

FACTORS FORMING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR BETWEEN MINORS.

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ANNOTATION

This article scientifically analyzes the socio-psychological factors influencing the occurrence of deviant behavior among minors and educational measures with children and adolescents with difficult upbringing. In particular, the peculiarities of the social environment, that is, the contradictions between social norms and the individual, and their escalation, are considered in the social characteristics of juveniles.

Keywords: deviant behavior, educational process, youth upbringing, upbringing disorder, aggression, family relationships.

**ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДЕВИАНТНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ
НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ****АННОТАЦИЯ**

В данной статье научно анализируются социально-психологические факторы, влияющие на возникновение девиантного поведения среди несовершеннолетних, и воспитательные мероприятия с детьми и подростками со сложным воспитанием. В частности, в социальной характеристике несовершеннолетних учитываются особенности социальной среды, то есть противоречия между социальными нормами и индивидом и их эскалация.

Ключевые слова: девиантное поведение, образовательный процесс, воспитание молодежи, воспитательное расстройство, агрессия, семейные отношения.

**ВОЯГА ЕТМАГАНЛАР ЎРТАСИДА ДЕВИАНТ ХУЛҚ-АТВОРНИ
ШАКИЛЛАНТИРУВЧИ ОМИЛЛАР****АННОТАЦИЯ**

Мазкур мақолада вояга етмаганлар ўртасида девиант хулқ-атвори келиб чиқишига таъсир кўрсатувчи ижтимоий-психологик омиллар ва тарбияси оғир болалар ва ўсмирлар билан олиб бориладиган тарбиявий чоралар, илмий томондан таҳлил қилинган. Хусусан, ижтимоий муҳитнинг ўзига хос жиҳатлари, яъни ижтимоий меъёрлар ва шахс ўртасидаги

зиддиятлар ҳамда уларнинг зўрайиб бориши, вояга етмаганларга хос бўлган ижтимоий хусусиятлар ҳақида фикр юритилган.

Таянч сўзлар: девиант хулқ, тарбиявий жараён, ёшлар тарбияси, тарбия бузилиши, тажоввузкорлик, оилавий муносабатлар.

In the article, socio-psychological factors affecting the origin of behavior deviations and educational disorders in minors and educational activities conducted with children and adolescents with difficult education are scientifically analyzed. In particular, the specific aspects of the social environment, i.e. healthy and unhealthy, individual's character, character traits, conflicts between social norms and the individual and their escalation, features of impulsivity characteristic of minors, tendency to affect and psychological requirements for its prevention. held. Key words and concepts: behavior deviation, deviant behavior, educational process, youth education, defects in education, level of education, educational disorder, aggression, unhealthy family relations, moral and educational underdevelopment, illegal behavior.

In our society, from the first days of our independence, in addition to the economic and political spheres, great work is being done on the state level regarding the education of the young generation, their physical and mental well-being for the future, and special programs aimed at harmoniously carrying out the educational process. , concepts have been developed, and they are being used in practice today.

A person's lifestyle in social reality, living conditions, upbringing, and the requirements of certain situations create the necessary conditions for the emergence of deviant behavior. A person who has grown up in a certain lifestyle and a specific educational environment faces certain conflicts in different life situations and tries to overcome them according to the conditions of the social environment. A person's worldview, value orientation, and level of consciousness determine whether a correct or positive decision is made that leads to illegal behavior or mitigates certain life situations. Thus, a person faces various difficult situations in social life, but getting out of them in a reasonable way depends on his mental potential, spiritual world, level of upbringing and a number of positive personal qualities.

Special attention is being paid to the issues of rehabilitation, prevention and correction intended to work with "difficult" teenagers in society. Prevention, rehabilitation and correction work is carried out in relation to children and adolescents with deviant behavior.

One of today's problems is the presence of teenagers with deviant behavior in society. During this period, the need for self-realization arises in the child, the interest in himself increases, and the importance of external appearance increases. A teenager begins to prefer friends or certain groups with similar interests and desires. Such groups can take two forms:

- 1) Positive groups
- 2) Negative groups

Positive groups include young people engaged in science clubs or sports, while negative groups include youth groups involved in various extremist movements and street hooliganism. We can observe that in a child who is just reaching puberty, cases of imitation of others are observed. Especially world-famous movie characters, famous singers, famous athletes or people who

introduce themselves as "blogger" in social networks, want to imitate them by turning them into ideals and try to change their appearance or behave like them. Such situations can be positive or negative. There is a possibility that the person who is ideal for them will change them for the better, or it will lead to bad consequences for the teenager who wants to stand out from others if he has a lot of negative situations. For example, wearing clothes that do not correspond to our mentality, wearing torn jeans, and drawing tattoos may seem like a normal thing, that is, in tune with the times. But these processes can gradually influence mass culture. Adolescents are affected not only by external factors, but also by conflicts in the family, that is, an unhealthy environment in the family, parents' beatings, divorces are a terrible blow for children who are now reaching adulthood. In these situations, teenagers withdraw themselves from the family, and in order to avoid these problems, they look for help from around. But at such a time, there are many people and situations that negatively affect them. Thus, the changes that occur in adolescents: insufficient control of their behavior, actions to satisfy their needs, some cases of high sensitivity can lead to deviant behavior.

