



Desadaptation In Education

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Abstract: This article presents ideas and considerations about the causes and consequences of maladaptive situations in education, as well as their psychoprophylaxis. One of the important issues facing the modern education system is ensuring the level of adaptation of students to study and the educational environment. When a student or pupil has problems with social and psychological adaptation to an educational institution, this condition is called maladaptation. This condition negatively affects not only individual development, but also the effectiveness of the entire educational process.

Keywords: Maladaptation, new social environment, individual, subject, adaptation, behavior, difficulty, norm.

Introduction. Human behavior is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, and its study requires a systematic approach and modern ideas about the processes that are likely to occur. The essence of each moral phenomenon is directly related to the behavior of the individual. In the process of individual development, moral systems turn into a complex set of individual moral strategies and form the moral type of the individual.

Traditionally, the causes of antisocial behavior are divided into two groups - social and biological. However, the analysis of many manifestations of behavior that deviate from moral norms (rules) leads to the conclusion that this problem needs to be studied in a different, that is, systemic-integrated (combined) way.

It is necessary to include a system-forming factor called "spirituality" in the factors of sociality or biology, and to call the whole set of problems related to the causal connections (determination) of human behavior socio-psychological-biological causes. The fact that the "psychological" aspect is in the



middle means that it has a unifying function for both social and biological factors.

Main part. Speaking about the causes of antisocial behavior, first of all, we will cite the main principles of analyzing the problem.

1. Antisocial behavior, like normal behavior, is multifactorial, it is not the result of one or even several causes. However, the fact that an individual moral manifestation is connected with many factors and is probabilistic does not mean that it cannot be studied. In this case, the identification of typical individual psychological characteristics and moral views of a person is of paramount importance. Social and biological factors become determinants of antisocial behavior not by themselves, but in combination with their personal psychological characteristics, which form the type of criminal behavior.

2. Antisocial behavior differs from socially positive behavior both in the content of its direction and in its psychoregulatory properties. The behavior of a person is characterized by his needs, a system of conscious and unconscious inclinations, the features of setting goals and achieving them. If we describe it in the form of a scheme, it will look like this.

The behavior of most delinquent individuals is characterized by the inability to adapt to social values (disadaptation) and defects in self-control. When an individual's self-control capabilities are low, antisocial inclinations and habits are not only not controlled, but they themselves become goal-forming mechanisms of behavior.

3. Antisocial behavior is carried out on the basis of the individual's motivation to protect (justify) his social responsibility, the devaluation of generally accepted social values. Human behavior is associated with his needs and sphere of orientation, the system of values he has adopted, the level of enjoyment of universal human culture. Unlike animals, a person is not doomed to a single behavioral system, he is multifunctional. His behavior is not formed by specific instinctive (innate) inclinations, but by the level of socialization.

4. Antisocial behavior is a conflict behavior, which is always based on internal conflicts in society, in social groups, between individuals and social groups, between individuals, and finally, within the individual himself. The system of external circumstances in human behavior is manifested through the system of internal psychological conditions formed in him. These internal psychological conditions include:

– value system;



- moral orientation;
- generalized methods of behavior;
- psychodynamic features of self-regulation.

5. In human behavior, neither objective nor subjective factors can be distinguished separately. Social factors directly influence people's behavior through internal personal, individual-psychological phenomena (and this sometimes creates the illusion of a "criminal nature").

6. The less socialized a person is (this is usually a characteristic of a criminal person), the higher the probability that biological factors will prevail. The more limited the development of a person's consciousness, the greater the role of hierarchically lower levels of motivation in his behavior.

Criminologists Z. S. Zaripov and I. Ismailov divide the process of criminal behavior formation into the following categories: 1) the process of criminal behavior formation associated with the violation of the needs and interests of the individual; 2) processes associated with the difference (contradiction) between the needs (interests) and opportunities of the individual; 3) processes associated with the violation of the spiritual and legal perception, values, and social orientation of the individual; 4) processes associated with defects and shortcomings in decision-making and implementation.

