

# Social Interaction Profiling: Analysis of Theoretical Approaches

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## ABSTRACT

In modern society, social interactions are manifested in various social practices. However, the contradictions that underlie the Commission of antisocial actions and the consequences that occur as a result of their implementation require proper research and institutional attention. Profiling is an important technology that aims to diagnose the asociality of a person's behavioral practices. This article analyzes the theoretical approaches to the possibilities of using profiling of social interactions of the individual.

**Keywords:** *social interactions, profiling, personality, sociological concepts, deviant behavior, crime*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The ability to predict antisocial and deviant behavior has always attracted the attention of researchers. From the point of view of interdisciplinary analysis, various aspects of this phenomenon are actualized: from a psychological point of view, the emphasis is placed on certain mental processes that hinder the observance of the normative foundations of life and thereby contribute to asocial interaction, from a sociological point of view, the features of the social environment, the contradictions of social adaptation are key in case of deviating behavior. From a legal point of view, the significance of the implementation of asocial practices is analyzed based on the regulatory framework and the definition of sanctions for committing such actions.

In the scientific and educational literature, asocial interaction is interpreted in different ways. So, in a broad sense, it is defined as a deviation from social norms and values accepted in society. The author proposes to consider antisocial interactions as deviations in personality behavior that violate the norms and permissible styles of life generally accepted in a particular culture. They can manifest themselves in deviant behavior, reflected in the image and lifestyle of the individual, the perception of external events, etc.

In modern society, there are various asocial interaction practices. These include primarily deviant (deviant) and delinquent behavior. According to the official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in 2020, the total number of cases of delinquent behavior registered in the country is approximately the same as last year, but at the same time, there is a slight increase by 0.5%. The main factor driving this state of affairs is the rise in cybercrime. Thus, the number of crimes committed by using information and communication technologies increased by 94.6% [1].

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the definition and diagnosis of asocial behavior, a phenomenological approach is important, according to which social interaction is not as easy to measure as phenomena in the natural sciences. Any interaction basically contains conditions and factors that are not always observable, for example, internal thought processes, experiences. Also personal meanings in relation to events; meanings do not always coincide with the image of the interpretation of Others. This enhances the effect of unpredictability and difficulty in predicting deviant behavior [2].

Asocial interactions need to be studied in relation to social deviations (deviations). In modern science, three main approaches to the definition of deviance are being developed: deviance as behavior that violates norms; deviance as a "reactive construct"; deviance as a violation of human rights [3]. Behavior within the boundaries of the norm includes: normative standard behavior, socially approved; behavior is marginal (such behavior is in the nature of admissibility in the event of a temporary status position of the individual, for example, job loss, the influence of external conditions affecting the marginalization of the individual, etc.) non-standard behavior within the norm; creative (creative, based on new ideas); deviant. V. A. When characterizing asocial behavior, Petrovsky defines three types of personality adaptation: homeostatic adaptation (behavior aimed at preserving personal resource potential, associated with minimizing risks and dangers); hedonic adaptation (such behavior that focuses on the emotional state of the individual and lack of coherence with Others); pragmatic adaptation, which focuses on the practical consequences of the inclusion of an individual in certain social groups and the development of specific social roles [4].

Diagnostics and forecasting of asocial practices has both theoretical and practical significance. An important technology making it possible to analyze the possibility and readiness of a person for antisocial interaction is

profiling. The term "profiling" was proposed by R. Ressler in 1982 and was defined by him as "the process of identifying all psychological characteristics of a person, constituting a general description based on an analysis of the crimes he committed" [5]. Modern authors understand profiling as follows: it is a set of social and psychological methods and techniques for assessing and predicting personality behavior, which is the result of analyzing the most informative grounds and features of appearance, non-verbal and verbal behavior of people [6]. The features of using profiling include:

- the researcher (profiler) does not define the interaction as bad or good, he diagnoses a certain situation without judgment and objectively;
- the profiler analyzes social and psychological facts and makes a portrait of the subject of antisocial interaction;
- profiling helps to determine the cause and motive of behavior, as well as to predict the further development of behavioral reactions;
- The scope of the profiling of asocial interactions is broader than just the diagnosis of deviant and delinquent behavior. This technology is applicable in the implementation of management decisions, political, socio-cultural forecasting.

