

The Influence of Family Conflicts on the Formation of Deviant Behavior in Adolescents

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Abstract: The article provides information about the causes and manifestations of deviant behavior in adolescents. The opinions of scientists on family conflicts and their influence on the formation of deviant behavior in adolescents are presented.

Keywords: deviant behavior, family upbringing, teenagers, family problems, conflicts, delinquency, dysfunctional family, emotional state, aggressive behavior, negligence, reference group.

Enter. In recent years, large-scale reforms have been implemented in our country to strengthen families, increase social and political activity and employment of women, develop entrepreneurial skills, and ensure gender equality. In the process of unstable globalization of the current modern society, the tension of interpersonal relations between teenagers and family members is becoming a normal situation. According to the information provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, among minors, unfortunately, murder, grievous bodily harm, defamation, assault, robbery, hooliganism, theft, consumption or sale of drugs serious crimes are also encountered. According to statistics, the number of crimes committed by minors in the republic was 938 in 2018, 739 in 2019, 338 in the first half of 2020, and 1,911 in 2023.

In the course of the rapid development of our country, the implementation of social policy focused on the family and its members, although marriage and family relations, strengthening of the family institution are currently being intensively studied by experts in various fields: lawyers, economists, sociologists and psychologists, family problems, disputes and conflicts in the family are increasing. Therefore, conducting many practical works in this regard, further improvement of services related to the field has become an urgent issue of today. In particular, the annulment of marriages, the failure to identify family problems early, and the failure to apply preventive measures are the reasons for the increase of family disputes.

At the same time, one should not forget the negative factors of upbringing in the family. These are:

- Illegal actions of adults in the family;
- parents' morale is not at a high level;
- lack of normal psychological environment;
- the superiority of material values, etc.

The negative, unkind environment in the family creates the basis for the appearance of vices such as rudeness and coldness in certain types of teenagers, they act in a hostile spirit towards others and show aggressively destructive qualities.

V.V. Korolev, during the study of psychological cases of delinquency in adolescence, identified the following socio-psychological features that are characteristic of them: lack of manners,

exemplary behavior experiences, non-acceptance of social values such as friendship, love, courage, gross concepts about them, low self-esteem or too high evaluation, misunderstanding and opposite attitude towards legal and moral values, susceptibility to all external influences.

According to I.A. Semikasheva's research, teenagers who belong to such a group have characteristics similar to their parents and respect the group they belong to, not individual people. According to their character, such teenagers do not feel responsible, but they act like everyone else among their peers.

S.A. Kulakov stated that most of the adolescents with such behavior are clients of psychotherapists, it is difficult to diagnose them accurately, but many of their characteristics are normatively disturbed. In the affective sphere - they are prone to emotional exhaustion, depression and excitement. In the field of demand, it is observed that the need for freedom, protection is closed, characteristic of the referent group, and in the cognitive field, the refusal to conclude is observed.

B.N. Almazov singled out the types of dysfunctional families: families lacking educational resources, families with conflict, morally wrong, pedagogically incompetent families.

L.S. Alekseeva and G.P. Bochkarev; distinguished types of families with dysfunctional, emotional and harmful moral environment.

A. Lichko and K. Leongard identified the most common manifestations of character and behavior deviations with the breakdown of relations with parents:

- hyper protection (extreme protection and control);
- excessive care (the desire to meet all the needs of the child, to protect him from all difficulties);
- emotional rejection.

E.G. Eidemiller identifies the following pathological roles in the family, which influence the formation of deviation in the child:

- expansion of the range of parental feelings;
- transferring one's undesirable qualities to the child;
- problems of parenting;
- phobia of losing a child.

If a child communicates in a happy, strong and healthy family, he or she is usually formed as a polite person who believes in himself and the environment, accepts the norms of the surrounding culture as fair and self-evident. The child is directed to his future in a certain way. If family life is somehow unsatisfactory, children often develop gaps in upbringing, failure to learn norms and deviant behavior. Many studies of adolescent delinquency have shown that the majority of youth with deviant behavior were raised in dysfunctional families. In this field, American researchers in social psychology identified five main factors determining family life as dysfunctional:

- extremely strict paternal discipline (rudeness, extravagance, misunderstanding);
- insufficient maternal supervision (neglect);
- lack of paternal love;
- insufficient maternal love (coldness, hostility);
- lack of harmony in the family (quarrels, enmity, mutual enmity).

All these factors have a significant impact on the process of socialization of the child in the family and ultimately on the upbringing of a person with deviant behavior.

Adler identifies the family structure as an important factor in the formation of personality, the change of the child and the corresponding types of education have a significant and often decisive effect on the emergence of deviant behavior.

The study of families that cause or can cause deviant behavior of teenagers made it is possible to divide them into three groups.

- The first includes families whose members have mental or other serious illnesses, addiction to drugs, alcohol, etc., or antisocial behavior.
- The second group includes families with parents, among them there is misunderstanding, lack of love, hostility, dominance of one of the parents, violence in relationships.
- The families of the third group are characterized by such features as deformations in the field of education: a sharp role dichotomy in which the father is an authoritative representative of social norms and, at the same time, is not interested in the personal development of a minor child; the mother is responsible for raising the child; lack of love of one or two parents for a minor child; the dominance of the influence of punishment on behavior; the restrictive nature of the requirements imposed on the child, often expressed in the form of prohibitions, which leads to a lack of constructive elements in the behavior of the minor. In such conditions, the educational influence is primarily aimed at the formation of unconscious obedience and discipline. Most of the parents do not understand that the wrong education of their children will lead to unpleasant consequences in the future. According to the results of the research carried out by the scientists of our country, the unhealthy psychological environment in families, the fact that parents put child education "in second place" and the number of dysfunctional families are the reason for the manifestation of aggressive behavior norms in children today. This requires the promotion of pedagogical knowledge not only with young people, but also with their parents in order to prepare young people for social life in educational institutions and neighborhoods.

To sum up, the family is the primary source of education. Accordingly, in addition to the mechanism of family influence on education, we can also mention the causes of deviant behavior in teenagers:

- idleness,
- loneliness,
- regulation of activity,
- strict control.

The environment in the family is reflected in the behavior of children.

Implementation of a number of activities in the life of a teenager and society in the family also prevents minors from having deviant behavior.

- to increase the legal culture of family members, to prevent crimes among them, to protect women from harassment and violence in cooperation with social workers and other government employees;
- forming a healthy lifestyle in families, popularizing the rules of healthy eating and reproductive health;
- strengthening the institution of the family, ensuring the stability of the social and spiritual environment, promoting universal and national values;

In a family where there is a constant conflict situation, the psychological environment is disturbed and neglect of the teenager increases. As a result, deviations in the adolescent's behavior begin to appear. If such a situation lasts for a long time, it can lead to serious deviations. In a conflicted family, teenagers are always neglected and neglected, they feel the need for family communication, they seek shelter from others, find other activities, and may even commit crimes.

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