

## **INDIVIDUAL APPROACHES IN SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL WORK WITH DEVIANT TEENAGERS**

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**ABSTRACT:** The article discusses various strategies and techniques aimed at developing personalized programs that promote the adaptation of a teenager in society. Special attention is paid to psychological and social aspects, such as the formation of positive self-esteem, the development of communication skills and the creation of a supportive environment. The study also highlights the importance of collaboration between educators, social workers and parents within the framework of an individual approach, in order to create a unified effort to support and educate a deviant teenager. The authors provide practical recommendations and examples of successful cases, demonstrating the effectiveness of individual approaches in working with this category of adolescents.

**KEYWORDS:** individual approaches, socio-pedagogical work, deviant adolescents, social aspects of adolescent deviation, pedagogical strategies, adaptation of adolescents to society, work with aggression and conflicts, psychological support, prevention of deviant behavior, interventions in the social sphere, family support, resocialization of adolescents

### **INTRODUCTION**

Modern society faces a variety of problems in the field of upbringing and socialization of adolescents. One of the urgent tasks of social workers and teachers is to work effectively with teenage deviants, those who go beyond the generally accepted norms and rules. This article discusses the need for individual approaches in social and pedagogical work with such adolescents[1]. Before discussing individual approaches, it is important to define what is meant by deviant behavior. Deviation in the behavior of adolescents can be expressed in various forms, such as aggression, antisocial behavior, violation of laws, drug use and even illegal activities. The variety of manifestations requires flexibility and adaptability from specialists in the choice of working methods.

One of the key points in an individual approach is to understand the causes of deviant behavior. Each teenager is unique, and his actions may be the result of various factors such as family situation, educational environment, social isolation and psychological characteristics[2]. The study of individual factors makes it possible to develop more accurate and effective methods of influence.

Individual approaches to working with deviant adolescents

1. Diagnosis and evaluation. The first step in individual work with a deviant teenager is to make a diagnosis. This allows you to identify personality traits, determine the level of deviant behavior and develop individual goals for each case.
2. Creating a trusting relationship. An important element of effective work with adolescent deviants is the building of a trusting relationship between a specialist and a teenager. It requires patience, empathy and a willingness to understand the teenager's world from the inside.
3. Individual educational programs. Taking into account the characteristics of each teenager, the creation of individual educational programs allows you to adapt the educational process to his needs and interests. This contributes to the active involvement of the teenager in the educational process.
4. Psychological support. Individual consultations with a psychologist are aimed at working with emotional and psychological problems of a teenager. This helps to identify the roots of deviant behavior and develop strategies to overcome it.
5. Cooperation with the family. An individual approach also includes interaction with the teenager's family. Specialists can provide support to the family, provide educational resources and parenting advice.

Individual approaches in social and pedagogical work with deviant adolescents are an integral part of effective impact on this category of adolescents[3]. Recognition of the uniqueness of each case and flexibility in the choice of working methods make it possible to create conditions for successful socialization and adaptation of adolescents to social norms.

In modern society, the issues of upbringing and socialization of adolescents are becoming more relevant and complex. Special attention is drawn to teenagers whose behavior does not comply with generally accepted norms and standards – teenage deviants[4]. This category of youth requires a special approach from social workers and educators aimed at identifying and understanding the individual characteristics of each teenager, as well as developing effective impact strategies.

## 1. Identification of the individual needs and problems of a teenager

The first step in individual work with adolescent deviants is a thorough identification of their individual needs and problems. Social workers and educators should conduct a comprehensive study of factors affecting a teenager's life, such as family environment, school environment, friends and environment. This will highlight key issues and needs, based on which a personalized impact plan can be developed.

## 2. Development of individual educational programs

One of the most effective ways to work with teenage deviants is to develop individual educational programs. Adolescents who experience deviant behavior often have learning difficulties due to various problems such as dyslexia, low motivation, or conflicts with others. Creating a personal educational plan that takes into account individual characteristics allows you to support a teenager in the educational process and stimulate his interest in education.

## 3. Psychological support and self-management skills development

Socio-pedagogical work with adolescent deviants requires an emphasis on psychological support and the development of self-management skills. Individual consultations with psychologists will help a teenager to understand the reasons for his deviant behavior and learn effective strategies for solving conflict situations. Developing self-management skills will help a teenager to better understand and control his emotions, which, in turn, contributes to improving relationships with others.

#### 4. Cooperation with family and school institutions

An individual approach also includes active cooperation with family and school institutions. Parents play a key role in shaping a teenager's values and behavioral patterns, so it is important to include them in the problem-solving process. Cooperation with teachers and school administration allows you to create a united front in working with a deviant teenager, providing him with support and a structured environment.

#### 5. Monitoring and correction of the individual plan

The next important stage in individual work with adolescent deviants is regular monitoring and correction of the individual plan. Teenagers are in constant development, and their needs may change. Constant interaction with the teenager and analysis of the effectiveness of the strategies used will help to support him on the path to positive changes.

In conclusion, individual approaches in social and pedagogical work with adolescent deviants are a prerequisite for successful exposure and rehabilitation. Working with each teenager should be based on a deep understanding of their individual characteristics, needs and problems, which will allow them to effectively cope with the challenges facing modern social workers and teachers.

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