

# Deviant Behavior Prevention of Minors

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**Abstract:** The fact that social norms are an integral part of the management of society, that social norms are a set of rules that harmonize the behavior of a person or social group with a certain social environment, the essence of serious changes and trends in the system of social norms in the period of the globe, the role of the principles of studying the – modern factors affecting the deviation of atvor – the internet, the virtual world, the analysis of the influx of information, the study of its sociological aspects and the study of the problems of young people indicate that in the process of globalization there are serious risks aimed at disrupting our spiritual life, and the development of measures to prevent them. Each of the social vices associated with drunkenness, drug addiction, self-killings, which are included in the Deviant types of behavior, have different aspects in essence according to the occurrence and social consequences. The first difference will be that long-lasting social harmful habits become an integral part of a deviant behavioral lifestyle.

Constant family disagreement, dissatisfaction with the family and the environment, misunderstanding in the house, etc. – all this injures the psyche of the child and he tries to change the current situation. In this place, social control systems that prevent and combat the development of shortcomings, including conflicts, play a negative role in social institutions.

**Keywords:** Minors, deviant behavior, diagnostics, social function, crime, social norm, teenager, profilactics.

## Introduction.

It should be noted that deviant behavior of minors does not comply with the laws of deviant behavior of adults. In particular, criminology is the violation of generally accepted norms of conduct by criminals, which are officially approved by them, or the violation of generally accepted norms of behavior by criminals, which are contrary to the officially approved or generally accepted norms of conduct. is explained by the existence of a system of special values. And therefore the analysis of crime, primarily professional crime, is based on the theory of antisocial subculture. However, this approach to juveniles is not always accurate. For example, often a teenager does not admit his guilt without admitting the crime committed, or violates a legal prohibition that he does not deny in principle. At the same time, some experts are focusing on the fact that children and adolescents from more financially well-off families are now falling into the group of deviant behavior.

In general, “one stratum of society today cannot be said to be immune to deviant behavior, let alone an adolescent affected and dependent. Adequacy and high social status of parents are not a guarantee of children's compliance with social norms. ”

## Literature Analysis and Methods

The objective method of scientific knowledge was used in the research process. Prevention of deviant behavior in juveniles was objectively disclosed. The period in which Ibn Sina lived was analyzed from the point of view of history. Giddens E. Sociology. the book has been studied in terms of logical consistency.

## Discussion And Results

Advocacy through the media is important in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. 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 is growing. Social advertising, with its suggestions, stimulates work and

motivates people to achieve positive goals. Advertising spreads and promotes social values. It helps shape the way of life of nations and peoples. The social function of advertising is also to promote lifestyle.<sup>1</sup>

The best way to prevent deviant behavior is to make a purposeful organizational impact on the minds of minors by clearly defining the means, forms, and methods of parenting. Opportunities to prevent legal discipline are much more effective than other means of restraint. This is because legal preventive measures are usually delayed and take effect after the act has been committed. For prevention to work, it must be instilled in the child's mind, part of his or her beliefs and experiences. This can be achieved through targeted educational impact. We know that in the study of many crimes committed in our society, including juvenile delinquency and the factors that cause them, the analysis of the negative factors that affect the moral and ethical formation of juvenile delinquents is also of particular importance. For example, a teenager who witnesses various immoral acts in the family or on the streets may also commit immoral acts. Among these crimes are cases of rape by minors.

So, the question is, what are the causes and the essence of such crimes? At this point, we will focus on the conditions and causes of these crimes. There are so many types it's hard to say. These include parents, other adult family members, teachers in preschools, secondary special and higher education institutions, community organizations, and more. Indeed, the influence of those involved in the upbringing of these minors on their upbringing will have an impact in the future. Parents in families are characterized by alcoholism or immorality. In our view, the fight against and prevention of juvenile delinquency must begin with the adaptation of family morality to our values.<sup>2</sup>

There are different views of various legal scholars on this issue, all of which emphasize the importance of the role of the family in the commission of immoral acts by minors. In particular, according to a study conducted by V.Ya. Rubalskaya, 47% of juvenile delinquency is due to the negative impact or indifference of the parents, 14.8% - the lack of harmony in the family, 38.3% - the absence of a parent. of which 23.5% are the basis for crime due to the negligence of adults.<sup>3</sup>

Adolescents are characterized by the fact that they are older in appearance and in terms of their claims, and in terms of their inner characteristics and abilities, they are still children. That's why teenagers tend to be pampered, self-conscious, and playful. At the same time, adolescents develop a sense of self-worth, self-esteem, and sexuality as they grow older. Adolescence is a set of conditions in which a person is at high risk for exposure to a variety of traumatic factors. According to sociological research, wars between parents, from the point of view of the adolescent, they have deficiencies that discriminate against the adolescent and others, abusive attitude to the adolescent, distrust of him or disrespect for it is one such influential factor.

All this complicates the process of socialization of children and adolescents, and on this basis leads to various deviations in their behavior.<sup>4</sup>

The rights of adolescents embody the dignity of all human beings. This means that childhood is a unique, important period in the development of the human personality. Human rights begin with children's rights. The future of any society and of all humanity depends on the very high level of material and physical development of the younger generation, its human rights in the life of the individual and society depends on an understanding of their role and importance, as well as their own destiny and responsibility for their own actions.<sup>5</sup>

### Conclusion.

The foundation of a democratic state based on the rule of law is being laid in our country. At the same time, state building is carried out by a young generation that is legally literate and has a strong legal culture. In order to build a great state, it is necessary to bring up a harmoniously developed person. Therefore, young people should have a deeper understanding of the legal system and its essence, educating them in the spirit of

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<sup>1</sup> Arimova L.I. Social psychology and advertising: Textbook for universities. T.: Publishing and printing creative house. G. Gulyama, 2004. S. 20

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.sociologu.ru>.

<sup>3</sup> Abdurasulova Juvenile delinquency and its prevention. —Protected by law T. No1. 2001y. 23 pages .

<sup>4</sup> Giddens E. Sociology. Tashkent - Sharq, 2002.

<sup>5</sup> B.A.Aliyev., G.Rafiqov., T.Sultonov., M.Mullajonova., B.Rakhmonov. Sociology. Study guide. -T.: 2005,120-127 p

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knowing the basics of the law, respecting the law, and having a culture of unconditional obedience to them is the main task of today.

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5. [http// www.sociologu.ru](http://www.sociologu.ru).