

The Origin Of Adolescent Criminal Behavior And Its Socio-Psychological Factors

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Annotation

The origin of adolescent behavior and its socio-psychological factors is currently considered one of the global problems. In many countries of near and far abroad, including our Republic, a number of scientific studies have been carried out on the study of juvenile delinquency, which examined the socio-psychological factors that influence the occurrence of such crimes as offenses, alcoholism and drug addiction among minors, crime statistics minors, demographic, legal and territorial characteristics tried in every possible way to scientifically analyze. The results of the study and the proposed ideas serve to form a certain conceptual theory about the socio-psychological factors of juvenile delinquency.

Key words:.

It is known that the objective conditions and events of the social environment affect the mind, desire and will of a teenager without being subject to it and determine the content of his mind, worldview, personality formation and behavior.

I.P. Pavlov stated that the content of human and animal behavior depends not only on the innate properties of the nervous system, but also on the external influences that constantly affect the organism, that is, on the education or training process that is constantly imparted will be equal.

According to a number of researchers, a person is not born polite or rude, noble or egoistic, criminal or healthy. One or another features and attitudes of a person arise under the influence of the social life activity of a person, the objective conditions and events that surround him. These conditions and the nature of objective relations serve as the basis for the formation of an individual as a person.

So, it can be said that the formation of personal characteristics depends not only on the genetic characteristics of the human organism, but also on the social environment with which it is connected. Conditions of social life ultimately determine the form and principle of human behavior.

It is known that there is a specific sphere of influence between the origin of behavior change in minors and the social environment. In our view, this mechanism of interaction is manifested in three different forms.

First of all, unhealthy social environment and personal interactions led to negative views of teenagers.

Secondly, the interaction between a person and an unhealthy social environment assigns a person a certain direction that does not correspond to social norms, in particular, roles for performing illegal tasks.

Thirdly, illegal guidance and distribution of roles is the reason for the emergence of deformation in a teenager in relation to the demands and standards of the social environment. This deformation causes specific changes in personality. That is why the majority of children and adolescents with behavioral deviations are at the stage of deformation in relation to the social environment.

The occurrence of deformation in relation to the social environment in teenagers and the non-existence or sudden loss of their social position (expulsion from school, presence of an unhealthy environment in the family, loss of a job, loved one) in turn, it leads to the formation of an illegal, immoral position. That is, joining various illegal and immoral groups causes the establishment of reference groups. Therefore, a teenager who begins to commit crimes often drops out of school, wants to get a job, and most of them do not engage in useful activities at all.

According to our observations, the majority of children and adolescents with behavioral deviations do not participate in socially useful activities, and in the opposite cases, negative attitudes and stereotypes are created in the behavior of children and adolescents.

Based on this, it can be said that the influence of the 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.

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

1. Behavioral support of children and adolescents with behavioral disorders by family members. In this case, family members and relatives show a positive reaction to the illegal behavior of the teenager. Don't do such a thing, instead of saying that what you are doing is illegal, parents and people around you approve of their illegal behavior or ignore it. As a result, a teenager who feels approval for his illegal act commits another illegal act. As a result, negative behavior covers the entire activity and mind of a teenager.

2. A situation where negative influences in the social environment affect children and adolescents with unhealthy behavior more than healthy children and adolescents. That is, the negative effects of the social environment on a teenager with behavioral deviations are accumulated and affect him from all sides. In other words, falling into an environment dominated by illegal and immoral psychology affects a teenager in all ways, i.e. spiritually, mentally, physically, and visually. This serves as a favorable social environment and conditions for the origin of criminal behavior in teenagers. As a result, an unhealthy psychology of behavior is formed in a teenager.

In children and adolescents with healthy behavior, the absence of an environment of accumulated negative influence from all sides prevents the emergence of illegal behavior in them.

3. The fact that children and adolescents with behavioral deviations often fall into conflict situations compared to healthy children and adolescents. In this case, a teenager with a difficult upbringing often falls into the environment of conflict situations. The reason for this is, firstly, the unhealthy social environment in which he lives and works, and secondly, the psychopathological changes in the behavior of criminal children and adolescents and the characteristics of their youth lead to the occurrence of more conflict situations. he did.

In healthy children and adolescents, the health of the social environment in which they live and work prevents conflict situations, and therefore they rarely face conflict situations.

4. Inattention of adults and parents to the illegal actions of children and adolescents with behavioral deviations. In this case, a teenager who feels that his illegal actions will remain unanswered and approved by adults, chooses an illegal way to end conflict situations. Because he knows that he will not receive punishment from his parents and those around him. This opens the door to new illegal activities for the teenager.

Healthy children and teenagers refrain from committing illegal acts because they know that they will be punished. Because, in their environment, there is a psychology of condemning illegal actions.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, 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, negative characteristics characteristic of this microenvironment appears in the adolescent. This shows that the role and influence of social environment conditions in the origin of behavior deviation in children and adolescents is great.

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