The process of criminal behavior includes the following main parts: motivation, decision-making and its implementation. Based on the idea that any socially significant behavior is the result of the interaction between the individual's specific characteristics and the external environment, the process of a specific criminal behavior can be described as follows:

Russian scientist G. A. Avanesov distinguishes the following biological conditions that negatively affect human behavior:

- pathology of biological needs, which become the cause of sexual perversion and crimes;
- neuropsychiatric diseases (psychopathies, neurasthenias, borderline conditions of illness and health), which increase the excitability of the nervous system, cause inadequate reactions and make social control of actions difficult;
- psychophysiological stresses that lead to various psychosomatic, allergic, toxicological diseases and serve as an additional criminal factor.

Mental anomalies (deviations from the norm) have hereditary (genetic) roots, and neuropsychiatric disorders can be the cause of criminal behavior only under the influence of an unfavorable environment. As early as the 1920s,



psychiatrists (Y. M. Antonyan, S. A. Borodin, M. V. Vinogradov, S. A. Golub, etc.) noted the existence of a connection between the type of criminal behavior and mental anomaly.

For example, according to the Russian scientist Y. M. Antonyan, "...those who are weak-willed and unable to adapt to everyday life commit crimes of theft and sometimes murder in order to satisfy their base needs. Unstable and easily influenced by the external environment, involuntary psychopaths easily fill the ranks of ordinary thieves; psychopaths with meaningless emotional feelings and strong base inclinations more easily become bandits and vengeful murderers than others; psychopaths, who are distinguished by pathological excitability, easily quarrel with those around them over trifles and disrupt public order."

The proportion (coefficient) of individuals with mental anomalies is approximately 70% of all crimes.

It is known that in cases of mental anomaly, individuals commit crimes of physical violence (murder, assault, bodily harm) and hooliganism.

For example, when juveniles who were recognized as sane and committed crimes of murder, defamation, and bodily harm were subjected to forensic psychiatric examination, it was found that three out of five of them had various anomalies (deviations) that paved the way for their criminal acts while being sane. 23-43 percent of the offenses committed by juveniles on the account of the relevant service branches of the internal affairs bodies were committed by young people with varying degrees of mental deficiencies. When analyzing the presence of anomalies in the total number of those who committed serious crimes through the use of physical force, it was found that 33 percent of individuals had anomalies, 19 percent had organic lesions of the central nervous system, 18 percent had brain injuries, and 17 percent had symptoms of chronic alcoholism.

In this sense, in the behavior of most offenders, one can observe quarrelsomeness, quick reaction, spontaneous emergence of negative inclinations, and a weak mechanism for controlling one's own behavior with positive values and motivations. All of these moral manifestations are called genetic anomalies - Kline Felter syndrome (extra X-chromosome - 47/XXY syndrome or extra Y-chromosome - 47/XYY syndrome). In this case, the extra X chromosome is explained by excessive aggression, and the extra Y chromosome is explained by deviations (anomalies) in the field of goal setting and achieving it, and disorders in the volitional control of behavior.



The achievements of modern genetics are changing the previously formed ideas that the individual psyche is connected only with the "environment". Biological and social aspects form a complex systemic biosocial factor of human behavior. Thus, human behavior is connected with a single biosocial factor. Biologically inherited human traits are the conditions for the development of his mental qualities in certain social conditions.

Every crime is the result of behavior with antisocial control mechanisms. So, does this subjective psychological factor cause a crime?

Of course, psychological factors come to the fore in the commission of crimes, which gives rise to the idea that this is their first cause. In fact, psychological factors themselves arise in the real conditions of the formation of the criminal personality.

In human behavior, the system of external factors is determined by the system of internal conditions. Therefore, in each crime, a unity of objective and subjective factors is visible. Neither an external factor nor an internal state by itself gives rise to a moral act. In this sense, it is characteristic of most offenders that spontaneous inclinations are dependent on random circumstances. The fragmentation of the self-control system of the individual is one of the main psychological features that distinguish most criminals from each other. When some selfish aspirations of offenders take on an antisocial character, their moral system is controlled by subconscious inclinations.

