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**SECTION 21. Pedagogy. Psychology. Innovations
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GLOBAL PROSPECTS OF THE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG GENERATION

Abstract: *In the modern world, the deviant behavior of young people is closely related to age and has subcultural aspects that shape behavior patterns, as well as causes, characteristics and conditions, and are stimulated by economic, social and cultural factors, and urbanization.*

The popularization of hero cults is played by the mass media, television, films, promoting violence, aggression and cruelty, causing a shift in the system of human values, are necessary elements in building a group and delinquent identity, which a healthy society with high spiritual values can oppose.

Key words: *spiritually mature personality, antisocial behavior, deviant behavior of young people, victimization, socialization, social and legal problems, economic and social, cultural factors, urbanization, convention, youth subculture, media, delinquent identity, social status.*

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Introduction

In the message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis was particularly emphasized, "We set ourselves the task of raising to a new level our work on educating the young generation of harmoniously developed, physically healthy and spiritually mature individuals." [1]. A special place in the Program of Measures for the implementation of the Action Strategy in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 has been allocated to raising a happy young generation.. [2]

Literature review

The scientific experience, both domestic and Western, of deviant studies is immense and is presented in special scientific and journalistic articles, monographs and textbooks. A significant amount of research on deviance has been carried out from the standpoint of positivism, often identifying crime and deviance. A number of positivist approaches characterized biological factors as causes of deviant behavior, whereas psychologically oriented theories saw the reason for deviant behavior in certain psychological characteristics of deviants. However, the emergence of sociology of deviant behavior is associated with the name of E. Durkheim, whose concept of anomie, revealing the importance of social and cultural

factors, formed the basis for further research on social deviations.

By anomie, Durkheim understood the "lack of regulation" and "lack of mode" of society, when values, norms, social ties are either absent, or become unstable and contradictory. Everything that violates stability leads to heterogeneity, instability of social ties, to the destruction of collective consciousness, gives rise to disturbances in public order, disrupts people, and as a result, various types of deviations appear. Considering the deviation to be as natural as conformism, Durkheim clarifies that a deviation from the norms has both a negative and a positive start. Deviation confirms the role of norms, values, gives a more complete picture of the diversity of norms, promoting social change, revealing an alternative to the existing, leading to the improvement of social norms.

The concept of anomie was further developed in the writings of the representative of structural functionalism R. Merton, who considered deviant behavior as functional both for the individual and the people around him, and if the judgment is negative, the individual acquires a "damaged" identity that was actually imposed on him. Expanding the formulation of Merton's anomie, T. Parsons concluded that anomie looks like a result of free choice without a stable perception of reality and in the absence of integration with stable institutions.



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Thus, structural theories of deviance, including the theory of conflict, pointed to the need for understanding of deviance to take into account the opposition between the authorities that form and impose certain standards of good and evil, and the subjects by which these norms (or deviant identities) are imposed.

Interactionist approach to deviance, operating with such concepts as “contractual reality”, “defining situations” was developed in the works of early interactionists – Bell W. [7], Box S. [8], Braithworite J. [9], Bowditch C. [10], Cloward R. A. [11], Cohen A. K. [12-13], Dotter D. [14], Douglas J. [15-16], Dubin R. [17], Frazier Ch. [18], Halbwechs M. [19], Haralambes M. [20], Kaplan H. B., Damphousse K. R. [21], Sander B. [22], Schuessler K., Cressey D. R. [23], Suchar Ch. S. [24] and Tibbetts S. G., Herz D. C. [25], C. Cooley, U. Thomas, J. Mead and later researchers, in particular, F. Tanenbaum, G. Becker, E. Lehmert, I. Hoffman, explaining deviant behavior by negative social reaction, stigmatization, and “sticking” the label “deviant” to persons whose behavior deviates from the norms. In addition, I. Hoffman introduced the concept of social identity, which can be strengthened through reactions to the behavior of an individual, and G. Becker - a “deviant career,” showing how an individual becomes a deviant, passing certain stages into which a deviant career .

In addition, in Western sociology of deviant behavior, great importance is attached to empirical research aimed at checking the basic tenets of the concept of anomie and attempting to change the latter (V. Bell, B. Sander, D. Douglas, T. Wexler).

Among contemporary researchers, we can single out the work of D. Dotter, X. Hayes, X. Kaplan, K. Bowdich, E. Labeff, who consider problems and ways of overcoming deviant manifestations.

