



HISTORICAL AND MODERN APPROACHES TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF ADOLESCENT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

The formation and development of a personality is a complex process that can be accompanied by specific difficulties and deviations, internal contradictions, inability to get used to various situations of social life. The article discusses historical and modern approaches to the classification of deviant behavior of adolescents, as well as the classification of the reasons for the deviation of adolescent behavior from social norms.

KEYWORDS

minors, deviant behavior, educational system, adolescence, adolescent psychology.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in the early periods of human history, the processes of social deviance and behavioral deviation were considered immoral and were mainly regulated by religious norms. The ancient Turanian peoples also had a negative attitude towards social deviance from time immemorial, and this attitude was reflected in Zoroastrianism, Buddhism and other religious teachings found in ancient Turan.

The founder of the Aristotelian movement in the Middle Ages Muslim East in Turkestan is the encyclopedic scholar Abu Nasr al-Farabi. Following Aristotle, Farabi divided philosophy into two,

theoretical and practical, and included ethics in practical philosophy. The problems of deviating from moral norms were raised in his works such as "The Book Showing the Way to Happiness", "About the Attainment of Happiness", "Wisdom of a Statesman", "The City of Virtuous People". Scientist gave a great place to virtue in his views. Like Aristotle, he divided virtues into two parts - virtues of speech (virtues based on intellect) and virtues of character (moral virtues) and emphasized their intermediate characteristics.

According to the opinion of our great compatriot, a person needs a mature character, which is a product of

habits that directs him to do good deeds. Goodness of character is related to the extent to which standards are maintained in behavior. Farabi says that some people become very relaxed due to overindulgence, eating and drinking, and putting lipstick on women, their will weakens, and the feeling of hatred and anger in the treatise disappears. In one who devotes all his strength to his own self, the sublime begins to serve the base, that is, the faculty of thought is at the service of the forces of anger and passion, and the action of these forces is devoted to eating and drinking and the gratification of the sensual lust.

Abu Rayhan Beruni is one of our great ancestors who left a deep mark in the science of ethics and social sciences in general, as well as in natural sciences.

In his works, Abu Rayhan Beruni showed the importance of the natural environment and geographical factors in the formation of positive or negative customs and behavior of people and nations. This served as the basis for the direction, which was later named the geographical direction in sociology and criminology, and which considers geographical factors to be important in the emergence and formation of social deviance. "... the color, image, nature, and morals of (people's) structures are different not only from the differences in genealogies, but also from the differences in soil, water, air, and the places where (people) live" [1].

The moral views of Ibn Sina, a student of Farabi, are mainly reflected in works such as "Treatise on Moral Science", "Treatise on Duty", "Treatise on Purity of Self", "Book on Justice", "Events in Residential Places" and discussions and correspondence with his contemporaries.

One of the works that occupies an important place in our national pedagogy is Yusuf Khos Hajib's work

"Kutadgu bilig" ("Knowledge that leads to happiness"). This work, which is mainly aimed at glorifying knowledge, raising a person to perfection with knowledge, educating his behavior through education and knowledge, and forming positive qualities in him, is also important in the study of the scientific approach to deviant behavior of the peoples of Central Asia in the early Middle Ages. Yusuf Khos Hajib's unique approach to human behavior can be observed in this work. That is, according to him, both good behavior and bad behavior can be of two types: innate behavior and behavior formed as a result of social environment [1].

It is known that there is no single approach to the theory of deviant behavior. Along with various sociological and psychological theories, biological views that differ sharply from them are developing side by side. In "Kutadgu bilig", we can observe cases where scholars combine these two opposing approaches. That is, some people's badness and deviant behavior are caused by innate factors, while others are caused by the social environment. With these and many other aspects, the work "Kutadgu Bilig" is among the works that should be studied in the sociology of deviant cases.

