

Delinquent and “Marginal” Personalities in Wartime: Reasons and Consequences of Deviant Behaviour for Modern Society

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Keywords: Sociopsychological Phenomena, Marginalism, Deviance and Delinquency, Anomie, Apathy, Antipathy, Collaboration, Wartime, Reasons, Consequences, Challenges, Society.

Abstract: The democratic world community has witnessed an unheard-of consolidation and solidarity of the Ukrainian nation at the beginning of the 21st century. The Orange Revolution, the Revolution of Dignity, Ukraine's struggle for independence are heroic hours for the Ukrainian nation. Ukrainians want to live in a democratic and civilized country. But there are forces that prevent this. Hence, the “hybrid war,” “feeding” and the activation of asocial phenomena are everything that both internally and externally interfere with the sovereignty of Ukraine. The article provides the reasons for the emergence, comparison and modern manifestations of such negative sociopsychological phenomena as marginalism, deviance and delinquency, anomie, apathy, antipathy, collaboration, etc., their consequences and challenges for modern Ukraine.

1 INTRODUCTION

The early 20s of the XXI century were for us, Ukrainians, a world of political, economic, and sociopsychological crises that have existed from the beginning of the XXI century to the present: the Orange Revolution in 2004-2005, as is well known; the Revolution of Dignity in 2013-2014, which was “interrupted” in February 2014 by a hybrid war: the Russian-Ukrainian war in East Ukraine and Crimea. At the beginning of the XXI century, the world saw and heard the Renaissance and birth of the Ukrainian nation, an “unheard consolidation and solidarization of the nation.” The world community witnessed how the capital of Ukraine, Kiev, drowned in “orange grace” (Bryukhovetsky et al., 2005). Lina Kostenko an honorary professor at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, told the students and employees of the National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy,” who were the first to join the all-Ukrainian Resistance Movement on November 22, 2004 “You are now defending Ukraine... (Bryukhovetsky et al., 2005)”. And these words became ingrained in the history of the XXI century Ukrainian Renaissance. On the evening of December 2, 2004, during a live broadcast on “Channel 5,” Vyacheslav Bryukhovetskiy, President

of the National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy,” invited the audience to bring exhibits to the future “Orange Revolution Museum,” which may be called the “Museum of Orange Evolution” or the “Museum of Ukrainian Victory” (Bryukhovetsky et al., 2005). Both then and now these are the nation's hours and months of heroism. The beginning of a new era in Ukrainian history continues. What brought millions of Ukrainians together and connected them to the modern democratic world community? The answer was the same then as it is now: we want to live in a democratic, prosperous, civilized Ukraine where the government does not oppose the people, respects the Constitution, laws, and morality, and does not tolerate violations of citizens' rights (Bryukhovetsky et al., 2005). We are Ukrainians, and as we desire peace and stability, we protect our independence and liberty. Meanwhile, the Russian-Ukrainian “hybrid war” has been going on for 7 years, which, according to the Ukrainian political expert Taras Berezovets, “hiding behind words about the age-old friendship of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples, systematically has been preparing the dismemberment of Ukraine and the seizure of its lands (Berezovets, 2016)”.

It is quite perilous for individuals who are not on the front lines to develop an addiction to the

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conditions of war. Meanwhile, not only is the peaceful Ukrainian populace suffering in the front-line zone, but Ukrainian defenders are dying daily in hospitals and on the front line. The horrors of “hybrid war” were depicted in the novel “Airport: This Book is About War That Should Never Have Happened, About Heroes Who Had No Desire to Die, and About Love That Never Dies,” which was based on true events and written by Sergei Loiko, correspondent and photographer of the Los Angeles Times (Loiko, 2015). Sergei Loiko wisely and succinctly described the horror of this war, the valour of the Ukrainian Airport garrison, in the following words: “I dedicate this book to my small grandchildren, Zoya and Max. Hopefully, when they grow up, events described in it will be read as fantasy, not because “this can never happen,” but because “this should never be...” (Loiko, 2015). For decades, Bolshevik experiments known as “contraselector elimination” and “contraselector selection,” “schismagenesis,” and prevalent ideological indoctrination contributed to the extinction of the Ukrainian nation's gene pool (carriers of “plus-variants,” or valuable representatives of the nation), and an increase in “minus-variants” or low-value elements. This aggressive kind not only eliminate others, but also produced a larger number of descendants (Bilokin, 2000). Serhii Bilokin authored “Masovyii teror yak zasib derzhavnoho upravlinnia v SRSR (1917–1941 rr.)” (Bilokin, 2000). It contains documents and materials attesting to the purposeful and deliberate physical extermination of intellectuals, workers, peasants and clergy who did not accept Bolshevism and Soviet authority. Simultaneously, conditions were created to support those who had recognized the Soviet system, had adapted to it, and contributed to the expansion of the bribery, bait, and collateral systems, as well as the expansion of low-value elements.

