

Social-Psychological Factors in the Prevention of Behavior Deviation in Youth

D. S. Abdullajanova¹

¹ DSc, professor of The congregation safety university of Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract:

In a society based on market relations, various patterns of deviant and delinquent behavior began to emerge day by day. Enhancing the influence of the spiritual environment in society, educating young people, contributes to the systematic implementation of individual socialization. The existing moral and ethical norms in society are important in educating our youth to find their place in society, to be aspiring and patriotic.

Keywords: deviant, social norm, psychological factors, aggression, personality, character, attitude.

It is not a secret to any of us that in the era of globalization and spiritual threats, education of young people, raising them as a well-rounded person and forming them as a person with a place in the society is of great importance. After all, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN, said: "The future of our planet and its well-being depend on how our children grow up to be human beings. Our main task is necessary for young people to show their potential is to create conditions »1 he did not point out for nothing [1] . The moral norms existing in the society are important in educating our youth to find their place in the society, to be ambitious and patriotic.

As we study the social and psychological factors that prevent deviant behavior in young people, the application of scientific hypotheses (hypotheses), which are considered important for today, theoretical information in this field in practical activities remains a priority task in illuminating our topic. It is inappropriate to look at the early prevention of deviant behavior among young people only from the standpoint of social control and restrictions observed by the prevention agencies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Health, Education, Sports and Tourism, and Culture. [2].

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The approval of our people is the highest assessment given to our activities . – T.: " Uzbekistan " NMIU, 2018. – B.254.

"What do you mean by the factors of prevention of deviant behavior among young people?" students of higher education institutions, youth with deviant behavior under the supervision of the Probation Service actively participated in our socio-psychological survey

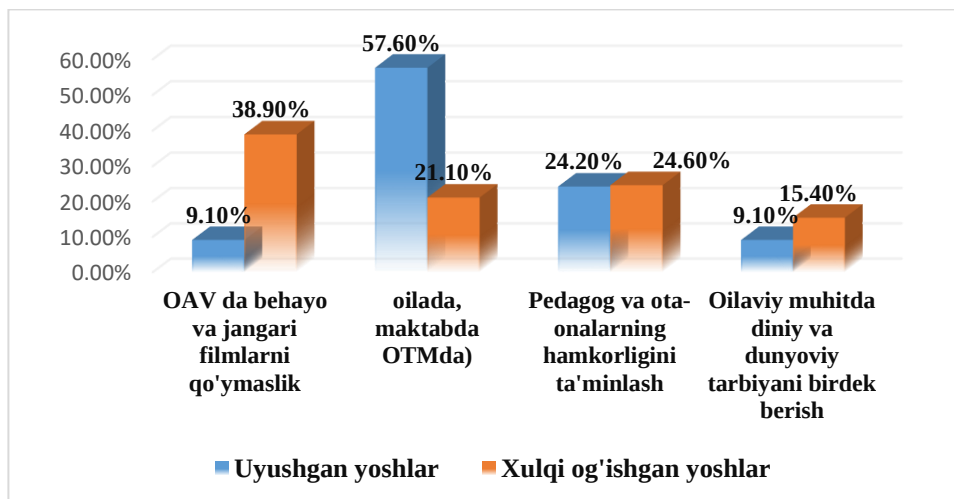


Fig. 1. "You think so in young people behavior deviation prevention get for how from tools if used more efficient ?" to the question answers

The next one to our question of our respondents the answer as follows form took As can be seen from the results behavior deviation prevention in getting behavior ogan young people main factors one as " Promiscuous in the media militant movies do not see the answer have chosen and 38.9%, healthy organized young people and " in the family , education in institutions complex measures efficiency " strengthen " reasoning 57.6% chose . Considerable aspect the following given in the answers looks, behavior deviated young people are family in the environment religious and worldly education the same give" comment organized to young people relatively more 15.4% chose . And this in us , behavior deviated young people in themselves behavior deviation reasons or this such as negative events prevention in getting in the family religious and worldly education the same to be given importance separately note is doing imagination wakes up .

