

## Social Work Practices with Deviant Behavior Youth

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### Abstract:

A social worker deals with a variety of people according to the content of his or her work, including people whose behavior does not conform to social norms. In addition, many social services focus on the work of “social risk groups”: the homeless, people suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction. Social work with people whose behavior is described as deviant (deviant) has its own characteristics and requires certain knowledge in the field of sociology, medicine, psychology. In this article highlights of the social work practice with deviant behaviour youth.

**Keywords:** social work, behaviour, youth, drug attention, social norms, natural regulator.

Deviant behavior, which is understood as a violation of social norms, has become widespread in recent years, and the problem remains the focus of sociologists, social psychologists, doctors, and law enforcement officials. Explaining the causes, conditions, and factors that determine this social phenomenon has become an urgent task. Consideration of it involves the search for answers to a number of fundamental questions, including questions about the nature of the category of “norm” (social norm) and deviations from it. In a sustainable and sustainable society, the answer to this question is more or less clear. Social norm is a necessary and relatively stable element of social practice that acts as a means of social regulation and control. The social norm has its symbol (base) in laws, traditions, customs, ie. plays the role of "natural regulator" of social and interpersonal relations in everything that is commonplace, in everyday life, in the way of life of the majority of the population, in everything that is supported by public opinion.

The normative systems of society are not rigid, they are given forever. The norms themselves change, the attitude towards them changes. Deviating from the norm is as natural as following them. Full acceptance of the norm is characterized by conformism, deviation from the norm - all sorts of deviations, deviant behavior. Deviant behavior (Latin - deviation) - is the actions of an individual, a social group, which do not conform to the norms officially established or established in practice in a particular society. Consequently, the concept of social norm serves as a starting point for understanding deviant behavior. The social norm defines the limits, dimensions, range of permitted (permitted or obligatory) behaviors of people, social groups, social organizations, historically formed in a particular society.

Social norms perform the functions of providing society with standards (standards) of behavior (interaction) and stabilizing (regulating) relations between groups and individuals. Society takes certain norms as a pattern of behavior and creates appropriate social, moral and legal support mechanisms for them, which also implies the existence of appropriate sanctions through public and state influence. In most societies, the control of deviant behavior is not symmetrical: deviations in the bad direction are condemned and in the good direction they are approved. Depending on whether the deviation is positive or negative, all forms of deviation can be placed on a specific continuum. Deviations from the norm can be positive (aimed at overcoming the standards of social system development, outdated, conservative or reactionary behavior) and negative, negative. The latter represents the object of professional interest of the social educator.

Negative deviant behavior is immoral (action is contrary to socially accepted norms of morality), delinquent (Latin - misconduct, offender), if the action is contrary to the law, criminal and criminal behavior is prohibited. Criminal law norms were violated. There are certain approaches in classifying deviant behavior. American sociologist G. Becker. He divided the deviations into primary and secondary. Primary deviations are usually deviant behaviors of an individual that conform to cultural norms. In this case, the deviations are insignificant and do not cause significant harm to society and the individual, although they may be widespread. In this case, the deviation remains within the scope of the social role (e.g., crossing the street in the wrong place). Secondary deviations - as a system, cause great harm to social relations and society and are therefore classified as deviations in a sense. Such behavior requires sanctions. Secondary deviations, in turn, can be classified according to the type of norm violated:

- a) deviations related to the violation of legal norms, ie. offenses.
- b) Deviation in the field of public morality.

Intoxication and alcoholism. Intoxication is the abuse of alcohol. Alcoholism (alcohol dependence syndrome) is a disease that develops as a result of intoxication, manifests itself in the form of mental and physical dependence on alcohol and leads to depression.

Addiction (Greek narc - deviation; mania - insanity). Drug abuse is a disease that manifests itself in mental and physical dependence on drugs as well as drugs. Drug abuse is the consumption of other drugs that do not have addictive properties but lead to intoxication.

Prostitution (Latin - public disclosure) - casual, extramarital sex for a fee, not based on personal sympathy.

Trade - the regular movement of one settlement from one settlement to another for a long time within one settlement, without a permanent place of residence, with unearned income.

Begging or begging is the systematic solicitation of money and other material possessions from strangers with or without any excuse.

Suicide - death is not a means to an end other than oneself, but a conscious and voluntary self-serving that serves as a goal in itself. loss of life.

There are three main approaches to explaining deviant behavior:

1. Biological. Its essence: deviant behavior, especially criminal, is associated with certain physical characteristics of the person.
2. Psychological approach: Deviation occurs as a psychological deviation of the individual, the presence of various complexes, as well as the conflict of individual and social functions.
3. Sociological approach: deviant behavior is explained by social reasons: imperfection of society, social inequality and contradictions, etc..

All of these reasons may be related to the objective causes of the occurrence of deviations. But there are also subjectives. A person is formed, first of all, under the influence of certain life situations. If social norms are relatively stable, then life situations, human experiences are more variable and diverse. Therefore, there may be (preserved) certain "defects" in an individual's mind: ignorance of certain norms due to lack of information, misunderstanding of legal and ethical principles, disregard for social norms.

There are other classifications of deviant behavior in adolescents and young adults. Some authors divide it into:

- 1) reactive conditional (escape, suicide), usually based on a traumatic situation;
- 2) caused by low moral level of the person (drug addiction, alcoholism, delinquency), which is the result of improper upbringing;
- 3) due to pathology of drives (sadism, etc.) based on biological factors.

Others consider deviations in two main directions:

- 1) according to the form of manifestation of the disorder - delinquency, running away from home, delirium, early alcoholism, sexual deviation, suicidal behavior;
- 2) in relation to causes, factors, motives - biological factors, as well as socio-psychological bases: the social environment and the psychological characteristics of age. Other authors classify all behavioral disorders in adolescents and young adults as deviant behaviors and mental illnesses.

The problem of overcoming intoxication and alcoholism is the most difficult, it includes economic, social, cultural, psychological, demographic, legal and medical aspects. Given all of these aspects alone, it is probably a successful solution. Alcohol dependence is formed gradually and is determined by complex measurements that occur in the body of the drinker. The craving for alcohol is reflected in a person's behavior: nervousness in preparation for drinking, "rubbing hands," emotional upheaval. The more "alcohol experiences" you have, the less you enjoy drinking. Several factors influence the formation of alcoholism: hereditary factors, character, individual personality traits, and environmental characteristics. Factors that lead to alcoholism include financial status and low levels of education. The development of alcoholism in adolescents is facilitated by the early onset of alcoholism and the formation of "alcoholic thinking".

In conclusion, during the transition to a market economy, the financial situation of many segments of the population has changed. Many live below the poverty line, and unemployment has risen. All of this leads to conflicting situations, and they lead to deviations. Who is forgotten in the bottle, who is forgotten in drug doping, and who commits suicide. The only way to change the current situation in any way is to improve lives, to help people cope with their problems, social services and other organizations are now being created.

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