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## CONCEPT OF DEVIATION BEHAVIOR

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### ABSTRACT

*There are given information about deviation behavior and shown its types in this article. After you read this article, you will know using of deviation behavior in two main contexts and you will be introduced to eight species of deviation behavior. It is worth noting the complexity of the concept under study and its interdisciplinary nature. Currently, the term is used in two main contexts. Deviant behavior first manifests itself as a subject of psychology, pedagogy, and psychiatry in the sense of "behavior and human behavior that is not formally established or actually conforms to the norms that exist in this society". Second, it is the subject of sociology, law, and social psychology in the sense that it is a "social form of human activity that is expressed in relation to mass and fixed forms and conforms to the norms and expectations that are officially established or actually exist in this society".*

**KEYWORDS:** *Deviation behavior, Behavior, Psychology, Pedagogy, Psychiatry, Sociology, Attitudes, Person.*

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that in the specialized literature the term "deviant behavior" is often replaced by a synonym for deviant behavior (deviatio - deviated in Latin). In the future, we will use both terms as complementary, that is, the words "deviant behavior" and "deviant". In this case, the first term is preferred because it is scientific, clear, and studied.

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form of human activity that is expressed in relation to mass and fixed forms and conforms to the norms and expectations that are officially established or actually exist in this society". In this guide, we will try to consider deviant behavior as a manifestation of the first aspect of preference - individual activity.

## MAIN BODY

It is well known that the definition of a concept implies the separation of important features of appearance. In this sense, it is expedient to distinguish such special features of a person's deviant behavior so that it helps us to distinguish this behavior from other phenomena, as well as the need to determine its presence and dynamics in a particular person.

1. Deviant behavior of a person is a morality that does not conform to generally accepted or formally established social norms. In other words, such behavior is inconsistent with existing laws, rules, traditions, and social orders. When defining deviant behavior as deviant morality or behavior, it is important to keep in mind that social norms change. This, in turn, gives the deviant behavior a historically transient character. Examples include period and state, attitudes toward smoking, and more.

Clearly, deviant behavior is not any norm, but a violation of social norms that are somewhat important for this society at this time.

2. A person and deviant behavior and its manifestation are negatively assessed by other people. A negative assessment may take the form of a criminal prosecution, including a public hearing or social sanctions (norms). First, sanctions serve the purpose of preventing unwanted behavior. But on the other hand, they bring a stigmatization of the person (label, stamp) - a negative appearance to him, such as hanging a stamp. For example, in the form of difficulties in the adaptation of a person who has returned to a "normal" life after serving his sentence.

A person's desire to start a new life often fails as a result of the disbelief and rejection of those around him. The mark of a deviant (drug addict, criminal, suicide, etc.) gradually forms a deviant stability (self-consciousness). Thus, foolish fame reinforces dangerous isolation, hinders positive change, and leads to a recurrence of deviant behavior.

3. A characteristic of deviant behavior is that it causes real harm to a person or to others, significantly reducing their quality of life. This can lead to instability of the existing order, moral and material damage, physical violence and pain, deterioration of health. Deviant behavior in its most recent manifestations poses an immediate threat to life. For example, suicidal behavior, violent crime, "heavy" drug use. The psychological manifestation of harm is the suffering of that person himself or those around him.

This sign indicates that deviant behavior, regardless of its form - destructive or autodestructive - is destructive. In our view, close social manifestations such as radicalism, creativity, and marginality cannot be deviant behaviors and do not satisfy this character. Although they are also limited by generally accepted norms and provoke resentment in the conservative part of the population, these phenomena are more beneficial to society than risk. In short, individuals with radical tendencies aim to radically renew society, leading to promising changes in them. Creators are distinguished by their non-standardity and emerge as researchers and first discoverers. Marginals set themselves against the majority by expanding the boundaries of social norms. The

listed phenomena can be combined. For example, often adolescent behavior reflects all three trends, and a teenager who has experimented with a piercing, tattoo, or even a scar cannot really be included in the group of deviants. However, a heroin-consuming adolescent clearly exhibits a high-risk deviant behavior for life. Thus, deviant behavior is inherently destructive.

