



 Research Article

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY CONFLICT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENT AGE

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about deviant behavior that occurs in minors, its manifestations, opinions and views of scientists, as well as studies conducted in connection with this, highlights the impact on character and psyche.

KEYWORDS

Parents, deviant behavior, media care, educational function, family education, adolescents, family problems, conflicts, delinquency, affective sphere, dysfunctional, emotional state, aggressive behavior, family relationships.

INTRODUCTION

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the activities of commissions dealing with minors"[2], specific measures aimed at strengthening the fight against juvenile delinquency, crime and other anti-social behavior

have been defined, it requires learning within the framework of mutual connection in the system of social relations in society.

It is known that every society has its own system of strictly defined social behavior programs and

rules of behavior based on the power of public opinion, customs, moral principles, and traditions. Accepted norms are interpreted as historically formed rules of behavior, at the same time it has an evaluative function. According to it, any action is described as "right" or "wrong", "good" or "bad". In this understanding, the term "violation" is considered to be a natural connection of the norm, that is, the concept related to it. Usually, the term "disorder" is used to refer to any "disease" or "disease". Because disorder is not a specific term, but through this concept, signs related to behavior or its manifestations are understood.[12] A person's behavior is changeable and diverse, and the existence of his individual characteristics, unique "styles" is obvious to everyone.

However, the diversity of this behavior does not mean that it is unlimited, because it is necessary to maintain a warm psychological environment for people's interaction, interaction, their integration into different social groups, and their living. "Each person is the owner of certain social relations specific to his age and is the object of many economic, political, legal, and moral influences shown to him by society." The character, temperament, ability of a person manifests itself when he experiences mental processes, in his work, in his life. . So, the interrelationship and connection between mental processes, mental states and mental characteristics constitute the psychological structure of a person.

The family is the most important and the first institution of social control in the upbringing of a

child based on the requirements of social norms. "The more perfect the upbringing of our youth, the happier the nation will live." Every child is a human being, and the primary source of becoming a person is directly related to parents, family. The initial norms of human behavior and ethics are formed in the family and are improved in the process of the education system in the school, community, and community.

It is known that every family has its own way of raising children. In these cases, the behavior of parents has a special place and it affects the socialization of the child. In this case, family discipline and communication are of particular importance. For example, when studying methods of upbringing in families with children with deviant and aggressive behavior, according to the mood of the parents, strictness, punishment, manifestation of "deficiency" of parental love were noted in many cases. When studying the family conditions of students with deviant and positive behavior, it was confirmed that deviants were brought up in an inappropriate family. According to the analysis of studies devoted to the problem of family and social factors related to the origin of behavior deviation, between two interrelated factors;

- interpersonal processes that directly affect functional or behavior
- it can be divided into systemic processes that have a direct impact, embodying the structure and size of the family.

Rejection and indifference are more visible in the interactions of family members with children

with deviant behavior. According to their research, constant conflicts between parents, wars, mutual hostility, as well as an unstable marriage show their complications in deviant behavior from a young age. Such parents pay little attention to the social upbringing of their children. At the same time, this attitude is also observed by children. If these cases are considered from a purely psychological point of view, any crime, any criminal activity is interpreted as a special type. In this case, the mental state, the motivational aspect of the person, individual psychological qualities, psychological features, and the subject's relationship to social values, which determine the social activity of a person and are expressed in the form of a specific violation, find their expression. It is also very relevant because the problem of deviant behavior of minors and their inability to adapt socially (disadaptation) is increasing.

After all, every year there is an increase in the number of violations in the behavior of adolescents - their lagging behind in intellectual, emotional, willful development. In the current period, attention has been paid to studying the influence of the family on the formation of deviant behavior typical of adolescence. Researches devoted to this problem play an important role in modern psychological sciences. However, in our opinion, it is becoming more and more important to study the role of the family environment in the formation of "difficult" teenagers and the impact of conflicts in the family.

