

Social and Psychological Characteristics of Factors Causing Deviant or Delinquent Behavior in Young People

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The following situations are understood by the concept of deviant behavior (in Latin *deviatio* - deviation). It is a person's actions that do not correspond to the officially accepted or decided norms of the existing society, that is, "mental health, legal, cultural or moral norms".

Public expression of human behavior that does not correspond to the officially accepted or decided norms (standards and templates) in the existing society, is a social phenomenon.

In the first case, deviant behavior takes place directly as a subject of general and age-related psychology, pedagogy and psychiatry. In the second case, the concept of deviant behavior is a subject of sociological and social psychology.

Deviant behavior is characterized by the inclusion of many negative aspects. "not available" is followed by evaluation.

In his textbook, N. Smelzer gives a brief review of various theories explaining deviant behavior - from biological aspects in the form of genetically acquired deviations in quality characteristics in the psyche, to radical deviant behavior that expresses deviant behavior as a result of conflicts between separate social strata settled in capitalist society. - situations up to criminalistic situations are briefly described². The typology of these theories implies that they have unique tabulation properties. Here, we will not focus on physiological and psychoanalytic interpretations, but consider it appropriate to briefly touch on some leading sociological concepts.

The study of the cultured aspect of deviant behavior in Russia is attributed to Ya.I. Gilinsky, who introduced the concept of "deviant behavior" into science, and today this term is used in the same sense as the term "deviant behavior".

One of the concepts is the theory of labels not hanging³. In the sociology of deviance, the "theory of non-attachment of labels to deviant behavior" is often used as the "theory of social reaction" to deviance⁴. This double vision means that sociological interpretations of deviant behavior are not a product of individual psychology or genetic inheritance, but rather the result of social structures and social control.

If a teenager is arrested for committing a crime, this situation can have a decisive impact on his future life. This can be done in different ways. One of these visible effects is considered to have a psychological character: A person who previously felt like others now begins to see himself as having different characteristics. Now he will be labeled a criminal, or in other words, a criminal-adolescent label will be attached to him, it can be said that with the help of this label, teenagers of this type easily fall into the network of criminal gangs and organizations. Each step along the way reinforces the feeling that they are beginning to accept that they are not as normal as others. They have a criminalistic similarity. In some cases, this process is called stigmatization.

Stigma (in Greek, stigma means stain, mark) is a social sign that discredits an individual or even entire social groups. American sociologist R. Collins, one of the founders of this approach, convincingly expressed the social situations under the strong influence of "sticking labels": "It is emphasized that all

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² History of sociology in Western Europe and the USA. Textbook / Ed. G.V. Osipov. - Moscow, 2001.

³ Fundamentals of social work / Otv. red. PDPavlenok. - 3rd ed. - M: INFRA-M, 2006. - 560 s.

⁴ Osipova OS Deviant hulq – atvor: farovonlik yoki zulmat? // Sotsis. - 1998. - No. 9.



people in society violate laws. However, only a few are caught, charged and branded as full-fledged criminals. If criminals are sent through court or prison, then the probability of them becoming poor, black people in the future, or in some other way falling under the influence of someone's ideas that are considered "socially undesirable", "socially forbidden" increases ⁵.

According to R. Collins, the existence of crime in society is explained in a relatively radical (fanatic) state. For example, possession and distribution of drugs by private individuals was not considered a crime until the relevant laws prohibited it. Society and state bodies have registered these cases as relevant crimes. Paradoxically, drug dealers are now making hidden profits through their possession and distribution, while the legal distribution of drugs deprives them of huge profits.

One of the ideas presented by E. Durkheim - deviance, which has a significant effect, serves as a guiding point in the construction of the sociological theory. This idea is the idea of anomie. As we know, this concept describes a social situation in the form of "decrease in the role of norms governed by social interactions." According to E. Durkheim, it is observed that in a sufficient number of cases, deviations (including cases related to suicide) occur as a result of the absence of specific social norms. A general state of disorganization, or anomie, deepens in situations where obedience to rules is required, and where the majority is less likely to agree with this situation.

Based on this idea, the anomic concept of deviation was developed by Robert Merton ⁶. He stated that the main cause of the desired type of deviance is related to the occurrence of a disconnection between the institutional cultural goals and the availability of socially approved means to achieve these goals. Among the numerous elements of the social structure, R. Merton singles out the two most important ones in his opinion.

