

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION IN CONDUCTING PEDAGOGICAL
ACTIVITIES WITH ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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The hatti movement of underage youth is discussed in the article on how the culture of teacher communication plays an important role in working with characteristic adolescents with deviations from social procedures adopted in society, non-observance and violation of them, and strengthening ties between the teacher and the student.

Base words and concepts: behavior, behavior, deviant, genetic, deterministic signs, speech culture, ethics, reflex, character, Eastern culture, individual trait treatment, feedback, environment.

Introduction

Along with the fact that education on a global scale manifests itself as an important factor in the formation of human capital, the aspirations of student-young people to know the world and determine their place, position in it are gaining momentum. The results of the World Bank's research on the problems of economic growth show that 16% of countries in the field of Economics depend on physical capital, 20% on natural and 64% on human capital. At the same time, the issues of upbringing of students in educational institutions, their upbringing as a person who follows them without deviating from social norms are also becoming more relevant.

Degree of study

Deviant behavior in society history of culture in humanity functions of antiquity from the early periods (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.) the objector. Aristotle was the first to make a scientific study of human behavior about the ancient world. The result of such scientific research was the creation of a methodological basis of the disciplines of human behavior. In the works of our thinkers such as Abu Nasr Forabi's "City of faithful people", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgü bilig", this problem and its solutions were raised. Foreign scientists have studied the type of preventive possibilities and visions of deviancy in social contexts. Including R. Merton E. Revising Durkheim's doctrine of "social anomie", Clouard and Oulin developed a theory of "social equality", as well as "differentiated houses" (E. Saterland)," neutralization " (G. Sykes, D. Matza)," Stigmatization " (F. Tannenbaum, I. Goffman, D. Walkes) theories can be shown.

From the scientists of our country, M. Bekmurodov, M. Ganiyeva, R. Ubaydullaeva, N. Latipova, the socio-psychological aspects of sociology in the youth of Uzbekistan from the point of view of science, Z. Rasulova, N. Soginov, A. Komilov, Sh.Olimov, N. Dalimova, N. Kasimova, Yu.Asadov, R. Musurmanov, N. If halilovas learned, the socio-pedagogical aspect N. Saidalikhodjayeva, D. Ziyodova, V. Andryanovas, criminology aspect I. Karaketov, A. Abdurasulova, M. The usmanaliev revealed.

Results and grounds

It is known that in the early stages of human history, the processes of occurrence of social deviance and behavioral deviance were seen as immoral and regulated mainly through religious norms. The peoples inhabiting the Turonian land also reacted negatively to cases of social deviance from time immemorial, and this attitude is reflected in Zoroastrianism, Buddha and other religious teachings of majud in the ancient Turonian land.

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The medieval mululmonean East qomusian alloma Abu Nasr Al Farabi followed in Aristotle's footsteps, dividing philosophy into two parts, theoretical and practical, and introducing ethics into practical philosophy. Issues of deviance from moral standards are highlighted in his works such as “a book that shows the achievement of happiness”, “about the achievement of happiness”, “the city of positive people”.

In the opinion of our great compatriot, a man should be behaved immature, being the product of a directed habit to do him beautiful deeds. The goodness of behavior is linked to the extent to which major is maintained in the acts. Farabi says that some give in to extreme pleasure, eat-drink and fast to a woman too loose, the Will disappears-glory begins to serve the abyss in someone who spends all his energy on his own, that is, the ability to think is in the service of the forces of anger and passion, and the harakts of these forces are devoted to eating-drinking and satisfying lust.

One of our great ancestors, who left a deep mark on the science of ethics and social and Natural Sciences in general, is Abu Raykhan Beruni. Abu Raikhan Beruniy in his works shows the importance of the natural environment and georafic factors in the formation of positive or negative customs, behavior of people and peoples. This forms the basis for the direction in which geographical factors are considered important in the emergence and formation of cases of social deviance, which later received the name of the gergafic contagion in sociology and criminology. “... the variety of human structures in Color, Image, nature, and morals is not only from the speciality of genealogies, but also from the speciality of human habitation of soil, water, air, and Earth”.¹

In the pre-Mongol invasions of the Middle Ages, in addition to the qomusi allomas that we see in yuqor, dozens of thinkers, such as az-Zamakhshari, ar-Rozi, Ahmad Yassawi, Abduholiq Ghijduwani, Imam Ismail al-Buhkhari, Najmiddin Kubro, acted in theoretical or practical areas of the science of ethics. About this, the teacher or students can receive more detailed information by referring to scientific sources regarding their life and activities. The Timur and Timurid period, as the Golden Age of the development of Science and culture, still fascinates the world. Hundreds of qomusian scholars, great poets, and artists grew up during this period. Of particular importance among them is the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi. Not only the high nobility in his works, but also philosophical-moral views have not yet lost their spiritual and moral values.

