

PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS FOR SUICIDE MOTIVATION IN ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the psychological reasons for the formation of deviant behavior in minors.

Keywords: *deviant behavior, teenager, emancipation reaction, leader, egocentric interests, informal groups, deviant behavior, obscenity, immoral sexual behavior.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются психологические причины формирования девиантного поведения у несовершеннолетних.

Ключевые слова: *девиантное поведение, подросток, реакция эмансипации, лидер, эгоцентрические интересы, неформальные группы, девиантное поведение, непристойность, аморальное сексуальное поведение.*

INTRODUCTION

Strengthening the influence of the spiritual environment in society, the education of young people contributes to the systematic implementation of socialization. The moral and ethical norms that exist in society are important in educating our youth so that they find their place in society, be ambitious and patriotic. After gaining independence, reforms and renewals take place in society. These changes will become the basis for changing the existing old balances in society, introducing new norms. Increasing global social volatility gives rise to pressing social problems such as poverty, crime, ethnic conflicts, unemployment, and so on.

In the world, it manifests itself in the form of a demographic crisis, family crisis, alcoholism, violence, conflicts in relationships, youth neglect, crime and other socially dangerous phenomena. The specificity of offenses in youth destroys the legal status of young people among customs (rituals, etc.).

A clear definition of delinquent behavior is given (from Latin delictum - action, visual - delinquency - criminal, sinner). Youth delinquency can be defined as the

delinquency of young people in particular. Legally, the term "juvenile delinquency" is used in the sense of youth delinquency, not to refer to all of them, but to refer to them as "criminals" in general. In the process of explaining the concept of an offense, we can say that in relation to society, the unlawful behavior of the individual, the misconduct of the individual (conscious or unconscious), the growth of harmful aspects, isolation, isolation from society (marginalization), disobedience to the law. Some of the less significant delinquent acts are not recorded in the criminal code: petty hooliganism, unauthorized theft by the customer, petty theft in transport and in the market, minor injuries as a result of collisions, fraud with the seller, tax fraud, late work, smoking. in prohibited places, etc.

Delinquent behavior is most commonly seen in teenage students: walking the streets late, drinking alcohol, fighting, feeling like an adult, skipping classes, using drugs, stealing things from other classmates, violating social norms, robbing public property, writing or drawing on the walls. The presence of elements of delinquent behavior among young people is mainly due to errors in the management system.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Adolescence is a state in which the characteristics of psychology have a special manifestation, in which some changes occur as a result of emergency influences. In particular, the reactions of adolescent behavior are manifested in the interaction of the environment and loved ones as follows:

1. Reaction of emancipation. This is manifested in the desire to be free from the care, control and patronage of adults. The reaction is directed against the order, the rule established by adults. The need to "be free" is associated with the desire to live independently, which is more common in boys.

2. Group reaction with equals. There are two types of this:

The first is based on gender, which determines the role of the permanent leader and members of the team, their place in the group. In this group, the "adjutant of the leader" will be teenagers who do not have intellectual abilities, but are physically strong, trying to replace the "anti-leader", the "hypocrite", who will go both ways. Such a group has its own territory and strangers do not approach it. The composition of the group will be stable and new members will be accepted on a trial basis only.

In the second type of group, the roles are not strictly distributed and there is no permanent leader. Leadership duties are performed by different members of the group. Members of the group are bisexual and its composition is unstable.

3. Curiosity is a hobby response. Hobbies are important in adolescence. It is of the following types:

4. Intellectual and aesthetic interests - in relation to the subject, music, radio engineering, fine arts, literature.

5. Physical interests - includes actions to increase strength, endurance, agility.

6. Interest in leadership - manifested in the desire to lead others.

7. Interest in collecting is manifested in the collection of various collections.

8. Egocentric interests - the desire to be in the center of attention of others.

9. Enthusiasm - card game, gambling, risky risk.

10. Information and communicative interest - the desire to obtain new information, watching random conversations and detective films, deviant behavior, which is considered a manifestation of a public event, will be associated with economic, social, political and psychological processes in society. In some cases, processes in society cause the appearance, spread or disappearance of a deviant type of behavior, while in others they may have consequences.

Violation of existing social norms in society is called deviant behavior. With each change in social norms, public opinion changes dramatically: supporters and opponents of new views and forms of behavior appear, a new norm arises instead of a norm that is losing its influence. Deviant behavior is studied at two different levels: individual and mass. It is understood as the specific behavior of a particular person at the individual level, the totality of events of this type at the mass level, a system of violations of social norms. The status and level of deviant behavior will vary from country to country, region to region, and region to region.