As is generally known, the Roman Empire collapsed due to the spread of clientele, a large segment of impoverished people who refused to work and subsisted on the selling of their votes, begging and servility to patricians. The events that unfolded in the Soviet Empire were similar: deterioration as a result of the expansion of low-value elements.

It would be prudent to recollect the interesting content of an interview conducted on one of Ukraine's major television channels on September 19, 2018, by Roman Dodonov, a professor and Doctor of Philosophy, who worked at Donetsk National University till 2014. He stated that on the eve of the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2014, pro-Ukrainian students comprised 20%–25% of the student body at

Donetsk National University, while pro-Russian students comprised 25%–30%. This ratio had moved substantially by September 2018, owing to the growing influence of Russian hybrid aggression on the Donetsk region population's consciousness. According to him, the Bolsheviks initiated “schismagenesis” in Eastern Ukraine during the 1920s and 1930s - a process of religious schism and the accumulation of negative events. And if a person is deficient in a vital component for decades, it becomes susceptible to manipulation. This is the origin of separatist sentiments!

With the beginning of the war in eastern Ukraine, thousands upon thousands of migrants fled to other regions of the country. Numerous of them have arrived at Kryvyi Rih. Individual immigrants should not be identified because they include intellectuals, businessmen and young people who started their own business, began working in higher educational institutions, obtained jobs in businesses and other institutions, enrolled in universities, etc. Simultaneously, since the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2014, Kryvyi Rih has been overwhelmed with delinquent and “marginal” people from the Luhansk and Donetsk regions. Early on, it became evident that they were not looking for work, but for simple ways to earn their “bread and butter.” They began crowding the Coordination Centre for assistance, which was established at the Kryvyi Rih Economic Institute of Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman shortly after the war began (today it is the Center for Psychological Assistance and Social Adaptation of the State University of Economics and Technology). Only a few were hired. The refusal to obtain a job was explained by a low salary. Meanwhile, everyone was accommodated in dormitories equipped with heating and hot water for a reasonable monthly price. There were also those who honestly explained their refusal to work with large amounts of financial and material help from various international and governmental charitable organizations on a monthly basis. The deftest among them quickly discovered the possibility of receiving free meals and support from the city's and districts' populations via the Coordination Center, the Executive Committees of the City of Kryvyi Rih. All manner of antisocial groups sprouted out like mushrooms after the rain, engaged in vast money “extraction” through various fraudulent schemes, due to their possession of current computer technology and the ability to “display” incorrect information. Those lacking in these abilities pleaded for alms. Psychologists from the Coordination Center conducted explanation work with large families of

displaced people in which parents were unable to work and whose children were unable to attend school or kindergarten. Numerous issues have occurred among alcoholic and drug addicts.

Therefore, the authors were driven to create this article by a situation that became acute in Ukraine in 2014, specifically with the outbreak of the hybrid war. This war brought to light the “diseases” of Ukrainian society that had existed for a long period of time but went unnoticed by the former Soviet system and were inherited by Ukraine in 1991, the year it declared independence: marginalisation, deviant behaviour, delinquency, anomie, apathy, desocialization, and antipathy. As a result of the Soviet legacy, Ukrainian society is highly marginalized. Such processes pose a threat to the economy, society and the state.