A. V. Filatov proposes to divide the entire profiling toolkit into three components: assessment of a person's non-verbal behavior; assessment of verbal behavior and analysis of the features of the context (social environment) in which profiling takes place, and the factors that influence it [7]. In order to compile a personality profile, the researcher needs to analyze her verbal and non-verbal behavior. A "complete" profile reveals information about various aspects of a person's life and activities and contains the following information: characteristics of a person's consciousness (individual habits of thinking, behavior and information perception with predicting human behavior in significant contexts and situations); a set of basic personal qualities and relevant values and value orientations for him; emotional profile of the personality of the prospects of his activities in the area of interest

The methodological base of profiling is formed by the Western European and North American schools: P. Ekman (focused on the emotional side of behavioral reactions), D. Matsumoto (analysis of cross-cultural influence on antisocial practices), R. Plutchik (emotions as the main mechanisms of social interaction based on evolutionary adaptation) and etc. In the works of Russian researchers (A. I. Brodetsky, A. P. Egides, E. P. Ilyina, A. R. Luria, V. V. Ponomarenko, P.V. Simonova, Yu. V. Shcherbatykh) discusses the issues of a person's readiness to implement asocial interaction practices. K. and S. Dern, A. and W. Horn and R. Kozitz believed that profiling is "a complex and scientifically grounded criminal practice" [8]. Foreign researchers warn against methodological errors in the study of asocial interactions: checking asociality for reliability and validity in a certain social environment requires additional diagnostic efforts to determine personality traits, measures and norms of adaptation, to determine the influence and manipulation of a person [9].

### 3. RESEARCH RESULTS

Among the first researchers who showed and proved the "asociality" and "criminality" of a person, which can be determined visually, was C. Lombroso. He is a representative of the biological and psychological direction and proposed to share asociality as a criminal behavioral deviation caused by the peculiarities of the physical structure and asociality as "spiritual loneliness" or genius. The empirical approach of this researcher deserves special attention. In the work "Criminal Man" Ch. Lombroso puts forward several significant scientifically based hypotheses [10]:

Dependence of crimes on climatic factors. He argues that "the maximum killings are observed during the hot months... The minimum of uprisings is observed in January and December in Europe and in May and June in America, that is, in the coldest months."

The influence of the culture of various social groups. Thus, certain social groups "educate" and inculcate asociality in the course of social interaction. Criminal acts are normal and permissible. Even in early societies, there is a criminal stratification that is certainly primitive in nature.

Influence of population density. Ch. Lombroso argues that "in densely populated centers there are always the most so-called habitual criminals who find in them the best conditions for their criminal activities and who find it easier to hide from justice here."

Visual features of the criminal personality. So, "dark hair color predominates in warm areas. Light hair color is found mainly in areas with a cold climate, where there are fewer bloody crimes". Also, significant visual features are: congenital fusion of two frontal lobes, very sharp frontal sinuses, cheekbones, and jaws are very large, orbits are huge and distant from one another, facial asymmetry, pteleiform type of nose.

Pauperism: "from an alcoholic father, blind, lame, paralytic and generally sick offspring are born; even if it is rich, it will inevitably become poorer, and if it is poor, then it is deprived of the opportunity to work and therefore is doomed to begging... Inborn criminals are the children of alcoholics".

Ch. Lombroso analyzes the personality tendency to asocial from a socio-psychological point of view. He recognizes the influence of morphological factors, and psychological, and social conditions. This complex vision reflects the multidimensionality of deviant behavior. Emphasizing exclusively on the visual features of C. Lombroso drew criticism from the scientific community. So, E. Ferry, in the mainstream of criminal sociology, proves the fact that, nevertheless, the pathological nature of a person can have various grounds, which in combination predetermine abnormal behavior. Criminal sociology, according to E. Ferry, a science of positive observation, which draws on anthropology, psychology and criminal statistics, criminal law and prison science, composes synthetic knowledge, applying a positive method to the study of crime, the criminal and the environment [11]. The author focused on such social pathology as crime. Special attention was paid to the reasons and the subject of this social pathology.

