

**PREVENTION OF BEHAVIOR AND DISORDERS IN YOUNG PEOPLE  
SOME OF THE PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO TAKE  
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES**

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***Annotation.*** *It is well known that behavioral prevention measures among children and adolescents require, first and foremost, the elimination of the conditions and causes that lead to behavioral deviations. Practically based measures are being developed. This article also discusses some of the psychological features of the prevention of behavioral disorders and behavioral disorders in young people.*

***Keywords:*** *deviant behavior, emotional instability, agitation, psychologic-pedagogical support, maladaptation, pedagogical-psychological impact.*

Given that the younger generation is indeed the successors of our future, children and the development of preventive measures to prevent various offenses, including crime, among adolescents is emerging as an urgent problem.

Our observations show that the prevention of juvenile delinquency requires, first of all, taking into account the socio-psychological, individual-psychological, sociological, regional and criminological features of criminal behavior.

It is also characterized by the fact that the prevention of juvenile delinquency is carried out in a general and special-individual manner.

General social measures include socio-economic development of society, ensuring political stability, improving people's living and micro-environmental relations, increasing the cultural, spiritual and educational potential of citizens, and more.

Specific-individual activities are understood as the development and application of measures that take into account the personality traits of children and adolescents, their psychology, worldview, value orientation, life position, level of consciousness and socialization.

In the development of preventive measures, special attention should be paid to the period before the onset of behavioral disorders among minors, the general educational activities carried out during this period, their improvement, increasing the level of sensitivity.

Therefore, we must not forget that this intermediate period is important in preventing behavioral deviations that occur among juveniles.

To understand the nature of preventive measures to prevent behavioral disorders among juveniles, it is first necessary to know their onset period, its object, and how it affects the personality of children and adolescents with behavioral disorders. To solve this problem, it is necessary to use information that is naturally related to the motivational area of the individual.

Motivation for criminal behavior depends in some way on the relationship between the general direction of the individual and the situation.

Therefore, it can be said that the motivation of criminal behavior is based on the decline of a person's positive attitude and qualities in relation to the criminogenic situation, the instability of the person's positive attitude and qualities in relation to active criminogenic situations, the relationship between criminogenic situations and negative personality traits and many other factors. will be.

The analysis of the general direction of the personality of juvenile offenders shows that preventive measures aimed at preventing crime are limited to children with criminal behavior and negative disabilities, and

shows the need to carry them among adolescents, but also among healthy children and adolescents.

It is clear from this view that a criminal act committed by a juvenile does not provide information about the positive qualities of the juvenile personality and the factors that led to the commission of the crime when it is committed according to situational circumstances rather than his behavior.

Also, in such situations, even when preventive measures are taken in adolescents, it is impossible to help prevent criminal activity.

Therefore, in the prevention of situational crimes, it is important to keep in mind the characteristics of the adolescent, his positive or negative qualities, as well as their character traits.

Achieving the elimination of emotional instability and irritability in adolescents, as well as the development of their ability to control their behavior and thinking, is also important in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

In juveniles, the process of behavioral deviation is a complex correlation process between personality traits and external environmental events. In this process, the adolescent receives and processes information from the external environment as an individual subject. As an object, the elements of the external environment are represented as an element that affects the person.

The socio-psychological characteristics of a teenager's personality have such unique potential that it sometimes determines a person's healthy relationships and healthy lifestyle, and sometimes allows for the emergence of unhealthy behaviors. These features indicate the need to develop psychologically and pedagogically effective measures aimed at preventing the emergence of illegal behavior in adolescents.

The effectiveness and effectiveness of crime prevention measures among juveniles depends primarily on the formation of positive qualities, socially useful needs and interests in the personality of the adolescent. In this sense, educational activities and training should serve as a primary prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The effectiveness of educational activities among children and adolescents with behavioral disorders depends on the formation in them of an active life position, the establishment of a close relationship and a healthy relationship between student and teacher. Therefore, it is important for the adolescent to always feel the attention that the teacher is giving to the difficult adolescent, that he is taking them close to him and trying to help. This is the first step in improving adolescent behavior.

The next condition for the correction of maladaptive behavior in adolescents is the timely detection of changes in the psyche of the adolescent and the provision of medical, psychological and pedagogical assistance.

Educational activities aimed at the prevention of deviant behavior and criminal behavior in adolescents should be carried out taking into account the family environment, level of upbringing and conditions of the adolescent. Because knowledge of the family environment provides information about the personality of the adolescent, his level of upbringing and lifestyle, positive and negative qualities.

In preventive treatment of children with behavioral disorders, it should be borne in mind that the process of formation of the adolescent as a person, taking into account his peculiarities, character traits and psychology, gives good results.

Another important condition for the prevention of behavioral disorders in children and adolescents is the proper establishment of school-family cooperation in the educational process. Unfortunately, we cannot say that this issue is at the level of demand today. That is why at such times it is often more difficult to correct the upbringing of children and adolescents, especially the changes

in their behavior, due to the breakdown of family and school cooperation, the interaction between parents and teachers.

The teacher does not always know the family environment in which the student grows up, his moral image. Sometimes some teachers carry out educational work with children and adolescents without consulting parents and without having specific information about them. In such cases, naturally, the implementation of educational measures leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the proposed preventive measures. As a result, the goal of prevention is not achieved.

It is known that the health of the family environment, the cultural, mental, spiritual and moral well-being of parents and other family members have a positive impact on the child raised in the family. Parental education is an important factor in preventing illegal behavior in children and adolescents. Accordingly, the level of education and literacy of parents of children and adolescents with delinquent behavior is much lower than that of parents of children and adolescents with delinquent behavior.

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