

## DEVIANT BEHAVIOR - THE CONCEPT OF BEHAVIOR

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola deviant xulqli bolalar va o'spirinlarning rivojlanishi va hayotiy tarzini haqida, deviant xulqli bolalar mavzusini yoritib beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Deviant, o'sprinlik, yoshli, xulqi og'ishgan, fiziologik anatomik, deviatsiya, biologik, irsiyat.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы развития и образа жизни детей и подростков с девиантным поведением, а также освещается тема детей с девиантным поведением.

**Ключевые слова:** Девиантный, подростковый, возраст, девиантное поведение, физиологический, анатомический, девиация, биологический, наследственность.

**Abstract:** This article discusses the development and lifestyle of children and adolescents with deviant behavior, and sheds light on the topic of children with deviant behavior.

**Keywords:** Deviant, adolescence, age, deviant behavior, physiological anatomical, deviation, biological, heredity.

Deviant behavior is a deviation from the social norms accepted by society. Emile Durkheim, as one of the founders of the science of sociology, studied this topic in depth and put forward the concept of social anomie. He showed deviant behavior as a natural and integral part of social life

The role of deviant behavior in society According to Durkheim, deviant behavior is a normal state for society, since the violation of norms is a natural process in any society. He indicated the following social functions of deviant behavior for society:

**Reinforcement of norms and values:** Through deviant behavior, society defines and reinforces what is right and wrong. For example, when crimes are committed, the importance of laws is reaffirmed. **Unifying society:** Individuals who violate norms unite members of society and encourage them to unite around common values

**Inducing social change:** Some deviant behaviors can drive social progress and change. For example, in history, some deviant behaviors later became the basis for new social values and laws.

### **Deviance and crime**

Durkheim also considers crime to be an integral part of social life. He emphasizes the following:

- Crime cannot disappear completely, because in any society there will be acts that violate the norms.
- The existence of crime ensures that the norms in society are constantly updated.

The diagnosis of deviant behavior is made after the child turns 8-10 years old. Experts believe that the first symptoms of this pathology become noticeable from the age of 5-6.

Deviant behavior is most pronounced in adolescence. This problem is a subject of research for clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, and especially social psychologists. However, such young people often fall into the hands of law enforcement agencies, not for these specialists, due to their antisocial behavior.

There are negative and positive types of deviant behavior. Negative deviance includes negative behaviors such as engaging in immoral acts, intentionally causing harm to oneself and others, aggression, theft, drug addiction, pornography addiction, alcohol abuse, and damage to other people's property. Later, individuals such as Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, and Saddam Hussein, who reached the level of "people's genius", had a negative type of deviant behavior.

Positive deviance can be exemplified by individuals who, during their youth, engage in incredible ideas and inventions that do not fit into generally accepted social norms. For example, if we look at the adolescence of great physicists, chemists, astronauts, scholars, poets, artists, doctors, and philosophers, we can observe a positive type of deviant behavior in them.

Such individuals amazed adults with their abilities that were not appropriate for their age and the era in which they lived. The negative type of deviant behavior should be thoroughly studied by specialists. If they are not corrected early, in the future psychopathic leaders like Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini may come to power and bring disaster to millions of people.

It is the job of every educator and psychologist to protect society from such individuals by psychocorrecting the behavior of adolescents with negative deviations! Unhealthy family environment: quarrels between parents, raising children without a father or mother, lack of affection for the child, long-term emigration of the father or mother, upbringing by a stepfather or stepmother, unequal treatment of children, that is, loving one and despising the other, abandoning and not controlling them, not teaching them to work, not showing interest in science.

#### **Unhealthy family environment Poverty.**

Poverty in the family, i.e. the inability to provide their children with vitamin-rich foods, the inability to buy clothes, the inability to send children to recreation centers and sports clubs, the inability to take them to the theater, cinema and parks, the inability to provide them with necessary books and notebooks, the inability to master secular and religious knowledge.

So, even if they are good parents, if they are unable to provide for and educate a growing child, such children may develop negative behavioral deviations.

Poverty in the family, immorality of parents, drug and alcohol abuse, mental illness, and inappropriate behavior by adults are all visible to children.

#### **Psychogenetic factors:**

Scientific research has shown that genetic factors are sometimes important in the formation of deviant behavior. For example, children and relatives of parents with psychopathic or schizoid type grow up with deviant behavior. Experts place the main emphasis on genetic factors here.

Signs of deviant behavior.

- Behaviors that contradict generally accepted social norms and official laws and regulations, damage to oneself and the property of others and this situation occurs on a regular basis, insulting people and constantly being at the center of fights and conflicts, a tendency to carry cold weapons with them

Not suffering from mental illnesses (such as schizophrenia) and brain diseases manifested by mental disorders, alcohol and drug abuse, homosexuality, pornography addiction, or a tendency to immoral behavior.

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