2 OUR CONTRIBUTION

In the 1990s of the XX century, Ukrainian society was in a state of information immunity for the Ukrainian nation. The Soviet (Bolshevik) industry of ideological technology development (experiments)—contraselector elimination, contraselector selection, schismagenesis, mass Bolshevik terror (individual, political, financial, and psychological), the “Great Terror of 1937–1938,” for decades, had been infecting the populace with information viruses, resulting in a state of self-destruction for the Ukrainian nation. Oksana Moroz describes how “information affects the way Ukrainians think and behave today,” why “Ukrainians require immunity from information viruses,” and the modern virus-creation industry (Moroz, 2020). Her 20 years of professionalism in this area, her experience and her candour are especially helpful in the context of an aggressor's strong information assault in a hybrid war. Oksana Moroz explains not only why the Ukrainian nation's information immunity was destroyed, but also discusses issues of information hygiene and teaches how to spot and protect against the current “industry of virus manufacturers.” Notable is her conclusion about modern Ukraine, which has been in a state of war for seven years: “We are one of the key marketplaces where information conflicts are fought using cutting-edge technologies (Moroz, 2020)”. The 20s of the XXI century were fateful for Ukraine. Our victory at the front will also be contingent on the stability of the Ukrainian population in the face of information infections in the rear. According to the article's authors, O. Moroz has identified segments of modern Ukraine's population that “have a

considerable impact on the information environment in Ukraine or on the adoption of collective decisions (Moroz, 2020)”. It should be acknowledged that this segmentation reflects the reality of Ukrainian society, as three distinct groups of individuals have been identified: The I type is “Individuals who have lost their ability to resist viruses”; the II type is “Fighters for immunity, fighters against viruses”; and the III type “The most persistent are those who retain immunity” (Moroz, 2020). The first category consists of “addicted and tired” individuals (“prone to suggestions and susceptible to all viruses in any contact with the real world,” “completely passive members of society” who support gaming, esotericism, yoga, drugs, etc.); “Religious fanatics” (all new and old religions, sects); and “Survivors” (urban population: former teachers and librarians who are hostages of the “Stockholm syndrome,” any handout and kind word from the leaders of the country stimulate them to fleeting love and demonstration of devotion“); “Villagers” (not farmers; “analogue thinkers,” “believe everything that sounds good,” “poorly informed and susceptible to viruses”); “Pride” (or “band people,” “susceptible to viruses”); “Ostap Benders” (“shuttle traders” - “producers” - “visionaries from business”, “radicals” and “nonconformists” - all have destroyed immunity) (Moroz, 2020). The second type of Ukrainian comprehends the digital era, is capable of critical thinking, and its representatives are “the driving force that controls the vector of the country's development, business, sciences, etc.” (these are the elderly urban intelligentsia, moms, senior businessmen, adolescents, freelancers, and representatives of creative professions possessing informational immunity and are only mildly susceptible to the majority of viruses) (Moroz, 2020). III type of Ukrainians possess knowledge and the ability to filter the information field, comprehending the scope and consequences of any manipulative influences (bloggers, startups, innovators, techies, IT specialists and new intelligentsia-” the most prepared and effective segment in the fight against viruses”) (Moroz, 2020).

According to the authors of the article, segmenting the current Ukrainian population in this way enables us to comprehend the position and issues of those who live on the cusp of cultures, communities, or asocial or antisocial groups. Psychological terminology elucidates the core of negative phenomena. Thus, the Ukrainian psychologist Lydia Orban-Lembryk refers to persons who have found themselves outside their prior society but were either unable to enter or were rejected by the

new group as having a “marginal personality” (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). According to the same psychologist, “deviant behaviour” refers to a pattern of activities that deviates from generally recognized standards of morality, law and culture in society (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). Scientists Iryna Vashchenko and Marianna Klyap define deviant behaviour as activities that contradict and violate socially accepted legal and moral standards (Vashchenko and Klyap, 2013). Individuals who are “totally passive” in society are introverted and apathetic (Vashchenko and Klyap, 2013), completely “involved in their own issues and experiences” (Vashchenko and Klyap, 2013). These citizens are possibly the easiest candidates for manipulators, as they are influenced by manipulative subjects. The authors of this article classify the I type of contemporary people as dangerous to society, delinquent, desocial, anomical and antipathic. And besides, such persons are mobile and relatively young, innovative and proactive, cunning and practical when the possibility to obtain a variety of benefits quickly and easily presents itself. These individuals are already a threat to society since they isolate themselves from the mass of people and develop asocial or antisocial informal groupings in order to accomplish their objective (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). (in order to carry out various fraudulent schemes in the Internet space, public places, transportation, residential areas, etc.). Individuals that are delinquent are criminals and their negative behaviour in its severe manifestations constitutes a criminal crime (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). Their anomie, which are apathy and antipathy (a feeling of malice and hostility) toward common social standards and the surroundings, do not result from a lack of knowledge of the law. Rather than that, psychologists Iryna Vaschenko and Marianna Klyap claim, “by awareness and rejection of it (Vashchenk and Klyap, 2013)”.

