

## A comprehensive study of the factors and patterns of formation of deviant behavior among young people

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"Science, Education and Innovations in the context of modern problems"

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Received date: 02.01.2025; Accepted date: 11.03.2025; Publication date: 06.04.2025

doi: 10.56334/sei/8.1.49

### Abstract

Modern youth, in one way or another, certainly differs from its predecessors, and it is necessary to differ. Social development, in its dialectical nature, unambiguously carries with it the strategy of youth development. In any society, there are social rules that determine the life of that society. Deviance means a violation of these fixed standards. Deviance is the most important problem of any social system. This problem is inherent to all times and will be so as long as social life exists. Because deviance is part of human nature. Not all people can adhere to social standards like everyone else. Someone will definitely violate social standards and norms.

Keywords: deviant behavior, deviantism, deviantism in young people

### Introduction

The tendency to deviance is inherent in the nature of youth. The correct method of upbringing, the prevention of wrong behavior is a method inherent in the training methodology of youth. Deviant behavior may not always be due to legal incompetence and antisocial stimulation. Sometimes social norms can be adjusted with relatively good knowledge and information. Illumination of the needs for the purposeful formation of those legal rules or moral habits can deter

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**Citation.** Najafov R. (2025). A comprehensive study of the factors and patterns of formation of deviant behavior among young people. *Science, Education and Innovations in the Context of Modern Problems*, 8(1), 748-771. doi: 10.56352/sei/8.1.49. <https://imcra-az.org/archive/356-science-education-and-innovations-in-the-context-of-modern-problems-issue-1-volviii-2025.html>

a person from deviant behavior. We can list these factors below. The first of these is, of course, the age of the teenager.

Age: The age of an individual has a significant impact on the behavior of adolescents. As an individual, a person has a unique consciousness, which is the force that regulates and controls his behavior. Since research on the essence of consciousness is still ongoing, we would like to touch not on consciousness, but on its working process. Thus, the period when a person's consciousness is fully formed is a serious factor that affects human behavior. People become different personalities at different ages. People have appropriate behavioral rules at those ages. The age period that an individual is vulnerable to drug addiction is adolescence and youth. This period also covers the period from 12 to 25 years old in people. During these ages, adolescents are more ambitious, cunning, self-important, self-satisfied, and sensitive. This also causes them to be easily deceived and go astray. Observations show that it is at that age that people tend to deviance. Sometimes those older than that also become deviant, but this happens rarely and in rare cases. Thus, 16% of those who are addicted to deviance are under the age of 20, and 28% are between the ages of 20 and 24. Studies show that in Iran, there are only isolated cases of people over this age who are "infected" with deviance.

Gender: In many societies, adolescent girls rarely engage in immoral behavior. In Iran, the number of immoral men is higher than that of women. Thus, 95% of those who engage in this behavior are young men and 5% are girls. The number of married immoral men is also higher than the number of married immoral women. For example, most drug addict girls take drugs at home. Therefore, their problems with drug addiction are not noticeable. Women and men also differ in their addiction to alcohol. Hacinez and Qubal (1995) showed that boys become addicted to alcohol and alcoholism to escape from problems. Similarly, women who are faced with problems drink to forget their sorrows. [Psychology. Seyid Muhammad. 1384]

Education level: The tendency of young people to deviant behavior varies depending on their education level. Such cases are rare in those with higher education. Statistical data show that the majority of those who observe deviant behavior are young people with secondary education. Thus, since highly educated young people have a sound mind, their tendency to such arbitrary behavior decreases and they avoid such behavior. Studies show that as the level of education of young people increases, their tendency to deviant behavior also decreases. 66% of such young people have primary or lower education or incomplete secondary education [site, APASDI]. Various studies conducted show that deviant behavior is not limited to any generation, group, or social class, but to any class or profession. However, the number of such people between educated and illiterate adolescents is different. Thus, illiterate people also have less understanding of various "issues" [Ahmadi, 1378]. Of course, it should also be said that those with low education, or no education at

all, are prone to drug addiction as well as crime. They fall into such a social environment that their friends and comrades become fellow travelers on that path. [Doctor's Institutions, 1996]

Profession: Studies show that young people have problems related to their life path and profession, and because they have difficulty solving these problems, they are prone to deviance. In modern times, there is a regularity that young people face housing problems and job problems and encounter serious obstacles in this area. Of course, although the role of girls in these issues is not so high, observations show that they are sometimes victims of deviant behavior for these reasons (Robert Flynn Corwyn & Brent B. Benda. (2002)).

Family status: Calculations show that married girls who got married early are more prone to deviance than girls who are still under the care of their parents. Their number is smaller than that of boys, because they are more under the control of their families and relatives. Deviant behavior has been observed in the life of mankind for many years. There are various forms of inclination towards these characteristics. This is directly related to the attitude of society. For example, drugs and alcoholic beverages have been used as food, as medicine, and sometimes simply for pleasure or to get rid of pain. In general, it is clear from the studies and surveys conducted so far that no one can say that someone has accidentally become deviant, has accidentally taken drugs, drunk alcohol, committed immorality, or committed a crime. It is true that such cases do occur by chance, but this is a very small percentage and it is impossible to generalize.

