

DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENT PERIOD PEGAGOGICAL
DIAGNOSTIC

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Abstract: *In this article, the development of deviant behavior among the young generation, its origin and criminality in society lie, laziness, theft, drunkenness, drug addiction, suicide and many other similar cases. opinions were expressed about it.*

Key words: *Deviant, youth, behavior, deviance, prevention, moral standards, theft, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, teenagers.*

To raise a healthy and well-rounded generation in our country, to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for young people to realize their creative and intellectual potential, and to raise the young men and women of our country to be well-rounded individuals who fully meet the requirements of the 21st century. a wide range of specific measures are being implemented.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasized the following points about youth and their education. It is natural that the issue of raising our youth healthy and well-rounded takes a special place in the "Year of Communication with the People and Human Interests" program. In this regard, to create the necessary conditions for our children, to build new educational, cultural, art and sports facilities, to build houses for young families, to provide employment to young people, and to involve them in the field of entrepreneurship. we will raise our started work to a new, high level. We consider it our first task to improve the activities of all links of the education and training system based on the requirements of today's times.

If we take into account the growing danger of religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, human trafficking, illegal migration, "Pop culture" around us, the deep meaning and importance of these words is even more obvious. will be It's no secret that human behavior is changeable and diverse, and the existence of its individual characteristics and unique "styles" is never in doubt in anyone's mind. However, the diversity of this behavior does not mean that it is unlimited, because it is necessary to maintain a warm psychological environment for people's interaction, interaction, their integration into different social groups, and their living. It is known that every society has its own system of strictly defined social behavior programs and rules of behavior based on the power of public opinion, customs, moral principles, and traditions. Accepted norms are interpreted as historically formed rules of behavior, at the same time it has an evaluative function. According to it, any action is described as "right" or "wrong", "good" or "bad". In this understanding, the term "violation" is considered to be a natural connection of the norm, that is, the concept related to it. Usually, the term "disorder" is used to refer to any "disease" or "disease". Because disorder is not a specific term, but

through this concept, signs related to behavior or its symptoms are understood. But the group of mental disorders does not include specific social deviations or impersonal tasks. Each person is the owner of certain social relations specific to his age and is the object of many economic, political, legal, and moral influences shown to him by society. A person's character, temperament, ability manifests itself in work and life when he experiences mental processes. So, the interrelationship and relationship between mental processes, mental states and mental characteristics make up the psychological structure of a person. Unfortunately, sometimes when we think about a person, we have to think about health, illness, and a third condition that does not belong to either health or illness. [1].

There are different classifications of methods for researching the human psyche. Below, based on the classification recommended by the famous psychologist B. G. Anan'ev, we will try to highlight the features of diagnostic methods for deviant behavior. B.G. Anan'ev divided the methods of studying psychology into four groups and called them organizational, empirical (practical), methods of processing results or statistical, methods of interpreting results. [2] In turn, these methods are used to diagnose deviant behavior. The first organizational group of research methods includes the so-called comparative, longitudinal (continuous), complex (multilateral) types. The comparative method includes general psychology, social psychology (comparison of large or small groups and their various categories), medical psychology (comparison of mental characteristics of HEALTHY and sick people), sports psychology (comparison of athletes' condition, study ability, and efficiency). It is effectively used in such subjects as comparison). [3]

In the diagnosis of deviant behavior, the comparative method is used in the study of cognitive processes, personality characteristics, knowledge acquisition, intellectual ability, potential, development dynamics, gender differences and uniqueness of adolescents. In recent years, the rise of the problem of the "human factor" in the public education system and production, the lack of time, the possibility of work, and the special importance of the issues of psychological compatibility make this method widely used. In addition, the method of comparison is used to increase the reliability of the data obtained in the experiment. Thus, looking at the changes in the test subjects separately, analyzing the stages of the research separately, for example, determining how the first stage of the experiment affected people of different ages and genders, etc., is a sign of increasing attention to this method. [4]