Results and Discussion. The recent unfounded criticism of Freudianism has given rise to a negative attitude towards the concept of the "subconscious". Modern scientific psychology has returned the "subconscious factor" to its place. The idea of "the prohibition of the subconscious factor" still continues to dominate jurisprudence. In its early stages, jurisprudence was based solely on consciousness. However, on the basis of this limited concept, it is impossible to understand the meaning and illegality of most of the actions of a person related to situations and impulses. Although a pseudo-scientific surrogate, the concept of "crime without motive", has been invented to express the mechanism of these actions, this is not a way out of the situation, since events do not occur without a reason.

Subconscious mechanisms of mental control are manifested in all purposeful actions, in a large-scale system of moral views. The lower the level of consciousness (this is characteristic of most criminals), the greater the role of subconscious mechanisms of behavior regulation.



The basic moral foundation of a person has become generally accepted norms. The consolidated, generalized methods of behavior of a particular person are the characteristics inherent in his nature.

A socialized person is stable and integral in all situations and circumstances. The offender is subject to the situation. At the same time, the stable antisocial orientation characteristic of serious criminals indicates that they have the corresponding dominant criminogenic motives, dangerous to society, conscious aspirations that subordinate all other manifestations of their life and activity to themselves.

In turn, a person, by virtue of his mental qualities, cannot be inevitably condemned to the social role of crime. However, the mental state of the offender is always manifested in each crime as its subjective side.

Criminals differ from each other and from law-abiding people who are adapted to social life not by their "criminal aspects", but by the negative qualities inherent in their character, formed in various conditions of their life and activity.

There is no such thing as a "criminal psyche" or a "criminal heredity". At the same time, both the psyche and its natural conditions are involved in any moral act, including illegal actions.

In a person whose social views are not fixed, even his natural inclinations can manifest themselves in antisocial forms of morality, namely, the sexual instinct - in violation of honor; the active defensive reflex - in aggression against the person; the instinct of self-preservation - in desertion. According to its legal characteristics, the same criminal act can arise under the influence of different psychological factors.

For example, the crime of theft can be committed both by the personal orientation of the perpetrator, and by the weakness and credulity of his will, and by pathological features.

The personal qualities of a person that are manifested in a criminal act do not indicate "some general defects in the legal consciousness", but rather specific moral and psychological defects (stinginess, cruelty, social negativism).

In a study conducted by the Russian scientist A. R. Ratinov, it was observed that there are serious psychological differences between offenders and law-abiding citizens.

That is, in a scale analysis, it was found that the law-abiding group of subjects significantly outperformed criminals in terms of their positive attitude



to all basic social values, their assessment of the meaning of their lives. The differences between criminals and law-abiding individuals are clearly visible in such values as the social environment, activity, artistic pleasure, marriage, love, children, family.

Some lawyers associate most crimes with a criminogenic situation that itself causes a crime, creating conditions for its implementation.

A criminogenic situation is a situation that is considered favorable for achieving a criminal result, positively affecting the formation of criminal intent, the purpose of committing a crime, that is, facilitating the commission of a crime. It should be noted that any criminogenic situation does not independently lead a person to commit a crime.

Much has been learned about how people's sense of meaning in life contributes to psychological well-being. The idea that life is meaningful not only makes you more resilient: you feel less anxious and hopeless. Meaning in life acts as a protective buffer against adversity and helps you cope with adversity (2024) has shown that a sense of purpose in particular is very important for human flourishing, especially at an early age. We are still in a time when young adults are still trying to find meaning and figure out who they are and where they want to go. Therefore, a sense of meaning may be a strategic way to promote mental health more generally during this transitional period, for example by examining how a sense of meaning is related to other psychological constructs such as resilience and life satisfaction.

The criminogenic situation at the time of committing a crime is a special level of a person's relationship with the environment. In this relationship, the tendency to commit a crime in a person with negative characteristics turns into a specific behavior under the influence of a criminogenic situation. The influence of a specific life situation on the commission of a specific crime by a person has the following picture:

Crimes are committed not due to suddenly arising criminogenic situations, but due to certain stable personal qualities and values of a person.

For an honest person who obeys the law and is able to control himself to a high degree, there are no and cannot be "criminal" situations. The situation does not cause a crime in itself, it can only be suitable for the implementation of certain views and goals of a person with antisocial behavior.



