
**REASONS FOR DEVIATION FROM MORAL STANDARDS AND WAYS TO
ELIMINATE IT**

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Moral standards are also very important in human life. They are rather simple, non-generalized, and narrow in scope compared to the principles. They can also be called the bolts of realization of certain moral principles in our daily life, they are realized as the simplest form of moral requirements. Standards such as honesty, truthfulness, honesty, politeness, decency, and modesty are especially noteworthy.

Honesty and truthfulness. First of all, it should be said that halal should not be understood in its initial narrow religious meaning - which food is haram and which is halal. It has already become a norm that has acquired a universal-worldly meaning. Honesty and truthfulness are standards related to the concept of conscience, which require that a person's attitude towards others be as pure as his attitude towards himself.

Among dozens of standards, the reason why we focus on these two first is that during the colonial period, especially during the quarter century of Shura rule, lying, cheating, impurity, immorality, hypocrisy, etc. vices have been instilled in our people so skillfully that nowadays most people even laugh at honesty and truthfulness. Unity of work with words is lost, beautiful words on paper do not correspond to life. But all this, unfortunately, is taken for granted. Therefore, the fight against these evils began from the first days of our independence. Currently, our state considers the restoration of national-spiritual values, calling people to be honest, fair and just as an important part of its internal policy. After all, societies and nations that hardly know what lies, deception, and hypocrisy are flourishing before our eyes. These include countries such as Japan, Germany, France, USA, Great Britain. At this point, it is appropriate to cite the following example.

A well-known scientist and public figure, who came to meet with the members of the Philosophical Society, told an interesting story. According to the scientist's story, a Finnish citizen who was carrying a Russian Public Television employee with him in his car in Finland stopped at one of the gas stations, bought 80 liters of gasoline, went to the owner and paid for that amount of gasoline. . The owner of the gas station, who did not even think to monitor how much fuel he poured, takes the money and continues his work. When the car drives off, visitors from the former Soviet Union wonder: "Why didn't the boss watch you fill up the gas?" He shrugs his shoulders incomprehendingly: "Why does he have to watch?" The guests try to explain: "After all, you could pay for eighty liters and pour a hundred liters of gasoline!" He is again surprised: "Why should I get a hundred liters, I only need eighty liters!" Visitors try to explain again: "You could pay less and get more gas, why didn't you?" The host shrugs his shoulders again: "Why should I pay less money - eighty liters were needed, I got eighty liters, sorry, I don't understand what's wrong with that!" So, two identical people cannot explain to a Finnish citizen that it is possible to pour excess gasoline illegally; the host, who doesn't know what is bad and lying, thinks that they are making fun of me and starts to get nervous, the guests turn the conversation to the other side.

No matter how bitter it is, this is the truth. After all, it is not for nothing that President Islam Karimov called one of his speeches "Let honesty and self-sacrifice be the main criteria of our activities" and another speech "Let justice be our companion and program in every work"; building a society of citizens consisting of honest, truthful, self-sacrificing people is not only a moral problem, but also a socio-political renewal that represents the essence of our future great country.

Honesty. When it came to Plato, we mentioned his opinion that justice is a characteristic virtue of the state. In fact, justice essentially manifests itself in the way the state treats the citizen, and the society treats the individual. However, when we talk about fair relations, it usually refers to the relationship of a historical person of high rank to a person of lower rank. Honesty is manifested as a narrow, private view of this justice. It is the standard of mutual relations between citizens and members of society.

Honesty, like honesty, is related to the concept of conscience, in a sense it is similar to honesty. But this is a superficial impression. Because honesty means to separate one's rights and rights, that is, one's material and spiritual rights, without betraying the rights and rights of others. Honesty is one step ahead of honesty in positivity: in it, a person passes his honest rights and rights at the expense of others; Taking into account that the conditions of the "other" are extremely difficult and worse than his own, he voluntarily gives his legal rights and rights or a part of them to another, shows mercy.

As an example, let's take an action of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: he transferred the full fee of 30,000 US dollars for one of his books published abroad to an orphanage. However, the price of this pen is earned due to his honest mental work, and no one has the right to claim it. But he, considering that the socio-economic situation of himself and his family could be the same as in the brochure even without this 30,000 dollars, and the conditions of the foster children and educators of the orphanage are not at this level, he showed kindness: an honest fund for himself or his descendants from the funds that he could withdraw in his own way, showing honesty and willingly passed.

This moral behavior has absolutely nothing to do with the scope of the President's authority; Islam Karimov implemented it as a private person, a moral person. And the favor given for the sake of honesty raised honesty to another level. I wish self-sufficient people, especially middle and lower level leaders, would follow this example! After all, the moral standards of honesty and benevolence contribute to the redistribution of the material wealth produced by the society among its members on the basis of personal initiative, painlessly, without violating the legal conditions, and contribute to the further prosperity of the society.

Moral behavior such as kindness, sweetness, modesty, modesty are very important from the point of view of norms. Because the level of each society in a certain sense is determined by the high level of culture of the citizens in it. After all, a good-natured, sweet person does not look at each of his failures as a tragedy, does not seek to transfer his bad mood to others with pain or anger; does not violate the surrounding moral environment. As a result, he gives himself and others a cheerful mood, a life-giving hope that means the transience of various misfortunes. Society always respects such people and strives to follow their example.

