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## The Main Reasons For Deviations From The Norms Of Behavior Of Adolescents

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**Abstract:** the article reveals the main reasons for deviance from adolescent standards of behavior, in which factors that cause deviant behavior in adolescents, researchers cite heredity, social environment, education and retardation in an individual's social activity.

**Keywords:** Deviant behavior, factor, researchers, heredity, social environment, education, personality, social activist.

As with the motives of each action, deviant behavior has generating factors. Actions in Deviant content are a state of deviation of the same person or groups from norms, the consequences of which negatively affect the development of a whole society. Deviant behavior with severe consequences is characterized by the fact that society is punished by, as well as cases of deprivation of liberty for a certain period of time.

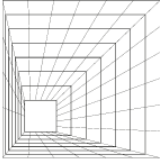
Sociological theories recognize that the origin of deviant behavior is associated with the result of complex relationships between social processes, society and a specific individual. Deviant personality behavior is considered as the result of the interaction of Social, Psychological and biological factors, the influence of which, in turn, passes through the system of personality relations. To classify this or that behavior as a deviation from the norms, it is necessary to consider the concept of "norm" and emphasize the relativity of this concept, which is associated with a number of factors:

- situational-the same behavior may deviate (or not) in different social situations;
- time factor-over time, the attitude towards different types of activities changes;
- incompatibility of normative structures of different social systems-the same behavior in different normative structures may deviate (or not) ;

\* spread-in each country, in the Republic there are differences in regulatory legal institutions.

M.E.Weiner, I.F.Dement'ev, L.Ya.Oliferenko, I.A.Furmanov, T.I.Deviant adolescent behavior, according to Shulga and others, may depend on a number of other factors:

- characteristics of individuals, including neurodynamics of the Child, features: instability of mental processes, psychomotor retardation;
- improper upbringing (hypoprotection, dominant hyper protection, suitable hyper protection, etc.);
- the peculiarities of the perception and interpretation of certain actions of the parent by the child (behavior is impaired if the child evaluates the actions of the parent as an obstacle to the satisfaction of urgent needs);
- inadequate (protective) attitude of the child to certain difficulties in school life or to the style of relationships with adults and peers who are not satisfied with the child;
- pedagogical errors of teachers;
- stressful situations in family society (separation of parents and their obsession with personal experiences; deviant behavior as a reaction to emotional neglect of parents; death of a loved one; deviation as a reaction to the loss of an important person; the birth of another child in the



family and the attention of parents to the baby; deviation as jealousy; various types of violence applied to; deviation as a compensatory mechanism, in response to violence, etc.).

An early step in the perception of Deviant behavior is the concept of social norm, which ensures the mutual proportionality between people's behavior and social systems.

According to psychological content, deviant behavior is a kind of social choice. When the goals of social behavior are not comparable to real opportunities, individuals try to use other means to achieve their goals.

Disorders in adolescent behavior are understood as negative interactions with parents, teachers, other teachers. Such behavioral characteristics arise not only from deviations from generally accepted rules, but also from the inability to direct life goals.

To the factors that cause Deviant behavior, researchers cite heredity, social environment, education and retardation in the social activity of the individual. All of these factors have the power of influence, but there is no direct relationship between their negative consequences and the content of adolescent behavior. In addition, the peculiarities of a person's relationship with the social environment also lie. Below we will dwell on some factors that cause deviant behavior.

1. Improper upbringing. One of the factors that contribute to the negative behavior of adolescents is improper upbringing of children and adolescents in the family.

A.V.Molojavenko says that adolescents with severe upbringing live mainly in non-families or families with difficult conditions. The teenager witnesses conflicts between his parents every day and begins to be careless about his inner world.

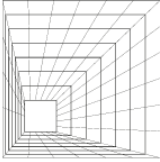
I.A. According to gorkovaya, the type of families that create a high-risk environment in adolescents is divided into:

- incomplete families - that is, families that are brought up only by mothers, rarely by fathers or grandparents of adolescents;
- there is tension in relationships between families in a conflict environment, parents, lack of mutual understanding, clear differences in relationships, for which peace and harmony are alien;
- temporary divorces and succumbing to conflicts in difficult times, families prone to permanent discord;
- "Antisocial family" - living without law, pala – partish lifestyle, in which the actions of family members are always against the law;
- formal family-needs, life goals, lack of mutual respect among family members;
- family obligations are formally fulfilled, often parents are on the verge of divorce, which interferes with material and housing issues;
- families with alcoholism-in this case, the main interests of family members are determined by the consumption of alcohol;
- families with mentally ill parents. In this case, conditions are not created for the comprehensive development of the personality of a teenager.

Each of the above family types is a specific microenvironment, which is the basis for the occurrence of most negative vices.

B.V.Kaygorodov's classification states that deviant behavior – inducing, inconsistent parents have the following characteristics:

- "negligence" -when a teenager leaves himself, when he is ignored by the parents, when he is deprived of care, when there is no interest in his affairs, experiences, problems;



- hidden neglect-parents formally fulfill their obligations, in which there is an interest in upbringing, but parents do not go beyond vague offers and material assistance, they do not require the fulfillment of tasks by a teenager;
- mild negligence-inability of a teenager to behave and neglect of behavior by parents from Zim;
- emotional rejection-parents weigh on a teenager - that is, mutual misunderstanding;
- a teenager feels that he is a heavy burden in the life of his parents;
- "royal upbringing" -excessive freedom of parents, adolescents, not taking into account their age and capabilities, excessive pampering and raising the child to the Blues;
- raising children in the conditions of an orderly relationship-severe penalties for minor offenses and indifferent and cold relationships are cited as reasons;
- encourage, demonstrate selfish relationships in a child

When analyzing the main reasons for deviations from adolescent standards of behavior, it is observed that the importance of extracurricular institutions also plays a large role. Also, errors and shortcomings in the educational work of Family Centers, self-government bodies, insufficient work with heavy families, contribute to the formation of pedagogical neglect in the conditions of unfavorable upbringing in the family. In addition, school life is also of great importance for the maturation of its students, their attitude to the educational process, activity in reading, educational methods correctly organized by educators, are among the main factors for eliminating deviant behavior.

Most teenagers with Deviant manners, do not study well, do not complete social assignments on time. The attitude of such adolescents towards school is usually negative.

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