A qualitative indicator of deviant behavior will be the structure and dynamics of the territory. Structure refers to the relationship between the various seclusions, crimes, other offenses, drunkenness, immorality, etc. in the existing territory. During the transition from childhood to adolescence, behavioral independence emerges. The behavior of a teenager is guided by his consciousness and relies more on personal experience. Behavior is formed differently depending on different points of view on social norms. The mechanisms of deviant behavior are determination, motive, goal that work contrary to the norm. Specific types of deviant behavior: crime, alcoholism, suicide, drug addiction, and so on. Constant family disagreements, dissatisfaction with the family and the environment, misunderstanding at school, between friends traumatize the psyche of a teenager or thus encourage him to change the current situation. Practice has shown that social reality can be achieved even if it is sacrificed anyway. But a teenager, not realizing that he can change his lifestyle,

change his interests, break ties with friends, acquire a profession, considers this situation as inevitable and indulges in entertainment, alcoholism, drug addiction. If we simplify the mechanism of deviant behavior, then four main links are identified in it: problem (conflict) states, value-normative management, decision-making, implementation of the situation. There are the following methods of psychological self-defense at the mass and individual levels of deviant behavior:

Refusal to initiate a criminal case.	Waiver of payment of damage	Blame the accusers
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In the methods of psychological self-defense against deviant behavior, two levels of "prespiritual consciousness" are distinguished. There are no real moral views in the first place, only official prohibitions are imposed due to punishments. At the second stage, a step is taken towards the desire to benefit from compliance with social norms. Therefore, at the level of pre-spiritual consciousness, personal benefits and interests underlie the social view of the subject.

Among adolescents, the following manifestations of delinquent behavior can be noted:

1. Refusal to study and work. Avoidance of school, irregular homework, lack of attention during class, unwillingness to continue studying.
2. Informal groups are anti-social;
3. Forced actions against society. These include aggression, theft, robbery, damage to property and similar actions;
4. Activity biased against society. It manifests itself in the form of petty theft, petty theft, extortion;
5. Sexual acts against society. The insidious and cruel treatment of them will probably upset her a little.
6. The use of alcoholic beverages;
7. Drug abuse;
8. Run away from home and play pranks;
9. Addicted to games;
10. A different appearance is deviant behavior.

In a word, in the process of personality development, the following peculiar deviant parameters of behavior can be determined: the aimlessness of life, indifference, their aspirations for the future are felt through insignificant simple interests, they reject generally accepted stable values, the desire to learn disappears.

Juvenile delinquency mainly affects relationships with peers, and also has a negative impact on relationships with normal young people around them. In the families of most of these adolescents, an unhealthy psychological environment prevails. Bad behavior, which occurs mainly in boys, is 50% due to alcoholism, which means that social relations in adolescents are extremely conflicting. In particular, we can observe changes in the behavior of adolescents with delinquent behavior: entering into conflict with others, not doing what adults tell them, reducing the needs of most young people. Promotes self-expression and its unsatisfactory aspects. Deviant-type adolescents react negatively to relationships with normal-type people around them.

The following manifestations of deviant behavior are defined as follows. 7 - criminal signs gradually accumulate, leading to the accumulation of especially pronounced negative aspects in the personality; - Factors of conformity of a special situation and activity, correction and mutual criminal qualities of its development and "correction" and mutual criminal qualities of their development and registration; - The impact of the conditions of upbringing and the accumulation of criminal characteristics negatively affect the development of adolescents. An obvious question arises as to whether adolescents encounter conflicting norms in society through the construction of behavioral relationships. The development of a teenager without an irrational plan, without a high level of thinking is one of the main factors that ensure the presence of deviant behavior in a teenager. A characteristic feature of deviant adolescents is that they want the world to look at them in order to declare themselves to the world, which is a secret type of deviance. They treat themselves well and react negatively to any unwanted actions. If we can say them, we can also say that he is a man left to his own devices. Deviant behavioral types also have traits such as conscience, self-control, emotion, and sensitivity. They also feel like everyone else, but adhere to spiritual norms, not social ones. They are mentally behind normal teenagers. Various disorders in the nervous system can provoke adolescent deviations in this: emotionality, conflict, aggression, imbalance, and so on. Based on the above considerations, it can be said that in the harmonious upbringing of young people it is important to prevent the manifestation of symptoms characteristic of deviant behavior.

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