uniflorum* L. extracts has been given in the present article. The aim of the study was to evaluate stress-protective activity of extracts from *Fornicium uniflorum* L. at immobilization stress in white rats. The dry extract from *Fornicium uniflorum* rhizomes has stress protective properties in 18-hour immobilization stress simulated in white rats. It has been revealed that the given plant remedy prevents from the development of the "Selye's triad" signs: hypertrophy of renal glands, involution of immune competent organs (thymus and spleen), as well it prevents heavy destructions in the stomach mucosa.

Keywords: adaptogens, phytoecdysteroids, *Fornicium uniflorum* L., immobilization stress, antioxidant activity.

INTRODUCTION

At the present stage of the social development, there is a growing incidence rate of so called "civilization diseases"; there are recorded new, previously unknown nosological entities and syndromes caused by the depression of adaptive mechanisms, especially in people living in unfavorable environmental conditions. In the Extreme North conditions, a human body is mostly subjected to the influence of the whole complex of unfavorable factors which exhaust the adaptive resources, affect the health and bring about diseases. In this connection, the increase of the non-specific resistance of the body by pharmacological remedies – adaptogens is regarded as a priority. For this purpose, the development of the remedies of plant origin seems to be the direction with

good prospects, as they are free from the main disadvantages of chemotherapeutic drugs such as drug habituation, toxicity, the development of side reactions during chronic administration of the drug.

The group of the plant adaptogenes is rather numerous, many of which were anciently used in the folk medicine as tonics and health improving means. A mechanism of their effect remained unknown for a long time. In the modern concept, the biologically active substances responsible for the pharmacological effect of the plant adaptogenes are conditionally divided into three groups: phenolic compounds, tetracyclic triterpenoids (triterpenoid glycosides) and oxylipins. These compounds are kin to endogenic mediators and hormones of the central stress-realizing systems of the body, namely, sympathicoadrenal

and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal ones.

However, these mechanisms are not by far solitary ones; there are many other biologically active substances contributing to adaptogenic properties of a plant [15]. Phytoecdysteroids fall into the group of such substances; they are polyhydroxylated sterins, structurally identical or kin to true molting hormones. They are practically contained in all plants but the difference in their concentration reaches to 8-9 orders [8]. Physiologically, the phytoecdysteroids influence the body of a human and warm-blooded animal in a variety of ways: they regulate metabolism being ligands for endocellular and membrane receptors; they are capable to change homeostasis of the body; have an effect on the growth, differentiation and scheduled cell death; they have psychostimulant, adaptogenic,