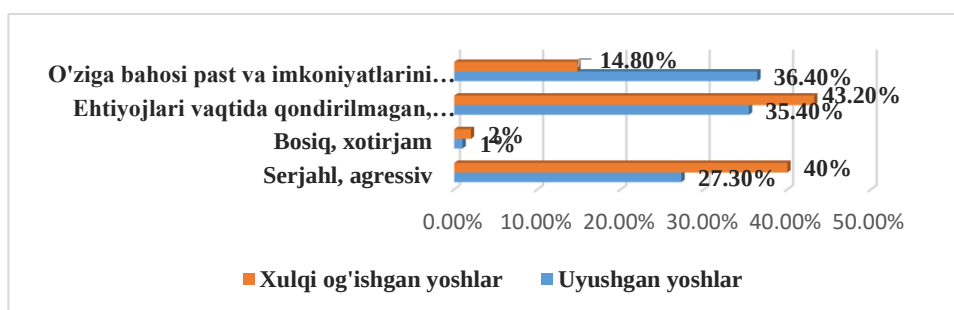


Fig. 2. "You think so how in character young people behavior to deviation inclined will it be?" to the question answers

Socio-psychological from our questionnaire place received next " In your opinion how in character young people behavior to deviation inclined will be ?" to the question of our respondents the answers as follows color received , behavior from deviation of young people gave to their answers compared to behavior to deviation more " needs on time unsatisfied , impatient to traits have individuals are inclined (43.2 %), organized of young people most of them 36.4 % i " low self - esteem which gives the possibilities right evaluate can't get in "persons". behavior violation come exit cases more is observed reasoning chose Character from the features and behavior deviated to the answer of " serjahl , aggressive " among young people given indicators are 40% , organized in young people and 27.3 % organize is doing

Received from the results that's it thing known behavior deviated of young people in most cases behavior violations come to exit , social standards in violation own of needs known amount not satisfied , as well as " not satisfied needs another from tools used without to satisfy attempts " is also the reason said that it will be conclusion will come . Organized of young people this about gave to their answers according to and "own underestimated his capabilities and to himself did not believe in "persons". goals come true in release internal strength lack , hesitation such as of circumstances a lot repetition due to behavior violation cases observation probability increases . Received to the results based on and behaviorviolation prevention in getting in person psychological factors as well get, correction things improvement that it is necessary recommendations work exit is appropriate.

According to the empirical indicators of research examinees at the disposal of the probation service, it is appropriate to interpret the correlation results as follows. According to the indicator of propensity to deviant behavior in the subjects, the increase in "positive attitude to social norms" in the person leads to a decrease in the level of "ability to voluntarily control emotional reactions" ($r = -0.491$, $r \leq 0.01$). This can be explained as follows: if a person with deviant behavior develops a positive attitude towards social norms in society, then following these social norms will bring about changes in the emotional-emotional sphere in the process of getting used to them.

Table 1. Correlational analysis of ANOrel's method "Determining propensity to deviant behavior" based on K. Pearson's criterion (in the case of deviant and organized youth).

Scales	Positive attitude towards social norms	Tendency to break rules and norms	Tendency to addictive behavior	Propensity to self-harm and behave badly	Violence and to aggression inclination	Emotional reactions voluntary control do it get	Delinquent to behavior inclination
Social to norms positive installation	1	- 0.339 / 0.008	0.290 / 0.059	0.325 / -0.381 *	0.104 / - 0.117	- 0.491 ** / 0.111	- 0.053 / - 0.229
The rule and norms to break inclination		1	- 0.170 / 0.076	0.210 / 0.179	0.098 / 0.130	- 0.507 ** / ,153	0.447 * / 0.290
Addictive to behavior inclination			1	0.582 ** / 0.407 *	0.176 / 0.149	- 0.450 * / 0.319	0.138 / 0.388 *
To himself harm to bring and o z behavior to break inclination				1	0.009 / 0.295	- 0.409 * / 0.085	0.515 ** / 0, 232
Violence and to aggression inclination					1	0.072 / - 0.227	0.242 / 0.435 *
Emotional reactions voluntary control do it get						1	- 0.164 / 0.352
Delinquent to							1

behavior inclination							
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

* $r \leq 0.05$ (95%); ** $r \leq 0.01$ (99%)

In the case of organized youth, these indicators appear as follows: as the correct understanding of the laws and regulations given by society, their acceptance, and the formation of positive social attitudes towards them increase in normal-behaved individuals, the cases of harming themselves and other individuals in the behavior of this type of youth, also, the desire to break one's behavior decreases ($r = -0.381$, $r \leq 0.05$). Therefore, on the basis of the obtained results, young people who correctly accept the demands and norms of society and have a positive attitude towards the existing established systems in society naturally have a priority of feeling satisfied with their situation, and such factors as controlling their behavior, harming themselves and those around them, etc. prevents negative situations.

