

Processes and manifestations of social existence that cause negative conditions in the formation of the personality of minors

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Abstract: Juvenile psychology is of great importance. In particular, the process of a person's understanding of the world, the society he lives in, and his environment determine his future steps. This article describes in detail the processes and manifestations of social existence that cause negative conditions in the formation of the personality of minors.

Keywords: Minors, societal views, social existence, behavior, legal perspective, etc.

Introduction: It is necessary to note that the deviant behavior of minors is not in accordance with the laws of adult behavior. In particular, criminology investigates violations of generally accepted norms of behavior by criminals, violations of officially approved or generally recognized norms of behavior by criminals that are contrary to officially approved or generally recognized norms of behavior. is explained by the existence of a special value system. And for this reason, the analysis of crime, especially professional crime, is based on the theory of asocial subculture. However, this approach to minors is not always correct. For example, often a teenager does not deny the committed act, does not confess his guilt or violates a legal prohibition that he does not deny in principle. At the same time, some experts draw attention to the fact that children and teenagers from families who are more materially self-sufficient now fall into the group of deviant behavior. In general, "today, one cannot say that any stratum of society is protected from deviant behavior, every teenager faces influence and dependence. Financial sufficiency, high social status of parents cannot be a guarantor of children's compliance with social norms. It is important to carry out promotional and educational work through mass media in the prevention of the behavior of minors. According to public opinion polls, television is the preferred source of information for teenagers and young adults. In this regard, the role of social advertising will grow.

Social advertising with its proposals - stimulates work, increases the motivation of human activity to achieve positive goals. Advertising spreads and promotes social values. It helps to shape the way of life and patterns of countries and peoples... The social function of advertising also implies the promotion of lifestyle. focused organizational influence. Legal education prevention options are more effective than other means of deterrence. Because legal preventive measures usually take some time to take effect after the act has been committed. In order for legal measures related to prevention to "work", it must be placed in the mind of the child, become a part of his beliefs and experience. This can be achieved by means of educational influence aimed at a specific goal. As we know, many crimes committed in our society, including crimes committed by minors, and in the study of the factors that cause them, the analysis of negative situations affecting the moral and moral formation of minor criminals is of particular importance. For example, a teenager who witnesses various immoral behavior in the family or on the street, tries to commit immoral crimes. Among such crimes, we can see cases of defamation by minors. Well, here a question arises, what are the causes and essence of such crimes? Here we will focus on the conditions and reasons for the commission of these crimes. Many people are involved in the upbringing of minors. These are parents, other older members of the family, teachers in pre-school,

secondary special and higher education institutions, public organizations, etc. In fact, the influence of those involved in the upbringing of these minors will have an impact on their upbringing in the future. The father or mother in the family is distinguished by drinking or moral immorality.

At this point, there are different views of different legal scholars on this matter, and all of them talk about the importance of the role of the family in committing immoral acts by minors. In particular, according to the results of the research conducted by V. Ya. Rubalskaya, 47% of juvenile delinquency is caused by the negative influence or indifference of parents, 14.8% by the lack of harmony in the family, 38.3% by the absence of a father or mother. 23.5% is the basis of committing a crime due to the indifference of adults. A characteristic characteristic of adolescents is that they are older externally and according to their claims, and according to their internal characteristics and capabilities, they are still children. This is the reason why teenagers tend to caress, get attention, and play pirates. At the same time, in teenagers, together with the feeling of becoming an adult, consciousness, a sense of self-worth, awareness of sexuality awakens and is actively formed. Adolescence represents a set of conditions with a high risk of exposure to various psychological trauma factors. According to the sociological research conducted, there are wars and quarrels between parents, from the point of view of the teenager, the presence of defects in them that humiliate the teenager and others around him, having an insulting attitude towards the teenager, not trusting him or him. disrespect is one such powerful influence. All this complicates the process of socialization of children and adolescents and, on this basis, causes various deviations in their behavior. Adolescent rights embody the dignity of all humanity. This means that childhood is a unique and important period in the development of the human personality. Human rights begin with children's rights. The future of any society and all mankind depends to a great extent on the level of material and physical development of the young generation, on their understanding of the role and importance of human rights in the life of individuals and society, as well as on their responsibility for their own fate and actions. The foundations of a legal democratic state are being built in our country. In this case, state building is carried out by a young generation who is legally literate and has a solid grasp of legal culture. In order to build a great state, it is necessary to educate a well-rounded person. Therefore, the main task of today is to educate young people in the spirit of having a deeper understanding of the system and essence of the legal state, knowing the basics of the

law, respecting the law, and having a culture of unconditional obedience to them.

