



Relationship of deviant behavior and value orientations of athletes from the sports reserve

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PhD, Associate Professor **N.S. Skok**¹

Dr. Hab., Professor **Yu.M. Makarov**¹

PhD, Associate Professor **V.S. Kulikov**¹

PhD **T.I. Ulitskaya**¹

PhD, Associate Professor **A.I. Chernaya**¹

¹Lesgaft National State University of Physical Education, Sport and Health, St. Petersburg

Corresponding author: n.skok@lesgaft.spb.ru

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Abstract

Objective of the study was to identify the relationship between deviant behavior and value orientations of athletes from the sports reserve.

Methods and structure of the study. Pedagogical experiment, sociological research (distribution survey) in sports schools in St. Petersburg (November 2022 - August 2023), correlation analysis, analysis and generalization of research results.

Results and conclusions. A predisposition to socially determined behavior was established in a significant part of the subjects, as well as a situational predisposition to dependent, aggressive and self-harming behavior.

A relationship has been identified between a predisposition to various manifestations of deviant behavior and the value orientations of athletes from the sports reserve. The recorded relationships show the existing contradictions between the presence of positive life guidelines and non-normative ways of achieving them, and also reveal the lack of formed socially approved models of behavior to achieve set goals, which leads to manifestations of deviant behavior of athletes from among the sports reserve.

Keywords: *questionnaire, athletes from the sports reserve, deviant behavior, value orientations, relationship of characteristics.*

Introduction. The study of deviant behavior in the scientific space is carried out from the point of view of the influence of factors in various spheres of life, including the value sphere of the individual. «The social behavior of an individual is formed on the basis of the values and norms he has acquired, existing at various levels of the organization of society» [3, 58 p.]. The concept of «value» is defined as a basic component in the analysis of social processes and behavioral phenomena in adolescents. Value orientations are considered as a set of rules determined by society when a particular individual is directed towards values that are significant to him. Both of these concepts manifest themselves in various aspects of human activity and are reflected in the behavior of a particular person, his actions and motivations for actions [4, 5, 7].

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Results of the study and discussion. In the process of a pedagogical experiment, an experimental group was formed, consisting of athletes aged 14-16 years old who showed signs of deviant behavior (n=14). Research has been carried out: diagnostics of the tendency to deviant behavior (method of E.V. Leus, A.G. Solovyov [1]), study of value orientations (method of M. Rokeach [2]) of athletes from the sports reserve.



Table 1. Recorded level of propensity for deviant behavior (n=14)

No.	Behavior	Degree of propensity for deviant behavior, %			Average	Standard error of the mean	Standard deviation
		No signs	Light degree	Expressed			
1	SOP	0	92,9	7,1	2,1	0,1	0,3
2	DP	42,9	57,1	0	1,6	0,1	0,5
3	ZP	78,6	14,3	7,1	1,3	0,2	0,6
4	AP	21,4	57,1	21,4	2,0	0,2	0,7
5	SP	35,7	50,0	14,3	1,8	0,2	0,7

Diagnosis of deviant behavior establishes a predisposition to: socially conditioned (SOP); pre-unlawful (DP); dependent (ZP); aggressive (AP); self-harmful (SP) behavior [6]. For each block of questions you can get from 1 to 30 points (0-10 – no signs, 1-20 – mild degree, 21-30 – pronounced tendency). The obtained indicators were analyzed and presented for the group as a whole (Table 1).

The respondents answers revealed a predisposition to socially determined behavior (socially desirable) in almost all respondents (92,9%). In 57,1%, a mild degree of predisposition (situational) to pre-illegal behavior was established. No pronounced pattern of antisocial behavior was recorded.

A situational predisposition (mild degree) (14,3%) to dependent behavior, a situational (57,1%) and pronounced predisposition (21,4%) to aggressive behavior were found. According to the block, self-harmful behavior (the desire to cause pain and/or physical harm to oneself) was found in: 50,0% - a mild degree of the symptom, 14,3% - a pronounced predisposition to auto-aggressive behavior.

When studying value orientations, subjects were asked to rank values (terminal and instrumental) on a scale from 1 to 18. Significant (1 to 6), less significant (7-12), and insignificant (13-18) ranks were determined. The results obtained are grouped by degree of significance and presented as a percentage.

It is noted that the peculiarities in the behavior of the athletes of the experimental group are manifested in the desire to demonstrate the strength and courage that they develop in the process of training activities, to win recognition from their environment, and to achieve material well-being. Through deviant behavior, young athletes try to assert themselves in their environment and achieve material well-being by any means, denying socially approved norms and values.

A correlation analysis of the relationships between signs of deviant behavior and value orientations (terminal, instrumental) was carried out (Table 2).

Conclusions. A relationship has been established between the predisposition to various manifestations of deviant behavior and the value orientations of athletes from the sports reserve. As a result of the cor-

Table 2. Correlation analysis between signs of deviant behavior and values of athletes from the sports reserve (n=14)

Variables	Spearman correlation coefficient (r)	Link strength level
«Predisposition to AP» and «possibility of expanding education»	0,665	average positive relationship ($r > 0,30 \leq 0,69$) high degree of significance ($p \leq 0,01$)
«Predisposition to SP» and «active life activity»	0,592	average positive relationship ($r > 0,30 \leq 0,69$) ($p \leq 0,05$)
«Predisposition to DP» and «lack of financial difficulties (financially secure life)»	-0,613	moderate negative relationship between indicators ($p \leq 0,05$)
«Predisposition to AP» and «executiveness (discipline)»	0,734	strong positive relationship ($r > 0,70 \leq 1,0$) high degree of significance ($p \leq 0,01$)
«Predisposition to DP» and «self-control (restraint, self-discipline)»	0,577	average positive relationship ($r > 0,30 \leq 0,69$) ($p \leq 0,05$)
«Predisposition to SP» and «tolerance (the ability to forgive others for their mistakes and delusions)»	0,558	average positive relationship ($r > 0,30 \leq 0,69$) ($p \leq 0,05$)
«Predisposition to AP» and «ability not to retreat in the face of difficulties (strong will)»	-0,570	moderate negative relationship between indicators ($p \leq 0,05$)



relation analysis of manifestations of deviant behavior and value orientations of athletes from the sports reserve, the following positive relationships between the variables were recorded: «predisposition to self-harming behavior» and «active life» ($r_s = 0,592$); «predisposition to aggressive behavior» and «possibility of expanding education» ($r_s=0,665$); «predisposition to aggressive behavior» and «executiveness (discipline)» ($r_s=0,734$); «self-control (restraint, self-discipline)» and «predisposition to pre-illegal behavior» ($r_s=0,577$); «self-control (restraint, self-discipline)» and «predisposition to pre-illegal behavior» ($r_s=0,577$); «tolerance (the ability to forgive others for their mistakes and delusions)» and «predisposition to self-harming behavior» ($r_s = 0,558$). The recorded relationships revealed the existing contradictions between the presence of positive life guidelines and non-normative ways of achieving them, which may indicate the absence of formed socially approved models of behavior to achieve set goals, which leads to manifestations of deviant behavior.

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