

## FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE

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### Abstract:

In this article, the factors affecting the formation of deviant behavior during adolescence are highlighted, the factors that cause various social deviations in young people and various crimes are mentioned, and considerations are given about their prevention .

**Keywords:** Deviant behavior, moral standards, addictive behavior, specific signs of deviant behavior in adolescents, social norms.

Deviant behavior is a human activity or behavior that does not correspond to the moral standards established in society, a social phenomenon, such as lying, laziness, theft, drunkenness, drug addiction, suicide and many other similar situations are considered characteristics of this behavior.

forms of deviant behavior include:

Crime. The negative attitude of some persons to the laws and norms established in a certain country is a criminal activity, and this person is considered a criminal.

Drunkenness. In this regard, there are several classifications in the scientific literature: Consumption of alcohol at any time. Heavy alcohol consumption refers to drinking alcohol regularly, that is, from once to several times a week, or in large quantities (more than 200 ml) with a break in between. This often leads to alcoholism. Alcoholism is a disease characterized by pathological (permanent) addiction to alcohol.

4. Addiction. Regular use of drugs or similar drugs and consumption without medical instructions.

5. Fornication. In science, sex without formal marriage is studied in two types:

1. Cohabitation is living together without marriage.
2. Prostitution is selling one's body for money .

In the West, the latter is mostly condemned, while in the East, both cases are viewed as deviations from the norm. In addition to the above, negative situations such as localism, tribalism, and pastoralism are also noteworthy manifestations of social deviation. Social norm refers to the set of rules and principles accepted in society. Separate norms have been

developed for each stratum and sector of society. These norms have been improved over the years and raised to the level of legal regulations.

The more social norms and values, the more types of rule breaking there are. In addition, the norms of different cultures, as well as subcultures, vary greatly even within the same society. Therefore, what is considered normal for one society can be evaluated as a deviation from the norm in another. For example, smoking marijuana is considered "deviant" in British culture, while drinking alcohol is not.

There are two views on the emergence of deviant behavior, the first is natural-biological and the second is social-reductionist. According to natural biological views, the role of biological factors in the origin of deviant behavior has a special place. Specificity of genetic structure, violation of biochemical control, malfunction of nervous system mechanisms, etc. are among such factors. Socio-reductive theories try to explain deviant behavior with socio-economic conditions, denying any internal, including psychological, role. According to the Hungarian psychologist F. Pataki, deviant behavior has a systematic or multi-causal relationship, and its emergence is due to the role of not one, but several, i.e. historical, macrosociological, socio-psychological and individual-personal factors. depends.

The formation of deviant behavior is influenced by both external and internal psychological factors. The first factors include unemployment, low standard of living, level of living of one or another stratum in society, etc. According to L.M Zyubin, the second group of factors includes the following factors: lack of mental development, this condition prevents the correct analysis of one's actions, foreseeing the consequences; lack of independence of thought, high degree of conformity, impressionability; lower level of mental activity, poverty and instability of spiritual needs.

Unsatisfied needs related to self-realization caused aggression in the child. Instead of what he lost, he seeks to acquire another's. Failure to satisfy the need for independence and freedom leads to aggression towards everyone, protest, demonstrative disobedience, running away from home. Not being able to find one's true place in the family and among peers can lead to the use of negative forms of self-affirmation.

F.Pataki distinguished between cultural and natural dispositions. Natural dispositions are psychopathic phenomena associated with psychophysiological disorders in the organization of behavior. Socio-cultural dispositions are the solution of various conflicts on the basis of national, regional, ethnic traditions passed down from generation to generation. If these dispositions are mastered by a person, some attempts at deviant behavior may appear. Sometimes imitation of certain layers of society creates criminal situations.

F. Pataki, dispositions are not the direct cause of deviant behavior, but a factor that creates conditions for its occurrence. If in the early stages of socialization, inappropriate (unwanted) traditions and aspirations coincide with the corresponding socio-cultural patterns, then the probability of the formation of deviant behavior increases.

Norms of social behavior may not match in different historical periods, in different nations and peoples. In some societies, sacrificing people, taking revenge through blood, and consuming drugs are considered mandatory and social norms. alcoholism was considered a national pride, and suicide was considered heroic.

