

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES

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Abstract: The article reveals the basic concepts of modeling in social psychology, the construction of a structural-functional model for the prevention of deviant behavior in children. Great importance is attached to correctional work with minors who have certain behavioral deviations.

Key words: deviant behavior, prevention, model, modeling, psychological approach, structural-functional model, approach, integrated approach, structural quality, psychological convenience.

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ

Аннотация: В статье раскрываются основные понятия моделирования в социальной психологии, построения структурно-функциональной модели профилактики девиантного поведения детей. Большое значение придается коррекционной работе с несовершеннолетними, имеющими те или иные отклонения в поведении.

Ключевые слова: девиантное поведение, профилактика, модель, моделирование, психологический подход, структурно-функциональная модель, подход, комплексный подход, структурное качество, психологическое удобство.

ВОЯГА ЕТМАГАНЛАРНИ ЁШ ДАВРИНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ПСИХОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада ижтимоий психологияда моделлаштириш усулининг асосий тушунчалари, ўспиринларнинг девиант хулқ-атворининг олдини олиш учун таркибий-функционал моделнинг қурилиши очиб берилган. Хулқ-атворида маълум оғишлар бўлган вояга этмаганлар билан тузатиш ишларига катта аҳамият берилади.

Калит сўзлар: девиант хулқ, профилактика, модел, моделлаштириш, психологик ёндашув, таркибий-функционал модел, ёндашув, мураккаб ёндашув, таркибий қисм, психологик қулайлик.

Personality as a complex, complex social phenomenon is the research object of a number of disciplines and requires an interdisciplinary complex (theological, philosophical-sociological, social-psychological) approach. Incon's biological system includes the body, glandular system, metabolic processes, physiological states (hunger, thirst, sexual desire), anatomical processes, and the process of formation and development of the organism. The most puzzling of the problems encountered in the phylogeny and development of inconity is the nature of the incon, its essence, and despite the fact that many studies have been conducted and various theories have been presented, a clear, clear and concise answer has not yet been received. Such circumstances certainly do not allow to unite all the representatives of the faith in a specific classification

The social "dimensions" of the personality are formed as a result of criteria such as the environment in which he was raised, cultural processes involved, and communication. The social roles performed by the person in various groups (family, community, peer group), as well as the external "I", which is manifested as a result of certain thoughts and the subjective "I" about oneself formed as a result of them, and the behavior expected of the person by others, are classified as important social components. will be done

Theology, astronomy, philosophy, psychology, literature, and social sciences constitute the field of sciences that try to study the essence of incon, all the complexities of human behavior. Some of the representatives of these sciences have reached a dead end in the process of studying the research object, while other representatives are achieving great success in this regard.

Today, this issue is extremely relevant, because at the same time, the most important problems facing society are rapid population decline, global warming, environmental pollution, nuclear waste, drug addiction, alcoholism, racial discrimination, poverty, various destructive groups, the activities of currents and terrorism can be included. All of these problems have arisen as a result of human activities. In the future, not only the civilization of Inconiyat, but also how our lives will be depends on camaraci, our efforts to understand ourselves and each other.

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Incon is a biological creature with the ability to think, speak, and work, but on the other hand, it is also a social creature with the need to communicate and interact with others. An incon realizes himself as a person only when he sees an incon in the representation of other people.

Others argue that eca incon pchikaci is formed in certain relationships with other incons, in the environment. In the process of these interactions, an individual is formed, a person learns the values, manners, and customs of that society and environment.

However, the importance of innate biological forces for psychological development cannot be denied. For the formation of certain mental abilities in a person, the brain and nervous system must not be damaged or pathological. At the same time, as in Ricola, even people with healthy brain and nervous system cannot reach the level of personality without the necessary social conditions. Many psychologists argue that incon is not born as a person, but is formed. But in modern psychology, scientists have not come to a unanimous opinion about the theory of the formation and development of incon. For Micol, representatives of the biogenetic approach (C. Hall, Z. Freud, etc.) believe that biological processes related to the formation of the organism are of great importance in the development of incon, they prioritize interpersonal relationships. Scientists supporting the psychogenetic point of view, without denying the biological and social factors, emphasize the psychological state and abilities of the person.

In the researches of scientists of the CIS countries, general psychological theories about personality development have been developed. The general aspect of the content of the researches of these scientists is that they focus on the formation and manifestation of the consciousness and activity of the individual's mind and activity under the influence of certain internal and external factors, as well as the issues of determinism.

The personality problem, including the personality of minors, can be included among the complex, controversial problems that have not yet been fully analyzed. The sciences involved in the study of Incon recognize that the concept of personality is one of the most complex concepts.

Based on the various aspects and content of this concept, the fact that its universally accepted and fully integrated definition and classification has not yet been developed requires that a lot of scientific research work should be carried out in this direction. For this reason, the systematic research of youth addiction is an important channel.