In the diagnosis of deviant behavior, along with the comparative method, the longitudinal (continuous) method is also used. Its difference from other methods is that one or several subjects are examined for a long time, even ten years. Twins of the same sex (Hasan-Husan, Fatima-Zuhra) or mixed-sex twins (Hasan-Zuhra, Fatima-Husan) were observed using this method. Therefore, it is not for nothing that a number of studies are called "mother's diary" (N. A. Menchinskaya, V. S. Mukhina). Observing a person (small group) for a long time reveals the dynamics of the development of new qualities that appear in him, behavioral disorders (behavior) and measures to prevent them, complex psychological relationships, the law of internal connection, the mechanism of makes it possible to collect perfect, reliable, stable information about Using the longitudinal method, the uniqueness of subjective factors, the influence of objective conditions and social environment on the subject is studied. In the fields of psychology (psychophysiology, space, medical psychology,

engineering or aviation psychology), the principle of a systematic approach to the object of research is implemented. Using a complex method, changes in the object of study are analyzed from different points of view or approached differently. For example, in a child if the nature of acquiring simple knowledge is examined psychologically, under the influence of a complex approach, the philosophical, logical, physiological, social, and biological characteristics of this acquisition are illuminated. The result of the research carried out with the help of the complex program is of scientific importance and will greatly help in solving the problems of humanities.

Since 1905, when the French psychologist A. Binet and his student A. Simon put forward the idea that it is possible to measure the level of mental growth and talent of a person, the test method began to be used in psychology. Foreign psychologists consider tests to be a means of determining a person's level of talent. However, the test is not considered a psychological criterion of the investigated phenomena. It is known that the search for a solution to a problem is carried out by various psychological means. Foreign testologists constantly change the objects of research and strive to study abilities, thinking, knowledge, skills and skills in a mixed manner. In the process of testing, they do not take into account the mental experiences related to the emotional state and health of the test takers. Examples of works of psychologists such as Rorschach, Rosenzweig, Kettel, Wartegg, Wexler, Mayley, Eysenck, Anastasia, Raven and others can be included among the rare tests. The most common tests include achievement, (goal) tests (they are given in textbooks and are aimed at assessing the level of knowledge, skills), intelligence tests (designed to measure the level of mental development), personality tests (motivation of human will, emotions, interests and consists of diagnostic methods aimed at assessing behavior), includes personality "project" (projective) tests (questions require a single, clear answer, analyzing the answers, a "project" of personality characteristics is developed).

Experiment (experimental) method. This method is the most important among the methods of deeper and more accurate research of the psyche of people of different ages (infant, child, teenager, adult, adult and elderly). With the help of the experimental method, the formation of artificial concepts, the growth of speech, exit from an emergency situation, the processes of solving a problematic situation, feelings, character and typological characteristics of a person are studied. The subtle internal connections, relationships, laws, properties, and complex mechanisms of the human psyche are examined. For this, the examiner carefully selects the experiment material, objectively creates various situations and situations, in which the subject's age, intelligence, character, characteristics, feelings, interests and level, life experience, skills and he should pay attention to his qualifications.

The experimental method, in turn, is divided into natural and laboratory methods. The natural method is used to solve psychological and pedagogical issues. The scientific basis of this method was described by A. F. Lazursky in 1910. The use of the natural method is intended to solve the problems of psychological changes, mutual relations, work skills, and professional suitability of members of production teams, employees of scientific institutions, teachers, and elderly people. When studying the human psyche in natural conditions, the subjects (kindergarten children, schoolchildren, workers, farmers, employees, etc.) are not aware of themselves, the knowledge provided during the education process is adjusted to the

purpose of the research, and adult people are educated. influencing should be carried out within the framework of daily work, and in factories and factories it should be focused on increasing the efficiency of production of material products.

The laboratory (clinic) method is often carried out in the form of individuals (sometimes groups and teams) without hiding it from the examinees, using special psychological tools, guidelines, recommendations, instructions and applications. Now there are devices, sophisticated electronic computing machines (displays), devices, devices and equipment that detect changes in the human psyche. They are used to record and measure psychological processes, states, functions, emerging new qualities in a person. Detectors, electronic and radio meters, stopwatch, reflexometer, chronoreflexometer, luxmeter, anomaloscope, tachistoscope, audiometer, aesthesiometer, electromyogram, electroencephalogram are often used. With the help of the laboratory method, the qualities of attention, intuition, perception, features of memory and thinking, emotional and willful and mental stress are checked. Models of people (pilot, driver, operator, electronics) and unexpected random situations (crash, explosion, derailment, noise) are often created in laboratory conditions. Information is obtained that shows how changes, dynamics of development, physical and mental fatigue, emotional-volitional, nervous tension, seriousness, and tension are happening according to the indicators of the tools.

Experience is divided into defining, content-finding (educative) and verification parts. In the determining part of the experiment, a mental characteristic, process or state is studied in activities such as play, work, study. The current state and potential of the research object is determined, but the examiner does not have a subjective effect on the subject. At this stage, it is the principle of the experiment not to help the examinee even with guiding questions.

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