

PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF DEVIANT PERSONALITY BEHAVIOR**Turumbetova Zamira Yusupbaevna****PhD, associate professor****Department of General Pedagogy and psychology****Karakalpak state university, Nukus, Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan****<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15304307>**

ANNOTATION: This article examines the underlying psychological processes that contribute to the emergence and development of deviant behaviors in individuals. It examines the roles of cognitive distortions, emotional dysregulation, social learning, and identity formation in shaping behavior that deviates from societal norms. In the paper, the author suggests to combine sports activities with psycho-pedagogical interventions based on the principles of social learning.

KEY WORDS: psychological, processes, emergence, deviant behaviors, individuals.

INTRODUCTION. The notion of the psychological mechanisms behind deviant behavior is crucial for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies. This article contributes valuable insights into the complex interplay between personality development and environmental influences, helping psychologists, educators, and policymakers better recognize risk factors and tailor their approaches to individual needs. By shedding light on the roots of deviance, it also promotes a more empathetic and scientifically grounded view of individuals who exhibit such behaviors, ultimately aiming to foster healthier societies.

The variety of forms of deviant behavior includes aggression, vandalism, drug and alcohol use, criminal actions, and other behaviors that do not align with societal norms. Understanding the mechanisms behind the development of such behavior and its consequences is crucial for effective prevention and intervention.. A child with character flaws is, first and foremost, a child with distorted social attitudes. Based on this, they identified three types of “exceptional” children: “Nervous” children – those abandoned by their parents and traumatized by their social environment [17]. “Educationally neglected” children – those poorly prepared for school and unaccustomed to independent work, although possessing normal intelligence. “Homeless” children – those who have parents but live in harsh social conditions where they are constantly at risk of physical harm.

Causes of Deviant Behavior:

Social Factors. Family Conditions: The family plays a key role in shaping an adolescent's personality. Negative family environments—such as violence, substance abuse, or lack of attention and care—can contribute to the development of deviant behavior.

Education and School: Low academic achievement, conflicts with teachers and peers, bullying, and a lack of support in the educational process can foster deviant attitudes.

Social Environment: The surrounding environment also significantly influences adolescents. Being around antisocial individuals, involvement in criminal groups, and exposure to negative peer influences can promote deviant behavior.

Psychological Factors. Personality Traits: Certain traits, like impulsivity, low self-control, aggressiveness, and a tendency toward risk-taking, may predispose a person to deviant behavior.

Psychological Trauma: Experiences of violence, the loss of loved ones, or severe stress can seriously affect a teenager's mental health and behavior.

Biological Factors. Heredity and Physiology: Some research suggests that inherited and physiological characteristics, such as dysfunctions of the central nervous system, can contribute to deviant behavior.

Hormonal Changes: Adolescence is marked by significant hormonal shifts, which can influence emotional states and behaviors [17].

L. Vekker emphasizes that a teenager's behavior is strongly influenced by their temperament and emotions, as behavioral patterns are shaped by the intensity, speed, and rhythms of mental processes [16]. Temperament affects how individuals evaluate aspects of human existence, influences the motivations behind their reactions, and determines their choice of behaviors in response to external factors, whether harmful or beneficial.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The essence and features of deviant behavior differ across various categories of deviation. The Concept particularly focuses on studying individuals from high-risk groups. Recognizing that such individuals represent a sample of people engaging in specific actions or adhering to radical ideologies, the study starts from the acknowledgment of deviations in their behavior.

1. Principle of Development: Deviant behavior can be understood as a natural occurrence and explained by examining the outcomes of abnormal personality development, along with the individual's attitudes toward values, existential equality, and cultural, ethnic, and religious perspectives.
2. Principle of Configurativity: This principle identifies the internal development processes behind an individual's deviant behavior. These internal factors form the foundation of abnormal development and contribute to the differentiation of deviant behavior manifestations within society.
3. Principle of Determinism: Abnormal psychological phenomena are causally determined, meaning they are influenced by specific natural and social conditions and emerge in situations of change.
4. Principle of Comprehensive Study: This principle emphasizes thorough exploration of deviant behavior, focusing on its internal structure, patterns of expression and development, and its characteristic influences on personality.
5. Principle of the Unity of External and Internal Determination: Deviant behavior in individuals results from a combination of both external and internal factors.
6. Principle of Integration: This principle suggests that understanding the complex phenomenon of human behavioral deviations requires insights from multiple scientific disciplines.
7. Principle of Validity: It underlines the importance of justifying the methods and methodological categories used in the study of deviant behavior. The limits of their applicability are determined by the focus on the manifestations of deviance and the principles that help address this phenomenon [1].

