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## **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES WITH ASSOCIATIVE BEHAVIOR**

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the socio-psychological prerequisites for the formation of the psyche of adolescents, showing elements of deviant and criminal behavior. Statistical data showing the influence of the microenvironment on the nature of adolescent behavior are presented. Recommendations are given on preventive measures to prevent criminal behavior in adolescents.

**Keywords:** adolescents, criminal behavior, deviant behavior, family, society, education.

The purpose of this article is to identify the social and psychological characteristics of the formation and development of criminal human behavior, because The problem of juvenile delinquency has been particularly acute in recent years. The reason for this is not only the high and constantly growing crime rates of children. The minor generation, more and more manifesting this or that criminal behavior, leads to the degradation of social and moral norms of society.

A special criminal subculture of society is being formed. Some authors [1, p. 304] tried to correlate mental properties directly with the somatic characteristics of a person, but failed, failing to make reasonable relationships. And only research I.P. Pavlova [2, p. 69], B.M. Teplova [3, p. 535], P.K. Anokhin [4, p. 301], V.M. Rusalova [5, p. 350] and other authors have made it possible to substantiate the position that it is neurophysiological properties that play a decisive role in determining the psychodynamic properties of a person.

Developing the topic of determining the relationship between the constitution and society, many researchers note that there is a tendency to increasingly recognize the role of



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the family, education, traditions and social factors in the formation of personality. They emphasize that it would be an inaccessible simplification to deny the existence of conditions as a result of which the main role is given to constitutional and biological factors. To such pathological conditions, the authors, in particular, include neuropathy and psychopathic personality development in children and adolescents. As an example, it was pointed out that often carriers of a hereditary predisposition — parents — are at the same time an integral part of the environment of the child: “parents burdened children not only with their heredity, but also with their upbringing” [6, p. 276]. I.A. Sikorsky writes that for children born from psychopathic parents, the family represents the most dangerous educational environment [7, p. 290]. Many of these parents show cruelty to their children, considering the family the only place where they are not obliged to take care of themselves and restrain themselves, they give the children “a bad example with their passions, vices and eccentricities” [8, p. 528]. It is also noted that the prevalence of certain personality disorders is not the same in different societies.

The same applies to the predominance of various signs within specific forms of abnormal behavior, which gives reason to talk about the influence of culture on the occurrence of a certain type of personality disorder, as well as on the presence of a set of characteristics characteristic of this type. Unfortunately, negative trends in the dynamics of mental health (including adolescents) over the past decades have been recorded by both domestic and foreign psychiatrists [9, p. 5–9]. The prevalence of the main forms of mental illness increases every 10 years by 10-15% (of the initial level). By the beginning of the 2000s. in Russia, it reached 20–25%, which is 10 times higher than the official statistics [10, p. 16-19].

This provision leads to a significant number of studies devoted to the study of this urgent problem. It is believed that the vast majority of the increase in teenage soreness comes from borderline forms of mental pathology [11, p. 125–128]. When abnormal types of upbringing (connivance, "hedgehogs", neglect, hyperprotection, hypo-care, etc.) become the usual norm in families, this inevitably leads to the formation of deviant behavior. A special role is played by indifference, coldness, aggressive or over-emotional behavior of the mother in relation to the child in infancy, because this period is the time of the formation of basic trust in the world around. As a result of the adverse effects on the child's psyche of various traumatic factors, including the above, we can observe various anomalies of character



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development: from neurotic and borderline forms to personality disorders (psychopathies), which, undoubtedly, is fraught with a demonstration, including criminal behavior. From an early age, children at an unconscious level adopt the characteristics of their parents' behavior, forming the so-called sex-role model of behavior. It is easy to imagine what is programmed for the child if the parents lead an immoral lifestyle: they drink, they tolerate violence against each other and against the child.

Analyzing the statistics, we see that in 2 years 3246 crimes committed against minors, newborns and minors were recorded, of which 729 were serious and especially serious. Accordingly, we can conclude that these crimes will leave a negative imprint on the future of more than one child. If the child does not find acceptance and support in the family and school, he inevitably begins to look for a niche in which he can socially establish himself and be realized, even in a criminal environment. In this case, regular episodes of delinquent behavior may occur, designed to affirm the child in a particular social environment and strengthen his self-esteem. Often this leads to the formation of a criminal group, because adolescence is characterized by a tendency to unite. In the formation of age-mixed groups in which both adolescents and adults are present, it is precisely the lack of attention and communication on the part of adults in the family that plays an important role in attracting adolescents. In this case, the senior members of the group begin to play the role of a kind of “parents”, in whose eyes the teenager will affirm, unfortunately, often in an asocial way. Consequently, such children can easily be drawn into the criminal group by more “experienced” individuals [12, p. 126–128].

Consider another factor affecting the psychophysiological development of behavior - puberty, periods of hormonal crises. In this period of the adolescent disharmonious for the body and psyche, serious changes occur. Sharp ups and downs of mood are observed, physical health fluctuates, self-esteem is very unstable. This is a very important point in the education of high school students, as Exaggerated tendencies of masculinization of female and feminization of male behavior are increasingly appearing. There are reactions of emancipation, grouping. In youth, worldview issues are categorically resolved, they reflect the contradiction between the "abstract" and the "concrete". Unlike a child accepting the rules of conduct on faith, a young man begins to be aware of them relatively, but does not yet know what exactly they need to be correlated with.



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A simple reference to authorities no longer satisfies him. Lack of attention or control on the part of parents, adults, and teachers during this period can lead to the fact that a teenager can commit a crime to achieve his needs, because, in his opinion, “there is no other option, and it could not be.” Perception of the outside world fluctuates: the surrounding world can be perceived as hostile, boring and dull, not possible for adaptation in it. All this is the basis for the formation of various forms of deviant behavior, including those accompanied by alcoholic and criminal excesses. Juvenile teenagers with severe problems of heightened self-awareness, with complicated relationships with adults and peers, the most difficult life of the inner world often react to conflict situations in the family with illegal behavior and opposition to school. Among adolescents with criminal behavior, those whose parents are deprived of parental rights, who have drug addicts in their immediate surroundings, or who are imprisoned or who show aggression are especially common. Manifestations of criminal behavior are both escape from home and vagrancy.

The frequency of drunkenness, delinquency, substance abuse, tobacco smoking increases as well as, which is particularly alarming, cases of violence against other children and aggressive behavior are significantly increasing. To prevent criminal behavior, parents, adults and carers (depending on who is the immediate environment) need to pay attention to what interests the child in preschool age. This is the period when a child accepts values, moral standards, learns good not only from society, but also from fairy tales, cartoons, through them he inspires confidence, because children always identify with the main character. It is important to form a worthy image of a good hero.

During this period, it is important to praise and reward the child for achievements, even if they are of little significance for an adult. This will help the child to feel necessary in society, to be on a par with adults and, most importantly, not to feel flawed in comparison with peers. We can say that the role of a deterrent in the development of criminal behavior in minors is played by the participation of the mother and father in the upbringing of the child (or providing the child with the figures who play the role of “reasonably good” parents who are loyal to the child), and a friendly atmosphere in the family, the parents have work, ensure that the child in early infancy has sufficient contact with the mother (full use of parental leave) and other precepts. In the end, we want to draw attention to the fact that only by the joint efforts of the state and the family can criminal behavior of minors be prevented. Of



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course, at the moment it may seem that the country's economy, increasing the level of social development of the society is a more important problem, but we should not forget that if you do not invest energy and opportunities in preventing the criminal behavior of adolescents, in the near future no one will need high standard of living and developed economy.

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