Also in the works of Navoi and other Eastern allomas, there is a lot of writing about the moral principles that were put forward, as well as such qualities as justice, duty, loyalty, love, compassion, camaraderie, Valor, embodied in the images of positive heroes.

The concept of "Deviant acts" means that the act of minors deviates from the social procedures adopted in society and is characterized by non-compliance with these procedures and their violation.²

Deviant behavior is especially characteristic of minors. During this period, the personal sensations of underage youth are formed, its self-awareness, knowledge of the world is decided. However, the formation and development of personality is a complex process, which can be accompanied by specific difficulties and deviations, internal contradictions and inability to react to various situations in social life. Young people with a Deviant character often do not attend classes in an educational institution, run away from home, daydike, begging, drink alcohol, and indulge in tobacco and drug addiction. As a result, qunununbur is prone to crime.

Having the ability to speak means being able to explain your thoughts and goals perfectly and clearly to others. It is impossible for a person to clearly tell others something that he does not understand well. Therefore, it is necessary to get used to thinking and speaking. When you need to speak to albat, verbally, quickly find an answer to a question, think a lot about each sentence, talk in

¹ Abu Rayxon Beruniy. Qadimi xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar. Tanlangan asarlar. 1-J. T “Fan” 1968.236-bet.

² Yu.Asadov, R.Masurmanov. O’smirlar deviant hatti-harakatining ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari. “Sano-standart”, T.. 2011, 8-bet

search of a special word, you are ten, and bored interlocutors or listeners, distracting the thought. In accordance with the proverb "few words are good, few words are good", it is necessary to accustom the child from an early age to speak short and smooth, without hurrying or grinding, stretching the sentence. For this, exercise in written speech is of great importance. Because it is impossible to write without thinking at the time of writing.

We consciously compose a sentence to make one thought understandable to others, think about how it is structured, look for the most successful phrases and definitions. Anyone who inadvertently records any words and sentences that come to mind is not considered to be a good master of written speech. Only a person who can write his thought and purpose in thought for successful, clear and logical expression is considered to have full possession of written speech. Mastering written speech helps to make oral speech also qualitative, clear and smooth.³

Therefore, it is necessary that we also learn how to deal with each other correctly and decently through speech. For example, in the process of conversation, rushing very loudly, speaking words irregularly or meaninglessly, or returning one sentence, dividing another's sentence, not waiting for the sentence to be spoken and not paying attention to what is being spoken, continuing to continue the word speech culture, that is, indicates the lack of competence in cultural communication due to speech with others. Being able to speak with decency is generated through upbringing.

"How to distinguish personality formation, connection with others, signs of genetics, determinism and family harmony? - this is a problem. To solve this problem, it is necessary to rely on psychological knowledge and techniques."⁴

"Verbal-logical memory is characterized by remembering fiction as well as retelling. This type of memory is directly related to speech biln, since people express their thoughts with their speech using words. The peculiarities of this type of memory are noticed in the educational process. Figurative speech, verbal tones are widely used to achieve a better recall of an idea."⁵

- The most important thing for the activities of the teacher is the acquisition of the laws of circulation, psychological knowledge about its development, skills and abilities.

- The professional problem can be successfully solved in such a way that when the teacher is able to effectively enter into the activities of cooperation with students (students), the interaction that responds to the goals and tasks of personality formation, mutual understanding can be established, only then pedagogical treatment will be carried out.

- Pedagogical treatment is a means by which a teacher reflects a certain system of methods of influencing students (students):

- mutual information exchange of cooperation participants;
- Organization of interaction and interaction with the student (tapaba) by the teacher using various communicative tools;
- the development of the implementation of a specific goal on a programmatic basis and the implementation of the transfer function, etc.⁶

Conclusion

Treatment in pedagogical activity is, firstly, a means of performing educational activities in a single way, and secondly, a socio-psychological system of ensuring the educational process; thirdly, an effective way to organize a certain system of interaction of the

³ M.Axmedova, R.Meliboyeva. Nutq psixologiyasi. "Chashma Print" MCHJ 2014, 91-bet

⁴ Z.Nishonova, D.Qarshiyeva. Eksperimental psixologoya. "Fan va texnologiya" T.. 2007, 8-bet.

⁵ Yu.Abdullayev. G.M.HamidovaI.V.Vasiyev. Huquqiy psixologiya muqaddimasi. "Ibrat". 1998, 21-bet

⁶ E.G'.G'oziyev, R.N.Melibayeva. Ijtimoiy psixologiya. "Shaxrizoda", T.. 2009, 25-bet

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teacher and the student (student), and fourth, the fact that improving the individuality of the student (student) is a process that allows.

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