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SYMPTOMS AND BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF DISORTIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Raxmatov Faxriddin Umarovich

Independent researcher at the Institute of Social and Spiritual Studies at the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment

Abstract: the article discusses the conditions for eliminating the signs and main psychological features of destructive behavior of young people, the problems of self-expression at the social level (achieving respect for others), striving for social status. Comments on the elements of criminal behavior of a person today are also presented.

Keywords: delinquent, motive, motivation, needs, stubbornness, aggressiveness, conflict situations, social behavior, healthy generation, national values, social environment, family, and traditions.

It is commonly acknowledged that in the era of globalization and the strengthening of moral threats, the importance of educating young people, educating them as a harmonious personality and becoming a person who has a place in society is increasingly escalating. After all, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M.Mirziyoev, in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN, claimed: "Tomorrow, the well-being of the planet depends on what kind of people our children will grow up. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to demonstrate their potential." The spiritual norms that exist in society play a crucial role in educating our youth so that they find their place in society and become aspiring, patriotic. Since we study the social and psychological factors that prevent behavioral deviations in young people, the priority task in covering our topic remains to work on a scientific hypothesis, the application of theoretical data in this area in practical activities, which is considered important today. Early prevention of crime among young people should not be considered based on the position of social control and restrictions observed not only by preventive authorities, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Healthcare, education, sports, tourism, and culture. The study we conducted among young people "What do you mean by the factors of prevention of behavioral abnormalities in young people"? this socio-psychological survey was actively attended by students of tertiary educational institutions as well as young people with behavioral disorders who are under the control of the Probation Service.

People have long been proud of the fact that they have many children, that they help and alleviate their plight. The people around the children serve as a role model for them, whether at home, on the street or at school.

Anyone you meet today will immediately complain that their child is under the influence of destructive ideas. In most families, parenting has become a global problem.

Measures are being taken to prevent and take precautions against attacks on young people through the Internet and information systems. However, most of the proposed measures are only theoretical and cannot be applied in practice. Therefore, parenting has become an urgent problem in many families today.

It is widely accepted that human behavior is changeable and diverse, and the presence of its individual characteristics, unique "styles" is never in doubt for anyone. It is obvious that education is a product of consciousness and, being a level of consciousness, is a factor that determines the development of consciousness to a lesser extent.

Signs and main psychological characteristics of destructive behavior of young people are explained by deviant behavior. According to the theoretical analysis of the problem

of deviant behavior, behavioral disorders are based on "deviations" that lead to social and psychological maladaptation. Currently, increased attention is paid to clarifying the issue of psychoprophylaxis and correction of behavioral deviations characteristic of different age periods. This poses the task of studying all the components that make up the structure of this personality, including the motivational-need front of the personality in the form of a central foundation, as well as changes in the organic, integral interdependence of behavioral deviations. Indeed, in our national psychology, the psychology of deviant behavior is one of the extremely urgent problems that need comprehensive in-depth study both in general psychological theoretical and practical terms.

In the message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev claimed to the Oliy Majlis: "Today we are entering the path of innovative development aimed at radical renewal of all spheres of state and public life. This is not in vain. Because in today's fast-paced world, who will win? The country that bets on innovation, new idea, new idea will win. Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we must start it on the basis of innovative ideas and an innovative approach."

Criminal activity (delinquent, lat. "delenquens" - a crime, a misdemeanor) indicates that a subject belonging to a similar type of behavior chose an illegal way to satisfy his needs, desires with the aim of causing harm, causing harm by physical force, or using weapons with the aim of causing harm or death, overcoming mental stress to satisfy needs and desires. In this case, the purpose of the crime is to commit aggressive actions.

The motivation of criminal actions can be not only aggression, but also other illegal actions: bribery, embezzlement, theft, etc. Therefore, criminal behavior has a special significance that has attracted the attention of lawyers in recent years. The proof of this is the monographs compiled in the form of "Motivation of crime", which serve as a reason for the joint work of lawyers and psychologists. This work makes an ambivalent impression. On the one hand, they represent common sense and even advanced ideas for criminologists who are able to clarify the causes of crime (more precisely, they are close to real life, since they reflect absolute intentions independent of real life), and on the other hand, among them, based on the work of psychologists, there is no single understanding of motivation and motives.

An analysis of the literature on the topic shows that one of the leading criminologists, academician V. N. Kudryavtsev (1978) understands the cause of criminal behavior, the cause of crime, the process of its creation and registration, and then implementation in real criminal activity. He believes that in terms of the scope and content of these concepts, motivation should be distinguished from the mechanism of criminal actions. From his point of view motivation does not include a mechanism, since it implements the decision and self-control (it is difficult not to recognize this concept). But according to V.N. Kudryavtsev, there is no motivation and assessment of the situation in this matter, as well as expectations of the results of their actions and decision-making. Then the person who committed the crime acts blindly. V. N. Kudryavtsev calls the cause of the crime an internal driving force, whereas the cause of the crime is considered only as the subject of the crime or the object of influence, the goal or means of achieving a criminal result. Does it answer the question of the real goal and the means to achieve it? If it is true (and this misunderstanding is clarified by the following phrase of V. N. Kudryavtsev: there is no reason, there may be a long distance to the criminal act itself), then there is one conclusion from it: there are no grounds for committing a crime. to carry out some criminal plan. However, the absence of action does not mean that there is no motive. Undoubtedly, the author states that the criminal act of the character - voluntarily or involuntarily - is determined by the cause of the crime, which in case of

delay or failure becomes a motivational institution. A person is not a criminal (and probably never will be), but he can be socially dangerous because he has a tendency to commit crimes. Therefore, the critic I. Karpets (1969) says that the views of Western criminals on the "dangerous situation" do not seem very convincing.

Ideas about this are important in the prevention of crimes, and in addition to eliminating the conditions for their commission, it should be necessary to change the views and personality of a person, that is, his upbringing and re-education. V.N.Kudryavtsev did not object to this, because he believed that knowledge of the reasons for the commission of a crime contributes to the planning of individual protection measures and forecasting the future behavior of the subject, gives an idea of the content, depth and stability, contrary to the views of society; in some cases, knowledge of the causes of origin allows you to assess the conditions of personality formation, as well as the situation in which the criminal purposes arose.

Conclusion. Thus, if there is only one sign of a crime in criminal legislation, regardless of whether a crime has been committed or not, then such an education process is insufficient for law enforcement agencies and teachers: it is necessary to determine the motives of criminal behavior and goals, personal characteristics that can lead to motivational behavior. The motive of the crime manifests itself as a source of power that motivates a person to commit this particular crime and directs a harmonious expression of physical and mental orientation in committing criminal behavior. Motivation as a person's desire for a source of satisfaction determines his attitude to the environment. According to the goal formulated on the basis of a motive, a person will always focus on some object or resource to meet his needs. The conditions for overcoming socio-psychological problems associated with delinquent behavior in the family, personal self-expression at the social level (achieving respect for others) remain one of the most pressing problems associated with the problems of striving for social status.

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