In the period of the Middle Ages until the invasion of the Mongols, in addition to the encyclopedic scholars we have discussed above, dozens of thinkers such as Az-Zamakhshari, Ar-Razi, Ahmad Yassavi, Abdukhalig G'ijduvani, Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Najmuddin Kubro worked in the theoretical or practical fields of moral science. But the Mongol invasion destroyed the cultural life in the Muslim East.

Only during the time of the entrepreneur Amir Temur, the development of science and art returned to its flow.

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 artistry of his works, but also his philosophical and moral views have not lost their spiritual and moral values.

Also, a lot has been written about the moral principles put forward in the works of Navoi and other Eastern scholars, as well as virtues such as justice, loyalty, duty, love, compassion, bravery, and humility embodied in the images of positive heroes.

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 [2]. Deviant behavior is especially common among minors. During this period, personal feelings 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 school, run away from home, become nannies, beg, drink alcohol, and become addicted to drugs. As a result, they tend to break the law and commit crimes.

In sociology, many scientists and experts tried to describe the nature of the deviant character of teenagers and conducted research.

As a result of the conducted observations, they showed the rules that justify the deviant character of teenagers in their own way. In the process of studying

a number of theoretical rules of foreign scientists regarding the deviant behavior of teenagers, we were convinced that these theoretical rules were created on the basis of sociological research of the behavior of young people in a certain place, that is, with a different way of life, customs, and mentality. That is why it is difficult to directly apply these works of foreign scientists in the conditions of our Uzbekistan. For this reason, we planned to study the deviant behavior of children among minors in our Republic, the factors that cause this behavior by conducting sociological research.

Adolescence is a difficult period not only for those who come into contact with him, but also for the child himself. In many cases, parents and teachers witness that there are many changes in the child's character at a certain stage of youth. They find it difficult to understand how their docile, cheerful child suddenly becomes stubborn, aggressive, and in some cases, cheerful, silent, and they look for the cause of such situations in other things. Sometimes, because they do not know the features of this period well, and parents have insufficiently developed pedagogical and psychological concepts, they blame the child inappropriately and demand that he be obedient as before. In most cases, unpleasant situations arise between teenagers and parents and teachers because they do not take into account the characteristics of their age or do not acquire enough knowledge specific to this age.

Children with deviant behavior and children who do not have self-control do not get away with anything, there are no rules for them, they may not recognize their teachers or parents. If such children are not dealt with in time, unable to control their desires, such children may grow up to be psychopaths or in some cases, law breakers.

In our opinion, adolescence is the most important period in the formation of a person, it is a period of self-comparison with peers and others, dissatisfaction with one's condition, appearance, and doubts. The reason is that during this period, the teenager gradually realizes the necessity and begins to achieve a certain freedom, accordingly, he acquires the ability to make decisions, that is, he begins to act responsibly based on the laws of social development. Due to this, the period of adolescence is filled with various conflicting experiences, difficulties and crises. Therefore, this period is a period of loss of childhood feelings, feelings of anxiety and emergence of psychological discomfort [2].

Adolescence is often called the period of disproportion in development. At this age, attention to one's physical characteristics increases, the reaction to the opinions of others increases, personal pride and feelings of resentment rise. Physical defects are often exaggerated. First of all, the increased attention to one's body compared to childhood is due not only to physical changes, but also to the new social role of the adolescent. People around them expect the adolescent to handle certain developmental problems on their own at the expense of physical maturity. Seeking to escape from the care of adults, the adolescent seeks a temporary expression of his growing "I" to feel free. He finds this in the leisure environment. Free time is a priority in a teenager's life. Minors spend this time outside the home, in the company of their peers. Parents try to influence the interactions of the teenager outside of school, supposedly to protect their children from unwanted contact. As a result, teenagers who like to be alone appear. Adolescents' morality is primarily influenced by the external social environment (microenvironment: family, classroom, school conditions, relationships with other members of this environment), as well as

individual characteristics of the adolescent personality related to the reaction to various "life failures" [3].