Also, an increase in the level of "Tendency to violate rules and norms" of a deviant person leads to a decrease in the indicator "Ability to voluntarily control emotional reactions" ($r = -0.507$, $r \leq 0.01$), and in turn, to an increase in the indicator "Tendency to delinquent behavior" ($r = 0.447$, $r \leq 0.05$). In the case of deviant individuals, such indicators show that an increase in a person's tendency to break the rules, a decrease in his ability to control himself, and as a result, many repetitions of cases of violation of the rules established by the person without realizing it.

The next correlation was observed between the scales of "tendency to addictive behavior" and "self-harm, desire to break one's behavior" in our youth with deviant and organized behavior. This indicator was ($r = 0.582$, $r \leq 0.01$) in young people with deviant behavior. We noticed that the high correlation between this indicator was observed especially among deviant young people, while organized young people ($r = 0.407$, $r \leq 0.05$) also violated their behavior due to their attempts to search for the meaning of life through other means in times of depression or low self-esteem. increase in probability is also important, it requires to be considered as the current problems of today. Continuous cooperation of family and educational institution along with pedagogues-psychologists can give a positive result in the elimination and prevention of such situations.

The increase in "tendency to addictive behavior" in young people with deviant behavior also decreases the ability to "willfully control emotional reactions" according to the indicators shown in the table above ($r = -0.450$, $r \leq 0.05$). In persons with deviant behavior on the basis of the consumption of certain substances, it creates cases of not being able to control oneself, not perceiving the events happening in the environment. may be a proof of our above thoughts.

Another significant connection was observed when analyzing the results obtained from organized youth. In the category of organized youth, it was found that as "tendency to addictive behavior" increases, so does "tendency to delinquent behavior" ($r = 0.388$, $r \leq 0.05$). These results can be interpreted as follows: if young people with organized healthy behavior become interested in some disruptive games or use of psychotropic substances, and this interest leads to a permanent "tendency", then the symptoms of delinquency will also increase in their behavior.

According to the methodical indicators, "Tendency to self-harm and violate one's own behavior" increases, while "Ability to voluntarily control emotional reactions" decreases ($r = -0.409$, $r \leq 0.05$). In this category of young people, the feeling of self-harm prevails, and as a result, they are unable to control their emotions and do not accept external impressions. Prevention of such situations, conducting special psychocorrective training requires an approach based on the inner world of a person and his individual psychological characteristics. Based on the obtained results, we can say that one of the types of self-harm, suicidal situations, is caused by a person's inability to make emotional will. As a result, together with the occurrence of mental disorders in a person, serious moral, material and psychological damage to himself and others occurs.

According to the indicator of propensity to deviant behavior, the level of "propensity to delinquent behavior" increases as the level of "propensity to self-harm and violate one's behavior" increases ($r=0.515$, $r\leq 0.01$). Cases of self-harm, suicidal tendencies in a person can lead to an increase in delinquent behavior (as repeated antisocial behavior). Delinquent behavior is actions that violate legal norms, but do not cause criminal responsibility according to the level of social danger. In order to reduce such high negative correlation indicators, it is envisaged to increase the efficiency of complex work with persons whose behavior is under control, as well as with young people whose behavior is changing [2]. As an example, it is recommended to direct the "energy" of young people to other positive things by organizing debates in educational institutions, mass media, which have a positive effect on the motivational-emotional sphere of a person, social videos and debates in classes.

According to the indicator of tendency to deviant behavior in organized youth, as the level of "propensity to violence and aggression" increases in them, the level of "propensity to delinquent behavior" also increases ($r=0.435$, $r\leq 0.05$). Being, harming others, enjoying the suffering of other persons, the increase in aggressive attitudes, which are considered forms of delinquent behavior, cause an increase in the desire to commit offenses that lead to negative results, such as petty bullying, physical and emotional harm to a person, invasion, robbery [4].

According to the scale "Positive attitude to social norms", a significant difference was found between "disorderly youth" and "organized youth" ($t=-2.815$, $p<0.01$). The average score in the group of "Disorderly Youth" was 6.5, and in the group of "Organized Youth" it was 8.3. From this, it can be concluded that deviant youth have a lower level of positive attitude towards the laws and social norms existing in the society. This is one of the causal factors in causing behavior disorders in them.

