

# Aberrant behavior in relation with the environment

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The society represents a multi-dimensional, functional and dynamic system, which that belongs to every person as a distinct personality that is contained in forms and group relations for various reasons.

The behavior and behavior homeostasis, in terms of variables environmental conditions, is achieved by a continuous integration of its basal structures, genetic and neurological to psychic and social structures. From phylogenic point of view, the human behavior was progressively organized from reactive-situational behavior to reflexive-anticipatory one. But to the innate behavior, which is a result of natural selection, genetically stable, the gained behavior appears related to circumstances, that give the subject the possibility of adapting to the environment.



From a cultural standpoint, all pattern of personality are based on concepts about the nature and behavior that correspond to social norms or common sense. The current model, that of Eysenck from 1990, recognizes that the pattern of co-variation between personalities traits combined in different personality structures may be universal, surpassing human culture. The universality itself, however, is relative and can admit that there is a degree of variability in addition to what remains invariable. Personality profiles of genetically related groups tend to share the geography, history, religion, culture and genes themselves.

Over time, theories of deviant behavior have emphasized both the subject that triggers the act or the situation which influence the guidance of a person. In a broader concept, the deviance is placed from the lack of loyalty to crime, from the lack of honesty to perversion. So, it can take the form of nonconformism, deviance or delinquency, but always involves an aspect of character or consciousness. The deviance trial by norm does not necessarily imply the notion of disease, although it may generate a deviant behavior, with relational procesuality and psychopathology patterns. Thus, the deviance follows medical, anthropological and social canons.

The behavior is the overall reaction of a person in a given circumstance. By this overall reaction, the human body responds to a living situation, according to environmental incitement and to its internal tensions.

The specific system for human behavior is the situation or social context in which any person responds by acts, movements and visible gestures, observable in close correlation with the peculiar situation and with his features and personality traits. Along with the development of organism reactions, registration procedures and techniques, were discovered and pursued not only the externalized bodily reactions, but also the internal changes that are related to thought, emotion and language. Thus, two ways of behavioral response were distinguished (Ciofu, 1974):

- a) apparent behavior, which includes the external reactions of person, directly observable, such as spoken or pantomimic language, mimics, the movement of the limbs or body;
- b) an unapparent behavior, which includes internal changes, indirectly detectable and it accompanies the processes of thought, emotion, language and specific changes in respiratory rate, heart rate, salivary secretion, increase sweat gland activity, chemical composition and hormonal blood, increase in the electric skin conductance.

Deviance describes actions or behaviors that violate cultural norms of a group. Deviant behavior means deviations in the negative way, like everything that is known in general terms as antisocial behavior, criminality or crime. Deviant behavior can be understood in two ways:

- as product of functional incapacity of the individual, due to some physiological deviations or psychological abnormality;
- as a result of a perfectly normal behavior, but incompatible with normal standards of groups.
- scientific findings suggest a differential interpretation of deviation from social norms:
- deviant behavior refers to deviations from social norms;
- aberrant behavior relates to forensic, psychiatric and psycho-pathological aspects.

Most times when we must explain the meaning of a crime, motivation gets logical consistency by repeated calls to normal-pathological polarity. Invariably, the dilemma concentrates itself around the question how much normality or pathological is in a crime. The danger degree of an antisocial behavior depends, mostly on the coercive or, on the contrary, permissive character of the social norms applied. Our penal system uses the express term contravention, not offense or crime. In the Romanian Criminal Code, the contravention is defined as a socially dangerous act which is committed with guiltiness and refer to the criminal law. From a psychological perspective, the contravention represents a deviant behavioral manifestation which implies the trespassing of social norms, in other words an antisocial manifestation which is punished using criminal sanctions.

The psychiatric School from Iasi was concerned about the evaluation of aberrant behavior in relations with the environment, from by bio-psycho-social view, since 1971, as we describe in the work with the same title “Aberrant behavior in relation with the environment” (Iași, Ed. Junimea, 1971, authors: P. Brânzei, T. Pirozynski and Gh. Scripcaru).

The society dynamic is shifting, but the durability of certain trends and traits of human personality holds well defined characteristics, with various degrees of resistance to homogenization.

The clinical, social and behavioral analysis realized by psychiatry, offers research alternatives to the contribution, limits of intervention and the definition of the natural right to live of every individual in a society.

“Our time is a time of alienation and management. What it mostly, has lost, in a big way, is the sense for sensibility and feeling. The many changing influences go to deafening and overstimulation” (Alfred Langle – 1994).

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