"difficulty" in upbringing and the process of emergence of deviant behavior related to it:

cultural (M. Mead, E. Fromm), economic (G. Kaiser, B. Holist, G. Schneider), social (S. D. Arzumanyan, N. P. Dubinin, V. N. Kudryavtsev), health (M.I. Buyanov, P.B. Gannushkin, A.I. Zakharov, I.I. Kovalev, Z.F. Kamaletdinova, A.E. Lichko), social and psychological (M.A. Alemaskin, S.A. Belicheva, L.I. Bojovich, G.G. Bochkareva, A.I. Dolgova, Y.L. Kolominsky, V.M. Karimova, M.N. Ovchinnikova, E.G. Goziyev), pedagogic (A.S. Belkin, N.N. Vertsinskaya, L.S. Vygotsky). Also, N. Komilova's textbook "Psychology of deviant children" deals with current issues of the psychology of children's deviant behavior: phenomenology of this phenomenon, classification of types, determination and working mechanisms, methods of social-psychological prevention and intervention. A. Davletshin, G. Shoumarov, V. Karimova, M. Fayziyeva and others have comprehensively studied and analyzed the uniqueness of Uzbek families, disputes, their causes, divorces and their consequences. In the researches of F. Roziklov, the reasons why fatherless boys and girls who are not raised by their mothers cannot adequately express their respect for their spouses in marriage are studied.

According to L. S. Vygotsky, "Deviant behavior" is the sum of the nature of difficult life relationships of a teenager. First of all, these are stubborn, capricious children. Engaging them in interesting activities is one of the main ways to educate them. They have a certain characteristic of being undisciplined and rude. It is possible to influence them by changing their activity accordingly, giving them some rights.[4] In psychology, there

are several classifications of students with deviant behavior;

Group 1 children with strong negative social views,

Group 2: imitators of lawbreakers,

Group 3 are children who are ambivalent between positive and negative behavioral stereotypes, who understand their situation,

Group 4 are obedient to willful children,

Group 5 are those who accidentally entered the path of lawlessness.

Social psychologist G.M. Andreyeva defined socialization as follows. Socialization includes the process of children's assimilation of social norms and values, during which they are formed as individuals. Although the process of socialization is especially necessary for an individual in childhood, this process continues throughout his life. Not a single person can exist without the influence of other people on him, and this is expressed in his behavior in different life periods[5]

Parents are the first example of a child's attitude to the world, society, social norms and rules of behavior. The Convention on the Rights of the Child declares that "for the full and harmonious development of a person, a child must grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding"[3]. Due to the development of our society, the family and all its life stages are undergoing serious changes. Taking into account the historical, national and

regional characteristics of the nation, it is necessary to improve the development of Uzbek families on the basis of general and private development of family education. Psychologists have identified the main patterns of children's behavior in family conflicts, and they subconsciously or consciously try to smooth out all the rough edges or reconcile the parents:

- All the experiences he has gone through sooner or later cause his diseases, which is conditionally desirable, because they distract everyone from the continuation of the quarrel. Most often, such a child develops a serious disease - bronchial asthma, eczema or a runny nose. Nervous diseases, disturbed sleep and difficulty sleeping, enuresis, stuttering, nervous tension are observed. If a teenager is often sick or has health problems, it is necessary to analyze the family situation. Perhaps the root of all disease is in frequent conflicts;

- If there are frequent quarrels and conflicts in the family and these actions happen in front of the children, in the future it will lead to permanent failures in his personal life and the formation of a wrong image of parenthood;

- The child sometimes gets involved in conflict situations. In this case, the child takes a neutral position in family disputes, tries not to participate in them. He may be very worried about not being able to resolve these conflicts, and while he may not show any emotions on the outside, he may become increasingly distant from his family, become lonely, and not allow anyone to enter his

inner world. It will be difficult for such a child to adapt in any community, and then in society.

- They are often depressed. There is constant insecurity and fear, low self-esteem. During adolescence, these children become emotional and often find solace in forbidden things - smoking, drinking, drugs, going out, etc.

- There is an opinion that the child is only affected by conflicts in the family that he witnesses. But psychologists draw parents' attention to the fact that teenagers are able to sense hidden conflicts between parents that are not visible from the outside. Parents blaming each other, their long-term alienation and coldness in relationships have a negative effect on the teenager. [12]

How to avoid the negative impact of family conflicts on the child? This issue involves looking at the behavior of the parents, identifying the cause of the fights and getting rid of them. It is more often used by parents who want to work on themselves and their relationship, and also do not want their child to live in an uncomfortable family environment. By setting such a goal, parents can free the child from all the problems and worries described above, and at the same time strengthen the family and their relationships. If a conflict is unavoidable, parents should try to resolve the situation without the child's involvement. Under no circumstances should you attack each other with criticism and accusations. In this case, the conflict will only grow. Threatening each other is taboo for conflicts in general. Do not forget that children are gullible and will take everything you say as true, and their imaginations can magnify

your threats to terrifying proportions, which will cause stress for the little one. To threaten each other with a child, or to threaten a child, is to destroy his fragile psyche. If parenting skills are high in the family, and the duties are fully fulfilled, then there will be no conflicts in the family and, of course, their negative consequences for the child will be avoided.

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