

Classification of forms and causes of deviation of behavior of students from social norms

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Abstract: The article presents a classification of the forms and causes of deviations in student behavior from social norms.

Keywords: Deviant behavior, social inequality, drug addiction, crime, alcoholism, running away from home, bullying, suicide.

Introduction

In recent years, the number of deviant students has been increasing, for which it is observed that achieving material well-being in every possible way becomes a vital goal. Performance and reading lost its social value and importance, the advantages of working less and living better than reading began to acquire a pragmatic character. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a consistent study of the dynamics, form, causes of deviant behavior, as well as to develop effective measures of social control of the preventive, prophylactic, correctional, rehabilitation.

The research work of N. I. Taylakov, Sh. Abdullaeva, M.Kuronov and other scientists is devoted to the problems of manifestation of deviant forms of behavior in students associated with the unhealthy state of the child in the system of internal family relations [1,4]. These studies present the impact of the school environment on the socialization of young people and the prevention of behavioral disorders in students.

Despite the approaches of many research studies on the study of deviant behavior, the problem of student deviation, which is developing in a market economy, requires further study.

Deviant behavior is always associated with some imbalance between the types of activities, norms, rules of conduct, ideas, attitudes, values of human behavior that are common in a society or group. Norms are a mechanism that keeps the social system in balance in the face of inevitable change. In the natural and social sciences, the word norm is understood to mean a certain degree of end, a measure, in order to maintain and change the system.

Thus, deviant behavior is a violation of the legal and ethical norms accepted in society. In particular, deviant actions are deviations from the norms established by society, as well as from the norms of mental health, law, culture and ethics (V. V. Kovalev, I. S. Kon, V. G. Stepanov, D. I. Felgdstein, etc.), a certain period of time behavior that does not meet the social expectations of a particular society is a deviant behavior.

What are the main reasons for the high probability of deviation from social norms? The reasons are as follows:

-social inequality. This means that poverty among young people, who make up the majority of the population, is reflected in living standards, as well as in the stratification of society towards the rich and poor, unemployment, crisis, corruption and others.

-the spiritual and moral factor of deviant behavior is characterized by the relative moral and spiritual level of society, the spiritlessness, the psychology of materialism, the isolation of the individual. With a market economy, society is like a market where everything is bought and sold, labor and cheap labor and human trafficking have become commonplace. Degradation and degradation are characterized by mass alcoholism, drunkenness, drug abuse, violence, and delinquency;

-the environment is sympathetic to deviant behavior. Many young deviants are at the expense of troubled families. Unhealthy living conditions and upbringing in the family, problems with the acquisition of knowledge related to academic failures, conflicts due to inability to communicate with others, various psychophysical disorders in health, resulting in mental crisis, leads to the loss of the content of life.

There are certain forms of deviant behavior today. We will talk about them.

Crime. In psychology, the origins of deviant behaviors and, consequently, the difficult upbringing of students and young people to delinquent should be sought from and from pedagogical or socio-cultural neglect. If criminology is a science that answers the question of the causes of crime,

pedagogy is about retraining and pedagogical prevention measures, sociology is about the actions of social laws, psychology is about identifying the psychological mechanisms of crime. Researchers have identified the following internal psychological factors that can lead young people to commit crimes:

- the need for risk; the need for prestige, self-esteem;
- emotional instability;
- aggression;
- presence of character accentuation;
- deviations in mental development;
- low self-esteem;
- inadequate self-esteem.

Illegal behavior during school is more conscious and arbitrary.

Addiction is a general term for a set of causes and investigations related to drug use. The most common drugs that have a negative effect on the state of the nervous system are opium, morphine, painkillers. Drug addiction is the plague of the century. Ten years ago, the disease affected only a fraction of young people. Even ordinary young people who are employed today are not afraid to take drugs. The most common causes of drug addiction among young people are:

- overtime, not allocated to productive labor;
- lack of control over what the family does to the child;
- the conflicting environment in the family and, on this basis, the tension in the child;
- drug use by parents and other family members;
- drug storage at home;
- drug generation;
- a state of depression in which some children do not pursue their hopes of achieving something.

Naturally, the motivation for drug use is related to the unique randomness of the situation, the general action, the interconnectedness of external and internal causes. Randomness should not be overlooked either. Therefore, the main direction of the training system is to carry out preventive work with students of all ages. The focus is on convincing children that drugs are the worst, that they are

responsible for their future, and that they do not personally accept unnatural forms of meeting their needs.

Alcoholism. Alcohol consumption among minors is on the rise around the world. Alcohol consumption by children and students is one of the most serious social and pedagogical problems. Alcohol is more harmful to the nervous system than drugs. The most common forms of combating alcoholism and alcoholism are educational prohibitions.