The family is the main social foundation of humanity. The family is a place of hope and comfort for people. The family has been considered the main social unit of society since ancient times. Thus, marriages mean the laying of its foundation. The family, as a social unit, consists of several people. They are related by blood and are formed through marriage. [Qanadan, 1383]. The family is the primary school and the only place for the formation of human personality. It has an important importance in the formation and upbringing of personality. The formal relations between family members are created by the children of the family. They create opportunities and conditions for both the joy and sincerity of the family. The family environment has a serious impact on the development of personality in all areas. The role of the family in the acquaintance of individuals with social life and civilization is undeniable. The social position of the family and its economic status, ideas, beliefs, rules of etiquette, the wishes of the parents, and their level of upbringing have a serious impact on the behavior of children. [Shariatmadari, 1364]. Children spend the first years of their lives in the family. Therefore, adolescents receive their initial knowledge about life, a sense of responsibility, and their first understanding of society, nature, life, and culture in the family. In this sense, parents enter into an agreement not only with the family, but also with the entire society. Parents prepare their children for life, give them social, scientific, and moral knowledge. Parents, like educators and mentors, educate their children and take care of their normal development. Children's behavior is a repetition of their parents' behavior, a

continuation of theirs. Thus, parents should be careful in their behavior with their children. They should treat them in a friendly and affectionate manner. Children should feel that they are very comfortable with their parents, that they are protected from failures, and that they should not seek affection from outside. On the other hand, inappropriate actions can cause bad feelings in children and disrupt their upbringing. Thus, they may encounter many problems in their personal lives. [Article "Family and Life", Karbasi]. The only factor that can influence the lifestyle of any individual and shape his personality, create his moral values is his family. In this sense, many theoretical concepts have been developed about the effects that family education can have on a person's future lifestyle. How a person is brought up in the family, what moral norms he acquires, what values and moral qualities he possesses, they also govern the person in his future destiny. How the relationship between family members is, how the parent educates his child, how he guides him correctly, the child will be far from deviance, unstable, behavior that is not typical for his family and society in the future and will live with a healthy mind and build a healthy lifestyle for himself. [Social foundations and factors of drug addiction. Qasimi Rovshan]. In general, for what reasons does a tendency to deviance arise in families, and the desire for it increases among children. It is possible to list a few of them: material characteristics, psychological factors, various social conditions, cultural and political upbringing methods, etc. Such tendencies based on the family should be investigated. And appropriate conclusions should be drawn (Zhang, B. G., & Qian, X. F. (2024)).

The family is the source of the first information about the values and lifestyle of society to adolescents who are taking their first steps in life and trying to get to know the world around them. It is on the basis of this information that the personality of children is formed. Children take an example from their parents, through them they learn rules of behavior, worldview, rules of conversation, and if they are promiscuous, they learn promiscuity and immorality. If a parent smokes or is a drug addict, this also manifests itself in the behavior of their children. Thus, they also become drug addicts like their parents. On the other hand, the children's tolerance can also arouse their hatred for drug addiction. It is also possible that they can become addicted to them due to the influence of their parents. Sometimes it can happen that family members become unemployed and the existing structure in that family is shaken and drug addiction gradually takes hold (Luo, C., Tung, T. H., & Chen, H. X. (2024)).

According to the studies conducted by the famous researchers Kendler, Kesler (1997) and Mrikankas (1990) in many families, if the parents of a family are drug addicts, then the tendency to alcoholism among sisters increases rapidly, but the tendency to alcoholism among brothers in the family is low and only 50% of them are prone to it. Thus, the tendency among brothers was 20% and the tendency among sisters was 24%. When we take family groups, 6% of them are prone to it. [Ateshpur, Gulparvar]. Family members have common genes. Therefore, genetic codes also affect

people's health. For example, 50% of sisters inherit genetic traits from their parents, but we do not find such genetic traits in non-family members. In this sense, family members share a common environment. Therefore, the state of genes is important for family life. In general, many researchers have been engaged in an in-depth study of family life. [There are more than 100 research studies in this field]. Numerous observations conducted in the Republic of Germany in recent years show that most of those who show interest in alcoholic beverages fall under the influence of family behavior. [Kolinez and Dofber, 1990, Kerb]. Approximately 25% of boys are prone to alcoholic beverages. 33% of alcoholics are parents with one child who are addicted to alcohol. We can characterize alcoholics with and without families as follows: the number of those who have been drinking since youth and then get married continues to increase. [Psychology of Addiction, Bayir Amali 1383]. Another source shows that boys are more exposed to family influences and are addicted to alcohol than girls. [Alcohol, Ahmadi, 1387].

In general, in most families where parents are addicted to alcohol, a tendency to drug abuse inevitably arises. The tendency to drug abuse is stronger in alcoholics. Psychologists claim that the behavior of parents plays an important role in the upbringing of children and can be the reason for their addiction to drugs or vice versa. [Psychology of Drug Addiction, Ateshpur, Gulparvar, 1382].

Hawkins and others argue that family circumstances have a significant impact on people's drug addiction. There are cases where children become drug addicts due to the influence of their parents. There are also cases where children are influenced by the actions of other adults and their drug addiction. For example, if a parent is an alcoholic or a drug addict, the child also follows his example. [Addict, Tayson, Hal, Dicenshald, 1384].

Researcher Godwin [1985] writes in his studies that in Denmark boys are addicted to alcohol differently. Their tendency to drink is found in one out of every four people. The same results were shown by American scientists Kadrut and Gat [1978]. The fact that one or both parents are drug addicts in a family creates in children the idea that alcohol and drugs are normal and their use cannot be considered a social tragedy. A child whose one or both parents are alcoholics inevitably falls into the desire to use them. This is the first step of drug addiction and is to facilitate the subsequent steps. In this sense, the behavior and attitude of parents are a serious example for children. Their addiction to drugs begins in family life. [Parents and drug-addicted children, Cozdani]. Sullivan and his associates [1983] claim that drug addiction in people arises from the sadness and depression prevailing in their families. Another group of scientists claims that the reason for the spread of drug addiction is bad relationships and bad treatment in families. [Psychology of Drug Addiction, Ateshpur, Gulparvar, 1382].