A research contribution to the understanding of human anthropometric data was made by the German psychologist and psychiatrist E. Kretschmer [12], the founder of theories relating the mental properties of a person to the constitution of his body. He proposed a concept that is currently the basis for practical physiognomy. According to his theory, there are three main types of bodily organization - pycnic, asthenic and athletic. People of the first body type are characterized by the commission of non-violent property crimes, they are prone to manic-depressive psychosis (cycloid personality). Athletes and asthenics more often commit violent types of crimes, are prone to schizophrenia (schizoid personality). Representatives of the mixed group are characterized by increased emotionality and in most cases commit sexually motivated crimes (dysplastic personality). The hypotheses of Ch. Lombroso and E. Kretschmer did not receive confirmation, however, the problems posed by them of the interdependence of the somatic and mental characteristics of a person served as the basis for modern interdisciplinary research.

D. Matsumoto considers culture-specific syndromes as the basis for subsequent asocial interactions. So, a dissociative episode in which certain short-term reflections are followed by violent, aggressive behavior with a characteristic desire for murder and destruction on the part of the individual. Such a behavioral reaction is often preceded by an insult or insult, and at the same time, according to the researcher, it is observed only in men [13].

R.D. Haer proves the dependence of antisocial actions on certain personality states. The main reason is psychopathy, that is, a personality disorder characterized by a specific model of behavior and special character traits, most of which society regards as negative. The author includes among the signs of psychopathy:

- superficiality to responsibility for their actions;
- self-centeredness and pretentiousness;
- lack of empathy;
- the tendency to manipulate others;
- superficiality of emotions;
- impulsiveness;
- poor behavioral control;
- the need for mental arousal;
- irresponsibility;
- problem behavior in childhood and antisocial behavior in adulthood [14].

Illustrating these signs, the author comes to the conclusion that personality psychopathy is not always commensurate with delinquent behavior. Thus, the author even argues, those who perform formal normative social roles (judge, policeman, etc.) may exhibit psychopathic traits. This concept is interconnected with the theory of organicism P.F. Lilienfeld. At the end of the 19th century, he talks about the phenomenon of parasitism, which can be of different directions: economic, political and legal. The psychological interpretation of the asocial interaction of a person focuses on the knowledge of the "vulnerabilities" of

individuals. These "places" can be associated with various factors:

- the influence of external conditions or their internal anxious expectation (suspiciousness).
- lack of social support from the immediate environment (in sensitive and conforming individuals);
- concern about their own health (in neurasthenics);
- fear of the future - their own and their loved ones (among psychoasthenics). Knowledge of situations leading to painful pathological disorders makes it possible to simulate favorable conditions for the normal life of people or their environment.

An interesting point of view about the nature of asocial interactions is expressed by J. Edward [15]. He notes that one of the sources of asociality is the fact that some agents are inevitably dependent and lack the abilities necessary to socialize as independent social units. It is because of their lack of autonomy in decision-making that they are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and manipulation of consciousness.

Paul Ekman, analyzing the possibilities of antisocial interaction from the point of view of emotional perception of current events and the ability to contact with Others, recognizes the importance of the experience of primary socialization. The psychologist writes that if a person was brought up in conditions of sharp criticism of his own actions or neglect, then becoming an adult it will have an impact on his communication with others [16]. Progress along the path of becoming and realizing one's own Self for such a person will be more difficult, since it will be difficult for him to experience positive emotions. People with such an emotional background are more willing to demonstrate antisocial interaction, since they do not require approval and emotional support for their own actions. Paul Ekman, analyzing the features of socio-psychological interaction, claims that a person's face is an "organized screen" by which one can determine the mood and readiness for certain actions. However, the universality of emotions is smoothed out by the socio-cultural basis: traditions, upbringing practices and professional ethics set limitations in their interpretation. E. D. Armenmentraun argues that gender specificity loses its uniqueness in the implementation of asocial practices in modern society. Thus, women compete for the male role of dominance and nurturing. As women progress in their independence, their crimes will be more similar to those of men, and as women become more independent, the severity of their crimes will increase [17].

