



PREVENTION OF DEVIANT AND DELIVEN BEHAVIOR

Asronova Mukhayo Nosirjonovna

Psychologist of the "Presidential School" Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on references to deviant and delinquent behavior classification among minors. Signs of such behavior, factors of origin, positive norms were analyzed, practical recommendations and psychodiagnostic methodology were presented. The article is intended for psychologists, educators, representatives of the social sphere, parents.

KEYWORDS

Adolescent, deviant, deliquant, behavior, reaction, aggression, prevention, guilt, individuality.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a condition for the manifestation of psychological characteristics in the alox, in which certain changes occur as a result of the effects on the emergency. In particular, the reactions of adolescent behavior are manifested in the interaction of the environment and loved ones as follows:

1. Emancipation reaction. This can be seen in the quest for freedom from the Care, Control and rawness of adults. The reaction is directed against the order, rule, set by adults. The need for " liberation " is associated with the pursuit of an independent chayote, a reaction that is more common in boys.

2. The reaction grouped with the equidistant. There are two types of this.

The first is based on the same gender, in which the duties of the permanent leader and members of the group, their place in the group are determined. In this group, the "adpyutant of the leader" will be in it the intellectual capacity will be absent, but the physical will be strong, the "antilider"-the hypocritical, both the "hypocritical"-he will be and the teenagers who will pass in this direction. Such a group has its own God, to whom strangers are not brought near. The composition of the group will be stable and new members will be accepted only on the basis of tests.

In the group of the second type, the roles are not strictly distributed and there is no permanent leader. The duties of the leader are performed by various members of the group. The members of the group are made up of representatives of two sexes, and its composition is not stable.

3. Interest is a hobby reaction.

Interest-hobby is considered important for adolescence. It contains the following species:

1. Intellectual-aesthetic interests in relation to the subject, Music, Radio Engineering, Fine Arts, Literature.

2. Physical interests include behavioral disorders to increase strength, endurance, agility.

3. The interest in leadership is manifested in the desire to strive to lead others.

4. Interest in collecting-can be seen when collecting collections of different types.

5. Egocentric interests. Striving to be the center of attention of those around you.

6. Enthusiastic interest. Card game, gambling, take risks in the shakes.

7. Informative communicative interest is the desire to have new information, casual conversations and viewing detective films.

Deviant behavior, which is considered the appearance of a mass phenomenon, will be linked to the economic, social, political and mental processes that occur in society. In some cases, processes in society can cause the emergence, expansion or disappearance of a type of deviant behavior, while in another they can become consequences.

Violations of existing social norms in society are called deviant behavior.

In every change in social norms, the opinion of society changes dramatically: supporters and opponents of new views and forms of behavior appear, a new norm appears instead of a norm that is losing its influence.

Deviant behavior is studied on two different levels: individual and public.

At the Individual level, there is talk of a specific behavior of a particular person, at the public level of a set of phenomena of this type, a system of violations of social norms.

Deviant behavioral states and levels vary in different countries, regions, and deities. The structure and dynamics of the deity will be a qualitative indicator of deviant behavior. The structure is understood as the relationship between the various retreats within the existing God, crime, other violations of the law, drunkenness, lack of spirituality, etc.

During the transition from childhood to adolescence, behavioral independence appears. Adolescent behavior is guided by his consciousness and relies more on personal experience. From a different view of social norms, behavior is formed differently.

The mechanisms of Deviant behavior constitute a determination, motive, goal that acts inversely to the norm. Concrete types of Deviant behavior: crime, alcoholism, suicide (suicide), drug abuse, etc. Constant family disagreements, dissatisfaction with the family and environment, misunderstandings in studies, between friends injure the adolescent's permission, or in this way provoke a change in the current situation.

Practice shows that in any case, social reality can be achieved if the victim is sacrificed. But a teenager, not realizing that he can change his lifestyle, switch interests, break ties with friends, have a profession, considers this a state of affairs as an insurmountable state, indulging in pleasures, alcoholism, drug addiction.

If we simplify the mechanism of Deviant behavior, then four main branches are manifested: problematic (conflicting) conditions, valuable regulatory management, decision-making, state implementation.

At the public and individual levels of Deviant behavior, there are the following methods of psychological self-defense:

1. Denying the reasons for being held accountable.
2. Negating the damage caused.
3. Indictment of the accusers.

In the ways of self-psychological defense of Deviant behavior, there are two steps of "pre-spiritual consciousness". In the first lower tier, there are no khaki spiritual views, official prohibitions are followed due to punishments. In the second step, a step is taken towards seeking to benefit from being obsessed with social norms. Therefore, at the level of consciousness up to spirituality, personal benefits and interests lie on the basis of the social vision of the subject.

Delinquent and criminal behavior are maintained through multilevel social processes. Delinquent will not be right to dwell only on individual problems of events and not show the social causes of criminal behavior.

Robert Merton believes that in the current consumerist society, most people strive for what is both income, consumption and success. For people who are denied, unrecognized, marginalized by society, it is very difficult to achieve these goals in a legal way. Therefore, they are more likely to achieve success criminally. Such people defame, cheat, or rob, in short, acquire by criminal means what they can get through the law.