As a social group, minors are a group of a certain age group with certain interests and values, a unique role and tasks in the social structures of society. They are distinguished by a number of socio-psychological aspects. These can be classified according to age (teenagers and adolescents), gender (boys and girls), type of educational activity (students or those working in production), place of residence (rural or urban youth). Group self-awareness and the scope of interests of strongly minors also differ.

It is possible to generalize the views of the socio-demographic group as mentioned in the scientific literature and divide them into three directions:

First, youth is a concept that represents a certain period of a person's life. In demography, psychology and pedagogy, the terms "young generation", "age of youth", "age of youth", "age of school, higher and secondary vocational education" are used. The period of transition from childhood to adulthood is divided into periods of maturity and youth (early and late). Biologically, both eras are similar to each other, but in clarifying their chronological boundaries, the forms and ends of socialization, culture, and education are important for the historical and social development of a particular society.

For this reason, today, attention is being paid at the state level to the comprehensive support of minors and providing them with decent education, which we can see in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 4, 2021, "Measures to organize the activities of the Public Fund for Children's Support". in accordance with the decision PQ-5255-conli "on events". we can also see. In this decision, the following are defined as the most important tasks of the children's fund:

organization and financing of measures to identify children in difficult situations and in need of social protection and to provide targeted social and material assistance to them;

introduction of additional mechanisms of providing medical, social and financial support for timely diagnosis of serious, chronic and rare (orphan) diseases that threaten children's lives and their treatment in the republic or, if necessary, in foreign countries;

providing children of needy families and children with disabilities with free medicines, medical and prosthetic-orthopedic items;

assisting children with disabilities in social or psychological development in their education, including providing special educational literature and educational tools;

social empowerment of children with disabilities, training them in various trades based on their interests and providing them with tools for self-employment at home;

fostering low-income families caring for children with severe diagnoses;

organization and financing of activities related to social support of children with disabilities, including providing them with high-tech specialized rehabilitation assistance.

Therefore, by implementing the most important tasks of the "Children's Community Fund", it serves to ensure social-psychological prevention camaraderie of future repeat offenders.

Of course, in different historical periods, the criteria for clarifying the periodic stages of youth change significantly. They are applied in traditional-historical and modern societies depending on acceleration processes. First of all, in today's sociological theories, the age limits of this

period are defined as 15-29 years old, and in our research, we are dealing with legal standards and psychological theories. For example, in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Activities Concerning Youth", it is defined that youth are persons who have reached the age of 14 and have not reached the age of 30.

Secondly, the term "youth" refers to social status related to age. The social status of young people comes from the same division, which is related to their educational activities (work, study, additional activities), role structures, as well as prejudices and stereotypes formed against youth representatives in society.

Thirdly, the concept of "youth underage" is used as a separate, independent cultural structure, subculture within various ethnocultures. This implies a certain form of association of insons with its own values, norms, way of life and thinking. Juvenile culture of minors is usually expressed in oppositional (not necessarily hostile) behavior and appearance, which is contrary to the worldview of older generations, as well as a desire to show a unique form of leisure and recreation.

In general, when clarifying the periodic boundaries of the concept of "youth underage", it is possible to evaluate this concept from the point of view of scientific and non-quantitative approaches. From the gerontological point of view, youth is defined as the period from 14-16 to 28-30 years, non-quantitatively it is also approached by various criteria. The way of life of a cross to minors is manifested in several life situations:

- failure to meet material needs;
- lack of understanding of life position;
- One of them is the fact that an independent life path (choosing a career, building a personal life, etc.) has not been determined.

Taking into account the behavior of parents, educators, representatives of the older generation from a socio-cultural point of view, striving for independence, trying to stand out at least with their appearance (dressing, hairstyle, behavior, etc.), trying to look modern. it is inappropriate for them to reject and condemn them completely. This aspect can be evaluated as neglecting one of the most important aspects of education. Dialectically, certain values that are always common to one generation are not fully accepted by the representatives of the older generation, and this is the meaning of the concept of generational conflict in social psychology. In these cases, the activities of the administrative punishment systems are limited, and it is necessary to work in accordance with the interests, needs, psychological abilities and values of young people. These situations require identification of the components that ensure recidivism. In the implementation of socio-psychological prevention of recidivism of closed-type specialized school pupils:

determining the factors that affect the expression of criminal behavior, scientifically analyzing the mechanism of their influence, and conducting psychological training for students of closed specialized schools;

It is necessary to study the types of punishments for repeat offenders and their correctional work in the workplace, the control process in educational practice, and conduct psychological enlightenment work on the topic of "Incon maturity - the pride of society". For this purpose, it is appropriate to use the scientific, material and technical resources of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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