

THE MAIN CAUSES OF BEHAVIORAL ABNORMALITIES IN CHILDREN

Zubkova Victoria Vadimovna

Student, Belgorod State National Research University, Russia, Belgorod

Shemaeva Elena Viktorovna

научный руководитель, Scientific supervisor, assistant professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Russia, Belgorod

"Difficult" teenagers are not always exclusively children with negative behavior, there are also gifted children who, on the one hand, do not differ in bad behavior, on the other, are still quite "difficult" for a teacher in the process of upbringing and training. The reasons for deviant behavior in adolescents are not so much biological factors as psychological and environmental influences on the child.

Of course, various kinds of deviations in adolescents do not arise by themselves. There are reasons for everything.

One of the most common reasons is family. To be specific, there are problems in the family. If both parents work, then perhaps they do not pay enough attention to the upbringing of their children. Every child wants to be praised, calmed down somewhere, pitied. Due to the lack of attention from mom or dad, children begin to lock up. If these parents appear at home only late at night and do not follow what their child is doing, where he is when they are not, then the children begin to lead a wild lifestyle. Hence the increase in child crime and the number of underage pregnant girls. When parents do not explain to the child what is good, what is bad, when they do not provide adequate sexual education, it leads to such, unfortunately, sad consequences.

It is also not uncommon for parents to decide on a divorce. This also affects the mental state of the child. During this period of family life, mom and dad are busy only with their own problems, they have no time to support their son or daughter. Some children begin to blame themselves for everything that is happening, they close up, some become nervous, brisk, rude. Hence there is a complete unwillingness to learn, misunderstandings begin between the student and the teacher, between this child and peers.

Unfortunately, not all families live in financial prosperity. Children who live in poverty also often show behavioral deviations. This is due to the fact that others have everything, and they are deprived of something. Also, the children of the poor are attacked by other children, sometimes adults. As a result, the child develops hatred for everyone who lives better than him, which further generates the same crime.

In addition, alas, there are parents in the world who often drink or take drugs. In such families, no one needs a child at all. He has a childhood trauma for the rest of his life. There are even cases when such children grow up and begin to take revenge, killing everyone who leads such a lifestyle. Therefore, social protection agencies are being created, where such families are monitored, and in the case of a neglected situation, the child is taken to an orphanage, where psychologists are already dealing with him in order to somehow correct his behavior and attitude to others.

Moving away from the family, it is impossible not to say about the teenager's environment, which is made up of friends. This is another reason for the occurrence of deviations. If a child is friends with a company that leads a bad lifestyle (drink, smoke, arrange a brawl, etc.), then he begins to take an

example from such companions. And often in such situations it happens that these friends begin to use the child. They encourage him to do bad things, but they themselves remain on the sidelines. When a teenager begins to understand the whole essence of what is happening, he develops distrust of other people.

Also, it is possible that guided children can connect to sects, and then sectarian movements become one of the main reasons.

Unfortunately, some modern teachers believe that the appearance of "difficult" teenagers is due solely to heredity. Allegedly, if you have criminals in your family, then you are the same. Alas, but such teachers are not professionals, their words only say that such teachers are absolutely illiterate in pedagogical terms.

Список литературы:

1. Баева, Социальное здоровье: психологические аспекты защиты детей. П.. – СПб. – ООО «Рустех», 1998. – 51 с.;
2. Белозерова Л.И. Основы теории и методики воспитательной работы школы с трудными детьми. – Киров. 1992;
3. Бойко, В. В. Трудные характеры подростков: развитие, выявление, помощь / В.В. Бойко. - М.: Союз, 2019. - 160 с.;
4. Воспитание трудного ребенка. Дети с девиантным поведением. - М.: Владос, 2013. - 240 с.;
5. Выготский Л.С. Проблема возраста. Вопросы детской психологии. - Санкт-Петербург, 1997.;
6. Выготский Л. С. Проблема воли и ее развитие в детском возрасте // Собр. соч., Т. 2. С. 454-465 / М.: Педагогика, 1982;
7. Выготский Л. С. Эмоции и их развитие в детском возрасте // Собр. соч., Т. 2, С. 416-436 / М.: Педагогика, 1982;
8. Дмитрий, Подольский Возрастно-психологические особенности "трудных подростков" / Подольский Дмитрий , Екатерина Пупырева und Ирина Борисова. - М.: LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2019. - 124 с.;
9. Забродина, Дарья Структура самосознания подростков с суицидальными намерениями / Дарья Забродина. - М.: LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2018. - 132 с.;
10. Интернет-зависимое поведение у подростков. Клиника, диагностика, профилактика. - М.: Арсенал образования, 2010. - 136 с.;