

## Deviant Behavior Consequences and its Psychological- Pedagogical Importance

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### ABSTRACT

This article argues that deviant behavior is a human activity or behavior that does not conform to the established norms of society, is a social phenomenon, and that endangering human life can lead to bad consequences. To protect our children from such deviant behavior is to give them a psychologically and pedagogically correct upbringing.

**KEYWORDS:** *behavior, alcohol, morals, drugs, personality, society, deviation, lying, laziness, theft, alcoholism, suicide, child, upbringing, will, perception, ability, qualification, rehabilitation, psychologist, pedagogue.*

“...Happiness is not determined only by wealth and possessions.

A polite, knowledgeable and intelligent hard-working child is the greatest wealth not only of parents, but of the whole society.”

The first President I.A.Karimov

“High spirituality is an invincible force”

Socialization of a person is an artificial character profession, which as a person can form only between other people. If he is still in human relations, he cannot get rid of evil or animal nature in himself. A person will need a lot to grow to full maturity and become a mature personality. Man reaches maturity only when he is formed in society. Deviant behavior is considered to be the concept of deviations in the upbringing of people.

The concept of Deviant behavior (deviant behavior). The study of the problem of Deviant behavior is one of the indirect problems in the family of society. Psychologically analyzing it, it turns out that working with such people requires a great effort for a while to start them on the right path of life, to get them out of this path. To Deviant types of behavior, we can include the following: violation of the law, self-murder, drug addiction, alcoholism, etc. It is natural that these cases occur even between representatives of the two sexes. The problem facing society and the state is that the number of deviated individuals is reduced and eliminated.

Deviant behavior is a human activity or behavior, a social phenomenon that does not comply with the norms of morality established in society, and many other similar cases of deception, laziness, theft, drunkenness, drug addiction, suicide and many others are the characteristics of this behavior. Such behavior is considered to be psychologically incapable people who do not want to understand how much harm they cause to society. Institutions that control the existence of members of society in accordance with these social norms are called social control institutions. These

institutions include Family, School, neighborhood, law enforcement, etc. It is the core of the family within the institutions. The more important the upbringing in the family plays, the more sharply the number of people with deviated behavior in society decreases if the children are out of control. The upbringing of children is full of how perfect synonymy, humanly treated relationships are summarized in this word. This is perceived by every parent from a pedagogical and psychological point of view, this issue is becoming an incredibly relevant and extremely sensitive topic.

In the perfection of perfect children, parenting, teacher education, family environment and community environment directly affect the upbringing of children psychologically. Already now the so-called “mass culture” is an inhuman concept, the principle worldviews are showing their impact on the minds of young people in psychological terms by the minute. Protection of the minds of our youth from unwanted teachings, as well as enrichment of the gap in the consciousness of the connection with proper education and education is an important and responsible task of parents and educators. The misfortune of people – in his immorality.

The moral and moral factor of Deviant behavior is expressed in the low level of moral and moral character in the family and the surrounding environment of the child, in his lack of spirituality, in the oven on the utensils and in the alienation of the individual. The role of a healthy family environment in the upbringing of children and the formation of a harmonious generation is great. The child lives in a family environment from the date of birth. Family-specific traditions, values, traditions form a child's moth. Most importantly, children perceive, feel the demands of society through the school of family life.

Prevention of deviation from the norm and preservation of children are the most important tasks of parents. The reasons for deviation from the norm in children are the bad habits of parents, the situation in the family plays a decisive role. Due to the characteristics of children in classrooms in schools, parents should remember that it is necessary to adhere to hygienic standards in school and in the family. If no one in the family is interested in the school life of the child or is interested in the name, then his interest in the school is neutralized, then a negative attitude towards education is formed. In children, the deviation from the norm develops gradually.

The main reasons for this period are unacceptable cases in the family. In such families, the psychology and pedagogy of maturing children has a direct and indirect impact. One of the types of Deviant behavior can be attributed to drunkenness. With children of this category, a social

educator, a psychologist performs the following tasks in his activities. The first task of the activity of a social psychologist is to establish a diagnosis, aimed at preventing the child's addiction to alcohol. This task is carried out by collecting information about the child who has a tendency to consume alcohol, studying its real personal characteristics, collecting information about the family of the child, studying the sources that negatively affect the child, identifying the leaders of alcohol addiction, studying the negative sides that motivates the child to alcohol, studying the effects of micro place on the child. Its essence is that on the basis of the diagnosis made, a clear social pedagogical-psychological program of working with a child who has a tendency to drink is developed.

