

Causes of Deviation from Moral Standards in Teenagers and Ways to Eliminate it

p.f.f.d (PhD) Ramazonov Jahongir Djalolovich

*Associate Professor of
Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute,*

Ashurov Azizbek Ilhomovich

Graduate student of Asia International University

Abstract

This article describes the causes of deviation from moral standards in adolescents and ways to eliminate them, cases of deep stress and depression in adolescent activities and various conflict processes.

Key words: adolescent, deviance, behavioral deviation, destructive behavior, stress, depression, behavior, socio-emotional load.

Adolescence is one of the most complex periods of human activity. During the activation of this harmonious activity, the teenager tries to follow his own principles of behavior, his views, the desire for independence is born, the advice of adults is criticized, and a negative attitude towards them is formed.

It is during adolescence that the first stage of alcoholism can begin. Because it manifests itself in the context of adolescent groups, and therefore has the description "collective addiction". A child of this age tries to grow up or look like an adult. This can be seen in both positive and negative ways. can be If the tendency to reach puberty is not based on moral and social values, it manifests itself in a negative social sense: smoking, alcohol consumption, sexual irresponsibility, delinquency.

During adolescence, from the age of 11, adults can no longer exert their influence on the child as before. Communicating with peers becomes very important for a child. The lower the social status of a teenager, the less influence he has on the group. Therefore, at this age, the main emphasis in the activity of a social pedagogue is on working with a group. This is done through the following activities:

1. Prevention of causes and consequences of alcoholism. This can be done by holding discussions on topics related to drinking. As a result of these trainings, views should be formed that all participants of the group follow. In addition to debates, drawing games can also be held. In such games aimed at prevention of alcoholism, it is possible to achieve the child's personal development and to learn the skills of collective behavior. The main social skills that a social pedagogue can develop in a group of teenagers are the ability to clearly present arguments against alcoholism and resist peer pressure.

Forms of work: discussion, excursion, interview. It is not appropriate to use methods that scare children.

2. It is necessary to organize and plan the free time of teenagers. A social pedagogue should know the interests of a teenager and help him spend his free time meaningfully.

Due to the psychological characteristics of this age, it is appropriate to develop collective forms of free time. It should be taken into account that children with deviant behavior are mainly interested in sports rather than intellectual activities. Therefore, it is necessary to create more conditions for their participation in sports sections.

3. Anti-drinking education carried out by a social pedagogue is aimed at forming strong anti-alcohol views in children, the need for a healthy lifestyle, the impossibility of consuming alcohol while the body is being formed, and the fact that alcoholism is an immoral factor.

It is also the duty of a social pedagogue to direct the school teaching team against alcoholism. Based on familiarization with the educational program of the adolescent students, the social pedagogue can promote the inclusion of elements of anti-drinking education in school lessons.

Usually, deviations occur during adolescence. Adolescence is the most complicated period of youth. It is also called a "transitional period" because it affects its development. During adolescence, serious changes occur in the life and activities of a teenager, which, in turn, leads to the re-formation of the psyche and the emergence of new forms in relationships with peers. The social status of a teenager changes, adults begin to make more serious demands on him.

Adolescents who deviate from the rules and norms of behavior accepted in society are called "teenagers with difficult upbringing". "Education is difficult" means resistance to pedagogical influence. Education is difficult, the student's non-compliance with accepted norms and rules is studied through the phenomenon of deviation.

Deviation (deviation) is one of the aspects of the phenomenon of variability that is characteristic of both a person and the world around him. Changeability in the social sphere depends on activity and is expressed in the behavior that reflects the interaction of a person with others. As we mentioned before, the behavior is abnormal.

The normal behavior of a teenager is reflected in his socialization, development, interaction with the micro-society that matches his needs. If the surrounding people pay attention to one or another characteristic of a teenager in time, his behavior will always be normal. There is an idea that behavior that deviates from such a norm is caused by the fact that the society does not take into account the characteristics of the child's personality.

Deviant behavior is one of the types of deviant behavior associated with the violation of social norms and rules of behavior characteristic of microsocial relations (family, school relations) and small social groups. We can call this behavior "undisciplined". Manifestations of deviant behavior include demonstration, aggression, truancy and truancy, alcoholism among children and adolescents, drug addiction and related antisocial behavior, sexual immorality, we can cite suicide attempts as an example.