4. Behavioral deviation can be characterized as repetitive (multiple or long-term). It would be impolite to describe this behavior as deviant if a seven-year-old child received a small sum of money for sweets without asking his parents, unless he violated the social order in the future.

Conversely, if money theft is committed by a teenager with constant awareness - it is one of the forms of deviant behavior.

5. In order to classify a behavior as deviant, it must first be consistent with the general orientation of the individual. In this case, the behavior should not be the result of non-standard situations (e.g., post-traumatic stress disorder behavior), the result of a crisis situation (e.g., a grief reaction during the first month due to the death of a loved one) or the result of self-preservation (e.g., in real life).

6. Another feature of deviant behavior is that it is considered within the limits of medical norms. Although it is associated with a pathological condition, it should not be equated with a mental illness or pathological condition. In a state of mental disorder, it is natural for a mentally ill person to exhibit pathological behavior. Pathological behavior deviates from medical norms and the degree requires medical intervention and is studied in psychiatry, for example, as deviant behavior of mental patients. Pathological behavior refers to a significant decrease in a person's ability to understand and control their own actions under the influence of a disease condition.

At the same time, under certain conditions, deviant behavior can turn into a pathological appearance. For example, needy behavior can lead to a systemic disease - pianism, addiction. Thus, a deviant person can take any place in the psychopathological spirit of "health - disease - disease."

7. Another characteristic of deviant behavior is that it is accompanied by various manifestations of deregulation of social adaptation. This behavior does not necessarily lead to illness or death, but it does naturally lead to a state of disruption of social adjustment. The state of adaptive dysfunction, in turn, can be an independent cause of a person's deviant behavior.

8. The last sign of deviant behavior is its expressed individual and age-sexual identity. Deviant behavior primarily reflects an individual's external presence in society. It can be very "internal". The same types of deviant behavior are observed differently in different people at different ages.

## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

Individual differentiation of people is related to the causes of behavior, appearance, forms of dynamics, sign and level of expression. For example, the form of deviation and the degree of its expression is a more explicit description of a person's deviant behavior. They can change a person's life activities from a completely carefree appearance to a severe disruption.

Another important individual trait relates to how a person views deviant behavior as alien, unwanted behavior, temporary satisfying, or simple and charming behavior. Therefore, a

person's attitude towards deviant behavior (personal point of view) often determines his or her destiny.

Based on all of the above, deviant behavior can be defined as a stable behavior of an individual that deviates from some important social norms, harms society or itself, as well as is accompanied by a violation of social adaptation.

The leading indicator of behavioral normality in terms of socio-normative criteria is the degree of social adaptation of the individual. At the same time, the successful adaptation of the norm is characterized by an optimal balance of values, the characteristics of the individual and the requirements of the social environment that surrounds him. Clearly, the manifestation of individuality, such as the explicit denial of social demands, in the form of conformism, for example - the complete subordination of the interests of the individual to the pressures of the environment - is equally a problem.

Insufficient adaptation is a state of inability to accept and fulfill the requirements of the environment as well as personal importance, as well as to realize one's individuality in certain social conditions.

Social and individual manifestations of social adaptation weakness can be distinguished. Social manifestations of adaptive weakness are:

- Low mastery, inability to earn money by their own labor;
- Chronic or overt failure in vital areas (family, work, interpersonal relationships, health);
- Disputes with the law;
- Isolation.

The following can be considered as individual manifestations of incompatibility:

- Negative internal order in relation to social demands (disagreement, misunderstanding, protest, counter-action);
- High protest against others, egocentrism in an attempt to avoid responsibility;
- Chronic emotional instability;
- Ineffectiveness of self-government;
- Weakness of coordination and communication skills;
- Cognitive distortion of reality.

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