

Creating Conditions for Social Adaptation of Younger Generation

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the creation of conditions for the adaptation of the younger generation and the characteristic features of adolescence as well as motivational needs in the sphere of personality.

On November 2, 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting on organizing the effective implementation of the planned reforms for the further development of the public education system. To bring the system of upbringing and education to a completely new level, the head of our state adopted the Decree "On additional measures to improve the public education management system" dated September 5, 2018 and a number of resolutions.[1]

At the meeting, the President noted that the sphere faces many tasks, the level of providing schools with textbooks, the quality of curricula, work to improve the knowledge and qualifications of teachers, eliminate the shortage of personnel, and expand opportunities for learning foreign languages still do not meet the requirements.

Social adaptation of a developing personality, including it in social and interpersonal relations, in a system of responsible dependencies with society and a team and a real group, involving him in social and motivational activities, taking into account his positive qualities, opportunities and abilities, is one of the main tasks of parents, educators and teachers in the system of continuous education, representatives of the community and the mahalla committee and law enforcement agencies, to identify in a timely manner the reasons that lead to an increase in the number of offenses, deviant behavior among minors and search for ways out of this situation.[2]

It is necessary to especially note the influence of the positive personal example of the father on the developing personality in the family. The level of adaptation of the child to the environment is

sharply reduced, especially in those who lead an unhealthy lifestyle. Studies of social psychologists have proven, especially in boys in adolescence, due to the lack of care, love and communication of parents, the adaptation period is difficult and with negative imprints. They note the lack of individual self-awareness, self-esteem, self-control, self-government and an objective assessment of the situation. Their behavior can be corrected by various methods and forms of education. Control is carried out in joint activities with teachers and legal bodies, social institutions, expressed in the form of public opinion (mahalla). Naturally, the effectiveness of these operations is predictable. [4]

The normal behavior of a teenager presupposes his interaction with the micro-society, adequate to the needs and possibilities of his development and socialization. If the environment of the child is able to timely and adequately respond to certain characteristics of a teenager, then his behavior will be normal. Adolescents whose behavior deviates from the rules and norms of behavior accepted in society are called difficult, difficult to educate, with deviant, deviant, asocial behavior. Deviant behavior can be characterized as the interaction of a child with a micro-society that disrupts his development and socialization due to the lack of consideration by the environment of the characteristics of his individuality and manifests itself in behavioral opposition to established moral and legal norms.[3,4]

Deviant behavior is one of the types of deviant behavior associated with the violation of age-appropriate social norms and rules of behavior that are characteristic of microsocial relations (family, school).

Delinquent behavior - repetitive antisocial offenses that add up to a certain stable stereotype of actions that violate legal norms, but do not entail criminal liability due to limited public danger or the child's failure to reach the age at which criminal liability begins.

Criminal behavior is an unlawful act, which, upon reaching the age of criminal responsibility, serves as the basis for initiating a criminal case and is qualified under certain articles of the criminal code. Its manifestations are demonstration, aggression, challenge, deviation from study; leaving home, vagrancy, drunkenness and alcoholism; early addiction to drugs; antisocial acts of a sexual nature; suicide attempts, insults, beatings, arson, sadistic actions, petty theft, extortion, distribution and sale of drugs. Negative forms of deviations are a social pathology: They disorganize the system, undermine its foundations and cause significant damage, first of all, to the personality of the teenager himself. The factors of antisocial behavior in society are: the predominance of biological instincts, regional factors, genetic characteristics, psychophysiological characteristics, social environment.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize the role of the motivational-need sphere of the personality, which allows stimulating people to do everything they are capable of. The power of motivation should never be underestimated, because motivation encourages people to do the right thing, motivation encourages them to make decisions, motivation encourages them to abandon the wrong things, motivation encourages them to find the right path, motivation is needed to achieve what the younger generation dreams of.

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