

FAMILY INFLUENCE ON THE TEENAGER DEVIANCE FORMATION

Aliqulova Nargiza Mustafayevna

Master At Jizzakh Branch Of National University Of After Named Mirza Ulug‘Bek, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: Family influence on formation negative and positive deviant behavior in the article considered. Also are analyzed positive and negative family deviance. Were explored exhibition of positive and negative deviance.

KEYWORDS: Family; society; state, deviant behavior; delinquent behavior; negative deviance; positive deviance.

INTRODUCTION

Deviations in any reality are a completely natural process, especially inherent in such a complex organism as society. In a kaleidoscopic world in terms of diversity, individuals will certainly form various deviations that contradict the opinion of the majority and generally accepted norms of behavior. Of course, some deviations are destructive for society and are negative, while others, positive, on the contrary, are able to improve it. However, there are also practically harmless - neutral deviations.

The human nature is such that people are more often inclined to destruction than to creative actions. This may explain the huge difference between the prevalence of negative and positive deviations. It is quite logical that much attention is paid to negative deviation and its most common forms: delinquent behavior (illegal), alcoholism, drug addiction, vagrancy, etc. However, when a sufficiently high degree of knowledge of negative deviation, positive deviation remains practically unknown to science, despite the fact that it has an incredible potential. This can be explained by the fact that positive deviation does not pose a threat to society. When studying both deviations, it is necessary, first of all, to look for the roots of the occurrence of deviations in children in the family, where the primary ideas about the world, skills and character of a person are laid. According to the degree of knowledge, undoubtedly, negative deviation should be put in the first place. It has been studied quite deeply by sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, educators, criminologists and lawyers, and even doctors. In domestic sociology, the definition of positive deviation is rarely done. Only a few Russian scientists consider this field of knowledge from the angle of sociology, while in Western works one can find both definitions and various classifications, i.e. something that indicates greater learning. Among Russian scientists studying positive deviation, one can single out only professors I.V. Mkrtumov, as well as graduate student

E.V. Snimshchikov. These scientists do not study all aspects and manifestations of positive deviation, while Western researchers even consider the manifestations of positive deviation in the workplace and the significance of this phenomenon in the organization. The purpose of this article will be to analyze the influence of the family on the formation of deviant behavior in adolescents. Early adolescence is characterized by many physiological, mental and social characteristics of the individual, the latter of which can affect later life, at an older age. In adolescence, a person is very susceptible to the influences of his social environment and various processes. That is why it is necessary to provide the teenager with optimal conditions for his socialization. This function is assigned, first of all, to the primary institution of socialization - the family. The role of the family in shaping the personality of the individual is really great. Many problems of a person, his complexes and phobias are often associated with family incidents of a negative nature. Similarly, the positive aspects of a person, as a rule, are formed in the family. Often a teenager in the process of his socialization acquires deviations of both a negative and a positive nature. Given the importance of the family, it makes sense to argue that it also has a significant impact on the deviation of the individual, either directly or indirectly. The family, like any other social organism, can have various kinds of deviations that affect the individual. The statistics speak for themselves - for adolescents who grew up in dysfunctional families, the risk of committing a crime increases by 4–5 times compared to their peers from ordinary families [7, p. 83]. According to the results of many surveys, children who have been subjected to physical and sexual violence are more likely to leave home, start using alcohol and drugs. Some of the most common negative deviations in families can be identified.

Thus, having considered the main manifestations of negative and positive deviations of the individual and the family, as well as analyzing the possible consequences of deviations in the family for the child, we are able to draw some conclusions.

- A negative deviation is formed and manifested much more often, in contrast to a neutral and positive one. This applies both to the level of the individual and the level of the whole group - the family.
- Any deviations can manifest themselves in any conditions, but the family as a small social group that can influence the formation of positive and negative deviations is of particular importance.
- Positive deviations, unlike other deviations, are predominantly constructive in nature, progressively influencing society, while negative deviations are dangerous both for the individual and for society as a whole. It is important that the family and society do not limit the possibility of the manifestation of positive deviations, limiting and suppressing the negative in human behavior.

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