

Behavior with Deviant Children Content and Essence of Socio - Pedagogical Activity

Shodmonova Zilola Bozorovna

Lecturer, Department of Pedagogy, Karshi State University

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the acquaintance with social and pedagogical activities with deviant children with deviant behavior and the work carried out at the same time, that is, the widespread promotion and implementation of two main technologies for prevention and rehabilitation in scientific theory and practice.

It is known that in the educational process, as in all other areas, major reforms are being carried out. In the period of the emergence of new directions for the humanization of social structures, the change of ideological and moral guidelines, the solution of social problems, such as unemployment, material shortages, lack of control of children, separation of families, antisocial phenomena - alcoholism, drug addiction, crime, prostitution is of particular importance. In this case, children first of all need social support and protection, but at the same time adults also need it. In such conditions, there is a need for a social pedagogue, a specialist who helps to solve pedagogical issues related to the social problems of the individual in the process of socialization of society. The implementation of socio-pedagogical activities is also explained by the emergence in society of new democratic values based on ensuring the protection of human rights and the rights of citizens.

In the implementation of socio-pedagogical activities, we will certainly encounter cases of deviation in adolescence. The constant increase in the implementation of socio-pedagogical activities sets the task of finding new methods and technologies for working with them and introducing them into activities.

Deviations always occur during adolescence. The period of transition to adolescence is one of the most difficult periods of adolescence. During this period, there is a transition from childhood to adolescence, and this process affects all aspects of the development of a teenager - the anatomical and physiological structure, mental and moral development. In adolescence, serious changes take place in the life and activities of a teenager, which, in turn, leads to a restructuring of the psyche and the emergence of new forms in relationships with peers. The social status of a teenager is changing, adults begin to make more serious demands on him. Teenagers who deviate from the rules and norms of behavior accepted in society are called "difficult teenagers" or "teenagers with a difficult

upbringing." "Education is difficult" means resistance to pedagogical influence. Learning is difficult, the fact that students do not comply with the accepted norms and rules is studied through the phenomenon of deviation (deviation) in science [1].

Deviation (deviation) is one of the aspects of the phenomenon of variability, which is characteristic both for a person and for the world around him. Change in the social sphere depends on activity and is expressed in behavior that reflects the interaction of a person with other people. As we mentioned earlier, behavior deviates from the norm.

The normal behavior of a teenager is reflected in his socialization, development, interaction with the micro-society that adapts to his needs. If people around pay attention to one or another feature of a teenager in time, his behavior will always be within the normal range. There is an idea that behavior that deviates from such a norm is due to the fact that society does not take into account the characteristics of the child's personality. It seems that deviant behavior is one of the manifestations of social maladaptation [2].

Speaking about the maladjustment of children and adolescents, it is necessary to single out the categories of children who are faced with this process:

- 1) children of school age not attending school;
- 2) orphans;
- 3) social orphans. They are malnourished, subjected to physical, mental and sexual torture;
- 4) children who use drugs and toxic substances;
- 5) sexually unruly children
- 6) children who have committed unlawful acts. According to official data, their number is increasing twice as fast as in adults. nation from deviant, delinquent and criminal behavior [3]

Deviant behavior is one of the types of deviant behavior associated with the violation of social norms and rules of behavior that are characteristic of microsocial relations (family, school relations) and small social groups. We can call this behavior "unruly".

The manifestations of deviant behavior include demonstration, aggression, absenteeism and absenteeism, alcoholism among children and adolescents, drug addiction and related antisocial behavior, sexual immorality, as an example, suicidal attempts can be cited.

Unlike deviant behavior, delinquent behavior is defined as the repetitive antisocial behavior of children and adolescents. These actions become a set of certain actions that violate legal norms, but do not entail criminal liability according to the degree of public danger.

In scientific theory and practice, two main technologies have become widespread - prevention and rehabilitation.

Prevention is a complex of social, medical, organizational, educational and state measures aimed at eliminating the main causes and conditions that cause various forms of deviation from social norms in the behavior of adolescents. It mainly depends on the environment surrounding the child.

When creating rehabilitation programs for working with adolescents with deviant behavior, the following are taken into account:

1. Rely on the minor's positive feelings. A social educator cannot condemn a child with deviant behavior. Creating a situation of success for him, it is necessary to find positive feelings in his behavior and organize the activity of a social pedagogue accordingly.
2. Formation of life aspirations. Usually, after chronic failures in school, teenagers become hopeless, lose self-confidence. For such a teenager, further professional self-awareness is

important, in this case, for his future professional self-awareness, the work of a social educator in cooperation with a psychologist is important, in this case, the social educator works with the activities of a psychologist in cooperation with him will focus on determining his future profession.

3. In addition to activities related to his future professional destiny, it is necessary to involve a child with deviant behavior in social activities that are important for him. This is a difficult task, since usually in this case not only a change in attitude to a particular type of activity is required, but also the normalization of relations with the children's team. Practice shows that children with difficult upbringing have 4 times more free time than other students.
4. Respect relationships with teenagers. Due to the lack of good behavior in maladaptive children, any educational influence causes strong resistance in the minor. Patience is required from a social educator when working with such children [4].

In the process of rehabilitation socio-pedagogical activity, the specialist performs the following tasks:

- restoration of positive experiences that existed in a teenager before the onset of maladaptation,
- correction of negative experiences, formation of claims, activation of the need for self-determination in adolescents through involvement in socially useful activities,
- activation of positive motivation of teenage activity.

Depending on the personality characteristics of the child, it is necessary to take into account the state of the teenager when creating rehabilitation programs. It can also be a case of social neglect caused by quarrels in the family or among peers [5].

The work of a social pedagogue with such children is aimed at the social improvement of the inner world of a teenager. a social pedagogue should be able to carry out an urgent diagnosis of the situation in which the child finds himself, and determine the causes of the violation of social, personal, and emotional characteristics. In this regard, the main activities include: providing individual consultations, joining adolescents in training groups in order to correct situations of negative emotional significance, conducting individual work with the child's value system, and developing social skills. In addition, it is necessary to work with the family to restore good relations between the child and parents. This event provides for the assessment of family and pedagogical positions, the involvement of parents in training groups.

A teenager in crisis requires different approaches. Typically, this behavior indicates the attitude of a teenager to an unsolvable situation. When working with children, this category involves an urgent diagnosis of the emotional state, identifying the causes of this problem, teaching problem-solving skills, and working to form a positive concept of "I" [6].

These rehabilitation programs can only be effectively implemented if the following 3 conditions are met:

- 1) high motivation of all program participants - the child, parents, social pedagogue, specialist;
- 2) psychological and pedagogical competencies of specialists and heads of rehabilitation institutions;
- 3) regulation of the activities of various public services - education, health.

Existing technologies for working with maladjusted children are aimed at placing deviant behavior under social control. This process involves, firstly, the displacement of the most dangerous forms of deviant behavior by socially useful forms, secondly, the direction of the child's social activity in a socially acceptable direction, and thirdly, criminal or administrative punishment of adolescents

involved in drug addiction, drug addiction, homosexuality and prostitution exemption from supervision; and fourth, the creation of special social assistance services.

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