Analysis of the global perspective of the deviant behavior of the younger generation

A lot of work is to be done in order to preserve the best traditions of educating the young generation in the spirit of love for the Motherland and respect for the older generation. To this end, it is also necessary to eradicate the negative manifestations in the life of young people, which sometimes become the causes of their antisocial and unacceptable behavior.

In this regard, we would like to summarize below the global perspectives of the deviant behavior of the young generation (Deviant behavior from the Latin. Deviatio - deviation, this is a stable behavior of the individual, deviating from generally accepted social norms).

In today's world, young people, regardless of gender, social origin or country of residence, are the most vulnerable groups of the population and thus are often influenced by the external environment, some of which are useful and some are potentially harmful. Quite often, they find themselves in an environment where socially unacceptable acts are most likely. Such situations give rise, in particular, to drug addiction, and force young people to commit violence against their peers.

Today, both in Uzbekistan and in foreign countries, many studies and programs are being carried out concerning juvenile delinquency, with an emphasis on young people as offenders. However, adolescents themselves are also the objects of research as a victim of criminal acts. The results of many scientific studies show that the threat of victimization (lat.victim is a victim, it is a social process in which a person becomes a victim of crime) has a serious impact on the socialization of the young generation and deeply violates the norms and values of society as a whole.

Young people who risk becoming offenders often live in difficult living conditions and are often unemployed. Therefore, the problem of crime among young people is becoming more complex and universal.

At the same time, targeted programs to prevent such crime in most cases do not provide for effective mechanisms of moral education of young people. Moreover, according to UNICEF studies, many developing countries have done little or nothing at all to solve this social and legal problem, and international programs are clearly insufficient.

To help other countries, developed countries are participating in international projects aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency. However, the overall effect of these projects is rather weak, since existing mechanisms are often inadequate to address the existing situation. [3]

In general, current efforts to combat crime among young people are characterized by a lack of systematic action and a lack of task-oriented and effective social work with both perpetrators and victims, real or potential. The analysis is also complicated by the lack of international comparative data.

In addition, it is impossible to develop effective prevention programs without understanding the reasons for the participation of minors in criminal activities. In the scientific and practical literature on the issues of crime and violence among minors, various approaches are used to determine and explain the behavior of minors. For criminologists, juvenile delinquency covers all public violations committed by young people from 12 to 20 years. Sociologists consider this concept more broadly, believing that it covers many different violations of legal and social norms, from minor offenses to serious crimes committed by minors.

The concept of "crime among young people" covers the so-called status crimes, since deviant behavior is closely related to the age of the offender. In this regard, a specific action or behavior is considered a violation of the law only if it is committed by a minor. In an attempt to explain the theoretical foundations of delinquency (lat.delinquens - deviating to identify different types of deviant behavior associated with violation of legal and moral norms), sociologists relate the specific behavior of young people at home, in the family, in relation to neighbors, peers and many other variables that together or separately affect the formation of the social environment of young people.

It should be noted that antisocial behavior can be a normal part of growing up or the beginning of a long-term

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picture of criminal activity. The United Nations Juvenile Crime Prevention Guidelines (Riyadh Guidelines) state that “taking into account that the actions of young people or behavior that do not meet common social norms and values are in many cases related to the process of growing up and growing that, as a rule, as they grow up, the behavior of most individuals spontaneously changes.” [4]

The overwhelming majority of young people commit some kind of petty crime at some point during adolescence, without becoming a criminal career in the long run. Although crime is a common characteristic of the period and the process of becoming an adult, it is very important to note that minors sometimes create stable criminal groups with the appropriate subculture and begin to engage in the activities of adult criminal groups, in fact choosing a delinquent career.

The subcultural aspect of the activity of youth groups is rarely given attention in the framework of government social programs in many developing countries. Similarities in the basic characteristics of the behavior of minors manifest themselves in almost every social and cultural context. Youth groups of peers are marked by a high level of social cohesion and hierarchical organization and a certain “code of conduct” based on the abandonment of adult values and experience. These groups are a heterogeneous mixture or synthesis of the prevailing values that come from the entertainment industry (popular culture) or previous generations by family kinship or neighborhood. Youth subculture can be defined as a special lifestyle system that is in a structurally subordinate position with respect to the prevailing social systems. [5]

The subculture of youth is distinguished by individual and group attempts to resolve structural contradictions with established moral or legal norms. One of the most important aspects of this subculture is that they form behaviors that have significant symbolic value for the individuals involved.

Currently there are various subcultures in which deviant behavior and violence play an important role. Some groups and subcultures tend to use violence as a means of resolving interpersonal conflicts, and the atmosphere thus created is an important mediating factor contributing to wrongdoing or criminal behavior. It can even be called a subculture of violence, in which aggression is considered acceptable and even preferable as a “symbol” of a courageous approach to solving problems.

