

The Problem Of Prevention of Offenses And Asocial Forms of Behavior of Children of Labor Migrants

Mehri Saipova

Lecturer, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Mukimi, Uzbekistan

Abstract

At present, the problem of social maladjustment of children of labor migrants remains relevant in the world - the growth of homelessness, social and pedagogical neglect, the increase in the number of aggressive children, the growth of their deviant behavior in a foreign country. This article analyzes some aspects of this problem.

Keywords: *teenager, migrant-family, difficult teenagers, labor-migrants.*

At present, the problem of social maladjustment of children of labor migrants remains relevant in the world - the growth of homelessness, social and pedagogical neglect, the increase in the number of aggressive children, the growth of their deviant behavior in a foreign country. This problem is a complex socio-pedagogical phenomenon that characterizes the state of society and at the same time affects its development [1].

Homelessness, crime of children of labor migrants are dangerous both for themselves and for those around them. The presence of a large number of children deprived of family attention, proper care, upbringing, children with developmental disabilities, children leading an asocial lifestyle, committing offenses and crimes poses a threat to their host countries.

The problem of deviant behavior, offenses is hidden both in the socio-economic conditions of life, and in the psychological and biological characteristics of the age of children, adolescents, and youth.

Despite the fact that in recent years considerable attention has been paid to the prevention of deviant behavior and delinquency among minor children of labor migrants, the situation with the state of antisocial behavior among adolescents remains difficult.

In connection with the steady growth of antisocial behavior among adolescent children of labor migrants, a radical change in its nature and structure, the issue of preventing deviant behavior and child delinquency has become acute. Society has set the task of preventing offenses and eliminating the causes that give rise to them.

Today, juvenile delinquency is considered as evidence of shortcomings in educational work, the difficult socio-economic situation in the country, and the totality of facts of antisocial behavior and delinquency of adolescents in a certain territory is a serious indicator of the shortcomings of the preventive and educational work being carried out here [2].

Therefore, measures to radically improve all educational work, to increase the responsibility of parents and schools for the education of adolescents, to strengthen the role of public and children's organizations, as well as special, preventive measures of state and public organizations [3].

In the psychological and pedagogical literature, when characterizing the actions and deeds of children and adolescents that do not comply with generally accepted norms and rules, the concepts of "offenses", "illegal actions", "immoral misconduct", "deviant behavior" are used.

Deviant (deviating) behavior - (from Latin *deviatio* - deviation) - a system of actions or individual actions that contradict the legal or moral norms accepted in society. The main types of deviant behavior are crime and criminally non-punishable (non-illegal) immoral behavior. In studies of deviant behavior, a significant place is given to the study of its motives, causes and conditions that contribute to its development, the possibilities of preventing and overcoming. In the origin of deviant behavior, defects in legal and moral consciousness, the content of the needs of the individual, character traits, and the emotional-volitional sphere play a particularly large role [5].

The socio-pedagogical parameters of deviant behavior of children and adolescents, its structure and content in the scientific literature are assessed and characterized ambiguously [6].

Some scientists consider deviant behavior as a discrepancy between the actions and deeds of a child of labor migrants to social requirements, moral standards and ethical rules, others see it as a deviation from existing legal norms, their violation, i.e. "abnormal" behavior from the point of view of normative significant factor [7]. Still others see in deviant behavior an indistinguishable line between deviations from the law and moral norms and interpret it as a violation of moral norms and their ethical duties, on the one hand, and as a violation of the law (theft, robbery, hooligan actions), but without bringing teenagers to criminal responsibility due to young age, on the other hand.

An offense is understood as an illegal, socially dangerous or socially harmful act prohibited by legal liability. This concept covers crimes, civil offenses, administrative and disciplinary offenses. An offense is the illegal actions of people in society, acts of socially harmful behavior [4].

Adolescents living in dysfunctional families are most prone to delinquency, which is associated with poor housing and material conditions, tense relations between family members and low concern for raising children. According to the observations of psychologists, among juvenile offenders there are quite a few who have certain deviations from the norm.

The moral and legal (criminological) aspect of the deviant behavior of minors was developed not only by lawyers, but also by teachers and psychologists, which not only does not diminish, but, on the contrary, enhances its scientific, methodological and practical significance for a more complete understanding of the problem being disclosed [8].

So, modern scientific literature reveals the variety of forms of deviant behavior, makes it possible to see various aspects of this rather complex social phenomenon, such as the family of a labor migrant. The presence of different points of view on the problem makes it possible to more objectively approach the characterization of the essence of deviant behavior, its psychobiological and socio-pedagogical nature, to more clearly build an algorithm for preventive and corrective-pedagogical work with students at different age stages of youth life.

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