If parents do not get along and often fight among themselves. This seriously affects the upbringing of children and forces them to move away from their family life in a tense psychological state and seek affection from outside. Children who are far from parental love and affection fall into

bad ways, become victims of deviance. When this happens, they want to use the power of drugs to get rid of existing difficulties. Studies show that 82% of drug addicts choose this path from family conflicts. So. They take drugs in order to forget family troubles and get away from the apartment they live in. Thus, conflicts in the family increase children's tendency to deviance. The family is a place where its members are connected to each other with their feelings, morals, behaviors, attitudes (Perry JC [1993]). They share such situations among themselves. Psychologists believe that the formation of an individual as a personality begins with family life and what is instilled in his personality. Those instilled determine his moral being and a person has to live with that being. This is done first by the family and gives the first spirituality to the person. The family is such a hearth, its members are connected to each other with their feelings, spirituality, behavior, attitudes. They share such situations among themselves. Psychologists believe that the formation of an individual as a personality begins with family life and what is instilled in his personality. Those instilled things determine his spiritual existence and the person has to live with that existence. This is done first by the family and gives the first spirituality to the person.

If one of the spouses is a drug addict, especially if it is the wife, then the atmosphere in the family changes radically and the tendency to drug addiction increases among the children. It is possible that the wife herself is a drug addict and this may result from the failure of the children. There are even cases when even young girls become addicted to drugs. There are also cases. Minor girls are married off against their will or they are married off to wealthy men. Then the moral decline in these girls increases the tendency to drugs. McCree and Epstein made such a scientific statement in 1996 that most family members usually take drugs against their will. For example, if one of the parents takes drugs, this may result from existing problems. Difficulties lead to his/her becoming a drug addict. [Psychology of drug addiction, 1383]. Women who live a life of prostitution are not satisfied with their personal lives. They have no way of returning. In that case, they resort to drug addiction. For example, a young girl is forced by her father to get married in order to be free from expenses. She is married to a man who is much older than her. That man has neither education nor art. In such a situation, the hatred for her husband and the need for affection throw that girl into the lap of society. As a result, that girl resorts to drug addiction to forget her deprivations in life. Thus, dissatisfaction with life, not enjoying sexual intercourse with her husband, and general depression lead the young girl to both prostitution and drug addiction.

There are also cases when a woman previously lived a difficult life and became a victim of mistreatment. In such a case, that woman is forced to take drugs to overcome the troubles and suffering that befell her. If the mother in the family becomes a drug addict, then respect among the family members is also lost. As a result, conflicts arise in the family. Family members fight among themselves. This disrupts their family upbringing and they cannot find their place in society. Their behavior is not normal. Instead of receiving necessary advice from their mother, children see

cruelty from her. They suffer from her behavior. Thus, the good relations between mother and children are disrupted. As a result, the tendency to deviance increases. The mother's drug addiction automatically affects the children and they are easily influenced by her. This also contradicts the laws and rules of society. [Article "Female drug addicts in families"]. Divorces in families also cause deep depression. They create cracks in social relationships and psychological situations. Wives and children suffer from divorces. Most scholars believe that wives fall into despair after separating from their husbands. They suffer emotional pain and suffering, and their lives are filled with sorrow. In most broken families, children, especially girls, run away from home and school and take up bad paths, commit crimes, and engage in drug trafficking. The breakup of families primarily has a negative impact on the fate of the wife. In such cases, women who divorce their husbands are more likely to turn to drugs.

Many scientists also believe that children who are deprived of maternal affection and paternal affection in the family are prone to drug use. The family is the first place where a person receives knowledge about life, which plays a key role in the formation of their personality. A person acquires the first rules of behavior and forms of behavior in the family. He cannot give anything that his parents give him. The weakness or absence of relationships between parents and children pushes them to drug addiction. One of the factors that cause people's morals to deteriorate is various satanic customs. For example, people gather in different houses to celebrate birthdays and weddings, take drugs, drink alcohol, and perform various attractive dances. This also corrupts their morals and leads them to crooked paths.

Abnormal behavior of the spouse: Young people are getting married among themselves. At this time If one of the partners has a deviant character, especially if it is a woman, then the atmosphere in the family changes radically and the children tend to avoid stable and socially acceptable behavior. It is possible that the wife herself is a drug addict and this is due to the failure of the children, and there are even cases where young girls become addicted to drugs and alcohol. There are also cases where young girls are unwillingly married off or are married off to wealthy men or to men much older than themselves. Then the moral decline in these girls increases the tendency to drugs. Research scientists McCree and Epstein made such a scientific statement in 1996 that most family members usually involuntarily submit to the existing system of control and often go out of their way. For example, if one of the parents takes drugs, this may result from existing problems. Difficulties lead to his or her becoming a drug addict. [Psychology of drug addiction, 1383].

Moral corruption, prostitution: People who live a life of prostitution are not satisfied with their personal lives. They have no way of returning. In such cases, they resort to drug addiction. For example, a young girl is forced by her father to get married in order to be free from expenses. She is married to a man much older than her, and as a result, that man has neither education nor art. In

such a case, the hatred for the husband and the need for affection throw that girl into the lap of society. As a result, that girl resorts to drug addiction to forget her deprivations in life. Thus, dissatisfaction with life and not enjoying sexual intercourse with her husband, and general depression lead the young girl to both prostitution and drug addiction. There are also cases when a young woman previously lived a difficult life and became a victim of mistreatment. In such a case, that young girl is forced to take drugs to overcome the troubles and sufferings that occur in her.

If the mother in the family is a drug addict, then the respect between the family members is also lost. As a result, conflicts arise in the family. Family members fight among themselves. This disrupts their family upbringing and they cannot find their place in society. Their behavior is not normal. Instead of receiving necessary advice from their mother, children see cruelty from her. They suffer from her behavior.