Causes of youth deviant behavior

The intensity and severity of juvenile delinquency is usually determined by social, economic and cultural conditions. In world practice, there is ample evidence that crime among young people is increasing at the same time as the economic downturn, especially in poor areas of large cities. In many cases, street children subsequently become young criminals, already facing violence in their immediate social environment as witnesses or victims of violent acts. As a rule, the educational achievements of this group are rather low, the basic social experience acquired in the

family is too often insufficient, and the socio-economic environment is determined by poverty and unemployment. The causes and conditions of juvenile delinquency are usually found at every level of the social structure, including society as a whole, social institutions, groups, and even interpersonal relations, in particular. The choice of a deviant lifestyle by minors and the subsequent relapse of offenses are stimulated by a wide range of factors, the most important of which are described below. [6]

Economic and social factors. Crime among young people is due to the negative consequences of socio-economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability and the weakening of basic institutions (including the social-legal system, state legal policy and public assistance and family).

Socio-economic instability is often associated with persistent unemployment and low incomes among employed youth, which may increase the likelihood of their participation in criminal activities.

Cultural factors. Deviant behavior often occurs in social networks in which the norms of acceptable behavior are violated. Under such conditions, many of the general rules that prevent people from performing socially unacceptable actions may lose their relevance for some members of society. The vulnerable part of the youth quickly perceive the traumatic and destructive changes of the social reality, participating in deviant or even criminal activities. An example of such a trend is the modernization of traditional societies and the accompanying changes associated with the use of new innovative technologies. Shifts of this magnitude impose on the types and organization of work, social characteristics, way of life of the young generation. These changes also negatively affect the role of morally acceptable standards of behavior, the obedience of youth to adult advice and ways to participate in family and public life, and subsequently impede the correct perception of reality by young people.

Urbanization. Geographical analysis shows that countries with more urbanized populations have a higher recorded crime rate than countries with a strong rural lifestyle and community. This may be due to differences in social control and social cohesion. Rural areas, as usual, rely mainly on family and community control as a means of combating anti-social behavior and demonstrate markedly lower crime rates. Urban industrial societies tend to resort to formal legal and judicial measures. An impersonal approach in urban settings seems to be associated with higher crime rates. Cultural and institutional differences are such that the responses to the same crime can vary widely from one country to another.

The ongoing process of urbanization in developing countries promotes the participation of the underage in criminal behavior. The main features of the urban environment contribute to the development of new forms of social behavior, mainly due to the weakening of primary social relations and control, increasing reliance on the media through informal communication and a tendency to anonymity. These patterns are generated by a higher population density and degree of heterogeneity.



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Mass media. Television and movies popularized the “cult of heroes” that promote justice through the physical destruction of “enemies”. Many researchers have concluded that young people who follow violence behave more aggressively or violently, especially when they are provoked. This is mainly characteristic of boys aged 8 to 12 who are more vulnerable to such influences. The media leads a person to violence in three ways:

First, films that demonstrate violent actions excite the audience, and aggressive energy can be transferred to everyday life, pushing a person to engage in physical activity on the streets. This type of effect is temporary, from several hours to several days.

Secondly, television can portray the usual daily violence perpetrated by parents or peers (imposing fines for failing to learn or violating certain rules or norms of behavior). There are television shows that depict such patterns of violence, and the viewer's approval of this type of program would ensure its preservation. As a result, minors are constantly exposed to violence in different situations, and the number of acts of violence on television seems to be increasing.

Thirdly, the violence depicted in the media is sometimes not realistic and has a surreal quality. Wounds bleed less and real pain and agony caused by violent actions are very rare, so the consequences of violent

behavior often seem insignificant. Over time, television causes a shift in the system of human values and indirectly forces the younger generation to consider violence as a desirable and even bold way to restore justice.

Conclusion

In determining the causes of criminal behavior, it is important to determine which factors contribute to delinquent identity and why some adolescents who adopt the deviant image do not discard this image in the process of becoming an adult.

Delinquent identity is quite complex and, in fact, is the imposition of several types of personality associated with the very crime and ethnicity of a person, race, gender and social status. It is always built as an alternative to the usual identity of a person in a particular society. Violence and conflict are necessary elements in building a group and delinquent identity.

The foundations of the group identity of criminal youth are established and strengthened by maintaining conflict relations with other youth groups, people of different social status and society as a whole. In this regard, the development of a healthy society is closely linked with the education of a decent and morally sustainable young generation.

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