One view comes from the conclusion that such people are made up of people belonging to the lower class of society. But one should not forget the crime of the higher class of society in the form of industrial criminalization (buying, bribes, deficits), which is then in full swing.

Sometimes the habit of “label pasting” in society plays a large role in the fate of a criminal person. A person once makes a crime, from which he loses the opportunity to live without criminal harm to his neck. Delinquent carper thus achieves in the following sequence:

1. Primary, accidental crime (delinquency)
2. Punish.
3. Secondary delinquency.
4. More severe punishment.
5. More serious Delinquent behavior.

Thus, the Delinquent personality creates a closed circle that harms itself and those around it by walking around.

People with delinquent behavior are not able to defend their internal conflicts with protective mechanisms, similar to neurotics. But they retreat into a world of illusions like schizophrenics and do not break their ties with reality. To withstand internal tension, they do not resort to internal disease. If they break with reality, get rid of their internal realities by committing prohibited dangers that are persecuted, punished by the state and by the way of the law.

If one looks at the behavioral stereotypes of such people, one can observe their traumatic relationship disorder in childhood, similar to those suffering from psychosis or psychosomatic (internal mental) illness. Such people were not loved, bitten at a young age. At least they were ignored, their upbringing was “out of reach”, such people experienced an extreme state of deficiency, a shortage of communication and attention on the part of adults. And the tragic consequence of this was a strong shortage in the psychological structure.

Further traumatic events may be added to this situation: cruel treatment of children (corporal punishment) or their upbringing in conditions of mental cruelty and indifference. Delinquent behavior is inextricably linked with the method of punishment in upbringing. Growing up in such an environment, the child does not absorb anything other than knowledge of punishment and cruel treatment. The victim of such upbringing then spreads his experience to other people “identification with the aggressor” event occurs. What the offender did with him in childhood, with his victims does. Delinquent behavioral personality structure is made up of severe nightmarish psychic states associated with fear of self-loss, dislike of someone, isolation, meaninglessness, helpless anger, and frustration. It will be easy for such a person to forget that his personal situation is unbearable if he merges into a group with people like him. If they commit a crime together, such a crime will usually be directed at the representatives of society. Participants in the group will no longer be victims of their parents, who

literally understand and apply the upbringing to them. At the same time, they are no longer the victims of various instances that do not allow themselves to engage in training that satisfies their condition. Now they are the culprits who are actively harassing. Because at the very least, it is possible to be satisfied with the fact that you are kicking the law at your own discretion.

A practicing psychologist is obliged to be able to detect deviant and delinquent behavior in time using psychodiagnostics techniques. With the use of K. Levitin's "risk bias test", it is possible to determine whether a teenager is fearful of danger, his or her risk bias.

Instruction to the test: in the table of questions asked, you need to represent the answer in the corresponding cell with the symbol (+). Carefully read the question, mark the appropriate answer.

№	Questions	Answers				
		Yes	More "yes" than "	Difficult to	No more than	No
1	Can you increase the speed in the car from the specified speed to provide faster assistance to a severe patient?		no	answer	yes	
2	Can you block the path of a dangerous criminal by preventing him from escaping?					
3	100 km from Sochi, as a result of a collision, a freight train carriage overturned in the middle of the roadway?					
4	Among the first (let's say during a tourist trip) can you swim a cold river?					
5	Dare you enter the lion in the cage with his tutor?					
6	Is it possible to control a boat with a rudder without any exercises?					
7	Can you climb the tallest pipe in the factory on the order of the administration?					
8	Can you stop a running horse by blocking its path and grabbing it by its bridle?					
9	Can you go on a long journey in a car under the management of a friend who has only recently experienced a severe auto accident?					
10	Can you jump from a height of 10 meters to a fireman's awning?					
11	Would you agree to an extremely dangerous operation in order to be free from a serious illness in the bed regime?					
12	Do you dare to climb the elevator for 6 people 8?					
13	Can you catch this wire by trusting your leader to say that the high-voltage wire is "deoxygenated"?					
14	Can you drive a helicopter yourself alone after primary explanations?					

You will judge the points of the answers as they are.

"Yes" - 5 points;" yes "more than" No "- 4 points;" it's hard for you to answer "- 3 points;" no "more than" yes "- 2 points; " No " - 1 point

This test will help determine whether a teenager is prone to risk. A teenager with a score of 60 points and more will have a higher risk predisposition. They are obliged to be under the constant supervision of an educator. Teenagers who score 25 points and below are relatively extensive, and their risk - oriented level is sluggish.

The personality of the child is very strongly influenced not only by psychic and physiological factors, but also by social and natural factors. Therefore, it is very important to pay attention to social factors in the personal development of the child. The preschool period is mainly influenced by the family, the child is brought up. In the family, under the influence of parents, brothers, grandparents, the personal development of the child is improved. If there is a creative approach to the child, the psychological atmosphere in this family is also healthy, this will directly pay off in the development of the child. If, on the contrary, the psychological environment is not healthy in the family, it creates various psychological tensions in the child and negatively affects the nervous system, which has not yet fully improved. From this period, aggressive, deviant and delinquent behavior is formed in the child. Therefore, you need to take into account the methods of influencing the child.

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