Preventive actions:

- banning the use of weak tonic drinks at school holidays;
- anti-alcohol group therapy;
- constantly explaining and showing children that there are many other ways to spend free time meaningfully.

Prostitution. The school period is a period of rapid sexual development, and with the onset of the school period and the period of young hyper sexuality, interest in sex increases relative to the subsequent period. Society has always looked for ways and means to combat prostitution. Historically, there have been basic forms of prostitution policy: prohibition, regulation (registration and medical examination), abolition (prevention, explanatory and educational work in the absence of prohibition and registration). Historical experience has shown that legal and medical procedures against these oldest professionals do not completely solve the problem. Practice shows that social and spiritual changes in society radically change the situation.

Suicide. In Latin, "suicide" is the deliberate deprivation of one's life. A sharp point in a series of self-destructive behaviors. Suicidal behavior is the main goal of the idea of losing one's life. Suicidal behavior includes suicidal ideation - suicidal states, manifestations (thoughts, intentions, feelings, statements). Age has a significant effect on the characteristics of suicidal behavior. Crisis times, such as school. Suicide attempts are more common among students than at other ages, and some of them achieve their goals.

In general, the relationship between peers and parents and students can be negatively affected by suicidal behaviors. Unfortunately, another important factor that is relatively little studied is the influence of the student subculture. For example, the behavior of students can be an example of how they imitate someone. Preventing suicidal behavior can solve a number of tasks: restricting and controlling access to

various auto aggressive vehicles, controlling factors and risk groups. Psychological prevention of suicide is mainly carried out in the form of training on timely detection of suicide and timely assistance to loved ones.

Escape from home, vagabondage. The most obvious form of outsourcing is vagabondage. Vagabondage can be described as a deviation in behavior, which is also associated with other types of deviant behavior: alcoholism, drug addiction, crime. Vagabondage causes spiritual and psychological harm to a person and those who face them. Reasons for students to run away from home are usually the loss of family and family relationships as well as the loss of contact with the school. It is an emancipator form of running away from home among schoolboys, and a demonstrative form among schoolgirls. Escape from home is done alone without any preparation. Young people have to spend the night at train stations, eat half-starved, mess with strangers, often unknowingly join a socially dangerous criminal group, consume alcohol or drugs.

Fear. The emergence of various fears (phobias) in children and students is characterized by their age. Often it is darkness, loneliness, neurological fear of being separated from parents and loved ones, which in turn exacerbates the impact on human health. Such situations can be resolved instantly through reassuring conversations with them. In other cases, there are forms that are short-lived but long-lasting. The reasons for such actions can be long-lasting, traumatic situations (serious illness, sudden conflicts at school or in the family). Fear manifests itself in the form of thoughts embedded in the brain, in the form of thoughts and actions embedded in the brain. The fear of contagion, the fear of sharp objects, the fear of a closed room, and the fear of stuttering people predominate. Psycho correctional play technologies and techniques can be used to reduce the fear of children and students.

Vandalism and graffiti. Vandalism is a type of destructive behavior. According to many studies and statistics, in most cases, the act of vandalism was committed by young people under the age of 25. According to a survey of students, the peak of vandalism occurs between the ages of 11 and 13. Vandal youth have the same level of intellectual development as their peers, but the mastery rate at school is much lower. Studies show that most vandals are in crisis. According to the public, vandalism is usually a purposeless, futile, vague act. Determining the motives of vandalism is one of the main tasks of socio-psychological research.

Boredom. The reason is the desire to have fun. The reason for this is the search for new impressions; search for interests related to prohibition and risk.

Research. The purpose of corruption is to understand how the system works.

Aesthetic feeling. Observing the physical process of demolition creates new visual structures that seem pleasing.

Existential research. Explaining this motive, Kanter explains that vandalism can act as a means of self-affirmation and explores the possibility of influencing a society that attracts his attention.

Graffiti is a form of deviant behavior among students and young people. From a psychological point of view, graffiti is a way of expressing oneself. The term graffiti (Italian graffiti - drawing) - refers to ancient inscriptions, mainly drawings on interior signs, walls of buildings, vessels and other objects. Graffiti represents the transformation of this disorder, which is a relatively safe form of small, insignificant, deviant behavior compared to other types of vandalism and violent crime:

- personal and group identifier, is the sub cultural language of young people in the performance of the Russian script in English;
- protest against social and cultural norms;
- malicious reactions, competition, and symbolic violence in the context of struggle motives;
- creative motives;
- sexual motives;
- entertainment motives

Thus, graffiti as a form of vandalism and vandalism in general is a form of youth-student deviation. It is important to note that both parents and teachers and youth leaders need to consider deviant behavior. With the emergence of factors that lead to deviant behavior of students, the correct behavior of adults can help solve these problems at an early stage of formation.

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