



## Psychodiagnostics Of The Study Of Teenager's Tendency To Deviation (Functional Approach)

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### ABSTRACT

It is known that the development of society depends on such factors as the social mood of the next generation, life strategy, the ability of coordinating behavior. This article analyzes the phenomenon of deviant behavior among minors in Uzbekistan from a psychological point of view, and shows the ongoing reforms in the country in this regard. Psychoticism, neuroticism, and depression, which are behavioral disorders in juveniles, have also been studied as a consequence of their inability to find their role in the society.

### KEYWORDS

Deviant behavior, depression, antisociality, psychoticism, neuroticism, crime, extraversion, introversion.

### INTRODUCTION

The development and progress of society directly depends on such factors as the quality of education provided to minors and their worldviews, dreams and aspirations, aspirations to their goals. Therefore, it is important to study the individual-psychological

characteristics of juveniles and to carry out psychodiagnostics of the factors that reflect on them. After all, the population of Uzbekistan consists of people under the age of 18, such as minors, more than 40% of the population. This

requires special attention to the problems that exist among minors and their solution [1].

Ensuring the legal and social protection of minors in Uzbekistan today, the opportunity created for them to realize their aspirations and abilities, to make a worthy contribution to the development of society and the state is one of the main priorities of social policy in the country. In this regard, Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" states: "Ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people; protecting the lives and health of young people; to promote the spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development of young people; providing open and quality education for young generation; creating conditions for youth employment and employment; to educate young generation in the spirit of patriotism, civic duty, tolerance, respect for the law, national and universal values, to have strong beliefs and views on life, to be able to resist harmful influences and currents ... "[2]. We can also see that the fourth "Priorities for the development of the social sphere" of the "Strategy of Action", adopted on February 7, 2017, pays special attention to youth issues [3]. In order to ensure the consistency and effectiveness of reforms in this area, President Mirziyoev in his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020 stressed the need of developing the uniform indicators for assessing the effectiveness of work with youth, the introduction of a national index for the youth policy [4]. Reforms in the field of work with minors and the study of their individual psychological characteristics are also being carried out consistently.

However, as it has been said in recent years, "there is no grain without rice", some negative events and phenomena among juveniles, in particular, deviant situations in our society, negative aspects of juvenile lifestyle, some shortcomings and problems, the problem of deviation among young people have not been scientifically addressed and required to be

studied. According to the statistics [5], juvenile delinquency this year decreased by 32.9% compared to the previous period, in Khorezm region - 76.9%, Navoi region - 75%, Namangan region - 62.7%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 56%, Bukhara. 46.9% in Samarkand region, 46.7% in Tashkent region, 38.5% in Tashkent city, 36.6% in Andijan region, 33% in Syrdarya region, 11.8% in Kashkadarya region, 10% in Surkhandarya region, 8% in Jizzakh region, in Fergana and Tashkent regions it increased by 4.1% due to unsatisfactory cooperation with relevant organizations and ineffective work on curbing juvenile delinquency. If the analysis of these statistical data shows that it is important to psychologically study the issue of deviant behavior among juveniles and to carry out its psychodiagnostics.

In society, human relations are regulated by social norms. These social norms that determine how a person, including minors, should behave in certain life processes. However, there are individuals who are not satisfied with the norms been introduced in society. As a result, they engage in behavior that deviates from these norms. The existence of such individuals in any time and space requires the development of a scientific basis, the development of a system of psychological research methods to study and prevent deviant situations.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

At the same time, we can see that the rapid growth of various manifestations of social deviation is also caused by strong socio-economic, political and other crises in society and the need for its scientific research and analysis. After all, the study of issues and problems in this area, their solution and effective elimination depends in many respects on the fact that they have been studied through psychological research. This means that the majority of juveniles with deviant behavior commit their first negative behavior in adolescence, such as first consuming alcohol or drugs, and engaging in criminal behavior. It's

suggested that in order to prevent deviant behavior in society, it is necessary to pay more attention to the cases of deviation that occur among adolescents [6].

Behavior deviation and its prevention in social psychology is one of the most pressing problems in the world today, and extensive work is being done to identify the socio-psychological factors that lead to its occurrence, prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime. These studies provide a comprehensive study of the socio-psychological characteristics of juvenile delinquency, aggression, emotional instability, antisocial behavior, research on its prevention, as a scientific and theoretical basis for the study of juvenile delinquency and its prevention.

In this regard, it is appropriate to analyze the state of research in this area of psychological research on the characteristics of juveniles with behavioral disorders among young generation.

According to the results of our study, one of the characteristic features of the personality of juveniles with behavioral deviations is the different manifestations of introvert and extrovert traits.