Crime, which has always been a legal problem in today's era of globalization, is not only a social problem, but also a psychological problem. Although juvenile delinquency laws have been in place for a long time, they are also subject to change from time to time. Nowadays, the laws on juvenile delinquency have been changed in all advanced and civilized countries of the world. Moreover, today, delinquency is seen as a misbehavior, a social nuisance rather than a crime. Juvenile delinquency refers to criminal acts committed by minors. That is, crimes committed by children and adolescents under the age of 18 are among them. The maximum age limit and the meaning of the offense differ in different countries. But always under 18, which is the legal age of offence. When it comes to the causes of delinquency, a person's criminal tendencies are considered as the result of bad deeds of parents in the previous life. This is obviously a misconception and a misconception. On the other hand, when a child develops delinquency, many believe that it is due to the actions, omissions and assignments of the parents during childhood. One of the main reasons why minors commit crimes is emotional problems. Child abuse and bad parenting causes several emotional problems in a child. Various observations, case histories, and interviews revealed that a significantly higher percentage of offenders exhibited emotional disturbances. Feelings of insecurity, rejection by parents and other family members are the next important factors that lead to delinquent behavior. All these data show that various emotional problems such as insecurity, jealousy, neglect and depression are very common among delinquent children. Therefore, in order to bring such young people back to the right path, it is important to have more spiritual influence, to instill confidence and motivation in them for the future life.

The family atmosphere, family values are the initial factor in the development of the individual, which affects his physical, mental, psychological, and moral state. Children learn rules and culture of behavior through their parents. Therefore, the family is the primary group in which the child forms his ideals, values and goals in life. Socially negative factors include unlawful behavior of adults, lack of spirituality of parents, lack of a normal psychological climate, predominance of material values, etc. An additional negative factor is the significant employment of adult family members, which entails insufficient attention to children, and often a rather formal attitude. As a result, children are left to their own devices and are much more susceptible to various social vices, such as homelessness, alcoholism, and drug addiction. At the

same time, difficult children can grow up in prosperous families if the parents are indifferent and insensitive to the child. Therefore, the root cause of adolescents taking the path of delinquency is shortcomings in family upbringing and the absorption of immoral views and habits inherent in their social environment. Children find themselves unwitting witnesses to conflicts and disagreements between parents and incorrectly perceive what is happening due to immature, undeveloped perceptions and children's interpretation of many family problems. This affects the development of the psyche and develops the desire to prove one's truth in one's own way, outside the family. The extreme manifestation of such disagreement is the commission of crimes. All this can cause ridicule and bullying from classmates, which causes conflicts in the class, group, leads to reluctance to go to school, section and pushes to spend time on the street or in other antisocial places. If the family's income is below the minimum subsistence level established by the state, then the child cannot get all the food at all, which directly pushes the minor to commit crimes against property.

The main reason remains a lack of communication, and time is not the only characteristic of the amount of communication. On the one hand, due to his age characteristics, a child wants to share his experiences, joys, and problems with adults, which in their understanding may not be such a serious issue. The child needs emotional support, sympathy, or, conversely, words of encouragement that will give more confidence in his endeavors and provide incentive; requires the love of parents, emotional sympathy, which will help to endure adversity. Without all this, the child develops withdrawn, cares little about other people, does not pay attention to social responsibility, becomes selfish and inattentive, grows up independent, antisocial and even cruel. However, on the other hand, the teenager also seeks to find understanding and support from his peers. These are not necessarily peers from the street; a teenager can spend a lot of time, for example, at a friend's house, because he feels more comfortable there, or he can withdraw and live in his own inner world. In any case, a conflict arises, and it will expand, so in the process of upbringing, parents and children constantly have to adapt to each other. Sometimes this process goes easily, but there are also periods of crisis. If parents cannot or do not want to spend time and effort on solving problems, this becomes the starting point of alienation. Children in such families are left to their own devices, consider themselves superfluous, unnecessary, unloved, and strive to spend less time at home. Parents cease to enjoy authority over their children and lose trust. The child becomes almost