Thus, the good relationship between mother and children is disrupted. As a result, the tendency to drug addiction increases. The mother's addiction automatically affects the children and they are easily influenced by her. This is also against the laws and rules of society. [Article "Female drug addicts in families"]

Cases of immorality within the family: Divorces in the family also cause deep depression. They create cracks in social relationships and psychological situations. Wives and children suffer from divorces. Most scholars believe that wives fall into despair after separating from their husbands. They suffer emotional pain and suffering, and their lives are filled with sorrow. In most broken families, children, especially girls, run away from home and school and take up bad paths, commit crimes, and engage in drug trafficking. The breakup of families primarily has a negative impact on the fate of the wife. In such cases, women who divorce their husbands are more likely to turn to drugs.

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Lack of information: Most girls are not very aware of unusual behavior. They unknowingly accept it and then become addicted to drug addiction. In most cases, people do not realize its bad consequences and just take it for the sake of curiosity. This later leads to serious complications.

Especially, young people are prone to such things. So, they increase the dose to repeat the pleasure they get while taking it, and this ultimately leads to drug addiction.

**Weakness and intolerance:** Observations conducted among drug addicts show that most of them have become addicted to this disease due to their weakness of will. Thus, their friends and companions push them to drug addiction, and that person also becomes addicted to drug addiction due to lack of willpower. As soon as people become drug addicts due to lack of willpower, their lifestyle and behavior change. Thus, they become weak at times. They become less excited, more agitated, and often have accidents. There are cases when a person cannot be patient in the face of events and loses his mental balance. He loses his physiological capabilities. As soon as his resistance to various pressures decreases, he resorts to intoxicating factors to get rid of difficulties and enjoy life. Especially, young people encounter serious resistance in the first days of their independent life and resort to a number of drugs. Women are also accompanied by such cases. They tend to use drugs for the sake of instant pleasure. The results of the research show that all 132 drug addicts were addicted to drugs for the sake of entertainment. According to the information provided by the Department of Combating Drug Addiction of Khorasan Province, the number of drug addicts in this province is increasing. Thus, the number of married drug addicts is higher than in other provinces. The facts show that the number of girls who take drugs for the sake of entertainment is increasing.

**A sense of rebellion and rebellion against society:** People who are anti-social think that their actions are not accepted by society. So, there are characteristics in their behavior and conduct that are not accepted by society. For example, lying, stealing, and drunkenness do not allow them to mingle with others. Thus. They become distant from the affection of society and become addicted to drugs.

**Isolation from society, escape situations and loneliness:** One of the factors that seriously affects human behavior is loneliness. Thus, a number of researchers claim that drug addicts also tend to do this out of loneliness. Thus, they have no friends for communication. They do not have companions and resort to alcohol and drugs. Loneliness also arises from various factors. Thus, the love of these people hits rock bottom, they lose their friends, they are deprived of their loved ones. They try to forget the sorrows caused by these losses and as a result, they resort to taking drugs. Thus, the instant pleasure they get from drugs spoils their whole lives.

**Violence, suffering and pain:** Many people are forced to take drugs to get rid of the pain in their bodies. This ultimately leads to the person becoming a drug addict. Thus, observations show: out of 2105 drug addicts, 312 became drug addicts due to physical pain. According to the research of the American Institute of Drug Abuse, sexual and physical pain pushes women to use drugs. According to the information provided by that center, most of the drug addict women became drug addicts due to physical and sexual oppression. Thus, their number is 4 times higher than that of other drug addict women. Scientists named Avrin, Ahliman and Trena [1984] are of the opinion

that this situation is related to the tolerance of a person. Thus, if they take it in moderation, there can be no harm.

Hereditary qualities, genetics and acquired habits: People tend to take drugs and accept them more during adolescence. Adolescence is a period when children are already forming as a personality. They take examples from adults. They feel like adults. So, at that age, teenagers tend to adopt new habits in order to express themselves in society. To show their place, unlike family life. It is precisely during that sensitive age that interest in everything leads them to take drugs.

One of the reasons for the tendency to drugs is genetic codes. Thus, pharmaconomic and pharmacodynamic substances in the human body require drugs. Thus, psychological and physical processes in the body also require the intake of drugs, and in this case, taking an overdose causes complications. Kalat [1998] and his associates [1996] claim that physiological conditions really create the need to take drugs. Regular intake of these drugs also causes drug addiction. [Psychology of Drug Addiction. Atashpur, Aulparvar, 1382]. Tumeres [1994] claims that there are appropriate substances in the human biological body and their excess can cause serious complications.

There are many factors that affect a person's drug use. One of these factors is a person's own personal qualities and character. Thus, people who are born into a good family, highly educated, have faith. People who are perfect in their religion, are free from sins, and are responsible are also free from drug addiction. In this sense, good moral qualities can be grouped as follows: respecting customs and traditions, having an iron will, being the master of their destiny. Not being exposed to the bad influences of others, belonging to social classes and groups. Such circumstances deter people from drug addiction and they make the right decisions in their personal lives and stand out from their peers, do not fall under the influence of their bad habits and become useful people for society.

Suffering, moral shocks: 70% of drug addicts are due to depression and moral shocks. We can characterize this as follows: basic sadness, loss of social prestige, anxiety, obsession, compulsion, etc. Lidez and Morgonstrin proposed such a model in 1996: the development of drug addiction is due to many reasons. For example, taking drugs can also be due to social and cultural factors. Thus. Becoming a drug addict is mainly due to moral shocks. [Narkoman, Amali, 1373]. Edward [1981] and his associates claim that even regular intake of a common drug can cause drug addiction in a person. Thus, if a person gets used to something, then he becomes addicted to it and leaving it causes illness. [Psychology, Gulpur, 1382].