Every person has a positive attitude, and if this attitude is understood and the decision is made freely and correctly, then a person will not become a slave to the situation, of course.

However, the lower the level of spiritual control of a person's behavior, the greater the importance of circumstances related to the situation in his behavior. Indeed, most criminals have a characteristic relationship between their behavior and the situation, which is a characteristic of their behavior.

A person acts actively only because of something or an event that has a certain value for him.

The system of values is individual, it determines the spiritual activity of a person, that is, what is vitally important for one person may not be so important for another person.

In psychology, the system of personality characteristics is defined in the following order:

- socio-demographic and criminal-legal characteristics;
- social situations (interactions arising in the social way of life);
- spiritual characteristics.

These characteristics are interconnected and complement each other. In particular, the socio-demographic characteristics of a person (age, education, profession, place of residence, etc.) are inextricably linked with determining his place in public life and his spiritual formation.

Spiritual and spiritual characteristics, on the other hand, express how the social circumstances that influenced his formation took place, and also make it possible to assess how the person performs the tasks related to his place in social life.

A person prone to committing a crime is an individual who is in a state of potential crime due to the dangerousness of his antisocial behavior.

The behavior of a criminal is also guided by certain social values. For example, some people will save a stranger from the danger of death without thinking, while others will stab a relative without thinking - it all depends on what aspects of life are important to this or that person. A socially positive system of values is not innate, it is formed in the process of upbringing in society.

The negative attitude of the offender to socially positive values is the result of upbringing defects in society. The realization of socially positive values is the most basic need of a socialized person. The absence of such a need in a hardened criminal is his characteristic feature.



The social danger of the offender lies not in his special "criminal" values and needs, but in his failure to recognize social values.

In this sense, taking into account the fact that not all offenses are crimes, and that in order to be called a "crime" and a "criminal person", it is necessary to have its own characteristics, in the following paragraphs we will touch on the psychology of the "criminal person".

In addition, it was observed that the victims were highly emotional and not realistic enough.

Thus, the effectiveness of psychological adaptation is an important diagnostic criterion in forensic psychological examination. The likelihood of impaired psychological adaptation is associated with a high level of frustration stress and the nature of behavioral integration of the individual.

The low level of frustration in victims inhibits (slows down) the formation of stable moral stereotypes in an extreme situation.

An important regulator (control) of a person's behavior is the level of development of self-esteem.

Studies by domestic and foreign psychologists have shown that during adolescence, a person develops the ability to evaluate himself not only through the demands of adults, but also through his own demands. The main criterion for self-evaluation is the moral and psychological aspects of the teenager's relationships with other people.

The descriptions given by educators emphasize the shyness of children, their inability to defend their point of view, and their lack of initiative.

In female victims who give themselves a high self-esteem, they tend to take on tasks that they are not capable of, and to take risks. This was clearly manifested in the investigation process in regret, the desire to shift responsibility for failure to others (the perpetrators), and the situation.

When asked by experts about the circumstances of the case, the victim said that she hoped she would be able to stand up to the man who violated her honor, and that although she had been in such situations several times, they always ended well.

Conclusion. The analysis took into account the complex psychological structure of the personality of the victims. It was determined that their personality consists of three components:

- a high emotional attitude towards oneself;
- understanding and self-assessment of certain personality traits;



• understanding of the goals of life activity and the means necessary to achieve these goals.

The formation of an emotional attitude towards oneself is significantly influenced by the comparison of adolescents' personal characteristics and patterns of behavior with certain norms that they consider ideal for themselves.

The analysis shows that some female victims have a specific self-evaluative anxiety, perception of a situation as a threat to their self-image, and as a result, strong excitement and fear.

In the process of psychological research of a victim of a crime, his value system and views are important. The value system and views of a person determine his orientation, place (position) in life. The analysis shows that in non-standard (non-honor) situations, victims have unstable self-esteem, value system and goals.

In this sense, there is a need to analyze the motivating forces that created the conditions for the victim's behavior.

A thorough analysis of the personality of the female victim in connection with her individual psychological characteristics helps to identify the true motives of her behavior.

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