Mechanisms that help identify deviations in individual behavior and provide further support include:

Adaptive Mechanism – habitual behaviors or methods that allow an individual to adjust to new, risky, or threatening situations.

Regulatory Mechanism – a combination of organizational, normative, and psychological methods aimed at influencing individual behavior to ensure effective interaction between actors and objects involved in deradicalization and resocialization.

Normative Mechanism – the application of legal norms to the behavior of at-risk individuals exhibiting various forms of deviant tendencies.

Oriental Mechanism – establishing the conditions under which individuals from at-risk groups accept challenging situations and demonstrate positive behavior.

Key concepts underlying the recognition of deviant behavior include:

Acceptance of a perspective that explains deviant behavior by focusing on the individual's psychological traits and regulatory systems that drive their core activity.

The idea that deviant behavior contains latent forms of abnormal personality development.

The development of the Concept for Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Study of Deviant Behavior revealed the following:

At the theoretical level – the Concept advances the methodology for studying abnormal personality development, promoting the idea of unconditionally acknowledging the existence of deviant behavior.

At the substantive level – it introduces the phenomenon of "extreme reality," which reflects the effectiveness, efficiency, and normativity of the surrounding environment.

At the methodological level – it facilitates identifying deviations in behavior through a system that interprets reactions as a type of "redistribution" interaction.

At the organizational level – it highlights the potential for integrating various types of deviant behavior found among at-risk groups, thereby deepening the typology of this phenomenon [2]; [3].

The identified concepts of existential deviant behavior show that recognizing and explaining deviant actions requires understanding the psychological traits and regulatory systems that drive individual activity. Furthermore, deviant behavior is revealed through the study of latent forms of abnormal personality development.

DISCUSSION. The issue of deviant behavior during adolescence is highly significant in the context of social health and public safety [5]. The prevalence of deviant behaviors among young people is increasing, taking on more diverse and socially dangerous forms [6]. This makes the search for effective methods of prevention and correction of adolescent deviant behavior particularly relevant [7]. A conceptual review of recent literature shows that the problem of adolescent deviance is being actively explored from multiple perspectives. Researchers focus on risk and protective factors [8], typologies of deviant behavior [10], and gender differences [9]. There is extensive discussion of the psychological mechanisms behind the development of deviant behavior and the roles played by family [11] and peers [13]. Several studies also examine the potential of sports and physical activity as means of correcting deviant behavior [12].

However, there is still a lack of comprehensive research into the effectiveness of team sports for addressing deviance. Much of the existing work remains theoretical [14] and lacks solid empirical evidence. It is also important to highlight terminological inconsistencies in this field. Deviant behavior is sometimes interpreted very broadly, encompassing any deviation from the norm [8], and sometimes more narrowly, as stable patterns of social maladaptation [10]. The distinction between the concepts of "prevention" and "correction" in relation to deviance also

requires clarification [7]. Moreover, it would be useful to differentiate various types of sports activities according to their corrective potential [12].

CONCLUSION. Thus, there is insufficient exploration of the psychological mechanisms behind the positive impact of team games [14]. There are also no clear guidelines on selecting optimal sports or training regimens for adolescents with different types of deviant behaviors [13]. Longitudinal studies examining the durability of corrective effects are almost entirely absent [5]. The study of human deviant behavior remains highly relevant today, as there is a need for deeper analysis of the latent, external, and internal factors that contribute to its manifestation. The concept provides a methodological foundation for the comprehensive, interdisciplinary examination of deviant behavior, forming its core.

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