Effectiveness of Social-Psychological Service in the Prevention of Adolescents with a Difficult Education

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Abstract: Legal documents are important for teachers and psychologists in practical work with adolescents with deviant behavior and difficult upbringing. The practical aspects of social-psychological service in conducting psychoprophylactic work on the problem of deviant behavior in adolescents are highlighted.

Keywords: Adolescent, deviant, training, therapeutic, play, psychoprophylaxis, rehabilitation, behavior, verbally aggressive, aggressive, epileptoid, character accentuation.

We know that helping teenagers in difficult life situations, providing them with socio-psychological support, is characterized by psychoprophylactic measures implemented in the science of psychology. Such measures essentially consist of a system of general and special measures. Also, these measures are related to self-psychological services, and can include various psychological trainings, therapeutic games, psychogymnastic exercises, creative tasks aimed at self-development, and other methodological tools.

The implemented psychoprophylactic measures must meet the requirements of psychological, legal, medical, pedagogical and sanitary regulations. Because teenagers are students of general education schools. When conducting socio-psychological campaign work with students with difficult upbringing or deviant behavior, practicing school psychologists should first of all carefully master the essence of the state programs for young people implemented in our Republic, content of 5 important initiatives adopted on international state programs, raising the morale of youth and proper organization of free time, legal documents on “Organization of Psychological Service” adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers. Because such state programs regulate legal relations in the implementation of psychoprophylactic measures.

Legal documents are important for teachers and psychologists in practical work with adolescents with deviant behavior and difficult upbringing. Also, in the most developed countries of the world, the study of cases of delinquency among teenagers and human rights are in the first place. The role of social-psychological service is important in conducting psychoprophylactic work on the problem of deviant behavior in adolescents.

In addition, in addition to the study of the problem of deviant behavior among students of general secondary education institutions, the study of young and pedagogically-psychologically adolescent students can serve as an auxiliary basis for research on this topic in our country. From the conducted research process, it can be observed that the determination of important tasks such as supporting and realizing the creative and intellectual potential of the young generation, forming a healthy lifestyle among children and youth is aimed at eliminating deviant and delinquent behavior, in addition, it is possible to observe the role of psychological characteristics in the development of constructive knowledge during the educational process.

Also, when it comes to deviant behavior, it is appropriate to first distinguish between its types.
Most people think of deviant behavior as all negative behavior. In fact, this is wrong, every specialist should better understand the phenomenology of the manifestation of this concept and typological descriptions. Until now, the typology developed by R.K. Merton is widely recognized in science. And this typology is considered as the most successful sociological and socio-psychological development.

According to V.A. Nikitin, the main goal of psychoprophylactic measures designed to work with adolescents with difficult upbringing is characterized by the following:

1. Increasing the role of the family in preventing deviant behavior in adolescents.
2. Increasing the role of educational activities of general education schools in eliminating deviant behavior in the activities of children and adolescents.
3. Development of mutual relations between family, school and administrative bodies for prevention of crime and offenses among young people.
4. Identifying the appropriate impact on the social environment, ensuring adequate development of students, identifying psychological factors that negatively affect their relationships with peers and educational activities;
5. Development of out-of-school psychological counseling services, as well as helping some families and children overcome deviant behavior;
6. Increasing the role of special institutions for the correction and prevention of deviant behavior in adolescents;
8. Psychoprophylaxis, psychological-pedagogical rehabilitation: rehabilitation of children and adolescents with alcoholism, drug addiction, as well as victims of violence, providing medical, psychological, social-pedagogical services to victims;
9. Using the positive possibilities of mass media and protecting children and adolescents from their negative influence. That is, attracting the attention of young people to feature films, theater scenes, and roundtable discussions about the negative evils that threaten humanity;
10. Teaching children and teenagers to a healthy lifestyle, i.e. ensuring their regular participation in sports, playgrounds, cultural recreation centers, tourist activities, theater and spiritual events;
11. Self-education to correct and eliminate negative qualities and habits, increase life activities, help teenagers to work on themselves.

