

## Factors in the Development of Deviant Behavior in Adolescence

*Bakhramova Abira Abdullaevna*

*Samarkand State University, Senior Lecturer, Department of General Psychology*

### ABSTRACT

*The modern stage of development of the Uzbek society is characterized by rapid social transformations, breaking of social stereotypes, change of moral ideals. Today, along with positive changes in society, processes with negative trends are also taking place - changes in the way of life and lifestyle of people, deepening social differentiation, increased conflict and immorality, an increase in the number of families of the "risk group". Adolescents, as a small social group, are under pressure from imposed behavioral dogmas.*

**KEYWORDS:** *deviant behavior of adolescents, social project, socio-psychological approach, family, environment, adolescent crisis.*

**The relevance of the research problem.** The complex "confrontation" of the younger generation resulted in a sharp increase in the number of adolescents with deviant behavior, adolescents are most susceptible to destructive external influences. Actually, therefore, the relevance of the study is due to the need to study risk factors, as well as develop recommendations for improving the prevention of deviant behavior.

In the scientific literature, the reasons for the deviance of adolescents are highlighted: the collapse of previous ideals, the reorientation of minors to new, not fully realized ideals, unemployment, a sharp deterioration in the living conditions of the entire population, a decline in the prestige of education, culture (hence the decline in the cultural level of young people in their mass), the collapse of the usual, moral ideals, which leads to the strengthening of nihilism, aggressiveness, cruelty, extremism.

Thus, the deviant behavior of adolescents is a serious problem, and the current situation prompts the development of measures to improve the prevention of deviant behavior in adolescents.

**The degree of scientific elaboration of the problem.** The deviance of adolescents is viewed as a complex phenomenon, therefore, the study of this problem has a multifaceted and interdisciplinary nature.

The problem of deviant behavior has been widely covered by foreign and domestic specialists in various fields - sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers, lawyers - M.I. Bobneva, V.P. Bocharova, R. Garofalo, K. Yu. Dobrin, E. Durkheim, L. Ya. Zhezlova, N.I. Zabrodin, R.K. Merton, R.V. Ovcharova, O. M. Ovchinnikov, F. Tannenbaum, L.K. Fortovoy and others.

**Object of study:** deviant behavior of adolescents.

**Subject of study:** prevention of deviant behavior in adolescents.

**Purpose of the study:** consider deviant behavior of adolescents in the context of identifying risk factors and propose recommendations for improving the prevention of deviant behavior in adolescents at the municipal level.

**Research objectives:**

1. Consider the theoretical foundations of studying the prevention of deviant behavior in adolescents.
2. To study the problems of prevention and identify risk factors for adolescent deviance.
3. To develop a social project for the prevention of deviant behavior in adolescents in Uzbekistan.

**Research methods:** theoretical analysis of the literature (made it possible to analyze the features of deviant behavior of adolescents and consider the specifics of the prevention of such behavior), analysis of regulatory documents (made it possible to study the legal framework on the research topic), sociological methods of data collection (questionnaires, analysis of educational and preventive cards for minors, registered with the juvenile affairs unit), graphic processing and analysis of empirical data (IBM SPSS Statistics Base v22.0).

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The study of prevention problems and the identification of risk factors that form the deviant behavior of adolescents made it possible to: identify the risk factors that form the deviant behavior; to identify the problems of prevention of deviant behavior of adolescents at the municipal level; develop recommendations for improving preventive activities. On the basis of the theoretical and empirical research, a social project has been developed to improve the prevention of deviant behavior in adolescents at the municipal level.

It may be advisable to use the data obtained in the process of studying the academic disciplines "Deviantology", "Psychology of social adaptation of personality", "Psychological and pedagogical diagnostics and family counseling", "Experience of work of territorial bodies of social protection of families and children", "Active forms of prevention of alcoholism and drug addiction among youth", "Psychological and pedagogical diagnostics and family counseling", "Social pedagogy" in the direction of training "Social work".

Currently, there are different approaches to the definition of deviant behavior, which proceed from a diverse understanding of the norm: sociological, biological and psychological. Let's take a closer look at each. Thus, the sociological approach defines deviation as a deviation from generally recognized, average stereotypes of behavior and focuses on two types of deviant behavior: constructive and destructive. Deviant behavior of a destructive orientation is the implementation by a person or a group of people of social actions that deviate from the generally accepted rules and sociocultural expectations and norms prevailing in society. As a result, this approach defines destructive (asocial) deviation only with criminal behavior, which is prohibited by law, criminally punishable, as well as one of the forms of the presented type of deviant behavior.

