

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS AND ITS PREVENTION MEASURES

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the problem of antisocial behavior of young people - one of the most serious problems of modern society. The article reveals the etiology, genealogy and ontogenesis of the phenomenon under study, reveals the factors and causes of the desired definition, and explains the ways and methods of prevention and correction of the phenomenon under study.

Keywords: antisocial behavior, deviant behavior, delinquent behavior, prevention, correction.

Human behavior is influenced by the norms and laws of the society in which he lives. Legal, moral and moral foundations govern the actions, thinking and actions of a person. If a person ignores or deliberately violates generally accepted norms and demonstrates this to others (actively or passively), then his behavior is considered antisocial or deviant. It can manifest itself in people of any age, regardless of gender, material wealth, level of education and professional activity.

Asocial behavior is most commonly seen in adolescents. If at preschool age the child was not corrected accordingly, hid their misdeeds, allowed insults and violence towards family members and relatives, then by adolescence he will have a clear line of behavior that he will adhere to in life.

Often, these teens flaunt their antisocial behavior, take pride in their parents' impunity, and try to form and lead rebel groups. Having enlisted the support of their peers, they ensure their exclusivity, behave defiantly towards adults, are rude, and refuse to complete assignments at school and at home. In the future, the level of aggression increases, the teenager can run away from home, fight, steal, engage in sexual and homosexual relationships, join criminal groups.

Teens from wealthy families who have no problems with adaptation, academic performance and behavior can also become antisocial. The reasons for such changes are the influence of friends, the harshness of the parents, the romantic perception of the image of "evil" and the relationship with it (among girls), problems in the family. Other factors influencing adolescent antisocial behavior:

- personality degradation due to poverty, poor upbringing, bad example of parents;
- influence of youth subculture (punks, hippies, goths, emo)
- participation in religious worship (voodoo, satanism);
- musical or sports fanaticism, accompanied by a rebellious appearance and antisocial behavior;
- desire to assert themselves, inability to do this by demonstrating knowledge, skills, talent, material acquisitions;
- susceptibility to one of the types of psychological dependence;
- physical problems due to illness.

Often the attack directs the teenager towards himself, causing injuries, scratches, burns, cuts on various parts of the body. Suffering from physical pain, he tries to drown out emotional suffering, therefore, having noticed the characteristic wounds on the child's body, it is necessary to help him in time. The extreme manifestation of self-harm is suicidal tendencies.

A child of any age who has been sexually abused is in most cases prone to depression, personality disorders and increased sensitivity to stress.

Psychologists give several tips to help children form an appropriate attitude towards themselves and those around them:

1. Deserved praise. Children need support, but only when they really deserve it. If praise to a child is constantly heard for no reason, selfishness and narcissism develop, which in the future entails problems with adaptation and deviations in behavior.

2. Correction. Adults should not ignore negative character traits, bad habits, unseemly actions. It is necessary to consistently and calmly explain to children what behavior is unacceptable and why.

3. Open communication. The child must be sure that the family will understand him and always support him. The fear of punishment makes him deceitful, eccentric, withdrawn, so the problems of a son or daughter need to be discussed and resolved calmly, so that they learn to trust their parents.

For the prevention of behavioral disorders in schools, various educational programs are carried out aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle, talk about the dangers of alcohol and drugs. Teachers encourage schoolchildren to realize themselves in sports, music, creativity, intellectual competitions, games, team competitions.

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