The first is the cultural goals and interests of a certain society, which is manifested in the form of "legitimate" goals that are accepted for the whole society or for its separate strata, which are considered socially appropriate (and therefore known as institutional) by them.

The second element identifies and controls the means (methods of achieving the goals) deemed socially appropriate, as well as their application. R. Merton distinguishes five types of people's adaptation to socially and culturally given goals and means. For clarity, he places them in a schematic table, where the symbol "+" represents "acceptance" and the symbol "+-" represents the rejection of existing current values and their replacement with new ones.

Table 1. Typology of forms of individual flexibility

Adaptation form	Socially acceptable goals	Institutionalized tools
Conformity	+	+
Innovation	+	-
Ritualism (rituals)	-	+
Retreatism	-	-
Dissatisfaction	-	-

Conformity. Conformity represents the compatibility of cultural goals and means. Conformity refers to having a single type of behavior that is not considered deviant. Social order - stability and stability of social development are determined depending on the degree of its spread in the society.

Innovation. This form of adaptation occurs on the basis of the individual's acceptance and distribution of cultural values that are universally accepted as life goals for him. However, in doing so, he does not take into account the means to achieve these goals that are achievable for him, effective, successful (probably, the results he wants can be achieved quickly and precisely).

⁵Collins R. Weberian sociological theory. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.

⁶Durkheim E. Suicide: A sociological study. / Per, from fr. with abbr.; Ed. V. A. Bazarova. - Moscow: Thought, 1994. Book II Social causes and social types. - S. 42-53.



Ritualism. According to Merton's definition of this type of behavior deviation: "The neglect or reduction of very high cultural goals consists in the satisfaction of the conditions intended to achieve large sums of money and rapid social mobility." In this case, the goal is rejected, but traditional, socially approved means are chosen to achieve it.

Retreatism (escape from reality). Rejection looks at the ends and the means. In this case, retreatism is more typical of outsiders, drug addicts, alcoholics, etc., who generally refuse to have security and prestige. They also mention claims of eligibility.

Dissatisfaction. This type of deviation is widely distributed in the society in a state of deep crisis, on the border of social breakdown. Deviations from the norm in this form can also be included in the group of the form of "individual adaptation to society", according to its full meaning, this word means the refusal to adapt to the current norms of social life, unlike the movement in the form of "hippie". The definition of protest by R. Merton is expressed as follows: "It consists of a reaction in the form of a transition and is aimed at the implementation of institutionalization in the whole society, including its members, in which the targeting of protest, new goals and methods of behavior are not distinguished. Protest is focused on changing existing cultural and social structures, refusing to adapt to them ⁷.

Undoubtedly, the position taken by Ya.I.Gilinsky is of great interest in modern sociology, that is, he believed that one of the main reasons for deviation in society is the existence of social inequality, the existence of high differences between the satisfaction of the needs of different social groups. Contradictions in socio-economic development that make up the "complex of causes" of the formation of deviant behavior, a relatively significant level of conflict in the structure of the hierarchy of conflicts - the disproportion between needs growing at a relatively equal level and the possibilities of their satisfaction, the social position of individuals and Differences in the satisfaction of their needs depending on the status of social groups and their place in the social structure are considered to be of particular importance. In other words, the origin of deviant behavior as a social phenomenon occurs on the basis of social inequality in society ⁸. This situation is further deepened by the social position of a large part of the population in the society, including the low role of the youth mass in the first place, the division of the society into the strata of the rich and the poor, the development of unemployment and inflation, corruption and other negative situations.

Drunkenness and alcoholism take a special place in the manifestations of the main forms of deviant behavior, as well as prostitution, suicidal behavior, deviant behavior formed on the basis of sexual diseases, lawlessness, and drug addiction. We will discuss them in detail

Alcoholism is a pathological addiction to alcohol, which, in turn, leads to social and moral degradation of a person. Drunkenness is a condition associated with excessive consumption of alcohol, which, in turn, poses a serious threat to a person's health and impairs his social flexibility.