Positive attitude towards deviant behavior: There are people who do not see drug use as a bad thing. However, they do not understand those who see its use as a bad thing. They justify their opinion as follows: drugs relieve pain, make people forget about troubles, bring peace and comfort to a person. The addiction of individuals to them also begins without taking any substance

consistently. This is usually a drug prescribed by a clinic. Thus, taking drugs creates some syndromes and affects his physiological state and changes his behavior. [Drugs, article].

Fear and similar situations: Some adolescents and young adults live a fearful lifestyle or find themselves in fearful situations. In such cases, they take drugs to feel brave. We can characterize such situations as: experiencing severe fear stress in childhood, being away from education, homelessness and neglect, physical illnesses, being prone to chronic diseases, losing loved ones, being exposed to natural disasters. In such cases, individuals take drugs to escape their troubles.

The effect of substances on the individual.

Such cases occur when an individual takes it once. and cannot get rid of its effects and becomes eager to experience that state again. We can characterize these cases as follows: the physical condition of the individual, addiction to drugs, having used it before and gained experience and using it again, taking various substances that can make the individual unconscious, affecting the mental and physiological state of the individual, etc. For example: he uses heroin or cocaine once and becomes addicted to it. The individual finds comfort by drinking alcoholic beverages.

Summary of the individual's faulty factors:

1 – adolescence. Teenagers take drugs due to mistakes they make.

2 – Genetics: Individual errors also include genetic conditions. This is due to the lack of personality formation, psychological trauma, and lack of education.

3 – Personal qualities: ignorance of customs and traditions, arbitrariness, inability to control one's temper, etc.

4 – Psychological trauma: 70% of drug addicts suffer from this. It is characterized by: depression, lack of social influence, violence, etc.

5 – Positive attitude towards drugs: do not overdose. The purpose is to relieve pain, to find mental peace.

6 – Due to individual mistakes: childhood stress, neglect, arbitrariness, carelessness, neglect, etc.

7 – The effect of drugs on the individual: a person who takes drugs once becomes addicted to them by using the same experience a second time. [Najafov R. (2021)].

2.3. Crime, violence, aggression and suicide as forms of deviant behavior.

Preventive measures.

The characterization of youth is, of course, not pure enough. This is observed with certain positive and negative signs as a result of certain complex processes, both for our country and for foreign countries. But in general, one should not be suspicious of youth. This is an object that, although observed with some negative aspects, is generally promising. Some studies conducted in the Far East of Russia in recent years are of great importance in this regard. It was noted that the percentage of crime committed among minors is very high. The increase in crime rates directly

depends on the child's mentality and the socially dangerous situation. The main idea of the projects carried out in Russia is the early prevention of social danger directed against children and families. Social danger not only has a great impact on the education and upbringing of minors in families, but also leads to their isolation from their families and the acquisition of the status of social orphans. The aim of the project was to take timely measures, identify such families, find subjects of early intervention, and prevent cases of abandonment and abuse of adolescents. As stated in the "Principles on the Prevention of Abuse of Unaccompanied Minors" adopted by the International Federal Law No. 120 of 26.06.1999, administrations, health care and educational institutions should pay serious attention to the education and upbringing of adolescents and prevent any social danger that may arise against them. Of course, from this perspective, school plays an important role in preventing early deviant behavior in children.

Experimental study of deviant behavior in youth . From the analysis of studies conducted in recent years , it is clear that in modern society, the manifestation of moral qualities, different from the dynamics of development of other qualities, does not reflect itself in any way. This leads to the fact that the same elements are not in the center of attention in moral, religious, or spiritual education and the problem is solved in the same ways. On the other hand, the lack of systematization in the study of the problem creates serious obstacles to the interpretation of the issue we are studying from a single, concerted position and the determination of the directions of its research [ Amodeo M., Margaret G. "Parental alcoholism and other family disruption" ]. Based on this , we feel a certain need to determine the genesis of spiritual development, to interpret it from the perspective of a genetic approach. Because, how this or that spiritual quality is formed, what aspects prevail in its genesis is actually an important issue for a comprehensive study of the problem (ConnieL. Toller & BrentB. Benda. (1999)). To determine the essence of the concept, first of all, reliable sources - psychological, ethical, philosophical sources - should be consulted, and a number of issues of interest to us, including the psychological aspects of spiritual development, should be clarified.

At the same time, the concept of moral development should be described differently from the integrative systems that are close to it in content, and the main features that generalize and distinguish them should be explained. It has been determined that in order to distinguish the concept of morality from other systems of concepts, it is important to be guided by several factors [ Capaldi DM, Patterson GR "Relation of parental transitions to boys' adjustment problems" ].

should be studied as a separate problem, not as a category that occupies its place in the content of other qualities .

should be viewed differently from the diffuse nature of ethical, philosophical, and moral principles, and the regularities of its formation should be studied.

that is suddenly formed and emerging , but rather as a dynamic system that reflects a number of aspects and undergoes various changes at different ages.

The main goal of the philosophical analysis of the spiritual development of young people in modern society is to identify the different and similar aspects of spirituality and related concepts, to systematize its theoretical foundations, and to investigate the ontogenesis and epistemological aspects of the concept (E. Fromm, Z. Goyushov, A. Akhmedov, M. Neymatov and others). The problem was worked out in the editorial team by K. Ushinski, A. Makarenko, B. Sukhomlinski, I. Kairov, O. Bogdanova, V. Lisovsky, M. Mehdizadeh, A. Seyidov, M. Muradkhanov, Y. Talibov, N. Mukharova, H. Alizadeh, A. Abbasov and others [Najafov R., Musayev N. (2020)].

