

INVALIDITY IN CHILD EDUCATION IS THE BASIS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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Annotation. In this article, the neglect of child's education and behavior in the process of child development affects the child's psyche, the formation of deviant behavior in them, and even the impact on the child's entire future life.

Key words : education, upbringing, pedagogue, socialization, deviant behavior.

Аннотация. В данной статье пренебрежение воспитанием и поведением ребенка в период развития ребенка влияет на психику ребенка, формирование у него девиантного поведения и даже влияет на всю дальнейшую жизнь ребенка.

Ключевые слова: образование, обучение, педагог, социализация, девиантное поведение.

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In the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan, it was intended to train thoughtful, qualified and knowledgeable specialists who can ensure the modern development of the country according to international standards, who can think independently. One of the main factors that realize this goal is the educational process. The educational process is two-way, it requires organization and leadership by the pedagogue, as well as activity by the learner himself. In this process, the pedagogue plays a leading role. Because the regularly organized educational process determines the effectiveness of this process. In this process, the attitude of learners to the educational process is of great importance. Changes and deviations in the child's behavior have a great impact on the educational process.

Deviations in child behavior occur during adolescence. Adolescence is the most difficult period of youth. It is also called a transition period, because during this period, the transition from childhood to youth occurs, and this process affects all aspects of adolescent development - anatomic-physiological structure, mental and moral development. . During adolescence, serious changes occur in the life and activities of a teenager, which in turn leads to the reshaping of the psyche, the emergence of new forms of relationships with peers. The social status of the teenager changes. More and more serious demands are placed on him by adults. Types of deviation Teenagers who deviate from the rules and norms of behavior accepted in society are called difficult teenagers or teenagers who are difficult to educate. Difficult upbringing means resistance to pedagogical influence. Difficult upbringing of a teenager, failure to follow norms and rules accepted by him is studied through the phenomenon of deviation in science. Deviation (deviation) is one of the aspects of the phenomenon of variability that is characteristic of both a person and the world around him.

variability in the social sphere depends on activity and is expressed in behavior that reflects the interaction of a person with others. As we mentioned earlier, behavior is normal and abnormal. Normal behavior of a teenager is a microsocial interaction that corresponds to the needs of his socialization development. If those around the child pay attention to one or another characteristic of the teenager in time, his behavior will always be normal. It follows that deviant behavior can be understood as the child's relationship with society, which leads to the violation of the development and civilization of society due to the failure to take into account the characteristics of the child's personality. In fact, deviant behavior is one of the manifestations of social maladjustment. When talking about the disadaptation of children and adolescents, it is necessary to identify the categories of children who are responsible for this process: - children of school age who do not attend school, - orphans, - social orphans, due to the lack of places in orphanages, they are deprived of parental rights every month. they wait while living with their deprived parents. At the same time, they do not eat properly, they are subjected to physical, mental and sexual torture. -children who consume drugs and toxic substances, -children who are sexually undisciplined, -children who commit illegal acts. According to official data, their number is increasing twice as fast as that of adults. Deviation consists of deviant, delinquent and criminal behavior. Deviant behavior is one of the types of deviant behavior associated with the violation of social norms and rules of behavior characteristic of micro social relations (family, school relations) and small social groups. We can call this behavior undisciplined. Manifestations of deviant behavior include demonstration, aggression, calling, truancy and truancy, alcoholism, drug addiction and related antisocial behavior, sexual antisocial behavior of boys and teenagers. actions, we can give an example of suicide attempts. Unlike deviant, delinquent behavior is characterized as repetitive antisocial behavior of children and adolescents. These actions become a set of specific actions that violate legal norms, but do not cause criminal liability according to the level of social danger. There are following types of delinquent behavior:

- aggressive behavior, including insults, sadistic actions, arson;
- malicious behavior: petty thefts, embezzlement, carjacking and other property attacks for financial gain;
- cultivation and distribution of drugs.

Delinquent behavior is manifested not only externally, but also in internal-personal behavior. That is, there is a change in values that leads to the weakening of control of the internal regulatory system in the adolescent. Criminal behavior is considered to be an illegal behavior that causes criminal prosecution, criminal proceedings upon reaching a certain age, and is provided for in certain articles of the Criminal Code. Negative types of deviance are social pathology. These include alcoholism, drug addiction, drug addiction, prostitution, suicide, delinquency and crime. They destroy the system, undermine its foundations and do a lot of damage. Causes of deviant behavior of teenagers Deviant behavior has a complex nature and is explained by various factors. Factors causing deviant behavior of minors are:

1. Biological factors are expressed in the presence of physiological or anatomic features in the child's body that make social adaptation difficult. They include: - hereditary characteristics; - impairment of mental development, impairment of hearing and vision, damage to the nervous system, etc.; -psychophysiological stress on the organism, conflict situations, chemical composition

of the environment, psychophysiological features that cause various somatic, allergic, toxic diseases, that is, related to power sources.

2. Psychological factors. These include the presence of psychopathology or personality disorders in the child. Deviations from this norm are manifested in nervous diseases, psychopathy, neurosthenia and other factors that cause inadequate reactions in the child.

Summary

The globalization of the world does not affect everyone. The education of the young generation that is developing now requires a high level of attention and responsibility. Any person, whether he is an educator - a student, a teacher - a student, a pedagogue - a student, or an employee of other fields, is responsible for the education of a child.

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