

Socio-Psychological Causes and Conditions of Behavioral Disorders in Juveniles

Komilova Manzura Avazbek qizi

Senior Psychologist at Department for coordination of activities of internal affairs bodies of Almazar district, Tashkent city

Annotation:

The socio-psychological factors influencing the occurrence of behavioral disorders in juveniles, their causes and conditions are scientifically analyzed in the article. In particular, the specifics of the social environment, such as healthy and unhealthy, individual behavior, character traits, conflicts between social norms and personality and their severity, the impulsive nature of juveniles, the propensity to crime and psychological requirements for its prevention are covered in detail.

Keywords: behavioral disorder, deviant behavior, delinquent behavior, educational process, youth upbringing, deficiencies in upbringing, upbringing level, upbringing disorder, aggression, unhealthy family relationship, spiritual and enlightenment underdevelopment, illegal behavior.

It is well known that the future of any society depends on the level of education of the younger generation. In this regard, the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation is a task of national importance.

The responsibility for the upbringing of the younger generation growing up in society is being realized more than ever. Raising the younger generation is not just about feeding, dressing, and meeting their vital needs, as some parents think.

In the upbringing of children, it is more important to talk to them, listen to their hearts, give them the necessary guidance and advice. All the flaws are hidden behind the indifference.

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 2, 2021 "On additional organizational measures to further improve the activities of law enforcement agencies in the field of public safety and the fight against crime", the "Safe House" and "Safe Yard" systems have been established by prevention inspectors to study and eliminate the environment in each family and apartment, as well as social, infrastructure and other problems that affect the commission of offenses. At the heart of this is the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which is the most delicate link in society, as well as the radical improvement of the work being carried out in this direction.

When analyzing the research results of many scientists, it can be observed that the majority of cases of crime committed by schoolchildren occur after school or in the evening, and they are mainly committed by children from troubled families. Crimes committed by schoolchildren are mainly caused by factors such as the emigration of a parent (in some cases both) and the fact that their children are left unsupervised, family disputes and divorces, neglect of child-rearing due to alcohol abuse by some parents, schoolchildren falling under the influence of some adult offenders, in some schools the cooperation of citizens with local civil society institutions is not properly established, in some cases, the authorities are not fully engaged in the individual treatment of students under preventive supervision [1, p. 18].

As a result, the formation of a mechanism of non-social actions in the behavior of minors occurs. Determining the causes of behavioral deviation requires, first of all, an examination of the characteristics of the social environment in which it occurs. Because if we take the deviation of behavior in general, it occurs not as a result of subjective behavior specific to an individual, but as a result of subjective and objective processes, conditions, relationships. From this point of view, it is necessary to clarify the issue of the impact of social processes on individual behavior.

According to research, a personality disorder is related to specific aspects of the social environment, an individual's behavior, character traits, conflicts between social norms and personality, and their severity. An individual's worldview, that is, the orientation of values, socialization, and the positive formation and manifestation of individual feelings, motivates a person to actions that are beneficial to society and humanity [2].

It should be borne in mind that the external environment or social events do not always serve as the sole basis for the occurrence of behavioral deviations. Behavioral deviations can occur when there are contradictions between social events and the individual if the social norms prevailing in society are not accepted by the individual, if there are sufficient conditions for the occurrence of behavioral deviations in the social environment.

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There will be the necessary conditions for the emergence of a person's deviation from the social reality in accordance with the lifestyle, living conditions, upbringing and the demands of certain situations. A person who has matured in a certain lifestyle and specific upbringing environment faces certain contradictions according to the conditions of the social environment in different life situations and tries to overcome them. An individual's worldview, value orientation, and level of consciousness determine whether a right or positive decision is made that leads to illegal behavior or is aimed at mitigating certain life situations. Thus, a person faces various complex situations in social life, but getting out of it rationally depends on his mental potential, spiritual world, level of upbringing and several positive personal qualities.

Another of the main socio-psychological causes of educational disorders is the emergence of a negative attitude towards education in juveniles. Usually, other factors can also influence the emergence of such a relationship.

Studies show that many juveniles that are prone to crime and delinquency are delinquent, addictive, and undisciplined. If delinquent behavior is a violation of moral and legal norms (offense), addictive behavior is associated with vices that endanger the life and health of the child, that is, the emergence of addictive behavior such as smoking, alcoholism, drug addiction, Internet abuse.

Non-disciplinary juveniles also have a negative impact on their peers as a result of not attending classes for days and months.

It is also advisable to pay attention to the genetic characteristics of the individual in the analysis of the circumstances and causes of juvenile delinquency. Although genetic traits have never been the cause of juvenile delinquency, the criminogenic microenvironment creates favorable conditions for the development of bad traits in adolescents [3].

In general, the causes of juvenile delinquency are the factors that influence adult delinquency.

Criminologists point to the following as the causes of juvenile delinquency:

- negative effects in the family and marriage;
- unhealthy lifestyle;
- contact with bad people;
- uneducated minors have not been engaged in certain useful activities for a long time;
- circumstances that lead to the misconduct of the adolescent are met with difficulties in a minor;
- involvement of adult offenders in offenses and various antisocial behavior;
- the impact of various books and videos on violence;
- failures in life and instability of moral beliefs;
- some qualities of mental state;
- romantic attitudes towards certain actions and increased tendency to commit such actions [3].

Unhealthy family relationships also negatively affect the formation of children and adolescents as individuals, leading to negative changes in behavior. This means that an unhealthy family environment is a major factor in the development of adolescents with difficult upbringing. Frequent quarrels in the family, parental disagreements, physical punishment of teenagers naturally lead to changes in their behavior. The behavior of children and adolescents brought up in such an environment is characterized by agitation, nervousness, inability to behave, aggression, dissatisfaction, hostility, fear, loss of confidence, loneliness, apathy. Each of these qualities has a negative impact on the formation and mental development of the child's mental and personality traits, as well as volitional qualities [4].

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the study of the socio-psychological causes of parenting disorders and behavioral disorders in children is important in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Addressing such an important social issue requires the implementation of several social measures for humanity and the general public. An important condition for the implementation of these measures is the scientific study of the problems that arise in society and social life, including the illegal behavior of children and adolescents.

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