Kindness and sweetness are to some extent more voluntary, related to a person's striving for a certain human nature, while modesty, modesty, modesty, on the contrary, arise more as a result of will power. A person's ability to suppress his anger and not express his displeasure early; It takes a strong will to be able to stop the urge to speak or show off with something. That's why people who are modest, modest, and work on the principle of "seven measures and one cut" are considered smart people and they also achieve the status of role models in society.

Thus, in two chapters, we considered the main concepts of ethics, what are moral principles and standards, and how important they are in the moral life of an individual and society. As a result, we think that it is appropriate to draw the following conclusion: if the standard concepts of ethics are related to each other, the connection of moral principles is stronger - they have the characteristic of passing from one to the other; moral standards are so close to each other that sometimes it is difficult to clearly distinguish one from the other, because they are moral practices within the framework of behavior and manners.

It is known from history that in any society, regardless of the stage of development of that society, there are people who need special attention. These are people who tend to deviate and deviate in their physical, mental and social development. A special attitude towards such people has been formed in society and the state.

Currently, the principle of integration of people with one or another deviation into society is being implemented in the USA and European countries. According to him, these people are also considered as members of society with equal rights, but with some problems or limited opportunities.

It is worth noting that the number of people with disabilities is significant all over the world, including in Uzbekistan.

In medicine, psychology, sociology, the "norm" has its own indicators, its standards, and the aspect that does not correspond to it is called "deviation", "deviation".

The concepts of "norm" and "deviation from the norm" are extremely important for social pedagogy. They are used to characterize the child's behavior and development process.

Deviation can be both positive and negative. For example, in the development of a child, both mental retardation and ability are considered deviations from the norm. Criminality, drug addiction and other negative deviations in behavior have a negative impact on the process of social formation of an individual and the development of society.

Deviation from the norm can be conditionally divided into 4 groups: physical, mental, pedagogical and sociological.

Physical deviation from the norm depends on human health. It can occur on the basis of deviations in health or genetic factors or some external circumstances: severe environmental conditions, unsatisfactory quality of drinking water, a decrease in the standard of family life, etc.

There are many classifications of those prone to deviations in health and development. In 1980, the World Health Organization adopted the British version of the three-point scale of disability:

These are:

-disease, illness-mental or physiological functions, any loss of anatomical structural elements;

- limited ability - loss or limitation of the ability to perform any activity within the limits considered normal for a person;

-disability is a limited opportunity that limits or prevents a person from performing any activity based on age, gender or social factors.

In Western countries, there is a concept of "a person with limited health opportunities". They include children with physical or mental disabilities that prevent them from achieving educational standards. There is also the concept of disability, which has 4 types: mental, physical, complex and severe.

Physical defects include permanent or temporary defects in the functioning or development of the human body, as well as any somatic or infectious diseases.

Mental defects - a permanent or temporary deficiency in the mental development of a person. These include speech disorders, brain activity, and intellectual development disorders.

A complex defect includes physical and mental defects confirmed in the prescribed manner. A severe disability is such a disability that, in the presence of it, it is completely impossible to get an education in accordance with the state educational standards.

Deviations in the child's physical development include diseases, vision and hearing disorders. Mental deviations from the norm depend on the child's mental development and mental defects. These types of deviations include mental retardation, mental retardation of

children. Mental retardation occurs on the basis of congenital defects or trauma of the nervous system. Children have mild, moderate and severe mental retardation.

Mental disorders include various degrees of speech disorders. Another type of mental disorder is a disorder of emotional functioning. The most severe forms of this type of deviation can be cited as autism-not feeling the need for communication and suicide.

Children's giftedness is a special type of deviation. It is a unique combination of abilities that ensures the successful completion of an activity. The level of talent is determined not only by abilities, but also by the nature of activity products.

The concept of pedagogical deviations is a concept that is rarely used in pedagogy and social pedagogy. However, different standards are used in pedagogical activities to fulfill pedagogical goals and create conditions for personal development. This applies to the standards that determine the level of education, as well as the goals that the student is striving for. These include the standards of child development that ensure high results in education.

In recent years, opinions have also been expressed about children who cannot receive general education for various reasons. We include such children in a separate category. These are children who do not go to school, who have only completed primary school and have not received general secondary education. The reasons that lead to such situations can be cited as skipping lessons, unwillingness to study, family turmoil, trying to earn money.

There are special schools for children with mental and physical disabilities, where they receive education under the supervision of professionals.

The main problem of these children's integration into society is related to their further professional education.

Children who cannot choose a professional activity due to the disruption of their social development should not be left out of consideration. What unites these children is the lack of desire to try themselves in any socially significant field of activity. In this case, to overcome such a deviation, the social pedagogical help of a specialist is needed.

Social deviations are related to the concept of "social norm". A social norm is an example of the rules of the activity or behavior of people, social groups, formed or officially established at some stage of the development of society. In fact, a social norm is a model of desirable behavior, social relations and activities.

The peculiarity of social norms for children is that they are considered a factor of education, the process of which is the assimilation of social norms and values, entry into the social environment, assimilation of social experiences and roles. In this case, the management function of education performs the most important task, because its task is to organize the factors affecting the mind and behavior of children to the extent that the desired educational effect is provided.

Research works on the problems of children with deviant behavior are being carried out in sociological, psychological and pedagogical literature.

In this regard, significant work is being done in our country to organize the education of such children.

Specialized social service branches have been established to provide assistance to these children. Children who have committed socially dangerous behavior and have reached the age of 11 are being recruited to special schools or special vocational educational institutions, taking into account the conclusion of the medical and pedagogical commission of the court.

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