The existence of unfavorable anatomical or physiological characteristics of the child's body that impede his social adaptation suggests a biological approach, namely:

- genetic (inherited). These can be hearing and vision defects, mental disorders, bodily defects, damage to the nervous system;
- psychophysiological, which are associated with the impact on the human body of conflict situations, psychophysiological stress, the chemical composition of the environment, new types of energy, leading to various allergic, somatic, toxic diseases;
- physiological, covering speech defects, shortcomings of the constitutional and somatic make-up of a person, external unattractiveness, causing a negative attitude from others, which leads to a distortion of the system of interpersonal relations of a teenager among peers, in a team.

The psychological approach explores deviant behavior in connection with blocking personal growth,

intrapersonal conflict, destruction and destruction of the personality, as well as states of mental defects, dementia, degenerative psychopathy. The reason for the formation of deviations in the development and behavior of a teenager may be insufficient formation of the functional systems of the brain, which ensure the development of higher mental functions. Deviations of this kind are interpreted within the framework of neurology and neuropsychology. However, in most cases, unusual forms of behavior, which are different from any understanding of the norm, are combined with the characteristics of the person or her character.

The socio-psychological approach explains the reasons that influence the origin of deviant behavior as a result of the complex interaction of processes occurring in society and human consciousness.

Thus, the deviant behavior of adolescents is behavior that deviates from the norms and standards established by society, be it the norms of mental health, law, culture, morality, as well as actions that do not meet the social expectations of a given society in a specific period of time.

Speaking about the reasons for deviant behavior, it is worth noting that they are biopsychic, not social. For example, a propensity for alcoholism, drug addiction, mental disorders can be transmitted from parents to children. In the sociology of deviant behavior, there are several directions that explain the reasons for its occurrence. Merton believed that the reason for deviant behavior was the inconsistency of the goals put forward by society and the means to achieve them. In one area of conflict theory, social patterns of behavior are considered deviant if they are built on the norms of another culture. Some modern scientists believe that the sources of deviation are differences in the possibilities of meeting needs for different social groups, social inequality in society.

Psychological causes of deviation are called "dementia", "degeneration", "psychopathy" and the like. For example, Z. Freud discovered a type of person with an innate psychic drive for destruction. Sexual deviation is allegedly associated with a deep fear of castration and the like. The following reasons for the deviant behavior of adolescents should be highlighted:

1. Individual psychological characteristics of adolescents that contribute to the formation of deviations in behavior. Such features are mainly formed as a result of erroneous, unsatisfactory upbringing in the family, as a result of various kinds of violations of child-parent relations.
2. Accentuation of the character of a teenager. Certain character traits of a teenager are extremely strengthened, and there is also a selective vulnerability to a certain kind of psychogenic influences with good and even increased resistance to others. Under a certain set of circumstances, these adolescents react differently to the phenomena of life around them, behave inadequately in a standard situation.
3. Teenage crisis, striving for adulthood, on the level of contradictions in mental and physiological development. More often than not, inappropriate, defiant behavior in adolescence is entrenched and entrenched as a result of illiterate, incorrect responses from parents, teachers and other adults. Adolescence primarily exposes the psychological problems of their parents.
4. The negative impact of spontaneous group communication in the formation of personality. The main activity of adolescents is communication, although they often do not do it competently and constructively. It is worth noting that no one specifically teaches adolescents to communicate competently and constructively, therefore, mainly communication patterns, both family and borrowed from the cinema, are the sources of learning.
5. Socio-pedagogical reasons. In functionally insolvent families, the inconsistency of intrafamily communication and relationships in adolescence is especially acute. These families should include: pedagogically passive, pedagogically untenable, conflict, criminal, anti-pedagogical. The school usually picks up the mistakes of parents in interacting with adolescents and exacerbates them,

perpetuating the deviant behavior of adolescents.

6. Another reason for deviations in behavior is school maladjustment. Pedagogical errors become an impetus for psychosocial personality problems of a maladaptive nature, which can become the basis for various kinds of psychosocial developmental deviations in adolescence, and change their behavior in a negative direction.

**Conclusion:** To better understand the specific nature of the deviant behavior of adolescents, it is necessary to consider the general, typical, which is characteristic of representatives of a given age. The biological changes occurring in the adolescent's body, which are clearly expressed in external signs, can cause sharp changes in his behavior. The transitional age is considered not only as a psychological transformation due to puberty, but also as a cultural process of the child's entry into the social life of an adult. Consequently, the reasons for the adolescent's deviant behavior should be sought in violations of the process of his socialization.

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