Behavioral deviance, expressed in various forms of adolescent maladjustment, is the result of unhealthy psychosocial development and disruption of the socialization process. After all, during this period, a teenager tries to realize himself in all aspects, to find his place among other people, he looks with envy at some qualities in the actions and actions of older people around him, and he has a hard time not finding these qualities in himself. Sometimes he even feels incomplete. At such a time, it is necessary that the close people around him, first of all, his parents, teacher-coach, lend a helping hand to the child. It is known that a child first sees the traits and qualities of his parents, and then begins to compare them with others around him. Therefore, parents should be able to find a way to their children's hearts. Children with deviant behavior (who run away from school, constantly destroy their peers, tease their classmates) need all kinds of support from adults. Parents should provide moral support to the child with the help of class leader, teacher and school psychologists.

Adolescence is the period when his worldview, beliefs, viewpoints, principles, self-awareness, evaluation, etc. are formed. If a child of elementary school age acts according to the instructions of adults or his random, involuntary wishes, the teenager begins to organize his activities based on certain principles, beliefs and personal views.

Morality and individual consciousness are of particular importance in the formation of a teenage personality. In this, students' acquisition of moral concepts and their application to life play an important role. The process of forming universal human qualities confronts the student with contradictions of belief and point of view. Observing social life, acquiring the necessary

skills for a person in it, gives him the opportunity to analyze the behavior of adults. As a result, life skills such as evaluating the behavior and manner of older people in emergency situations begin to form.

In the process of studying the socio-psychological factors of juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior disorder, it was found that they are more affected by:

Minors' disagreements with adults and among themselves (in the family, at school, at the place of residence);

Minors join mutual and other informal street groups and participate in their activities, harassment by the leaders of these groups;

Interaction of minors with adults (often with previous convictions) who initiate them into one or another delinquency or crime, as well as those who involve them in regular consumption of alcohol and drugs;

Mistakes made in the process of individual (family) and majority education (school) of minors; is the lack of knowledge or insufficient understanding of the age and socio-psychological characteristics of teenagers by educators (parents, teachers).

In the psychology and pedagogy literature, the period of adolescents from 11-12 to 15-16 years is described as the period of sexual maturation, active physical growth, and the formation of a person. In this period, people's behavior and social relations are formed, and people's relations with the surrounding events are also clearly visible. It should be said that it is from this age that the period of self-awareness, the transformation of childhood feelings into the worldview of adults, the inner "I" of a person and its understanding begins. Adolescence is the most difficult period. Changes in their body, mind, and consciousness become the cause of anxiety, emotional instability, and internal struggles.

Adolescents often experience discomfort and discomfort not only in physical development, but also in several social interpersonal relationships [4].

Adolescence, which is one of the main stages in the development of a person, is distinguished by the fact that a person acquires social characteristics and becomes sexual. Some teenagers develop faster, some more slowly. This period is so full of contradictions and tensions that some scientists equate this period with a period of continuous problems. The characteristics of the youth period of teenagers are closely related to the characteristics of their verbs. Adolescents may not be so different from each other. For teenagers with deviant behavior, disturbances, violent behavior with close people, easy exposure to "street" and various gangs are characteristic.

A negative, unkind environment in the family creates the basis for the appearance of vices such as rudeness, wildness, and cold attitude in certain types of teenagers, they act in an opposite spirit to others and show aggressive mischief. In order to prevent deviance in the behavior of teenagers and to fight against it, during the study of not only their young age, but also their personal socio-psychological characteristics, it is known that they are divided into 3 groups according to the above characteristics.

- 1) Characteristics of the manifestation of the social abilities of the person, as well as the characteristics of entering into mutual communication;
- 2) A person's ability to interact within the group and accept the values common to the group;
- 3) General characteristics related to the social behavior of the person, his point of view on the surrounding reality.

