



SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF PREVENTING ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the socio-psychological characteristics of the influence of family education on the origin of educational disorders and deviance in adolescents.

Keywords: Personality, education, family education, national education, family environment, behavior deviation, deviant behavior, psychological environment, illegal institutions, social institutions.

Unhealthy psychological environment in the family and defects in family upbringing and education, the life of neighborhoods where teenagers live, their psychological environment cannot fail to influence the origin of behavior in teenagers.

It is known that there is a specific sphere of influence between the origin of deviance and the social environment. According to the results of our research, this mechanism of interaction was found to be manifested in three different forms.

Firstly, the interaction of a person with an unhealthy social environment leads to the negativeization of positive views in adolescents, and secondly, the interaction between an individual and an unhealthy social environment gives a person certain guidance that does not correspond to social norms, in particular, the distribution of roles for performing illegal tasks. Thirdly, illegal guidance and role distribution causes a gradual deformation of the adolescent in relation to the demands and norms of the social environment. This deformation causes specific changes in personality. Therefore, the majority of adolescents with behavioral deviations are at the stage of deformation in relation to the social environment.

The occurrence of deformation in teenagers in relation to the social environment and the non-existence or sudden loss of their social position (expulsion from school, the presence of an unhealthy environment in the family, loss of a job, a loved one) in turn leads to the formation of an illegal, immoral position. That is, joining various illegal, immoral groups causes the formation of new reference groups. Therefore, a teenager who begins to enter the street of crime often drops out of school, tries to get a job on his own, and most of them do not engage in any useful activity at all.

From these, it can be seen that engaging in socially useful activities, reading books, newspapers, going to theaters and planned outings lead to the emergence of socially





useful positive positions and attitudes in teenagers. On the other hand, there is an opportunity for the formation of negative attitudes and stereotypes in the behavior of teenagers. Based on this, it can be said that the impact of events and conditions of the social environment on teenagers determines the content of their behavior. If events and conditions in the social environment have a positive effect on the adolescent, positive traits are formed in the adolescent's behavior, and in the opposite case, negative traits and illegal attitudes are formed.

Another issue that interested us was the situation of teenagers who have committed criminal acts to engage in socially useful activities. According to this, according to the statistics of crimes committed by teenagers in our republic for 5 years, 52.4% of teenagers who commit criminal acts are neither studying nor working, 26.4% are studying in high school and 21.1% are studying in secondary special vocational education centers. constitutes the adolescent youth.

According to our observations, teenagers who do not study anywhere, do not work, form the core of juvenile delinquency. Adolescents with behavioral disorders did not go to school, I did not enjoy studying, I was not interested in studying, I used to skip classes often, I was stupid when I dropped out, then I started stealing, if I had not dropped out, I would not have entered the street of theft. I went to jail because of my own stupidity and other similar regrets and regrets.

Data on adolescents with conduct disorder show that they consistently achieve low grades throughout their careers. For example, they studied poorly at school, violated general rules and regulations at work, did not comply with moral requirements and standards, had constant conflicts and disagreements with adults and peers, etc. Also, in such adolescents, there is a state of slow mental development and a lack of strong interest in certain activities. Here, it can be seen that the influence of the "school community" is also important in human life.

The social environment of adolescents with deviant behavior differs from the social environment of healthy adolescents by having a unique narrow worldview, a wide range of conflict situations, a firm life position, a lack of a positive view of the future, goals and aspirations, and a number of similar aspects. Below we will try to analyze these aspects in more detail.

The behavior of adolescents with conduct disorders and the status of support from family members. In this case, family members and relatives show a positive attitude to the illegal behavior of the teenager. Don't do this, instead of saying that what you are doing is illegal, parents and people around you will condone or ignore their illegal behavior. As a result, a teenager who feels that his illegal act is approved may commit another illegal act.





The environment of adolescents with deviant behavior is the opposite, where family members, friends do not support the illegal behavior of the adolescent, they give reprimands and explanations. In such cases, positive traits appear in the adolescent's behavior.

A situation in which negative influences in the social environment are more concentrated (concentrated) on adolescents with behavioral deviations than on adolescents with healthy behavior. That is, the negative effects of the social environment on a teenager with criminal behavior are accumulated and affected from all sides. In other words, falling into an illegal, immoral environment of a teenager affects him in every way, that is, spiritually, mentally, physically, and visually. This can serve as a favorable social environment and conditions for the emergence of criminal behavior in a teenager. As a result, unhealthy behavior appears in the adolescent.

Absence of an environment of negative influence on healthy adolescents ensures that illegal behavior is prevented in them.

The slow development of moral and moral qualities in the personality of teenagers does not lead to the elimination of conflict situations, but to their aggravation and continuation. In such situations, a teenager may sometimes engage in illegal activities, in particular, crime and alcoholism, and even attempt suicide in some cases.

Based on the above, it can be said that a teenager who falls into an unhealthy environment gradually begins to obey the rules and regulations of this environment. As a result, under the influence of "Peer Team", negative characteristics characteristic of this microenvironment appear in the adolescent. This shows that the role and influence of social environment conditions in the origin of behavior deviation in adolescents is great.

Factors formed by the influence of social institutions on the behavior of adolescents

socio-psychological factors	Features
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND FAMILY FACTOR	Inappropriate educational and psychological environment in the family Living in poor family conditions Lack of social plan in the family Disappointment in the family about the future of children Irresponsible for parental duties A healthy psychological environment that is not formed in the family and cannot be influenced





	Unemployment or lack of permanent work and low income Slow social development in the labor market
SCHOOL TEAM	Negative social skills and malformed healthy behavior Lack of education and low intelligence Low self-esteem
	Lack of adequate knowledge in education Lack of social relations in the educational system Stigmatization Social frustration
TEAM OF PEERS	Establishing skills and attitudes towards deviant behavior Prestige among peers Recovery of self-esteem and returned values

It can be concluded from the above that the occurrence of unhealthy socio-psychological environment and defects in family education are one of the main factors influencing the origin of criminal behavior in teenagers.

It should not be forgotten that improving the social environment, i.e. the environment of the family, neighborhood, and school, also has a good effect in preventing deviant behavior among adolescents. Also, turning teenagers into active participants in the process of re-education leads to the formation of a strong immunity to their behavioral disorders and the emergence of a desire to consciously adapt to the social environment through their own will, to the socialization of their personality and to have their own place and position in life.

Based on the above considerations, it can be said that self-government bodies of citizens are an important social institution that helps young people, who are considered to be our future, to become well-rounded individuals in all aspects, and prevents various negative diseases that arise among them.

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