



THE ROLE OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF DELINQUE BEHAVIOR

Termez University of Economics and Service
Department of Pedagogy and Technological Educational
Psychology

PhD Senior Lecturer

Kholmurotova Shokhista Mirzaliyeva

Komilova Madini,

a student

Abstract. At the beginning of this article, we attempted to analyze scientific views related to the concept of social norms. Another reason for this is that we can also recognize the scientific hypothesis that there are aspects of mutual influence on the formation of deviant behavior, both from the social norm and from the social norm. Psychological research and the theories of scientific schools recognize that deviant behavior is a contradiction that arises in the face of social norms.

Keywords: Deviant behavior, norm, social norm, antisocial behavior, situational criminals, alcoholism, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, delinquency, self-interest.

Antisocial behavior is behavior that violates the boundaries of moral norms and directly threatens the effectiveness of interpersonal relationships.

Autoaggressive behavior, behavior leading to self-destruction - these are behaviors that lead to deviations from medical, psychological norms, and threaten the integrity and development of the individual.

Emile Durkheim is recognized as the founder of the sociological study of deviant behavior. The scientist first used the concept of anomie in his work "On the Social Division of Labor". According to Robert Merton, anomie is a state of disruption or weakening of the normative system of society, which leads to periods of decline and prosperity. He also defines the concept of anomie as the existing discrepancy between the goals of society and the socially approved methods of achieving these goals. In addition, R. Merton identified 5 methods of anomic adaptation:

- conformism - acceptance of collective goals and legal means of achieving these goals;
 - novelty - acceptance of values, but inability to accept legal methods of achieving values;
 - ritualism - rejection of values, but external conformity to social norms, i.e. external conformism;
 - retreatism - rejection of cultural goals and socially approved means;
 - rebellion - the rejection and replacement of values, legal means of achieving them;
- it arises in a situation where the existing system becomes an obstacle to the process of achieving goals that are recognized as legitimate.

Talcott Parsons continues his research on the theory of anomie and, as a result, identifies 8 types of deviant behavior, considers the conflict between goals and means as one of the characteristic cases of social tension. He also notes that behavioral deviations are characterized by the failure to realize what a person expects to happen, that is, their failure.

American sociologist Robert Dubin also attempted to modify Merton's model. He divided the typology of "anomic adaptation" into subgroups such as "innovation" and "ritualism".

T. Sellin believed that deviations from behavioral norms arise as a result of conflicts between cultural norms, which arise due to the incompatibility of the interests of the group with the norms of the majority.

E. Lemert emphasizes that T. Sellin's concept of anomie does not explain criminal deviance among ethnic minorities in relation to the norms of the dominant ethnosocial communities.

Christian Bay believes that a certain degree of anomie is necessary for a high degree of freedom in society, and, at the same time, suggests developing psychological freedom, which makes it possible to be more resilient than anomie. The absence of a single normative system is necessary for the development of individuals' ability to think independently.

Charles Fraser, analyzing theoretical approaches to deviant behavior, identifies three main ones:

- from the point of view of socialization;
- from the point of view of social influence;
- from the point of view of social control.

For Neil J. Smelser, deviance is characterized by compliance with social expectations. Deviance can lead to isolation, treatment, imprisonment, or other punishment.

The sociocultural approach emerged in the 1960s. According to this approach, our perceptions of other people's behavior mean more to us than the behavior itself. The label placed on a person whose behavior falls outside the accepted norms can only strengthen the interpretation of his behavior and change our own behavior in relation to him. In other words, society itself, through its attitude and interpretation, brings about deviations from the norm.

Marxist theories of behavior emphasize that crimes, especially criminal ones, are primarily a product of the conditions of life in capitalist society. The existence of crimes in socialist society is explained by the residual phenomena of bourgeois society and the existing influence of capitalist ideology and lifestyle. In addition, in subsequent years, the inherent shortcomings of the socialist system, its imperfect distribution, shortcomings in educational work, etc., are recognized as the causes of deviant behavior.

References

1. Клейберг Ю.А. “Социальная неопределенность личности как фактор девиантного поведения”// Psychology. Historical-critical Reviews and Current Researches. 4-5. 2015.
2. Зматоева О.Н. “Ценностные основания девиантного поведения подростков”// дисс. Автореферат кан.ф.н. с. 20.
3. Евлашкина Н.М. “Психологические факторы и формы проявления агрессии у подростков с девиантным поведением”// дисс. Автореферат кан.ф.н. с. 24.

4.Wayne D., Osgot, Jannet K. Wilson “Rountine activities and individual deviant behavior”. American Sociological Review, 1996, Vol. 61 p 635-655

5.Kenchadze Eka, “Delinquent behavior, its characteristics and determining factors”. European Scientific Journal April 2015 /SPECIAL/ edition ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431].

6.Холмуротова, Ш. М. (2022). АЁЛЛАР ДЕВИАНТ ХУЛҚ-АТВОРИНИНГ ПСИХОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ДИАГНОСТИКАСИ. *Science and innovation*, 1(В3), 129-133.

7.Холмуротова, Ш. М. (2022). АЁЛЛАРДА ДЕВИАНТ ХУЛҚ-АТВОР ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ПСИХОПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИДА ДИНИЙ БИЛИМЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАШ. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(6), 286-294.

8.Холмуротова, Ш. М. (2021). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РЕЛИГИОЗНЫХ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЗНАНИЙ ЛИЧНОСТИ В ДУХОВНОМ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ. *European science*, (3 (59)), 60-63.

9.Холмуротова, Ш. М., & Алмардонова, Г. Т. Қ. (2022). ҚИЗЛАРНИ МУСТАҚИЛ ОИЛАВИЙ ҲАЁТГА ТАЙЁРЛАШНИНГ ШАКЛ, МЕТОД ВА ВОСИТАЛАРИ. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(11), 375-383.

10.Xolmurotova, S., & Adilova, S. (2022). ERIK BERNNING TRANZAKSION TAHLILIDAN TUZILMAVIY TAXLIL. *Science and innovation*, 1(В8),

11.Мирзалиевна, Х. Ш. . (2023). МУҚАДДАС МАНБАЛАРДА АЁЛ ЎРНИНИНГ ПСИХОЛИГИК ШАРҲИ. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(3), 85–88.

12.Mirzaliyevna, X. S. (2025). ESHITISHIDA YOKI KO 'RISHIDA NUQSONI BO 'LGAN BOLALAR BILAN ISHLASHDA PSIXOLOGIK YONDASHUVLAR. *KONFERENSIYA*, 1(1), 97-103.

13.Kholmurotova, S. M. (2025, November). THE MANIFESTATION OF DEVIANT AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN THE INTERACTION

BETWEEN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

In International Conference on Advance Education (Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 74-79).

14.Kholmurotova, S. M. (2025, November). THE MANIFESTATION OF
DEVIANT AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN THE INTERACTION
BETWEEN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

In International Conference on Advance Education (Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 74-79).