Deviant activity or behavior is a human activity, social accident, which is inconsistent with the norms of ethics built in society, is laziness, theft, alcohol, and many other similar situations are characteristics¹.

In the period of the Middle Ages before the invasion of the Mongols, in addition to the above-mentioned encyclopedic scholars, Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, Fakhriddin ar-Razi, Ahmed Yassavi, Abduholiq G'ijduvani, Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Najmuddin Kubro, worked in the theoretical or practical fields of moral science. The teacher or students can get more detailed information about this by referring to scientific sources about their life and work. The era of Timur and the Timurids continues to amaze the world as the golden age of the development of science and culture. During this period, hundreds of encyclopedic scholars, great poets and artists appeared. Among them, the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi is of special importance. Not only the high art, but also the philosophical and moral views of his works have not lost their spiritual and moral values. The concept of "deviant behavior" means that the behavior of minors deviates from the social rules accepted in society and is characterized by non-observance and violation of these rules.

Deviant behavior is especially common among minors. During this period, personal characteristics of minors are formed, their self-awareness and knowledge of the world is decided. However, the formation and development of a person is a complex process that can be accompanied by specific difficulties and deviations, internal contradictions, and the inability to adapt to different situations in social life. Young people with a deviant character often do not attend classes in an educational institution, run away from home, become nannies, engage in begging, drink alcohol, use tobacco and drugs. As a result, they tend to break the law and commit crimes.

We consciously compose a sentence to make an idea understandable to others, we think about how it is structured, we look for the most successful phrases and definitions. A person who writes down any words and phrases that come to his mind without thinking is not considered a

¹ Antoni Giddens Sotsiologiya, Tashkent: 2002 265-2716

good master of written speech. Only a person who can write thoughtfully to express his thoughts and goals successfully, clearly and logically, is considered to be a full master of written speech. Mastering the written speech helps the oral speech to be high-quality, clear and smooth.

At the same time, we need to learn to treat each other correctly and politely through speech. For example, in the process of conversation, rushing too loudly, speaking words in an irregular or unclear manner, or repeating a sentence, interrupting someone else's speech, continuing one's speech without waiting for the other person to finish speaking and not paying attention to what is being said, indicates a lack of communication skills. The ability to speak politely comes through education.

It is through these communication channels that the opposite relationship is established, therefore, the teacher is able to get certain information about the result of his activity.

It is no secret that during the educational process, students' problems related to class discipline constantly arise. In terms of discipline, the relationship between a student and a teacher can be compared to a "traffic on the street", because the student's attitude towards the teacher is manifested in the form of conflict and problematic behavior. In order to have a constructive influence on those who do not comply with the discipline, it is appropriate to determine what are the real motives of this behavior and, based on this, to choose the methods of finding a solution to the problem. This approach builds mutual respect between the teacher and the student.

According to the American psychologist H. Jainot, equal communication is based on 3 basic rules of communication. Firstly, parents should strive to approve positive changes in the child in all situations, not to belittle him in any case, to support the "I" figure in the child. Secondly, you can talk with the child about the consequences of what he did, the situation, you should not talk about the child's character and personality, it is necessary to avoid negative evaluation of his personality. Third, in the communication process, adults should be the initiators who make suggestions. In this case, the method of action should not be indicated directly, but the options for solving the problem situation should be placed in front of the child in such a way that he can independently choose the most correct method, the student who violates discipline should understand that his behavior is wrong, so that the child has a concept of norms in society.

It is known that the views of social standards and retreats appear simultaneously with human socialization process. The religious imaginative of the ancient peoples, in particular, moral standards in the religious laws of Egypt, Oztainon and Chinese were the initial views in this area. In these "laws", all rights are given by God and believed that the law punishes the violators. Such views were originally reflected in the works of Greek and Roman philosophers. By the XVII-XVIII centuries, the intensification of society in Europe, stormatively in the scope of Christian requirements. The 15th century thinkers differed deeper the norms of social norms and the problem of retreating. SHL.L. Montske, J.J. Russous, Ch. Buckzikia, K. Galvetsi, D. Didro, P. Golbach, Morelli and Sh. Fures sought to find the laws, the common laws that are common to their scientific research. In the late 19th century, scientific achievements in natural sciences also affected the development of social sciences. In particular, an initial doctrine explaining the circumstances of the social standard, e. The idea of "Anomation of Durkheim" was Durkheim. E. Through the term "anomy" Durkge, Durkge, he realizes the legislation, the laws of laws and not be followed.

This is the family of the first and most important institution of social control in human upbringing. Parents acknowledge as the main shield in parenting and the formation of a harmoniously developed generation, which means that the role of a healthy family environment is the importance for the child. "The child is living in a family environment from birthday. Family traditions, values, traditions form child zought. Most importantly, the children feel that they understand the requirements of society through the School of Family Life. " The legal bodies (court, prosecutor's office, and police) also oversee the human behavior and activities, and the person of social control of the person.

It is important to conclude that the study of the social reasons for breeding and behavioral interference in children, the study of the social causes of the demureration and behavioral deviation is important in society and the prevention of irrelievers. Solving such an important social problem requires the implementation of a number of social events for humanity and the general public, and the problems where life is in marriage is necessary.

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