uncontrollable. There is a loss of communication between children and parents. At the same time, the causes of the conflict often lie in parents' distrust of their children, suspicion, total control, and the desire to isolate the child from peers and friends who allegedly can have a negative impact on him. The teenager becomes stubborn and will oppose his parents in everything. He withdraws into himself, becomes embittered, his emotional-volitional sphere is deformed, which leads to a reverse reaction - in contrast to the prohibitions, the desire to do what is prohibited intensifies. Dysfunctional relationships in families, cruelty and violence against children, humiliation of their dignity and coercion into illegal behavior become facts of everyday life for many minors. At the same time, the child does not get used to violence; on the contrary, its constant use significantly deforms the psyche of the minor and, as a result, pushes him to his own antisocial behavior. Harsh attitudes towards children and other family members are passed down from generation to generation. If parents have their own negative experiences of abuse or violence, they take it out on their children. If parents adhere to the principle "our child is always right," then the child does not recognize their authority, and they show helplessness, preferring to exhort, endlessly persuade, beg, explain, without using any volitional influences. In families where parents uncritically evaluate their children, the latter have serious defects in the moral sphere and are distinguished by deceit, cruelty, willfulness and selfishness. The inconsistency and lack of coordination in the actions of parents in matters of education and discipline lies in the fact that one of them allows doing what the other prohibits. One parent begins to scold the child for actions that he committed with the permission of the other. There are sharp emotional changes in relationships with children - from punishment, tears, claims from the father (mother) to the touching and affectionate manifestations of the mother (father), which leads to the loss of parental influence on the children. The child does not know what to do so as not to be reproached, and how to please both parents, and as a result, he stops communicating with them, acting at his own discretion, tries to be at home as little as possible, becomes uncontrollable, unpredictable, aggressive, splashing out negative emotions on others. The use of physical punishment against minors has extremely negative consequences. Fathers are usually prone to this. Domestic violence is an unlawful, socially dangerous physical, mental or sexual impact on a person, with a steady tendency to escalate and a high probability of repetition, committed against or against the will of the victim, regardless of the actual consequences of such impact.

Deprived of attention, communication, emotional warmth and parental support, a teenager with unresolved problems will turn to a peer group, where he will be accepted as anyone, but the price for this will be inadequate. Not finding understanding in the family or school, and in an effort to increase self-esteem, a considerable part of teenagers engage in self-destruction: they drink alcohol, narcotic, toxic, and psychoactive substances. Among the many reasons that give rise to crime among minors, dysfunctional families are one of the most significant factors. Accordingly, timely and accurate diagnosis of microsocial causes is required, as well as targeted impact on both the adolescents themselves and the families in which they should be raised and not traumatized. Based on the study, we can offer the following set of recommendations, the observance of which will have a positive impact on the development of the minor's personality and thereby significantly distance him from committing crimes and other illegal acts: improving the general moral climate in families that are classified as disadvantaged; control over parents' compliance with their responsibilities for the upbringing and financial provision of their children; organizing a beneficial impact on children from disadvantaged families from positively-minded children's groups (school, clubs, etc.); improvement of measures of legal liability of parents for failure to fulfill their duties towards children; carrying out joint preventive measures with the participation of territorial internal affairs bodies and education officials; development of a system of corrective influence on minors whose behavior exhibits antisocial attitudes. This list is not exhaustive, since when choosing specific measures, both the individual characteristics of the minor and the specifics of the family in which he grew up and which inevitably had a certain impact on him must be taken into account.

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