Based on the above-mentioned life situations and situations, we can perform psychoprophylactic work in the following directions to prevent the manifestation of deviant behavior in adolescents:

1. Creating a comfortable environment in the family or school, improving the system of educational work, constantly improving the qualifications of teachers and practical psychologists of general education schools;
2. Continuous work with groups prone to deviant behavior, involvement of teenagers in active social activities;
3. Early prevention of adolescents’ addiction to alcohol, smoking, and gambling in difficult life situations;

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4. It is necessary to form positive personal qualities in adolescents to eliminate the appearance of deviant behavior\(^2\).

Nowadays, not only addiction to psychoactive substances, but also addiction to the Internet is expanding among young people. This type of behavior is also recognized as an addictive type of behavior.

Such young people often find it difficult to adapt to life. They cannot properly understand the behavior of other people. Most of the time, such teenagers are naive, dependent on others and cannot stand the difficulties of everyday life. They live by their inner feelings. Also, according to temperament types, such teenagers are melancholic, and their personality qualities are weak. It has been proven that if these types of teenagers are properly guided, they will become famous scientists, writers, poets, Nobel laureates, famous singers, and mathematicians in the future.

Therefore, the transition period is very difficult for such talented teenagers. Parents and teachers should always supervise such students. Otherwise, it has been confirmed that they have a higher suicide rate than other types. The problem of socio-psychological study and research of processes related to the moral behavior of teenage students and various deviations at each stage of the educational system of our country is the formation of orderly behavior, life skills and behavior in accordance with social standards in young people, which remains one of the priority tasks of the educational system.

In modern psychological research that helps to fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to conduct scientific research on deviant behavior as a modern psychological problem of the main priority and current direction in the context of the current globalization process. Preventing the development of deviant behavior problems in adolescents and taking into account that it is an important internal factor that ensures orderly behavior in a person, its in-depth research can be considered as an important scientific and practical topic in today’s society.

### Adolescents with deviant behavior and their personality characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Personality characteristics of a teenager with deviant behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Competitor</td>
<td>Jittery is a teenager, aggressive, prone to resentment, Jittery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptable</td>
<td>Ready for cooperation, adaptable, prone to physical aggression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreeable</td>
<td>Jittery, prone to resentment, independent, conciliatory, ready for cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive</td>
<td>Confrontation avoidant, low guilt, aggressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The suspect</td>
<td>Responsible, cooperative, highly suspicious of physical aggression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A verbally aggressive teenager</td>
<td>Competitive, conflict-avoidant, verbally aggressive, suspicious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without concluding that the above typologies of personality traits of deviant behavior are complete, we think that they are a general contribution to the numerous classifications of personality traits of deviant behavior.

The results obtained from the research show that when the relationships related to the elimination of deviant behavior among high school students in general secondary educational institutions were examined through the criteria of factor and discriminant analysis, their results were combined into psychological factors of moderate importance. The necessary mechanisms to protect against behavioral deviations, to prevent the development of deviant and delinquent behavior in adolescents are the most important for their activity, and the psychological factors combined with a positive pole to perceive various information around them are considered one of the main mechanisms for their importance. Adolescence is a complex age and is associated with many psychological, physiological and social factors. In this age period, all aspects of personal development: physical, mental, moral, social views, etc., also fundamentally change. This can lead to a number of inconsistencies and many negative consequences in his relationships with the people around him.

It is natural that the reformation and humanization of society, its spiritual and cultural renewal, political and economic development require improvement of skills at all stages of the educational process. At the core of such works, the cooperative activity of parents, teaching team, psychologist and educational staff is reflected.

As one of the peculiarities of working with adolescents with deviant behavior, the method of mutual cooperation for providing psychological services is also important. By preventing deviant behavior, by looking equally at the spiritual and material aspects of social life, moral individuals are educated.

**Literature**