Human activities and motivations for behaviour are impossible to understand without getting into the subtleties of thought and the moral and psychological nature of the individual. A person's social standing, its choices and behaviour are all intimately related to its personality traits, which can be used to evaluate the individual's actions. The standard set of biographical data is provided for the personality characteristics. According to the authors, understanding the specific motivations behind a person's attitude requires identifying the factors that influence on the ideas and behaviour of a marginal, delinquent or dissocial person in general.

As it is known, a person's life path includes several distinct phases: critical, active, creative. The

critical one falls into a phase of social regression, degradation and stagnation, all of which have a detrimental effect on an individual's fate. Modern psychology proposes to emphasize the following characteristics of the individual's socialization: the socialization of a person who is in the stage of activity during stable periods of society's development; the socialization of a person who is in the stage of crisis during stable periods of society's development; the socialization of a person who is in the stage of ascent but during unstable periods of society's development; and the socialization of a person who is in the stage of crisis during unstable periods of society's development (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). The history of Ukraine enables a comparison of Ukrainian society in the XXI century with the 1920s and 1930s (or “interwar era”) of the previous XX century, as well as the years of the Second World War. There is no doubt that a part of the XX century population went through an unstable era of development. This is demonstrated by repressions and political processes directed against “enemies of the people,” the ongoing struggle against “extremes”—manifestations of “bourgeois nationalism” directed against Ukrainian intellectuals and ideological persecution and punishment known as “khvylovyzm,” “volobuevism,” and “shumskism.” Ukrainian society has experienced multiple “purges,” the Holodomors in 1921–1922 and 1932–1933, collectivization, expropriation, resettlement and Sovietization of Western Ukrainian territories. The majority of citizens were socialized during life crises and also during unstable periods of society's growth, when an individual's value orientations and social behaviour shifted in response to environmental pressures.

Volodymyr Vyatrovich published the declassified KGB archives kept in Ukraine's Security Service Archives in 2014 (Vyatrovich, 2014). It is noteworthy that, according to the authors, “Case No. 67 436 on the charges of Kh.I. Sigala, aka K.M. Sigolenko, and aka K.I. Kovalsky.” The historian V. Vyatrovich presents this case under the title “Haim Sigal's horrible disguise” (Vyatrovich, 2014). The case demonstrates the tough life path of a person who, in a short period of time - from the autumn of 1939 to 1951” - had changed not only his surname, but also himself” due to a variety of events. Haim Sigal's fate is incredibly harsh. He was born in 1904, is a Jew by nationality, and is a native of the village of Leshchatov in the Lviv region. He was deprived of a full childhood due to the First World War. Following his father's death, he and his older brother Enoch were compelled to work in order to support a big family (the family had eight children). Chaim did not