French sociologist R. Worms in his work "Social organism" (1897) considers the concepts of "asociality", "pathology", "illness", "disease" as similar. The asociality of a person is determined by the state of society, its characteristics, in particular, pathological. He writes that it is necessary to distinguish between two types of social diseases (pathologies): those caused by harmful actions of foreign societies and those that originate from human elements in the biological or physical environment of

society itself. In the first case, the damage is of external origin, and in the second, it is internal [18].

In diseases, several groups can be distinguished:

- Pathologies affecting individual elements of the social body;
- Diseases spreading to groups of elements
- Pathologies infecting the whole body.

The ideal, which implies the absence of pathological conditions, is that the minority striving for change should be more numerous, but less violent, and the conservative majority would be so prudent to accept innovations and persistent to actively reject unrealizable plans.

For the diseases of society, as well as for diseases of the body, there are medicines. The health of every part of society is important to him, and if it is proved that a person/group cannot return to an adaptive channel, then external support is needed. But at the same time, the state acts on the disease only when other methods are powerless. State institutions can enact laws that organize order and balance controversial points of view. For society, the medicine can be education, the establishment of general principles for the conduct of collective affairs, etc. Social pathology, according to R. Worms, is a complete lack of adaptation to the environment; in reality, it can never depend only on the phenomena of an internal order.

#### **4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

Domestic researcher S.V. Poznyshv, focusing on the analysis of such antisocial interactions as delinquency, comes to the conclusion that objective circumstances and internal personal readiness for a crime are the basis for dividing offenders into ontogenic and exogenous. Ontogenous asocial interactions are realized based on the ideological (oppositional) principles of the personality. The search for the benefits of deviance, the rejection of moral norms that are accepted in a particular social environment and the lack of empathy affect this type of interaction. Later, the category of ontogenic criminals was called sociopaths in the literature. Exogenous deviant practices are realized under the influence of external factors, when a person does not resist pressure from other people. Among the traits of such a personality, the author considers: primitive perception, undeveloped legal feelings; suggestibility, lightheadedness and weakness. A. E. Petrova, like other authors of psychological schemes, begins her classification by dividing all people into two initial categories: normal people (non-primitive) and primitive, that is, with an undeveloped psyche and socially unadapted. Children, the mentally ill and criminals are recognized as primitive [19]. Both named categories of citizens are divided by the author into similar types. In particular, the "primitive" are concrete-emotional, concrete-affective, affective-abstract, impulsive-abstract, intellectual-volitional. The features of perception, thinking, imagination, memory, suggestibility, attention, as well as the course of volitional and emotional mental

processes in each of these groups are described. Primitives differ from non-primitives by unclear perception, insufficiently developed thinking, impulsive reaction, underdeveloped social and legal concepts and moral feelings; their actions, as a rule, do not agree with thoughts.

Each conceptual approach is unique. By focusing on certain personality traits, researchers recognize the complexity of the asocial interaction. Important factors that influence such interaction are the social conditions of human life and activity. Profiling technology in defining asociality makes it possible to understand psychopathology and determine the adaptive capabilities of a person.

#### **5. CONCLUSION**

When applying profiling, certain rules must be followed. First, the diagnosis of asocial interactions should be implemented in a comprehensive manner, since it is a mistake to assume that certain external signs are absolute evidence of asocial behavior. Secondly, it is important to analyze the conditions of the social environment, which are the foundation for the reproduction of certain rules and standards. Third, the attention of researchers using profiling should be attracted by the practice of interactions of a certain person. Together with the diverse aspects of social interaction, it is possible to construct a praxeological prediction of the behavioral reactions of a person under certain conditions.

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