This program is carried out step by step, bringing out social adoration, correction or rehabilitation. Through rehabilitation, he laid the foundation for the adaptation of the child to a healthy lifestyle. With him begins to carry out prophylactic work. Instead, most of all, education stands at the core of the first. It implies the formation in the child the qualities that must be formed during his social pedagogical rehabilitation, the pedagogical influence on the behavior and activities of children and adults, the filling of gaps in the upbringing of the child, the formation of the skills and skills necessary to overcome the problem of drunkenness. Another task of the psychologist is legal protection. Its essence is to protect it even from the legal point of view through the activities of psychology. One of its subsequent tasks, a predisposition to drunkenness, requires the participation of various specialists in psychological activities with the child, creates conditions for meaningful leisure time, organizes socially useful activities for children, adults. In the process of carrying out socio-pedagogical activity in this, relations are established between many of its participants. As for the prophylactic, expressing confidence in him, promotion strengthens the achieved positive results and eliminates the appearance of signs of alcoholism. In social pedagogical activity, the focus of children's lives against alcohol abuse is carried out depending on the age characteristics of their educators.

Preschool and junior school age. Parents show the decisive effect in the formation of habits in a child from one year to seven years. Therefore, at this age it is important for a social educator to work with the family, which is based on the following principles:

1. Formation of a culture of relations between family members. Only in conditions of harmonious family relations can moral anti-alcohol habits arise. For the appearance of these habits in children of preschool age, it is necessary to formulate optimal behavior in parents.
2. Formation of a healthy environment of vital activity of the child. Social pedagogical activity should be aimed at the formation of healthy social-psychological pathways in parents, the promotion of the idea of the personal responsibility of parents for the consumption of alcohol by children. The fight against drunkenness with parents should be carried out according to the age of the child. However, the result of this activity is necessary to include parents in the education of children against constipation.

Knowledge of parenting education against alcohol abuse promotion them includes the following issues:

1. On the moral, religious and legal responsibility of the child for the harm of alcohol to the human body, the incomplete formation of the child, the bad consequences of the consumption of alcohol by children, the teaching of minors to drink alcohol.
2. Acquaintance with the peculiarities of the junior school age (anatomic, morphological, psychophysiological). To describe the first stage of education in the school as the most crisis stage in the life of the child, the difficulty of adapting to the initial stage, the beginning of active socialization of the young person, information on the social and psychological conditions of the educational environment.
3. Achieving normative behavior of parents for the formation of a healthy lifestyle in children from a small school age. This is a review of the family's drinking traditions, taking into account The Imitation behavior inherent in the small school age, paying attention to the achievements of the child in the school, helping children to spend their free time, making him out of unpleasant family-household conflicts. It is also necessary that the psychologist, in cooperation with the parents, develop a plan for the conduct of leisure and holidays without alcohol. The main methods of activity are family prophylactics, which are conducted in the form of conversation, advice, training. The social educator should give a moral description of the actions of parents. Family prophylactics should not be based on laziness, threats. It should be aimed at correcting the child's relations with peers, attracting them to positive activities, restoring their status in the family. The adolescence period (11 -14 years) is psychologically a crisis and the most turbulent period. This period is one of the most difficult periods of human activity. This process ends with the onset of sexual maturity. In contrast to the small school age when the child adheres to the instructions of adults, which are authoritative for him, the teenager tries to adhere to the principles of his behavior, his own views, the need for independence arises, adult exhortations are criticized, a negative attitude towards them is formed.

Exactly in adolescence, the first stage of alcohol addiction can begin. Because it manifests itself in the conditions of adolescent groups, and therefore has a description of "collective drunkenness". A child at this age tries to grow up or look like an adult. This can be manifested both in a positive and negative sense. The tendency to puberty, if not based on moral and social values, is manifested in the social negative sense: smoking, alcohol consumption, sexual irresponsibility, delinquency. In adolescence, adults from the age of 11 years are not able to influence the child as before. For the child, communication with peers begins to be of great importance. The lower the social status of a teenager, the less its influence on the group. Therefore, boys of this age-girls should be treated psychologically without interpretation-compromise.

Our children our future as parents, educators to their upbringing we all agree. Parents should be able to properly educate our children with all our strength and enthusiasm in bringing them to an adult level by adopting them from alien ideas and serving for the prosperity of our motherland.

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