abandon his urge to study; he graduated from the teacher's gymnasium in 1928 and began teaching at a private Jewish school. Despite his challenging upbringing, he possessed positive identifying traits: diligence, responsibility for his younger brothers and sisters, and a passion to study, all of which he demonstrated via his work and studies. Simultaneously, following his father's death, he became aware of his own limited options as a result of his nationality, status and tiny stature, which progressively generated in him complexes of inferiority, alienation, isolation, some sort of secondary importance and conformism. He was already 35 years old during the outbreak of World War II and the establishment of Soviet regime in Western Ukraine. The impressions gained from familiarity with the situation of Haim Segal are unambiguous: the war ruined his life, as the lives of millions of other individuals living in extreme conditions. With the Red Army's entry and the creation of Soviet regime, genuine professional options opened for Haim. He started his career as a police officer, then as an assistant detective in the city of Lviv, before becoming chief of staff of the 8th battalion of the 1st partisan regiment of the NKVD soldiers at the outbreak of World War II (Vyatrovich, 2014). And then there's Hitler's incarceration, collaboration with the enemy and escape for survival. Cooperation as a translator with the Nazi occupiers. Natural inventiveness and the ability to establish rapport swiftly had always aided him. Then he was a member of Ukraine's insurgent army, "Poliska sich." For a brief period between June and September 1941, Khaim (aka Kirill) underwent such transformations. "Taras Bulba" - Borovets officially dissolved "Poliska sich." in November 1941. Lieutenant Kirill (Khaim) Sigolenko (Sigal) convenes the senior council meeting. Once again, collaboration with the adversary. There is the evidence in the criminal case that Chaim rescued two Jewish women from execution, Vera Reyblat, who worked for the Gaidamak Newspaper and her sister. Simultaneously, evidences point to Haim Segal's involvement mass killings of the Jewish populace in winter and spring 1942. According to the criminal case, the Nazis initiated the "ultimate solution to the Jewish question" in early 1942. Haim Sigal, who had already been appointed commandant of the district police in Dubrovitsa in April 1942, chose to demonstrate his allegiance to the Nazi invaders through his own anti-Semitism: he personally participated in the annihilation of his fellow tribesmen (Vyatrovich, 2014). He served in the gendarmerie near Bilostok before joining the German security service as the

chief of security and deputy commandant of Starosetsy town. In spring of 1945, Chaim's primary concern was no longer his career, but his survival. He is converted as Karl Kowalski, a Polish. Haim, a previously peaceful and discreet teacher, now poses as an official employee of the Soviet military administration's navy office in Berlin, transforming himself into a smuggler, an underground currency dealer, a wealthy burgher and a ransom kidnap. Only in 1951-1952 he was subjected to a criminal investigation for his crimes: it was established that he personally participated in the killings of Jewish children and atrocities committed during detainee questioning, ensured the Dubrovitsky ghetto's protection, compelled its inhabitants to labour for him, gather gold, pledging to transmit it to the Germans in exchange for a guarantee of their safety. On June 19, 1952, the court decided that capital penalty was to be carried out. The tragic demise of a traitor-collaborator: the former teacher, the former Soviet policeman, the former chief of staff of the 8th battalion of the 1st partisan regiment of the NKVD troops, as well as the German translator and then the partisan of "Poliska sich", the ataman "Taras Bulba"-Borovets, the cornet, the lieutenant, the propagandist, and again Hitler's interpreter, the police officer, the gendarme, the commandant and the executioner, the speculator and the smuggler. As you can see, he was able to "fight" among Red Army soldiers, Soviet partisans, and Ukrainian nationalist soldiers, but mostly with Nazi invaders. This man, in pursuit of his own ambitious career aspirations, even abandoned parental and marital responsibilities and purposefully chose the path of a timeserver, traitor and executioner. Social phenomena possess a psychological component. General psychology methods enable us to comprehend population social behaviour, mental processes and the fundamental principles governing human activity and behaviour during turbulent eras of human social existence (Rubinstein, 2002). The psychology of motivation investigates the incentive variables that can sway human behaviour in any direction under circumstances. According to S. Zanyuk, a psychologist, personal and situational elements both determine and provoke a person's behaviour (Zanyuk, 2002). Any human behaviour can be motivated by a variety of factors: self-realization, self-affirmation, material incentives, social motivations or identification with an idol, for example. According to the motivational-active criterion, all individuals are classified as highly motivated (those who have a high level of success motivation) or low-motivated (those who have a low level of achievement motivation and

are dominated by the need to avoid failure) (Zanyuk, 2002).