In most cases, as motivations for alcohol consumption, the following are indicated: simple relaxation, the influence of close environment, adherence to traditions, celebration of dates as a holiday, disagreements in marriage and family relations, bad luck at work ⁹. Addiction to alcohol develops gradually and is determined in a complex way, this state is realized in the body of the drinker. Addiction to alcoholic beverages has a significant effect on a person's behavior: among them, excessive preparation for drinking, "rubbing hands together", high mood are noted. The greater the "ability to put lipstick on alcohol" in a person, the less he enjoys drinking.

Prostitution (Latin prostitution - dirt). Scientists distinguish the following main signs of prostitution:

The type of activity is to satisfy the sexual desires of clients;

Description of the training - systematic thinking, unemotional relaxation, and actions aimed at satisfying the sexual needs of clients in the way they want;

⁷ Merton R. K. Social structure and anomie // Sotsiologicheskie issledovaniya. 1992. #2. - S. 118.

⁸ Osipova OS Deviant behavior: prosperity or darkness? // Sotsis. - 1998. - No. 9.

⁹ Social exclusions - 2nd ed., revised and updated. - Moscow, Legal literature. 1989, - 65 pages .



The motive of the activity is prior encouragement, consent in the form of reward with money or material valuables, which are the main or additional resources in the existence of prostitution.

Socio-economic and spiritual-ethical factors are identified as the causes of prostitution, as well as many other deviations in social behavior. Another reason for prostitution is the development of prostitution in the environment.

Suicidal behavior. Suicide is a deliberate act of taking one's life or attempting to take one's own life. Behavior leading to suicide in adolescents is often explained by the lack of life experience and the inability to determine a life goal. It seems that, together with these reasons, there are also some special reasons. The following reasons are common:

A high level of feeling the loss of a loved one or love;

A feeling of insecurity about one's own worthiness;

Going astray (going astray);

Violation of protective mechanisms of a person due to intoxication and taking psychotropic substances under the influence of alcoholism;

Drug addiction and addiction;

Imitation of a high profile person who committed suicide;

A state of acute aggression, fear-like affect, or frustration in which a person loses a sense of control over their behavior¹⁰.

In determining the causes of behavior leading to suicide, it is important to clarify its motives and specific conditions that lead to it. Determining motives and reasons is not always possible due to the lack of information.

Addiction is a disease that manifests as physical or mental dependence on drugs, an irrefutable attachment to them, and eventually leads to a physical and mental crisis of the body. Among the ethnological causes of drug addiction, the personality of the drug addict is of particular importance. It also takes into account demographic, age-related and socio-medical aspects. The majority of drug addicts are men. Another important fact is that the majority of drug users are teenagers aged between 12 and 25¹¹.

Drug addiction is noted as a disease of young people. He usually drags the weakest and most unwilling young people into his trap in social life. His danger in the future of the country is determined by this situation. It is noted that young people under 30 years of age lead among drug users all over the world. It is in this environment that the growth rate of addiction is at its highest. The fact that the average age of drug addicts is 13 years old means that it is a serious problem.

Drug addiction has serious social consequences, including an increase in the number of violations, damage to people's physical and mental health, and especially serious harm to the youth population. It is the minors, children who show a strong susceptibility to the above negative social events in modern society.

Deviant behavior covers a wide range of human actions. Depending on the amplitude of the deviation, and also according to the characteristics of the deviation of the norm, its three levels can be distinguished:

1. Inconspicuous deviations from moral and decency norms; private deviant behavior;
2. Violation of legal norms, but even in this case, the deviation from the norm of behavior is not so significant, it is reflected in the situation where it is not at the level of attracting criminal

¹⁰P.D. Pavlenok. Basics of social work. - Moscow, 1998. - S. 274.

¹¹Markova N.E. Cultural intervention/No to drugs!/ http://www.narkotiki.ru/research_5375.html



responsibility, in sociology, this phenomenon is expressed by the concept of delinquent (unacceptable) behavior.

3. Serious violation of legal norms, in other words, criminal or criminal behavior.

A psychologist takes one of the standards noted in the assessment of the psychological state of a teenager. In most cases, the process of assessing the psychological state of an individual takes on a hidden ideological and political tone, and is ultimately evaluated according to the system of values that prevailed in the minds of a particular group of people or in society..