On the scale of "tendency to violate rules and norms" a high level of significance difference was found between "disorderly youth" and "organized youth" ($t=17.357$, $p<0.01$). In the group of "Disordered Youth" the average indicator is 13.1, while in the group of "Organized Youth" it is much lower than it is 6.1. Naturally, it was assumed that the propensity to violate social norms would be significantly higher among deviant youth, but it is clear that necessary preventive measures should be taken to avoid such situations even in the category of organized youth.

The formation of deviant behavior is influenced by the family, family relations, character traits of the adolescent, susceptibility to mental and physical diseases, as well as the social environment [5]. Social relations and social behavior that have arisen in the process of personality development are interrelated and have mutual effects, therefore, in the absence of full-fledged education and correctional work, the "difficulty" of character in young people increases, which makes the person during its development, it increases the level of the emergence of new signs of asociality or neglect of the existing ones [3].

From research received empirical results based on the following conclusions what we do allowed :

Firstly, Probation service in the list standing behavior deviated young people and organized young people in the middle socio-psychological questionnaire when taken, deviant youth most (43.2%) behavior deviation "needs on time unsatisfied, impatient" category persons inclined said that it will be the answer chose Negative vices in society to reproduction "in the family religious education and parents between mutually of communication 45% attribute the "lack" factor deviated young people they chose Received results based on and grow coming young people in education that's it such as factors account received without the work to see necessity known will be

Secondly, "Behavior to deviation inclination determination" methodology based on behavior deviated and organized young people in the middle enough high, significant differences was determined. Behavior deviated in young people social to norms relatively negative installations availability, rule and norms to break, addictive behavior, violence and to aggression, delinquent to

behavior inclination and emotional reactions voluntary control do it not get observed. Above given aspects positive towards coordination for prophylactic events as socio-psychological trainings systematic take to go need

Used books list

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. The approval of our people is the highest evaluation given to our activities. Volume 2. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2018. - p. 508.
2. Artemov V.M. Sotsialno-kulturnaya orientation pravookhranitelnix organov // Sotsiologicheskie issledovaniya 2000. -№ 1 . P.51-57 .
3. Gilinsky Ya.I. Social control over deviance in modern Russia: theory, history, perspectives // Social control over deviance . SPb., 1998.-S.4-21.
4. Deviant behavior and podroshkov: Diagnostics. Prevention. Correction: Uchebnoe posobie / V.G. Kondrashenko , S.L. Igumnov . - M.: " Aversev ", 2004.
5. Noy I.S. Lichnost prestupnika i eyo znachenie v izuchenii prestupnosti // Uchen. zap. Saratovskogo jurid . in-ta. Vyp . 1 p.-Saratov: Izd-vo Saratovskogo yur. in-ta, 1969. -S. 5-27.
6. Abdullajanova, D. S. (2023). Socio-Psychological Criteria For The Selection And Placement Of Personnel In Management (On The Example Of Women). *Confrencea*, 5(05), 401-411.
7. Akhmadjonova, S., & Abdullajanova, D. (2023). Socio-Psychological Features Of Family Conflict Resolution. In *Academic International Conference On Multi-Disciplinary Studies And Education* (Vol. 1, No. 6, Pp. 101-108).
8. Saipova, M. (2023). The Content Of The Psychologist's Work With Children Of Labor Migrants. *American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research*, 3(02), 72-76.
9. Saipova, M. (2023). Causes Of Instability Of Emotional Experiences In Modern Adolescents. *Евразийский Журнал Академических Исследований*, 3(1 Part 6), 157-159.
10. Abdullajanova, D., & Raxmonova, Z. (2020). Motivation To Succeed, To Avoid Defeat And The Impact Of Risk Preparedness On Women's Activism And Its Socio-Psychological Factors. *European Journal Of Molecular And Clinical Medicine*, 7(1), 3555-3561.
11. Kadirov, K. B., Mullabaeva, N. M., Abdullajanova, D. S., Kurbanovna, A. D., & Abdullaevna, B. S. (2023). A Mobbing Questionnaire In School And An Analysis Of The Results Obtained. *Journal Of Higher Education Theory & Practice*, 23(4).
12. Mukhamedova, D. G., & Abdullajanova, D. S. (2020). The Actuality Of The Gender Aspect Of The Manager's Constructive Interaction In The Conflicting Situation. *Journal Of Critical Reviews*, 7(12), 228-231.
13. Saipova, M. (2023). The Results Of The Research On The Perspectives Of Family Life Of Teenagers Raised In Migrant Families. *European International Journal Of Pedagogics*, 3(03), 16-20.