Psychosocial theories of personality also enable us to comprehend the root causes of such occurrences as collaboration (or collaboration with an adversary), assisting and so on. According to psychoanalytic theory, personality is a complex structural phenomenon that integrates both the individual and collective unconsciousness and can actively influence an individual's behaviour (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). In the setting of a person's crisis or conflict in society, positive desires and ideals are transformed into negative ones, and this process becomes a typical feature in the society, eventually leading to personal asocialization. Thus, during the interwar period on the territory of the USSR, during the repressions, some segments of the people reported on their neighbours, work colleagues, etc. in order to avoid arrest. During the war under Nazi occupation, some chose the route of cooperation with the enemy in order to survive. Additionally, there were others who switched voluntarily from a German institution to punitive bodies - SD units that massacred people. These individuals were humiliated by the occupation regime's brutality. Psychologists claim that the absence of a relationship between the "actual I" and the "ideal I" frequently results in conflicts between an individual and society (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). Human behaviour is determined by the hierarchical pattern of needs. Psychologists claim that the greatest level needs - self-esteem, cognitive, aesthetic, and self-realization - do not emerge until the lower level needs - physiological security, emotional contact and so on - are satisfied. Lack of chance to meet all human wants, interests and values in some form results in regression and decline, and if living conditions conflict with the fulfilment of a life vocation, internal conflict and even neurosis are likely (Orban-Lembrik, 2010; Zanyuk, 2002).

The doctrine of logotherapy or so-called psychological theory of meaning, developed by Austrian psychiatrist and psychologist Viktor Frankl, aids in understanding the causes of antisocial behaviour among a certain segment of the population during World War II, as well as how others avoided it (Shvachko, 2002). During World War II, from 1942 to 1945, he was imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps yet remained spiritually undefeated. His theory was put to the ultimate test in the Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz. Three years of struggle for survival in the concentration camp taught the scientist the primary motivations for human existence: according to his observations, those who have a strong spirit and represent the purpose of their own lives have the best

chances to survive under inhuman conditions, those who can create their own inner world of spiritual freedom and inner wealth and return to it with the help of this "world" (Frankl, 2004). As the scientist testified, the ability to maintain inner spiritual life even under harsh situations, when it appeared impossible to exist, provided him with a more "intense approach to perceive the beauty of nature or art" (Frankl, 2004). According to him, the existential vacuum that a person finds himself in at a critical time can be filled by internal freedom, without which no person exists, as well as internal strength that enables one to survive suffering, exorbitant work (feat), and experience (firstly, love for relatives), all of which together give a person the meaning of the struggle for life; a person who loses the meaning of life—loses the meaning of resistance, inner strength and quickly self-destructs (Frankl, 2004).

Numerous examples throughout history demonstrate the coexistence of virtue and evil in every person and community. The study of motivational contradictions in individual acts is necessary and crucial for comprehending asocial phenomena in society. The stability or instability of society's growth has an impact on the individual qualities of human development. Economic and political crises create multivariate lines of behaviour of individuals in society by recalibrating their social reaction and thinking processes (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). An individual selects a course of action that is consistent with his or her personal goals and ideals, but being bound by the social, political, religious, cultural, and ideological circumstances of life. The values a person prefers is determined by its emotional and mental states, which comprise his desires, emotions, aspirations, experiences, emotions, will, etc. According to psychologists, the will is the most important factor in a person's life because it predetermines a person's actions and deeds through emotions and inclinations. To comprehend the roots of asocial phenomena, the work of American philosopher and psychologist W. James (Shvachko, 2002), who presented a formula for self-esteem, is invaluable. The coefficient of self-esteem of an individual will improve as the numerator, the indicator of achievement, grows and as the denominator, the level of requirements, drops. That is, when a person rejects higher demands or value orientations in specific circumstances of his life, it enjoys psychological and bodily relief as a result of adjusting to the external environment and living situations. When a society is in crisis, when the populace is faced with the question of how to continue living, people cannot remain indifferent for

