



ПСИХОЛОГИЯ XXI СТОЛЕТИЯ

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U tushunchalarni yakka va umumiy tiplarga ajratadi. Mutafakkirning ta'kidlashicha, mantiq fani umumiy tushunchalar bilan shug'ullanadi. U ham, Aristotel kabi, mavjud borliqning eng umumiy holatlarini ifodalovchi o'nta umumiy kategoriyalarni mantiq fanini o'rganish doirasiga kiritadi. Tushunchaning asosiy vazifasi hukm va xulosa chikarishni tashkil etish, ularga asos bo'lishdir, deb ta'kidlaydi. U tushunchalarni ta'riflash va bo'lish kabi mantiqiy usullarga ham batafsil to'xtab o'tadi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, tushuncha inson bilimlarining muhim bir shakli sifatida falsafiy ta'limotlar tarixida muhim o'ringa ega. Tushunchaning falsafiy talqinida uning bugungi kungacha bo'lgan umumiy izohlar keltirilgan deyishimiz mumkin. Tarixiy materiallarda tushuncha falsafiy talqinga ega bo'lsa-da, lekin uning umumiy ta'rifi fan taraqqiyotining hozirgi bosqichiga qadar yangidan yangi talqin etilib kelinmoqda.

O'spirinlarda huquqiy tushunchalarni shakllanishning falsafiy talqini huquqshunoslik sohasiga oid tushunchalarning metodologik tuzilmasini aniqlashishga yo'naltirilganidir.

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PSYCHODYNAMIC ASPECTS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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Annotation. *The article discusses issues such as the impact of the psychodynamic aspect on deviant adolescents, the importance of the superego, the feeling of inadequacy in the individual. Freud's theory and Alder's individual psychology mention the goal of the individual to achieve superiority.*

Key words: *psychodynamics, aspect, character, behavior, deficiency, ego, id, super ego.*

The decision of the Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 23 dated January 18, 2021 "On approval of the concept of development of the state policy regarding youth in Uzbekistan until 2025" and other normative legal documents to implement the tasks set for

providing wide opportunities to young people facilities are being created to a certain extent. But not all our young people can use the space of such wide opportunities in the same way. So what is the problem? Among our youth, there are children whose behavior has been observed, who have entered the path of crime, and who are currently in various correctional facilities. There are various reasons for this situation. Individual characteristics, external and social factors, mental states, etc. This article, which is a small view of our research, talks about the psyche and psychodynamic aspects of deviant children.

Psychodynamics - the coordination and struggle of the forces that control the human psyche.

Mental processes that can be observed by a person are controlled not by external factors, but by the dynamics of internal driving forces. Z. Freud distinguished the concepts of consciousness and unconsciousness in human life. Unconscious - that which includes inconveniences for the mind due to an obstacle to it (especially the unconscious) and easily moves from the unconscious to the conscious (conscious). Conscious perception is the perception of external and internal stimuli as feelings. comes as a center of conscious reception of them by means of speech. Id\Ego and SuperEgo.

The psychological well-being of a person depends on the effective functioning of these three structures. The Id is a relatively unfixed and completely unconscious form, however its existence and judgment are derived from thoughts, actions and emotions stands out. Ego is a solution to the demands of life within a family name of functions to find paths, manage Id aspirations. The ego develops throughout life, especially during early childhood. The ego operates according to the principle of reality and is the basis of the second thought process. Usually, the Ego is weaker than the Id, so the Ego turns the Id's wishes into actions, the Id's wishes into its own manifests as wishes. In addition to the concepts of Id and Ego, the Super Ego for the rest of the psychic apparatus, which is a residual reflection of parental influence concept is introduced. According to Z. Freud, the main task of the Super Ego overcoming the demands of the Id by psychologically influencing the Ego.

The main functions of the center: ideal, self-observation and conscience. At the basis of internal standards and prohibitions, of course, is the example of parents. From the beginning, the child tends to limit himself because of the fear of losing love or because of the danger of aggression from the external, parental authority. As a result, it begins to act based on the feeling of fear in front of the Super Ego - the internal authority.

Acts against the conscience, the need for punishment, feelings of guilt or forgiveness. Equating personal problems, the manifestation of an overly determined Super Ego, the result of its incomplete formation possible From the moment of birth, for a long time, the child is in a position of dependence and need of help, as a result of which there is a sense of danger associated with the fear of losing an object (losing an adult). This fear, in turn, leads to a need to be loved.

A child's "Ego" is relatively weak. At this stage, the loss of an object or loss of love leads to the appearance of anxiety, which persists in the last stages. Later, the main sources of anxiety (in the phallic stage) are the fear of castration and the fear of the Super Ego. Defense mechanisms work unconsciously and become an individual way of overcoming difficulties. What type of protection is preferred in humans depends on the cooperation of the following factors:

- 1) child's innate temperament;
- 2) content of stress experienced in early childhood;
- 3) methods of protection of parents and other important people;
- 4) applying the protection experience in life.

In the case of deviant behavior, the deficiency complex is combined with inadequate life directions and an underdeveloped social feeling. In the abnormal personality, the dominant life direction is the pursuit of primacy. This feeling is developed to such an extent that it greatly hinders the emergence and development of the community feeling. Such a person perceives

people as a means of achieving his personal interests, and also views society as an enemy force, does not want to cooperate with others. This conflict is manifested in a hypertrophied reaction to the various demands of society: to respect others, to tell the truth, to learn and work, to recognize that others are right, to be grateful....

The idea of superiority motivates others to subjugate, humiliate and discredit. As a result, it determines the behavior of a person and the way of life in general. Above, we considered the theory of Freud, it should be said that the correct organization of upbringing and overcoming fear has a good effect on the psyche of the child and reduces the aggressiveness of ongestiting.

Alfred Adler's (1878-1937) individual psychology helps to understand the psychological causes of many forms of deviant behavior. A. Adler considered his main life goal to be the defining and main factor of individual development.

In general, the goal is to achieve superiority over others. Its specific purpose is extremely diverse: the pursuit of power, beauty, wealth, power, fame, knowledge, etc. The goal of achieving priority appears early in life as a reaction to feelings of inadequacy, which in turn arise from experiences of weakness. Weakness begins as a feeling of inadequacy. According to Adler, the feeling of inadequacy first appears at the age of 4-5, and it is strengthened by two main factors. First of all, these are congenital defects (lack of health, physical defects, extreme short stature). Secondly, the wrong upbringing of the child in the family (excessive pampering, lack of love). The feeling of inadequacy is the opposite of the child's ability to fulfill the demands of the environment. Personal achievements of a person serve to improve the social life of people in general. People use different methods to replace the feeling of dissatisfaction. Some use coercion or violence, others use permitted methods - dominance, grouping.

In conclusion, it can be said that in their views, Freud and Adler once again proved that the superiority of the ego and the primacy of human vices are at the top, and whether they always prevail or not depends primarily on the upbringing, behavior and individuality of a person. Although there are many reasons for deviant behavior, the main thing is that if the influence of the super ego is high on the individual, if there is spiritual education, there would be few young people labeled as deviant in our society today.

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