



PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF IMPROVING THE PREVENTIVE SYSTEM OF DEVIANT BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

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Annotation: There is a direct connection between the development of deviant behavior among the young generation and the increase in crime in society. The desire to commit illegal behavior increases with the development of deviant behavior in children and adolescents. Therefore, preventive measures should be introduced everywhere in all educational institutions. Their goal is to teach teenagers that every action should be responsible. The problem of deviant behavior is particularly acute in the modern world. Economic inequality, mass globalization, free access to information, the development of democracy, as well as social phenomena often cause negative reactions in the environment of teenagers.

Key words: Deviant, youth, behavior, deviance, prevention, moral standards, theft, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, teenagers.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the reason for deviant behavior is that teenagers are experiencing social stratification, they cannot live in abundance and get a good education. On this basis, a psychological shift occurs, which ends in criticism, quarrels, nervous breakdowns, delinquency and running away from home. If a teenager falls into a street environment, brawlers, rockers or extreme lovers, then he forms a desire for negative interests and the behavior of adults. It requires early sexual experience, drug and alcohol use. The main cause of such incidents is negligence of parents, lack of attention to the child, carelessness. Therefore, at the first signs of deviant behavior, teachers should interact with parents and determine the family environment.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In the process of analyzing this article, the methods of logicity, historicity, consistency and objectivity of scientific knowledge were widely used. The history of the formation of the prevention of deviant behavior of teenagers was comparatively analyzed. Karimova L.I. The teaching manual "Social psychology and advertising" was designated as a methodological source. At the same time Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's works were widely used.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

There are different forms of preventive work with children: 1. Games and training with the participation of professional psychologists, in which the task of adults is to form the correct attitude of the child to his personality. 2. Classes and lectures on the topic of deviant behavior, explaining to teenagers why the Constitution cannot be violated and what it threatens. 3. Programs that contain multiple series of classes to prevent deviant behavior. Prevention of adolescent deviant behavior. The constant increase in the manifestation of deviance in adolescence puts the social pedagogue with the task of searching for and applying new methods and technologies of working with these adolescents. Two main technologies - prevention and rehabilitation - are widely used in scientific theory and practice. Prevention is a complex of social, medical, organizational, educational and state measures aimed at eliminating the main causes and conditions that cause various forms of deviation from social norms in the behavior of adolescents. It mainly depends on the environment surrounding the child. When implementing preventive measures, the social

pedagogue relies on the following rules:

1. The assimilation of social and cultural norms takes place in the process of socialization of the individual. A person cannot function as a full-blooded member of society without mastering the complex of values, ideas and other symbolic systems.
2. The opponent of the social and cultural norm is the socio-cultural and pedagogical neglect of children, which is considered not only as an abnormal symptom of the child's development, but also as a result of imposing anomalous social conditions on him.
3. Prevention of child neglect should be based not only on abstract social and cultural norms, but also on the child who is forced to live in certain conditions.
4. Child rehabilitation should be carried out at the level of the subject of activity, social subject and person. The term "prophylaxis" itself means eliminating the causes that cause unpleasant consequences. Considering that social deviations arise from various reasons and circumstances, several types of preventive measures can be distinguished:

Neutralizer;

substitute;

warning against the occurrence of situations that cause social deviations;

eliminating these situations;

supervisor of preventive works.

Socio-pedagogical rehabilitation of children with deviant behavior. Another technology of the social pedagogue's work with maladjusted teenagers is their rehabilitation. Rehabilitation can be considered as a system of measures aimed at solving a wide range of tasks, from elementary skills to the full integration of a person into society. It is important to carry out promotional and educational work through mass media in the prevention of the behavior of minors. According to public opinion polls, television is the preferred source of information for teenagers and young adults. In this regard, the role of social advertising will grow. Social advertising with its proposals - stimulates work, increases the motivation of human activity to achieve positive goals. Advertising spreads and promotes social values. It helps to shape the way of life and patterns of countries and peoples. The social function of advertising also implies promotion of lifestyle.

Pedagogical and psychological foundations are important for preventing and combating the development of deviant behavior in adolescent students. The following basic principles and methods can be considered to improve this process:

1. Individual approach in the educational process

- Taking into account the personal characteristics, interests and needs of adolescents. Development of educational strategies in accordance with the individual characteristics of each student.

2. Development of social and emotional skills

- Teaching adolescents social and emotional skills that increase their ability to understand their own emotions, improve relationships with others, and cope with stress.

3. Promotion of a healthy lifestyle

- Providing information about healthy lifestyles, physical activity and proper nutrition, which improves the physical and mental health of adolescents.

4. Cooperation between family and school

- Effective communication between family and school. Conducting regular meetings with parents, helping them to improve their relationship with their children.

5. Psychological support and advice

- Providing psychological support, stress management and problem-solving counseling for adolescents.

Strengthening cooperation between psychologists and pedagogues.

6. Social projects and events

- Organization of social projects, cultural events and sports competitions for teenagers, which helps to develop their social skills.

7. Creation of management and control system

- Development of a control system to prevent deviant behavior at school. This system allows to monitor, analyze and take necessary measures of the behavior of teenagers.

8. Self-evaluation and reflection

- Encouraging adolescents to evaluate their own behavior so that they develop a sense of responsibility for their actions.

9. Improvement of educational programs

- Enriching educational programs with new methods and technologies aimed at preventing deviant behavior.

10. Improving the social environment

- Improving the social environment at school, improving the mental state of teenagers by creating a positive environment.

These pedagogical and psychological foundations play an important role in preventing the development of deviant behavior. By creating a safe and supportive environment for adolescents, supporting their social and emotional development, this problem can be reduced.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, in order to build a great country, it is necessary to educate a well-rounded person. Therefore, it is the main task of today to educate young people in the spirit of gaining a deeper understanding of the system and essence of the legal state, knowing the basics of the law, respecting the law, and having a culture of unconditional obedience to them.

The best prevention of deviant behavior is a purposeful organizational influence on the mind of minors with clearly defined means, forms and methods of education. Legal education prevention options are more effective than other means of prevention. Because legal preventive measures usually take some time to take effect after the act has been committed. In order for legal measures related to prevention to work, it must be placed in the mind of the child, become a part of his beliefs and experience. This can be achieved by means of educational influence aimed at a specific goal.

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