an extended period of time. Eventually, the individual must decide with whom it is. As a result, one either perceives the new order, becomes opposed to it, or attempts to reach a compromise. It is entirely dependent on the individual's spiritual culture and value orientations. During wars and revolutions, a shift in value attitudes occurs, a fight between positive and negative identities that might culminate in a person's betrayal, a criminal act, or an interior spiritual catastrophe. According to psychologist B. - F. Skinner (Orban-Lembrik, 2010), asocial human activity is capable of causing "operant" reflexes produced automatically by the body in response to changes in the external environment. Punishment or reward can amplify or dampen these human emotions. Such propaganda manipulation techniques were aggressively used by the Nazi invaders. Such propaganda manipulation techniques were aggressively used by the Nazi invaders. Asocial behaviours strewn throughout Ukrainian society, incited enmity between nations and, conversely, aided the occupiers in controlling the Ukrainian population. According to Hitler's instructions, it was intended to close local hospitals, to halt the fight against typhus and tuberculosis, and to promote immorality and hooliganism among the populace, if this did not hurt the Germans (Kosyk, 1993; Lebed, 1993). Simultaneously, collaboration with the occupiers guaranteed certain liberties and pecuniary rewards to the populace. Individuals who are influenced by the ideas or actions of others are, in some way, seeking a state or solution that is beneficial to them. This adaptation has unfavourable consequences. Conformism is defined as the passive and adaptive acceptance of group standards of behaviour, the unconditional acceptance of current orders and norms, regulations, and the unquestioning admiration of authority and any force. According to psychologist O. Shvachka (Shvachko, 2002), conformism emerges in one form or another under a totalitarian regime with its egoistic priorities. This phenomenon occurs as a result of an individual's fear of falling behind the rest of society. This behaviour was characteristic of the majority of the Soviet society population during the interwar period and throughout the war, prompting some people to collaborate with the Nazis during the occupation years.

Inadequacy as a source of human behaviour deviation and of antisocial conduct. An inadequate personality distorts others' perceptions of itself, impairing people's capacity to normalize connections with it. Another source of delinquents, whose negative behaviour culminates in criminal acts, are

the previously mentioned "marginals" - individuals torn from their social structures and characterised by internal social instability, a sense of loneliness, a proclivity for immoral behaviour, and an ease with which they come into conflict with the environment. This quarrel has the potential to escalate into a specific crime. Psychologists say that delinquent persons who exhibit asocial behaviour are incapable of adapting to social surroundings. There is a reason for a person's distorted or inadequately developed concept of itself, social ties and interpersonal contacts to be warped or insufficiently developed. According to psychologists, socio-psychological maladjustment is a breach of the individual's active adaptation to the conditions of the social environment that occurs as a result of bodily and mental disorders, stress and emotional experiences and, as a result, conflicts (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). Socio-psychological personality maladjustment can take non-pathological or pathological forms (manifestations of violence, sadness, etc.). Thousands of criminals were released from Soviet jails on the eve of World War II, but they were unable to swiftly adapt to society. We know from archival sources that they acclimated to the "new government" during the Nazi occupation regime. The invaders appointed prefects, police officers who participated in punitive actions against the populace and partisans from this contingent.

Alienation theory, developed by E. Fromm, a German-American psychologist and sociologist, also explains the situation of a person who has lost contact with society. He refers to this phenomenon as "alienation" or "negative liberty" (Orban-Lembrik, 2010). Such "liberty" oppresses an individual because it is unable to interact with society and is therefore left alone with its issues. Individual "alienation" occurs not just in expressions of conformism, but also in sadism, aggressiveness, etc. This was evident in the conduct of traitor collaborators who assisted the Nazis in their punishing operations.

3 CONCLUSION

The socialization of an individual in society in the context of negative sociopsychological and ethical issues is a complicated and perplexing process. Marginalism, deviant behavior, delinquency, anomie, apathy, desocialization, aversion, and, eventually, cooperation and collaboration of a segment of the population are social, psychological and ethical realities in society during times of crisis, war, revolution, etc. These phenomena facilitated and continue to facilitate the establishment of various

forms of collaboration and relations with Russia's occupiers in Eastern Ukraine and Crimea. As it can be seen, the Soviet legacy is effective because it left behind the Ukrainian society that is highly marginalized. Asocial phenomena emerge are triggered, activated, promoted and spread as a result of the occupants' deliberate activation of universal processes of social and psychological phenomena such as imitation, suggestion, persuasion, infection and intimidation. These sociopsychological and moral phenomena are based on a broader integrative psychological phenomenon known as the motivational sphere. Inadequate opportunity to satisfy a person's wants, interests, and values gradually results in crisis, regression and deterioration for both the person and the society. The variations in society along the "stability-instability" axis, as well as the individual qualities of people, result in the development of diverse social behaviour directions. The system of personal values evolves throughout unstable periods of the development of society and psychosocial catastrophes. In the meantime, there is a fierce conflict between positive and negative identities, which, under certain circumstances, might result in an aberrant path of personality development and illegal collaboration with the adversary. These processes and phenomena have a critical impact on the ability of society and the economy to sustainable development.

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