Unlike deviant, delinquent behavior is defined as repetitive antisocial behavior of children and adolescents. These actions become a set of certain actions that violate legal norms, but do not cause criminal liability according to the level of social danger.

In each period of the child's development, some mental features of personality and character are formed. Two stages of mental development are observed in a teenager: either he gets tired of the social environment in which he lives, or he gets used to it. If the child in the family does not feel enough love from his parents, then in this case alienation acts as a means of protection. This alienation manifests itself in nervous reactions, disruption of relationships with others, emotional coldness, cessation of mental development, and various mental pathologies.

Socio-pedagogical factors are manifested in the defects of school, family and social education, based on the accumulation of negative experiences during youth and age, sexual and individual characteristics that lead to deviations in the early socialization of the child. Such children study poorly at school, miss classes a lot, do homework irresponsibly, and express their indifference to school grades. This indicates their educational maladaptation.

Disadaptation of a school student goes through the following stages in its development:

- educational decompensation - a situation characterized by the emergence of difficulties in mastering one or more subjects;
- school maladjustment - along with difficulties in the study process, manifested in conflicts with teachers and classmates, characterized by behavioral disorders;
- social maladjustment - in this case, interest in studying and the school community fades away, interest in drugs and alcohol increases;
- criminalization of leisure environment.

Another negative factor in the child's psycho-social development is an unpleasant family. It is also important to distinguish the types of family relationships that lead to the formation of antisocial behavior in minors. They are:

- on the one hand, giving free rein to the child's wishes, and on the other hand, encouraging the child to conflict situations, or a type of educational relationship that embodies the rules of behavior for two families, and other rules for society in general;
 - unstable type of educational effects in single-parent families, in conditions of long-term separation of children and parents;
 - type of social relations related to alcohol, drug use, immoral lifestyle, criminal behavior of parents.
- Socio-economic factors. It consists of social inequality, stratification of society, unemployment, inflation, and restriction of income earning methods.

Moral factors. On the one hand, it is manifested in the disappearance of values at the moral level of society, and on the other hand, it is reflected in the indifferent attitude of society towards the manifestation of deviant behavior.

In scientific theory and practice, there are two main forms of working with children with deviant behavior: prevention and rehabilitation.

Prevention is a complex of social, medical, organizational, educational and state measures aimed at eliminating the main causes and conditions that cause various forms of deviation from social norms in the behavior of adolescents.

The term "prophylaxis" means eliminating the causes that cause unpleasant consequences.

Taking into account that social deviations arise from various reasons and situations, several types of preventive measures can be indicated:

- neutralizing,
- substitute,
- warning against the occurrence of situations that cause social deviations,
- eliminating these situations,
- supervisor of preventive works.

Rehabilitation can be considered as a system of measures aimed at solving a wide range of tasks, from elementary skills to the full integration of a person into society.

Rehabilitation facilities are as follows:

1. Socially and pedagogically neglected children.
2. Juvenile offenders, orphans, teenagers with deviant behavior.
3. Children with impaired psychosomatic and neuro-psychological health and functional deviations.
 - chronic somatic diseases,
 - functional disorders,
 - mental illnesses,
 - mental retardation,
 - disability.

There are several types of rehabilitation: medical, psychological, pedagogical, socio-economic, professional, household.

Medical rehabilitation is aimed at replacing one or another lost function of the child's body or restoring it completely or partially.

Vocational rehabilitation consists of training a teenager for a profession, searching for jobs with reduced working hours and reduced working conditions. Domestic rehabilitation focuses on creating normal living conditions for a teenager. Socio-economic rehabilitation means measures aimed at protecting the rights and interests of a teenager, providing him with material properties and payments. Social-pedagogical rehabilitation is an educational measure aimed at the formation of personal feelings that are important in the life of a child, the formation of an active life position that helps him integrate into society, mastering positive roles, the rules of behavior in society, and obtaining the necessary information.

