

THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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Abstract, *This article reviews the theoretical foundations of the concept of deviant behavior and the mechanisms of social influence, as well as describes several common types of deviant behavior. Deviant behavior is divided into types of delinquency and crime. Delinquency is a minor offense that does not reach the level of a crime, which is especially common among young people today.*

Keywords: *deviant behavior, the mechanisms of social influence, socialization, delinquency, alcoholism and drunkenness, drug addiction, crime, suicide, prostitution, promiscuity*

Introduction.

A person is born as an individual, has his own society, group, community. It is in those communities that he carries out the process of socialization. That is, he is socialized. A person learns to follow the laws, decisions, written and unwritten norms that exist in the society of which he is a member or representative. Because members of society raise a person in such a state. Look, in all societies where people exist, social norms and cases of their violation are certainly found. We can call the process of deviating from the established norm a deviation. This does not mean that all the norms that exist in societies are equally useful for each member of society. Perhaps that is why we can often encounter cases of deviating from the norm in our daily lives.

Deviance (from “Latin” deviant behavior) often requires social sanctions. Deviant behavior is a human activity or behavior, a social phenomenon that does not correspond to the moral standards established in society, such as lying, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, etc. There are such manifestations of deviation that are associated with a violation of the norms of interaction between people and do not cause serious harm to society. They are controlled by social thought and the participants in the interaction themselves [1].

The main forms of deviant behavior are broadly defined by Ya.I.Gilinsky and V.S.Afanasev as follows:

1. Alcoholism and drunkenness;
2. Drug addiction;
3. Crime;
4. Suicide;

The distinction between private deviant and delinquent behavior is expressed by A.I. Kravchenko as follows: Deviant and delinquent behavior are two forms of deviation from normative behavior. The first form is relatively insignificant, and the second is absolute and significant. For example, a grouping of this type may include a gang of teenagers engaged in street hooliganism, during the performance of the next act, depriving one of the gang members of participation as a deviation. This act itself is assessed by the police and the population living on this street as deviant behavior. It should be noted that all acts that are considered contrary to the norms written by Kravchenko and therefore prosecuted by law, including those that we consider criminal, are included in the group of delinquent behavior.

Delinquent behavior encompasses a broader spectrum than those directly prosecuted by law. In this view, many different forms of behavior, even if the behavior itself does not have the characteristics of a specific legal norm, can be condemned to social punishment or humiliation, examples of which include swearing and insults, joining a “stupid gang”, and cases of intoxication that have not become a habit.

In studies of deviant behavior, in many cases, a wide variety of behaviors are included in the group - from drug use to hooliganism at a football match and even practicing witchcraft, etc., and these behaviors are labeled as deviant or delinquent. In this sense, the sociology of deviance accepts as an object of research a relatively wide range of non-homogeneous categories of behavior compared to the legal prosecution of traditional criminology.

Criminal behavior also requires special attention. One of the generally accepted views on the attitude towards crime is that it consists of only bad people, and the only way to treat them is to punish them. In some cases, people hanged a person guilty of stealing a piece of bread, and in other cases, as a punishment, the thief was branded or his ear was cut off. However, these types of strict and harsh punishments did not work: despite the increasing severity of punishment methods, crime has flourished for hundreds of years and is observed to be maintained at a high level.

In Saudi Arabia and some other Muslim countries, the crime of theft is still punished by cutting off the hand of the perpetrator, and some other types of offenses are punishable by death. The death penalty is carried out in public, and in most cases, all members of the community are present during the execution. However, the results of this type of practice are recorded, as was observed in medieval Europe. In Muslim societies based on rural life, for example, the murder rate is very high. Also, in such societies, many murders are not even recorded in statistical data and are simply explained by generally accepted customs. The majority of victims are women, who are often killed by their husbands, brothers or fathers for being “unfaithful” according to traditional customs, and in some cases even

talking to a stranger outside the family is severely punished. In such societies, the use of violent punishment for crime is consistent with the norms of an authoritarian social structure and is also explained by the existence of barriers between groups within the society based on customs [4].

Conclusion

In conclusion, a person is born as an individual, has his own society, group, community. It is in those communities that he carries out the process of socialization. That is, he becomes socialized. A person learns to follow the laws, decisions, written and unwritten norms that exist in that society, which is a member or representative of that society. Because, members of society educate the individual in such a state. And look, in all societies where people exist, social norms and their violations certainly occur. We can call the process of deviating from the established norm a deviation. This does not mean that all the norms that exist in societies are equally useful for each member of society. Perhaps that is why we can see many cases of deviation from the norm in our daily lives.

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