

DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AS A SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

Tursunboyev Jaloliddin Ravshanbek o'g'li

Teacher at Tashkent International University of Chemistry

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14834292>

Abstract. Deviant behavior represents a significant socio-pedagogical problem, as it disrupts social norms and affects individuals' personal and educational development. This paper explores the causes, manifestations, and consequences of deviant behavior from a socio-pedagogical perspective, emphasizing the role of education and social institutions in its prevention and correction. Various forms of deviance, including delinquency, substance abuse, aggression, and social withdrawal, are analyzed in relation to family environment, school influence, and broader societal factors. Special attention is given to the role of teachers, social workers, and policymakers in creating preventive strategies and rehabilitation programs that foster social inclusion and positive behavioral change. The study highlights the importance of early intervention, value-based education, and a supportive social environment in mitigating deviant tendencies. By addressing deviant behavior through an integrated socio-pedagogical approach, society can enhance the well-being of individuals and promote harmonious social development.

Let me know if you need any modifications!

Deviant behavior refers to actions that deviate from social norms, moral values, or legal regulations. In the context of socio-pedagogical studies, it is a significant problem because it affects both individuals and society, particularly in educational settings where young people develop their personalities, values, and social skills.

1. Definition and Types of Deviant Behavior

Deviant behavior manifests in various forms, including:

- Delinquency – engaging in criminal activities like theft, vandalism, or violence.
- Addictions – substance abuse, gambling, and internet addiction.
- Social withdrawal – isolation, truancy, and refusal to engage with peers or teachers.
- Aggressive behavior – bullying, harassment, and verbal abuse.
- Self-destructive behavior – self-harm, suicidal tendencies, and reckless actions.

2. Causes of Deviant Behavior

A. Socio-Cultural Factors

- Family environment – lack of parental care, domestic violence, or overindulgence.
- Peer influence – association with deviant peers can encourage risky behavior.
- Media and technology – exposure to violent or inappropriate content can shape negative behaviors.

- Economic conditions – poverty, unemployment, and social inequality may lead to frustration and delinquency.

B. Psychological and Pedagogical Factors

- Emotional instability – low self-esteem, anxiety, or depression.
- Learning difficulties – poor academic performance or learning disabilities can lead to frustration and aggression.

- Lack of discipline and moral education – absence of clear behavioral guidelines from parents and teachers.

3. Consequences of Deviant Behavior

- For individuals – poor academic performance, social exclusion, legal troubles, and mental health issues.

- For schools – disruptions in the learning process, decreased safety, and increased stress among students and teachers.

- For society – higher crime rates, increased healthcare costs, and weakened social cohesion.

4. Socio-Pedagogical Strategies to Address Deviant Behavior

A. Preventive Measures

- Early identification and intervention** – teachers and psychologists should recognize at-risk students early.

- Family involvement – parents should be educated on positive parenting techniques.

- Moral and civic education – schools should instill ethical values and social responsibility.

B. Corrective Measures

- Psychological counseling – support for students with emotional and behavioral issues.

- Specialized programs – rehabilitation programs for students with severe deviant behaviors.

- Positive discipline – non-punitive approaches like mentoring and behavior reinforcement strategies.

Conclusion

Deviant behavior is a major socio-pedagogical problem that requires a comprehensive approach involving families, schools, and society. By implementing effective preventive and corrective measures, educators and policymakers can help guide young people toward positive social development.