Social-pedagogical rehabilitation of adolescents with deviant behavior is carried out in specialized institutions known as rehabilitation centers. The tasks of these institutions are:

- lack of control, prevention of addiction,
- medical and psychological assistance to children who have fallen into a difficult life situation due to the fault of their parents or due to extreme circumstances,
- formation of positive, social behavior, skills for dealing with others,
- performing guardianship functions for children left without parental care,
- spiritual and pedagogical support that helps to overcome the crisis mental states of the person,
- permission to return to the family,
- to provide opportunities for standard development and education,

- is to take care of employment.

A person's moral life is closely related to his moral upbringing. After all, moral education is one of the continuous processes that ensure the development of a person as a person. In it, an individual realizes moral values, stabilizes moral qualities in himself, learns to live based on moral principles and standards.

Moral education seeks answers to two important questions throughout the history of mankind: one of them is how to live, and the other is what to do and what not to do. The process of searching for answers to these questions is a practical form of moral education.

There is a saying that education begins in the mother's womb. Its original meaning is that, first of all, the parents themselves should be morally educated. After all, a bird does what it sees in its nest: parents should set a high moral example in the family.

It is also worth noting that the materialistic view that morality is created in a person only through moral education has been dominant for many years. True, moral education is extremely important. But morality is a divine gift given to man as the most important of his human characteristics. We improve this spiritual blessing - basis with the help of moral education. Otherwise, we would be able to raise moral beings even from monkeys and dogs.

Thus, moral education is one of the ways to bring a human child to perfection. He has many tools. Some of them are traditional means of education, and some are modern means. Usually, both types of tools are used. For example, in pre-school moral education, traditional education through fairy tales and narratives and modern education through toys and games are successfully used; in this, the child is encouraged not to be hot-tempered, arrogant, to be honest with the help of games. Television, radio, puppet theater, cinema play a big role in children's moral education.

In general, the most powerful means of moral education is art. This tool covers all sections of the population, people of different ages. Especially the fiction genre of art is extensive. Works published in genres ranging from fairy tales to novels play a huge role in the moral formation of a person. Through them, the reader, as an educator, artistically perceives what is good and evil; they are also important in choosing an ideal. In addition, there are collections of stories, narratives and advices directly intended for moral education in fiction, which, as we said before, we call pandnoms: such classic works as "Kalila and Dimna", "Nightmare", "Gulistan", "Zarbulmasal" As a traditional moral education tool, it has served many generations for centuries and will continue to do so.

The way of moral education that is relevant for all times is the principle of exemplification. In the family, first of all, as mentioned above, parents should be a moral example for the child. It should not be overlooked that teachers in schools and universities are accepted by their students as a personal example, from their teaching methods to their "small" behavior. Etiquette, honesty, truthfulness in teacher-student relationships are factors that ensure the formation of moral education of young people. Currently, television can be cited as the most powerful modern means of moral education. It has the ability to screen and display works created in almost all types of art. In addition, regular programs dedicated to special moral education are also broadcast there. Uzbek-language programs such as "The word of the fathers - the eye of the mind", "Rivayat", "Evening tales" are examples of this. Therefore, television should never become an enterprise of songs that promote lightness, pornographic commercials, and video films that harden the human heart.

List of references

1. Tulaganova G.K. "Tarbiyasi qiyin o'smirlar". T:2004y. 95-99 b

2. Tulaganova G.K. “O’smirlik davrida psixopat buzilishlarni tadqiq qilish” // XX1 asr psixologiyasining dolzarb muammolari Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiyasi materiallari T:i 2011.182-183 betlar T:2004y.
3. Tulaganova G.K., Tulaganova SH.E. Tarbiyasi qiyinlikda xushxulqlilikning tavsiflari va mezonlari// XX1 asr psixologiyasining dolzarb muammolari Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiyasi materiallari T:2011.180-182
4. Турғунов Қ. Психология терминларининг русча-ўзбекча изоҳли луғати. –Т: Ўқитувчи, 1998 й. 195-б.
5. Umarov B.M “O’zbekistonda voyaga yetmaganlar jinoyatchiligining ijtimoiy-psixologik muammolari” Avt...ref.dok... dis. 2010y. 75-b
6. Рамазонов, Д. Ж. (2022). Моделирование механизмов самоуправления студентов. Science and Education, 3(4), 1003-1011.