In the psychological approach, the main issue is the study of the structure of the spiritual development of young people, its constituent elements, and the psychological regularities of its formation. L. Kohlberg, J. Riage, K. Gilligan, Z. Freud, W. Lindsay, J. Kelly, A. Bayramov, A. Alizadeh, M. Hamzayev, B. Aliyev, S. Seyidov, R. Javadov, M. Valiyev, E. Ismayilova, H. Kamina, M. Shaistani and many others have tried to study moral development from different perspectives and in different aspects. In particular, in the context of the formation of the personality's "I", the realization of wealth values, a large number of scientific research works are being conducted in the direction of studying the socio-psychological features of spiritual development. These studies refer to the proposition that the manifestation and formation of spiritual values in young people depends, first of all, on the level of normative rules and standards existing in the society in which they live.

The socio-psychological analysis of the youth period in the modern information society shows that during this period a number of changes and new psychological situations arise in the spiritual development of the personality. Such situations create difficulties in studying individual aspects of spiritual development. We have grouped the research on the formation and formation of spiritual development into three directions: a) cognitive approach; c) psychosexual approach; d) social approach. It should be noted that the main issue related to the cognitive approach is the qualitative modification of thinking [A. Bayramov, K. Levin, L. Bojovich], the quantitative changes occurring at the level of intellectual processing of information, the psychosexual approach emphasizes the study of the emotional sphere of the personality [A. Freud, A. Alizadeh, G. Aliyeva], and the social approach emphasizes the mutual influence of young people on each other, and on this basis, an attempt is made to investigate the issues of the formation of moral development. [E. Erikson, A. Bandura].

Some of the socio-psychological studies focus on the principles of choosing methods to study the dynamics of youth's delinquent behavior and solving their descriptive problems. Here, the principles that are important for the study of moral development are taken as a basis. These principles are as follows.

1. The selected methodologies are intended for the youth age period ;
2. Complementarity of methodologies and adaptation to the ethnic environment;
3. Simultaneous implementation of methods designed to reduce the impact of situational factors ;

4. appropriate changes in the selected methodologies and ensuring their easy understanding.

Modern studies use Rokić's "wealth values" method, Kohlberg's methodology, the Ryan-Kolminsky self-assessment scale, and a questionnaire.

In some philosophical studies, the specific features of spiritual development in young people have been studied and the results obtained have been reflected in graphs and tables. Three criteria were taken into account when conducting the study: 1. Relevance to training; 2. Gender differences; 3. Adaptation to life.

To ensure the adequacy of the study, the same number of young boys and girls were taken from each group [50 people] and the results are reflected in the tables. The initial analysis of the obtained results shows that there are very serious differences in the assessment of both instrumental and terminal values of young people aged 17-19 compared to other age groups.

between boys and girls across the 18 considered qualities, it was determined that among boys, life-lovingness ranked first in terms of significance among instrumental values, i.e.  $r=5.66$ . The same quality ranked second in terms of significance for girls of the same age, i.e.  $r=7.08$  [4].

This shows that since the age of 17-19 covers the period of early youth, young people at that age have a more moderate attitude towards themselves and others. The moral qualities that are more important to us, such as honesty, responsibility, tolerance of failure, politeness and other similar qualities, took 4-8th place in boys and 1-4th place in girls, respectively, according to their rank. There is no significant difference between boys and girls in terms of responsibility, which is a much more highly valued moral quality. The attitude of boys and girls to non-resistance to adversity was unambiguous [Strain E. "Antisocial personality disorder, misbehavior and drug abuse"]. Representatives of both sexes described this quality in 17th place. The most interesting thing is that neatness, which is considered a fundamental quality of personality and is important for girls, took 5th place, not 1st or 2nd place, for girls. Paradoxically, it should also be noted that girls ranked tolerance in 3rd place, while boys ranked it in 9th place. The same quality ranked second in importance for girls of the same age.

Kohlberg method are shown according to 3 criteria, as in the Rokich method. It is clear from this that when asked the question "Theft is against the law. Do you think it is also wrong from a moral point of view?", 52% of the students said that it is morally right, 28% considered it a wrong action, and 30% emphasized the idea that it depends on the situation. In contrast, among students with low grades, the number of those who incorrectly assessed the moral aspect of the question was 53%. In comparison with the Rokić method, this shows that the correct assessment of the moral aspect of the action depends on the students' worldview, intellectual level, and field of knowledge [Lawson T., Garrod D. Sociology].

As a result of research, it was determined that the formation and formation of moral

development can be both positive and negative, both in terms of relative characteristics and under the influence of situational factors. From this it becomes clear to us that adequate self-awareness of girls creates conditions for the positive strengthening of moral qualities. Also, the individual psychological characteristics of girls, their creative abilities, and non-standard approach to the situation can play a special role in the development of moral qualities.

The Kohlberg and Rokeach methods, we can conclude that social development in young female students manifests itself in 3 directions . These are the following: dynamic level; situational level; stable level. However, these levels cannot have absolute characteristics. They can also change.

The ways of organizing and developing the spiritual formation are different. The facts obtained as a result of our research showed that the adequacy of such phenomena as self - education, self -evaluation, and self-attitude are of particular importance for the emergence of spiritual formation and its adequate development. The strengthening of ideas about spiritual quality in girls in most cases depends on the socio-psychological nuances of the conditions in which they find themselves [Conflictology / Edited by V.P. Patnikova]. As a result of our research, we determined that in order to develop moral qualities, it is first of all necessary to achieve adequate self-esteem in girls. It turned out that self-reflection and self-discipline in students are important indicators of moral development. For this, in order to develop the ability of self-reflection in students, it is necessary to achieve self-observation and self-analysis. The implementation of this activity must inevitably be implemented in the organization of training, in extracurricular activities, etc. The psychological analysis of the obtained results leads to the conclusion that the formation of moral qualities in young people should be carried out in 3 stages [Conflictology / Edited by V.P. Patnikova].