Based on the socio-psychological characteristics of these 3 groups, it is possible to determine some characteristics of teenagers with deviant behavior. Social perception - mastering the norms of interaction and behavioral criteria accepted within the group. Adolescents with deviant behavior tend to adopt the norms of behavior and attitude of the members of the group, which are considered important for them. Social imagination is the ability to assess personal and universal abilities based on one's own life experience. Social status is poorly developed or absent in adolescents with deviant behavior. Social thinking is the ability to understand people based on their interactions and relationships in social relationships. This ability is also often absent in underdeveloped adolescents. Social activity - deviant adolescents show a sense of responsibility and help each other only when they are interested in the praise of their peers [5].

Adolescents with deviant behavior are characterized by the following characteristics:

- to obey and trust the opinion of the leader;
- treatment of adolescents of their own group;
- acceptance of communication norms.

All socio-psychological characteristics, personal abilities are unique, and their development in the process of communication, activity and interaction determines the social activity or passivity of a person in society, family, community. As we mentioned above, properties such as "social imagination" and "social thinking" are of particular importance. However, these are the least studied characteristics of deviant adolescents.

Psychologist A.I. Dolgova, who studied juvenile delinquency, said that before committing a crime, there are sharp deviations from the norm in a teenager's behavior.

In their character, elements such as selfishness, tyranny, belief in physical strength, favoring non-traditional groups prevail. Distorted characteristics such as loneliness and selfishness are characteristic of selfish categories. All juvenile criminals are characterized by their lack of understanding and appreciation of universal human values, work for the benefit of society, and creative activity. Their interest is focused on the accumulation of material wealth, "living as they wish", and the principles of "pure conscience". V.V.Korolev, during the study of the psychological conditions of delinquency in adolescence, identified the following socio-psychological features characteristic of them [6-11]:

- lack of etiquette, exemplary behavior experiences;
- non-acceptance of social values such as friendship, love, courage, gross concepts about them;
- too low or too high self-esteem;
- misunderstanding and opposing legal and moral values;
- susceptible to all external influences.

As noted by researchers such as Yu.A.Kleiberg, I.S.Kon, S.T.Konyukhova, I.A.Semikasheva, if we call teenagers with deviant behavior a special social group, we can determine the social-psychological qualities common to the members of this group. Teenagers with deviant behavior as a special social group are based on the following [12-15]:

Customs, traditions. In such an environment, a special culture is formed. From the outside, clothes, hairstyles, speaking in slang.

CONCLUSION

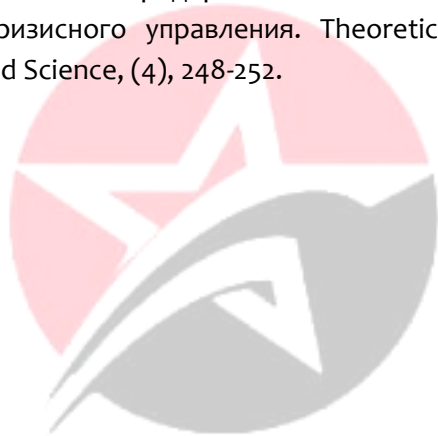
In the scientific works of psychologists studying deviant adolescents, their general psychological and social characteristics are determined. According to

D.I.Feldstein, deviant teenagers are socially sluggish, aggressive, curious, rude, prone to shedding "tears", and many of them are deceitful and irresponsible. According to the research of I.A.Semikasheva, the participants of such a group have characteristics similar to parents and respect not individual people, but the group to which they belong. Such teenagers do not feel responsible for their character and act like everyone else in the public. S.A.Kulakov said that adolescents with such behavior are clients of psychotherapists, they may not have been given a clear diagnosis, but many of their characteristics are abnormal. In the affective sphere - this emotional emptiness is a quick surrender to depression and excitement. In the field of meaning-seeking, freedom, blocking of the need for protection, characteristic of the referent group, rejection of conclusions in the cognitive field are observed.

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