The main factors influencing the emergence of deviant behavior in adolescence are:

1. Morphological and physiological changes that occur during adolescence.
2. Manifestation of initial symptoms of nervous and mental diseases.
3. Increasing social sphere.
4. Defects in personal education.
5. Deficiencies in cognitive activity.
6. Disadvantages in the extracurricular environment.

According to the researches, there are pedagogical and psychological reasons besides the social reasons for the origin of children who are difficult to educate, capricious, and have negative behavior.

Defects in the biological growth of the individual, defects in higher nervous activity and temperament that negatively affect learning, poorly developed intelligence, empty will, weak emotions, the absence of necessary needs and interests, the opportunity available with the aspirations of the teenager. Inconsistencies and imbalances can even derail the movement.

Defects in the composition of personal qualities: lack of moral feelings, incorrect communication with the teacher, class team, family members, lack of interest, inability to properly distribute free time, etc. also cause negative behavior.

In the person's knowledge and educational activities: inability to widely use the methods of mental activity, most importantly, disorders in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, defects in school activities, teaching, mistakes in educational measures and activities are included in these.

Defects caused by the extracurricular environment, lack of pedagogical and psychological knowledge in the family, family conflicts, parents' indulgence in alcoholism and sexual life, the influence of underage peers, cultural-educational, industrial communities, and the shortcomings of the public environment. can lead to an increase in difficult-to-parent teenagers. We can divide teenagers into several deviant behavior groups according to their typological characteristics.

The first group of teenagers who are difficult to educate is called "orz" or "unproven". Knowing their situation, they violate laws and regulations and do inappropriate things. Often they do not admit that they are sinners, they criticize some shortcomings in school. But they don't want to recognize the achievements. they like to approve their personal opinions to other people and to have others fulfill their demands without words. Such children are mischievous, stubborn, merciless, "violent". They gather around their peers who do not have an independent opinion and encourage them to break the order together.

Teenagers belonging to the second group with difficult upbringing understand good and bad, but because they do not have independent beliefs and stable feelings, they break the rules by standing on the "back wing". Their actions depend on random reality, the force of influence and the nature of the situation. They are quick to campaign, they believe in everything, they realize what path they are on, but they don't dare to go against the opinion of their community and do desperate things. Often, the troublemakers repent of their actions and convince the members of the class community, but after a certain period of time, they completely forget their promises.

Adolescents belonging to the third group who are difficult to raise, due to individualism, get into the path of lawlessness and disorder. They do not shy away from any inappropriate behavior to satisfy their personal demands and needs, they always wish to do good to people, but they put their personal interests above social interests. They fulfill their desires with the help of forbidden methods, then they regret their actions and are crushed in spirit. But these experiences are quickly forgotten. Their personal needs are higher than any higher feelings and desires. Unethical behavior is manifested only in the form of feelings of pity.

Adolescents with a whimsical nature belong to the fourth group, they are sad that they did not find their place in the class team. They become grudges and complaints, so they live with experiences of being discriminated against in the class community. The main reason for the emergence of such a situation is the superiority of pursuit of ambition, inclination and prestige over personal capabilities. They want to be respected by their team members. Often they act sensitively, their favoritism to something is not obvious. A mood of depression, hopelessness, lack of confidence in one's own potential, mental strength is characteristic of them. If they do not actively try to break the laws and regulations, they create difficulties in the process of education and upbringing.

In order to direct the behavior of difficult teenagers in a positive direction, it is necessary to develop high feelings such as responsibility, pride, responsibility, trust in them.

For this, they should be assigned tasks taking into account their age, ability, and interests.

By entrusting them with the task of managing a small team, a sports section, a living corner, their negative behavior can be reduced. By involving them in the activity, their negative attitude towards studying is gradually lost. The most common type of deviant behavior that appears in adolescence is addictive behavior. Addictive behavior in teenagers can be caused by interest, lust, imitation, taking their place in the circle of friends, etc.

Addiction to smoking tobacco products and drinking alcohol is very common among teenagers. Because the desire to gain prestige among peers, interest and desire to be recognized by others motivates a teenager to perform various illegal actions.

Today, due to the development of computer technology, addiction to computer games is also increasing.

Adolescent deviant behavior can include aggression towards other people, theft, crime, bullying, etc. Different psychodiagnostic methods can be used to identify and correct deviant behavior in adolescents.

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