At the first stage, the process of understanding the moral qualities of young people should be implemented, and the factors that are serious obstacles to this process should be removed. It should be taken into account that distortions in the process of perception will subsequently lead to the strengthening of any image in this way. Especially for girls, ideas about moral qualities should be correctly explained and efforts should be made to strengthen them from time to time [Hasenova M. Family in Azerbaijan : legal and demographic aspects ] .

In the second stage, the application of the established ideas about moral qualities to practice should be carried out. At this time, the attitude of each pupil or student to moral values in this or that situation should be studied and compared with the previous stage [ Lawson T., Garrod D. Sociology]. Naturally, at this time it will be necessary to use special experiments. These experiments can be of an experimental or thought-provoking nature [ Hall NW, Zigler E. "Drug – abuse prevention efforts for young children: A review and critique of existing programs ] .

In the third stage, it is necessary to investigate how the perceptions girls have of themselves affect their self - esteem and moral development.

In recent years, research has investigated the various stages of youth delinquent behavior. In this area, special attention and effort are being paid to the study of psychological problems of high school youth.

the levels of self-esteem in the formation of socio-moral qualities allows us to determine the moral position of the personality. Of course, this is reflected in the self-education of the personality. In order to implement the process of self-education in young people, it is necessary to study their attitude to these or other moral qualities, to themselves, to others, and to conduct psychocorrective work in this direction [6,32; 7,98]. In particular, it is important to conduct surveys to answer moral judgments for young people during a certain period of time in the teaching process and organize their thinking on this topic [Capaldi DM, Patterson GR "Relation of parental transitions to boys adjustment problems". "Development Psychology"]. It should be taken into account that it would be better to start with self-education, rather than self-reeducation, in young girls. Because the formation of an idea about this or that quality has already begun in young people. Their reconstruction, psychoprophylaxis should serve to destroy entrenched stereotypes and rebuild them. Of course, here the personality of the teacher and his behavioral traits should be exemplary. It is very important to educate oneself in order to educate others. Because often it is not words, but correctly taken actions and behavior that educate a person [A. Asgarov, S. Huseynov, E. Huseynov "Sustainable human development"]. Girls look for the standard of any moral quality in different people. Of course, some negative situations formed in education affect the self-education of female students. This leads to a young age with the principle of "everyone does as I do", which ultimately lays the foundation for moral erosion in young students . It should be noted that the mass media play a large role in the formation of moral values in young girls [14,67-68; 15,87]. The programs organized there and the articles published there have a serious impact on the moral development of young people in one way or another. In order for these effects to be directed in a positive direction, it is necessary to involve a psychologist in the programs, and to consult with a psychologist when publishing these or other articles. One general point should also be noted that the formation of moral qualities should have a general structure for society. That is, the general directions of upbringing should be determined between the workplace and the family, as well as between different systems of society. Theoretical analysis of the literature related to the study of the dynamics of the development of spiritual formation in young girls and the results of our research allow us to come to the following general conclusion:

- Spiritual development is the conscious perception of the individual and the expression of a conscious attitude to this perception [Strain E. "Antisocial personality disorder, misbehavior and drug abuse"]. This integrative system is more dynamic than other systems and reflects a number of components in itself.

- It turned out that the spiritual development of girls is a psychological phenomenon

with a complex psychological structure, as well as having its own levels and stages of ontogenetic development [Kall RV, Cavanaugh JC "Human development". At each stage, its development has its own specific features of manifestation.

- It has been found that in modern conditions, socio-economic and psychological factors are causing radical changes in women's worldview, attitude towards themselves and society, which in turn leads to the emergence of new shades in their spiritual development [10,37; 11,132]. The mechanism and dynamics of this development should be thoroughly studied.

- From recent research, we can conclude that although spiritual development is conditioned by the influence of self-evaluation, self-criticism, and the factor of dependence on the environment, it actually takes shape as a result of the transformation and improvement of knowledge acquired in past experience to new conditions .

- It has been established that the nature of the attitude towards education does not in itself determine the direction of spiritual development [9,56; 17,86]. The level of women's self-concept and the nature of the value system that others give them determine the positive or negative development of spiritual development .

- Individual conversations and observations, as well as analysis of various studies , show that ethnic factors have a significant impact on the spiritual development of women [16, 110-111].

Thus, we can conclude that it is possible and necessary to strive for the development of spiritual qualities in girls. When implementing this process, first of all, the search activity of young people should be in the center of attention and form a unity with it [3,121; 13,97]. In order to achieve spiritual development in young people, it is necessary to determine the essence of the motives that regulate their behavior in different aspects, as well as the dynamics of mental activity, the variability of socio-economic conditions, and modern scientific and technical achievements that affect the behavior of young people, and we must move away from old, ineffective methods. It is important to study the process of spiritual development in dynamics, taking into account the variability of the modern world, and to comprehensively assess its practical significance (Najafov R., Musayev N. (2020)).

Mechanism of problem development and ways of solving it within the framework of joint cooperation exchange of sociologists of Azerbaijan and Iran. Sociological experts of the Islamic Republic of Azerbaijan and Iran consider it appropriate to resort to the method of joint struggle to eliminate the problem of deviance in society. The increase in drug addiction cases observed in Iran and Azerbaijan in recent years and cases of addiction to it among young people are considered a particularly serious problem and can be addressed by specialists of both countries within the framework of joint cooperation. The steps taken in this area certainly create a serious basis for future cooperative relations, but what are the specific initial measures taken and what main areas do they cover and what do they promise for future bilateral prospects? Here, certain work should

be carried out in this area and, in order to solve the issues, they should be listed in points in a previously thought-out and discussed form, noted and put forward.

