

Factors and causes of behavioral deviation in adolescents

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Abstract: This article analyzes the problem of behavioral deviations in adolescence from a psychological, social and legal perspective. The article describes the forms of manifestation of behavioral deviations in adolescents (truancy, aggression, violations, joining negative groups) and systematically explains their causes. Also, behavioral deviations are not accidental phenomena, but result from a complex combination of internal conflicts and external environmental influences. The author substantiates the importance of cooperation between family, school and neighborhood in preventing adolescent behavioral deviations, and emphasizes the need to strengthen educational measures, listen to and understand adolescents.

Keywords: adolescence, behavioral deviance, psychological factors, social factors, legal factors, family upbringing, school environment, peer pressure, aggression, impulsivity, emotional instability, legal illiteracy, prevention, Internet influence, negative groups, parent-school cooperation, deviant behavior

Introduction

Adolescence is one of the most transformative stages in a person's life, during which a person's character, feelings, worldview, and attitude to their place in society are formed. During such a complex process of development, various deviations in the behavior of adolescents can be observed - actions that contradict or deviate from the rules of society. Such deviations in behavior often arise under the influence of the psychological state of the teenager, family upbringing, school environment, and social factors.

In the following article, I will analyze the main psychological, social, and legal factors of adolescent behavioral deviations and present my generalized thoughts on the causes of their occurrence.

Adolescent deviance is the manifestation of actions that contradict the norms and rules accepted by society. Such situations may include skipping classes, disobeying teachers, rudeness, aggression, running away from home or school, petty offenses, causing harm, or joining negative groups.

Psychological sources emphasize that deviations in adolescent behavior are not accidental; they are associated with the internal conflicts of the growing individual and the influence of the external environment surrounding him.

Adolescence is a period of intense emotional and physiological changes, and psychological factors play a major role in behavioral disorders.

At this age, mood swings, impulsive reactions, and internal tension are common. This can often manifest itself in the form of rudeness, aggression, or rule-breaking.

A teenager begins to feel like an adult. Therefore, he resists control and prohibitions. There are cases when he chooses to violate the rules to prove his independence.

Low self-esteem, lack of self-confidence, comparisons with peers - these make a teenager susceptible to negative influences. Sometimes, to hide this, a teenager tries to appear aggressive or rude.

The opinion of friends becomes the most important criterion for a teenager. If the group values negative behavior, the teenager will also follow it.

Social factors

A teenager's behavior depends largely on the circumstances of his social environment.

1. Family environment

Family quarrels, parental indifference to each other or to the child, excessive strictness or complete neglect negatively affect the psyche of a teenager. Lack of affection is often one of the main causes of behavioral deviations.

2. School environment

Disagreements with the teacher, pressure in the classroom, and a lack of attention to the student's interests and abilities can make a teenager disengage from class. Sometimes a teenager chooses an aggressive way to explain himself.

3. Street groups and informal environments

Unsupervised leisure time can lead a teenager to join negative groups. Such groups instill in him wrong views such as "courage", "being strong" or "not recognizing the laws".

4. Internet and media influence

Today, the Internet is the main source of information for teenagers. Videos promoting violence and pages that encourage illegal behavior directly affect a teenager's behavior.

4. Legal factors

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in its articles on juvenile responsibility, prioritizes educational measures and strengthening prevention rather than punishment when working with adolescents. This shows the importance of cooperation between the family, school, and community in preventing deviations in adolescent behavior.

Most teenagers are not legally literate.

They don't fully realize the harm they are causing or the consequences of their crime - this is also a factor that leads to deviant behavior.

Common causes of behavioral deviance

Psychological reasons:

- Emotional instability
- Peer pressure
- Problems with self-esteem
- Impulsive decisions

Social reasons:

- Family upbringing problems
- Lack of psychological support at school
- Improper organization of free time
- Negative content on the Internet

Legal and organizational reasons:

- Weakness in preventive work
- Legal illiteracy of adolescents
- Weakness of school-family-community cooperation

Conclusion

Deviant behavior is not just an unexpected event, but a complex process that is formed through the combined influence of psychological, educational and social factors. In order to guide a teenager on the right path, it is first necessary to listen to him, understand him, and give him confidence. Only when the family and the school work together can adolescents be prevented from going down a negative path.

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