If we analyze this trait, we can see that this trait of the character decreases with age. This suggests that the level of introversion is high due to the fact that the character traits characteristic of deviant behavior in adolescence have not yet been formed. With age, however, the character traits inherent in delinquent behavior begin to emerge and lead to a decrease in the level of introversion. As a

psychological characteristics of juvenile offenders are consistent with the norms of the social environment in which they live. An increase in the level of psychoticism in juveniles with behavioral disorders may lead to an increase in overall activity ( $r=0,336$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), which may lead to criminal behavior as a result

result, it can be seen that an extraversion indicator with a high probability of occurrence of a behavioral deviation is clearly expressed relative to the level of introversion. Exactly the same views can be observed in the scientific research of a number of research psychologists and scientists. Including E.A.Burchak [7.294], E.Diener, S.Oishi, R.Lucas [8.403-425], J.Newman, C.Widom, S.Nathan [9.1316-1327], M.Tamir [10.447 -470] has explored issues of extraversion and introversion as a result of research conducted by research psychologists such as.

Teenagers and adolescents with behavioral deviations that exhibit introverted traits are distinguished from others by being shy, timid, calm, and lacking in their own independent thinking. That is why children and adolescents with introverted nature often enter the street of crime through coercion and rape by others. This indicates that there is a high need for specialized psychological research in the study of this issue. We can also see this through Table 1.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the correlation analysis of the test "Psychodiagnostic assessment of the person" showed that when analyzing the internal relationships between minors, as in the above analysis of personality traits, it was observed that the upper and lower factors of the methodology confirmed each other. For example, we see that neuroticism led to an increase in the characteristics of depression ( $r = 0.355$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), stagnation ( $r = 0.345$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), and vice versa, a decrease in communication, universal norms ( $r = 0.533$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). This indicates that the individual-

of not knowing where to direct available energy due to the lack of clearly focused activities in the family and other upbringing environment. They also conclude that a high level of expression of psychoticism, in turn, can lead to dominance over illegal behavior rather

than high self-esteem, dignity, respect, and warmth toward others. ( $r = 0.599$ ,  $p < 0.01$ )

1 - table

**Correlation coefficients between the scales "Psychodiagnostic assessment of the person" (experimental group)**

Scales	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Neuroticism	1	0,017	0,353*	-0,207	0,345*	-0,122	0,204
Psychoticism		1	0,222	0,196	0,188	0,363*	-0,599**
Depression			1	0,432**	0,400*	-0,064	0,329*
Honesty				1	0,552**	0,038	-0,628**
Stagnation					1	0,241	-0,436**
General activity						1	-0,242
Dependence							1
Communication							
Aesthetic impression							
Tenderness							
Mental instability							
Asceticism							
Introversion							
Sensitivity							

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-0,533**	0,156	0,298	0,104	-0,123	-0,076	0,335*
-0,198	0,333*	0,141	-0,075	0,564**	0,353*	0,115
-0,398*	0,311	-0,158	0,371*	-0,109	0,165	0,043
0,001	0,202	-0,181	0,528**	0,075	0,460**	-0,418**
0,278	0,304	-0,085	0,291	0,141	0,465**	0,361*
-0,156	-0,284	-0,041	-0,485**	0,197	0,370*	0,084
0,215	-0,253	0,288	-0,225	-0,278	-0,629**	0,319
1	0,168	0,331*	0,014	-0,026	-0,433**	0,032
	1	0,206	0,235	0,327*	-0,025	0,204
		1	-0,232	0,330*	0,361*	0,296
			1	-0,095	0,270	0,329*
				1	,000	-0,229
					1	-0,174
						1

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .

It should be noted that although psychoticism, neuroticism, and high levels of depression in juveniles with behavioral disorders are seen as the consequence of their inability to find their place in society, in turn, in the upbringing environment that affects them, mismanagement can also manifest itself as a specific cause. This situation can be explained by the manifestation of a high degree of correlation between the high level of psychoticism in juveniles and the feature of their aesthetic impression ( $r = 0,333$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

On the scale of psychoticism, it is observed that in adolescents with behavioral deviations, mental distress, growth of selfishness, striving

for superiority, hyperactivity, non-acceptance of accepted norms for public or social life can lead to the origin of antisocial behavior. This is evidenced by the presence of a correlation between them ( $r = 0.564$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

The high level of depression in juveniles with behavioral disorders is associated with a decrease in their self-esteem as a responsible and conscientious person, the appropriate acceptance of the actions and behavioral norms formed by them ( $r = 0.432$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and these characteristics. We can observe that it served as an impetus for the transformation into a stabilized illegal form of behavior ( $r = 0.400$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

If a juvenile with a behavioral disorder develops a norm of conscientiousness within his or her environment, it may lead to a decrease in their dependence ( $r = 0.629$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), and vice versa, to the development of conscientiousness, including the qualities of their choice.

The results of the above analysis show that there is no significant difference in the personality traits of children and adolescents with behavioral deviations according to the mean and standard deviation and correlation coefficient levels. This leads to the conclusion that personality traits such as antisocial, mental instability, psychoticism, neuroticism are manifested as key personality traits in children and adolescents with criminal behavior and that it is scientifically sound.

From the above, it can be concluded that juveniles with behavioral deviations exhibit antisocial, mental instability, depression, dependence characteristics, depending on personality traits. They also showed signs of psychoticism, neuroticism. Introversion in the personality of juveniles with behavioral deviations showed a higher level of extraversion traits than the degree of manifestation of extraversion traits.

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