

CAUSES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN TROUBLED ADOLESCENTS

Modern adolescents and young people are the least protected group in society. Each year, statistics show high levels of juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, smoking and drug addiction. Detrimental effects on the health of adolescents of bad habits; increase in juvenile delinquency; violence among young people; destruction of families; weakening of cultural traditions, devaluation of social institutions leads to the destruction of the individual, and especially to the emergence of deviant behaviour.

Deviant (socially maladapted) behaviour is a system of actions, or individual actions that are in conflict with existing norms in society [1]. These are the rules of mental health, law, culture, morality.

Immunity to upbringing and social experience can be understood as difficult upbringing. But it is a mistake to consider difficult upbringing only in terms of educational influences on the adolescent and his/her response to the latter. A "difficult" teenager can also be for himself. Such a teenager may have problematic communication with teachers, parents, difficult relationships with peers, misunderstanding of the meaning of life and personality, as well as possible manifestations of antisocial behaviour. Therefore, a distinction should be made between the concept of "difficult" - a teenager who opposes the influence of a teacher who is difficult to educate and "difficult" - who is experiencing personal difficulties, burdened with internal complex problems [2].

Kapska A. considers the following features of the content of the concept of difficult children: deviation from the norm of behaviour; children who are difficult to correct; children need an individual approach from the educator and the attention of peers [3].

These symptoms are manifested in the form of various conflicts of the adolescent with his/her immediate environment. The first manifestations are observed not only in the unwillingness to obey the pedagogical influence, but also in emotional instability, lack of endurance, imbalance and rudeness, which over time, under adverse conditions can turn into an offense.

Having studied the scientific literature, we can identify a variety of reasons that affect the emergence of difficult children. They can be divided into two major groups: psychological and biological causes and social causes.

Psychological and biological causes include conditions associated with individual psychological characteristics of adolescent development. These are primarily crisis phenomena that are inherent in psychophysiological development in adolescence. Some children who go through critical periods of their development show risky behaviour.

Adverse effects on adolescent behaviour can also be influenced by such a psychological feature as mental retardation. Oligophrenia, caused, as is well known, by organic complications of congenital, hereditary nature, and various physical defects (speech defect, external unattractiveness, consequences of the constitutional-somatic plan), can also manifest itself negatively through the system of interpersonal relationships in children.

Social reasons include: family, school peers, a circle of friends, the media, the street. [3]. One of the most common causes of deviant behaviour, which leads to difficult upbringing, may be a functional inadequacy of the family, namely: material unhappiness of the family, which often pushes parents to seek additional income, resulting in lack of communication; not frequent leisure time with children and the reason for this is not only lack of free time, but also the inability to organize it, parents prefer to watch TV, communicate with other people, minimizing contact with their own children; lack of pedagogical culture of parents - this factor is inherent in pedagogically incapable families [4].

As a result of difficult relationships in the family, an unfavourable position in the student body, difficult teenagers are undoubtedly looking for a different environment. Informal groups often become such an environment, which in turn influences the formation of moral self-consciousness.

Thus, the causes of behavioural deviations may be: genetic disorders, deformities in development, prejudice and low self-esteem, cynicism and indifference of others, irresponsible attitude of parents, teachers and adolescents, possible mental pathologies and psychological characteristics that are formed in the process of carelessness and defective care, the inability of "difficult" to make positive independent decisions, the immaturity of a socially positive life scenario and the manifestation of responsibility both in everyday life and in situations of unusual circumstances.

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