The root and origin of the measures to be taken is the most basic family. The family must first of all be cleansed of foreign elements that will harm it, as they say. The family is the main structure of society, as well as the foundation of the state. Important measures to be taken to solve the problem of deviance should primarily consist of measures that will affect the upbringing of the family and support it in a positive sense. The family, in modern times, plays the role of a transmitter of universal values, cultural heritage, moral norms and rules, the importance of which is increasing for both the individual and the society as a whole. Studies show that many researchers [for example: T. Lawson, J. Herrod et al.] define the family as follows: "family - in the generally accepted sense - all the people with whom we are connected by blood or marriage ties". Another group of researchers [e.g. VRRatnikov], when they say family, meant "a mini-group with clearly defined interests and goals". According to another point of view, the family is a voluntary union established by the mutual inclination and desire of a woman and a man. In general, the main goal of the family is to survive, protect itself, meet the basic needs of family members and ensure the continuation of the generation. In this regard, throughout the history of mankind, the family has remained the main institution ensuring this process and, being the main unit of society, is an institution that is responsive to all the changes taking place [Lawson T., Garrod D. Sociology, 8].

Criminological studies have determined that immorality or moral corruption among children is one of the main deviant behaviors. There is no child who does not commit minor indecent acts. This should be accepted as natural and should not be considered antisocial in the lives of these children. When these "illegal facts" are discovered, certain educational methods are used against them and preventive measures are taken. However, at the same time, one should not be cruel to them, and things that will harm their upbringing should be avoided (Najafov R., Musayev N. (2020)).

It is clear from the research that although many experts, when studying the problem of deviance, put forward the same ideas about the causes of the problem, as well as the issues of its development, there are also different approaches. For example, psychologists have created a portrait of drug users, who are considered a sign of initial deviance among adolescents, and in this portrait they have described them as people who are overly sensitive, have difficulty adapting to society emotionally, and constantly feel anxious. According to psychologists, people with unstable, deviant behavior do not have stable and definite social interests, future plans, and faith in tomorrow. Therefore, most studies show that one of the main causes of drug addiction, which is one of the most negative consequences of deviance, is distrust and hopelessness. Therefore, in terms of solving the problem, it would be more appropriate to pay attention, first of all, to family relationships and the proper upbringing of young people. The following are the main priority moral

and psychological factors for the proper establishment of family relationships [A. Asgarov, S. Huseynov, E. Huseynov "Sustainable human development"]:

- building a family based on true love, mutual understanding and respect;

- parent-child relationships in the family should be based on high moral, psychological, ethical and national-traditional factors;

establishing high morale, a pure spiritual and psychological climate, a positive outlook and hope for the future in the family ;

- the family is free from psychological trauma caused by random events, does not become hopeless, etc.

In general, family life, family life is one of the spheres of human social life, forming an integral part of the lifestyle in the current society, conditioned by the level of development of society, encompassing living conditions outside the production of material and spiritual goods and public political activity. Effective organization of this environment, building relationships here on the basis of mutual respect can prevent the emergence of many problems, including the problem of drug addiction. Observations and research also prove that in a country where the main foundation of the development of society is laid in the family, built on the family, the continuity and stability of development in that country is more reliable. This is because every person is formed in the family and, depending on the family's attitude towards him and the method of upbringing, he develops, becomes the most useful, active member of society. Sometimes, however, the absence or insufficient absence of the above issues can turn a person into the most useless, harmful member of society (Brent B. Benda, Daniel E. Rodell & Luci Rodell. (2003)).

Thus, the research concludes that just as family issues play an important role in human development and in the transformation of a young person into a useful person in the future, family problems and improperly established relationships in the family also play a leading role in the development of drug addiction, which is the most widespread and terrible scourge of society. In other words, family problems are the main reason for the development of drug addiction. Therefore, such issues should be taken seriously both when establishing new families and in existing families, and in order to prevent problems such as drug addiction, family relationships and the upbringing of adolescents should be properly established.

#### Conclusion

Our modern society is distinguished by its diversity and multifacetedness. The Islamic Republics of Azerbaijan and Iran, which are close neighbors and share the same geographical region, have been historically connected by close ties. It is possible to find many similarities between the social structure of the population and the personalities of individuals. The people of both states, benefiting from the rich spiritual treasure of the East, use almost the same educational

methods in the upbringing of young people. Of course, it would be appropriate to mention the same deviant actions here. When talking about the problem of deviance and its essence, the youth, who are the foundation and future of society, people and statehood, first of all comes to mind.

How can we get rid of deviant behavior? What is required of us for this and what should we do? Deviantism has such a characteristic that it is possible to prevent this behavior early. However, if deviantism takes over the entire society as a social scourge, then it will have a large negative impact on the normal and stable behavior of society. The signs of deviantism are not one or two. Of course, it is not easy to prevent such habits in any social environment, whether it is a society or a family. For this, certain preventive measures must be used regularly. If the object for us is a young individual, it is assumed that there are certain obstacles in implementing these measures. In most cases, the help of psychologists and psychotherapists is also needed to prevent such habits and behaviors. For this purpose, it is necessary to resort to all possible means. The steps to be taken to prevent deviant behavior and eliminate the bitter consequences of deviantism are mainly as follows:

When implementing measures to combat the consequences of deviance and the illicit trafficking of psychotropic substances and precursors, priority should be given to activities aimed at promoting anti-drug addiction and preventing violations of the law related to the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

In order to prevent the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, all routes and methods of illegal circulation of these substances should be identified, and administrative and educational measures should be strengthened to prevent them ;

- a complex of large-scale measures should be implemented to prevent drug addiction, treat drug addicts and return them to a normal lifestyle, and eliminate the causes that contribute to the spread of drug addiction;

- regular publication in the mass media of information on measures taken to combat the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the dire consequences of taking such substances;

- developing international cooperation in the field of combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and implementing special programs for this purpose.

deviant behaviors that cannot be prevented

The interest of Azshay children in deviance is increasing year by year. Studying world experience is also of great importance in preventing criminality among teenagers.

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