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Manifestations Of Antisocial Behavior

Oymatova Dilorom Ro'zimurotovna
Associate Professor of the Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute
Elmurodova Sohiba
Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute
4th year student

Annotation: This article explores the main forms of antisocial behavior, their impact on social life, and the underlying causes. Through examples such as deviant actions, criminality, aggression, and moral decline among youth, the manifestations of antisocial morality are analyzed. The paper also highlights the role of family, school, and community in preventing such behaviors, emphasizing effective pedagogical strategies for intervention.

Keywords: Antisocial morality, deviant behavior, criminality, aggression, moral crisis, youth, social environment, prevention, pedagogical approach

Introduction. The upbringing of young people and the preservation of moral values n modern society are one of the urgent problems. In particular, manifestations of antisocial morality have become widespread. Antisocial morality refers to behavior that contradicts the moral norms and customs accepted by society. These situations are formed under the influence of the social environment, upbringing, the media and psychological factors.

One of the most common antisocial behaviors among young people is deviant behavior. Deviant behavior is behavior that is contrary to social norms, unusual or rejected. These include truancy, disobedience to parents or teachers, and the influence of friends on harmful habits. Such behavior can gradually lead to more serious manifestations such as crime, aggression, and moral corruption. Another manifestation of antisocial behavior is aggression. This condition is manifested in society by violating the rights of other people, using violence, and starting fights. The causes of aggression include family conflicts, psychological pressure, scenes of violence shown in the media, and improper upbringing methods.

Main part. A moral crisis is a state of loss or weakening of moral criteria in a person. This situation leads to negative consequences not only for the individual, but also for society as a whole. As a result of a moral crisis, young

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people lose the ability to evaluate their actions, and indifference to values such as honesty and hard work increases. This increases the risk of committing a crime. The root of these problems is often related to family upbringing. Family neglect, lack of control, and lack of love negatively affect the mental state of children. In addition, the school environment, the attitude of teachers and peers also play an important role in the behavior of young people.

A comprehensive approach is needed to prevent antisocial behavior. In this regard, first of all, parents, teachers, and community activists should work together. Educational conversations, psychological training, and active participation in social projects are of great importance in the positive transformation of young people. The role of the media in distributing positive content should also not be overlooked.

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The negative impact of information technology also exacerbates this situation. The openness of content promoting violence, crime, and immorality on the Internet and social networks has a particularly negative impact on the minds of young people. As a result, young people try to repeat these actions in real life, accepting them as "normal."

The consequences of antisocial behavior can be very serious. This situation leads not only to personal failure, but also to social conflicts, crime, and even violent tragedies. Immoral behavior among young people later causes major problems in family life, professional activities, and their role in society. If timely measures are not taken, this process becomes a dangerous social problem that is passed down from generation to generation.

Therefore, the combination of pedagogical, psychological and social approaches is important in preventing antisocial behavior. Psychologists can help identify the inner experiences of young people and direct them in the right direction. Teachers should strengthen the educational approach in the lesson process, create an atmosphere of trust and love through an individual approach

to each student. In addition, neighborhood and public control is also important. Sports, cultural, art clubs, and social projects should be organized so that young people can spend their free time meaningfully. This will attract them to social activity and strengthen immunity to negative behavior.

Results and Discussion. There has been much research on how young people's sense of purpose, happiness, and resilience are related. Many studies have shown that a strong sense of purpose in life is associated with being happier with their lives and feeling more resilient. For example, Opostolu et al., (2024) found that individuals who perceive their lives as meaningful report higher levels of life satisfaction and mental health outcomes. Similarly, research by Jaspal. (2024) suggests that meaning in life is a protective factor against stress.

New forms of antisocial behavior in modern society. In recent years, as a result of technological progress, antisocial behavior has begun to manifest itself in new formats. For example, cyberbullying, fraud involving fake identities on social networks, and online radicalism are recognized as new threats in this area. Cases of threats, insults, spreading false information, and promoting anti-social ideas via phone or the Internet among young people are increasingly increasing. In order to identify these situations in society in a timely manner and prevent them, digital pedagogy and classes teaching critical analysis of media play an important role. Educational institutions should teach not only traditional moral standards, but also knowledge about digital safety, personal boundaries, and information culture.

Antisocial behavior is often rooted in a personal crisis, that is, difficulties in self-realization, identity problems. For example, if psychological needs such as not feeling needed in society, unworthiness, neglect, lack of love and attention are not satisfied, a person may resort to negative forms of self-affirmation. According to the theory of psychologist A. Maslow, only after the basic needs of a person - security, attention, respect - are satisfied, adaptation to social norms occurs. Therefore, an important way to eliminate antisocial behavior is to help satisfy personal needs in a positive way.

Educational institutions should play a leading role in preventing antisocial behavior. The following preventive measures are effective in this regard:

-Echo method: Teaching students to analyze morals by showing films based on real events and giving feedback on them.

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-Development of emotional intelligence: Developing students' skills in understanding others, empathy, and peaceful conflict resolution.

-Ethical discussion exercises: Strengthening critical thinking through discussions about various complex situations.

-Observation and monitoring: Individual observation of the behavior of each student, providing psychological support when necessary.

Such approaches are important tools for penetrating deeply into the inner world of young people, understanding their needs and getting to the root of negative behavior.

In world practice, for example, in the education systems of Finland, Germany, and Japan, special attention is paid to the prevention of antisocial behavior. They are based on the following principles:

-The mandatory participation of school psychologists;

-Development of an individual development program for each student;

-Formation of a culture of peace within the school;

-Involvement of parents in interactive trainings.

It is appropriate to use these experiences in the Uzbek education system, and as part of current reforms, efforts are being made to strengthen the activities of psychological services.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the prevention of antisocial behavior requires not only information, but also deep involvement in the upbringing process through practical work, constant communication and trusting relationships. Every young person is the foundation of the future. Raising them as morally healthy, conscious and responsible individuals is the common duty of society.

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