SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG MINORS

Akbar Begaliyevich Chimanov

Teacher at the Faculty of Primary Education.

Abstract: This article examines the issue of socio-psychological diagnostics of deviant behavior among minors from a scientific perspective. The study analyzes the causes of deviant behavior, its social and personal factors, as well as the use of modern psychometric and neuropsychological methods in the diagnostic process. Particular attention is given to the research of Uzbek scholars in the field of national psychodiagnostics and the potential of information technology-based monitoring systems. The findings highlight the crucial role of diagnostics in preventing and correcting deviant behavior among minors.

Keywords: minors, deviant behavior, socio-psychological diagnostics, psychometric methods, monitoring system, national research.

In modern society, the problem of deviant behavior among minors has become one of the most pressing areas of research in psychology, pedagogy, and sociology. Various disorders that arise during the socialization process of the younger generation—especially deviations from socially accepted norms—negatively affect not only the individual's future but also the stability of society. Therefore, timely identification of deviant behavior among minors, analysis of its psychological roots, and the development of effective diagnostic mechanisms are among the key tasks of contemporary science.

The socio-psychological diagnostics of deviant behavior primarily requires systematic identification of its causes. Modern research shows that deviant behavior among minors is closely linked to social inequality, family problems, pedagogical neglect, interpersonal conflicts, and misuse of information and communication technologies (Merton, 2016; Allport, 2020). From this perspective, it is essential to consider both individual-personal characteristics and mechanisms of social influence during diagnostics.

In recent years, psychometric and psychodiagnostic methods have been widely used to identify deviant behavior. The "Deviant Behavior Inventory" (DHI), the "Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory" (MMPI), and questionnaires aimed at identifying adolescents' social interests and values have proven to be effective tools (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2019). These methods allow researchers to assess not only the degree of behavioral deviation from norms but also its psychological roots, stress resilience, affective states, and personal adaptability.

One of the most important innovations in socio-psychological diagnostics is a comprehensive approach. That is, obtaining more accurate information through the integration of tests, questionnaires, observation, interviews, sociometric analysis, and modern neuropsychological methods (Bronfenbrenner, 2019). For example, monitoring adolescents' online activity can help identify signs of aggression, isolation, or social imbalance in advance.

Uzbek scholars have also conducted a number of studies in this field. S. Karimova (2020) explored the relationship between family upbringing and deviant behavior among minors, while A. Jo'raev (2021) focused on the diagnostic role of psychological services in educational institutions. Furthermore, M. Khudoyberdiyeva's (2022) research highlighted the mechanisms of diagnosing adolescents' tendencies toward delinquency. These scientific findings are crucial steps toward improving national psychodiagnostic practices.

Another current area of diagnostics is the implementation of information technology-based monitoring systems. For instance, computerized psychodiagnostic platforms can automatically record deviations in students' social behavior and enable timely psychological intervention. This significantly increases the effectiveness of socio-psychological preventive work.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the socio-psychological diagnostics of deviant behavior among minors is a complex, multifaceted process that requires an integrated approach combining modern psychometric tools and social environment monitoring. The results of diagnostics serve as a basis for effectively directing preventive and corrective measures. Thus, by harmonizing international scientific innovations with national experience, it is possible to ensure the healthy socialization of the younger generation.

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