Causes of deviation in the education of school-age students

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Abstract: This article discusses the causes and specific features of educational deviations in schoolchildren. It also provides information about the impact of children whose upbringing is deviant on the pedagogical process.

Keywords: upbringing, education, deviation in upbringing, behavior, factor, cause, media, globalization, neurotic states, psychophysiological, biological, fear

In an era of rapid globalization, youth education in our country is considered the most important and urgent issue, as in all times. The reason is that young people are our future, the true owners of our tomorrow. The role of young people in the development and prosperity of society is incomparable. The issue of working with young people is considered an urgent issue, and our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said about this in his speech at the youth forum: “No matter how difficult it is, we must find our own unique and effective methods for educating young people, consistent with today’s times.

One of the main problems in pedagogical processes in educational institutions is working with students who have been misbehaved. Misbehavior in education causes students to engage in various negative situations.

Education is a necessary phenomenon for social life. It has the power to develop physical perfection, distinguish good from evil, and form high human qualities.

Education is the process of comprehensively raising the younger generation towards a specific goal, shaping its consciousness and behavior. Education is a theoretical and practical dialogue between the teacher and the student aimed at a specific goal, taking into account spiritual sources and the demands and needs of the present time.

In the process of education, it is necessary to develop not only the mind of the student, but also his feelings, to form moral skills and habits that correspond to the moral requirements that society places on the individual. To achieve this, the mind, feelings, and will of the student are constantly influenced. If any of these (mind, feelings, and will) is neglected in the education of the student, it will be difficult to achieve the goal.

Deviance is a deviation of a student’s behavior from social, moral or psychological norms, the emergence of behavioral problems. At school age, personal qualities are formed on the basis of social rules, norms, learned knowledge and high moral values. Therefore, the appearance of deviation can hinder the social activity and intellectual development of a future individual.

In the education of students, “deviance” often refers to deviations from the rules, negative behavior (hooliganism, vulgar language, truancy, damage to school equipment) and disruption of the educational process, which are formed under the influence of their psychological characteristics (immaturity, attention seeking, family problems, poor relationships with teachers) and external factors (inadequate parenting, negative peer influence, poor school methods). Types of deviance can be social (non-compliance with school rules), psychological (humility, attacks on personality), academic (avoiding classes, lack of interest in studying) and moral (lying, stealing).

The following main types of deviations have been observed in the upbringing of school-age students.

1. Behavioral deviation: Blesson, lesson teasing peers during class, arguing, being aggressive, skipping class, disrupting class processes, skipping class without a reason, opposing the teacher, starting a fight, damaging school property, lying, and taking money or belongings from others.

2. Psychological and emotional deviation: trying to attract the attention of the teacher and classmates through negative behavior, fear of studying, fear of the teacher, lack of self-confidence, lack of interest in studying, boredom, general depression.

3. Deviations related to the learning process: inability to master lessons, difficulty in reading and learning, poor relationship between teacher and students, mutual distrust.

The causes of deviations in upbringing (behavioral disorders) are multifaceted and include improper upbringing in the family (pedagogical ignorance, neglect, family quarrels), problems at school (incorrect attitude of the teacher, inability to assimilate), the influence of the social environment (bad friends, negative situation in the neighborhood), personal psychological characteristics (lack of self-confidence, neuroses), and sometimes biological (neurological) factors..

In addition, the Internet has a profound impact on various areas of society, and this impact is also leading to significant changes in the educational process. There is a lot of incorrect, harmful or poor-quality information on the Internet, and distinguishing between them poses a problem for education. Spending too much time on video games and social networks has a negative impact on students' learning. Violence and the spread of wrong moral values on the Internet also harm the education of schoolchildren.

It is difficult to pinpoint a single cause of developmental delays; often several factors come into play. The main reasons are the following factors:

1. Family factors: low pedagogical culture of parents, unequal demands, chaos in the family, indifference, neglect, strictness of parents towards their children, or, conversely, excessive pampering, quarrels, conflicts in the family, poor economic situation, problems in relations with relatives.

2. School educational institution factors: The teacher's bad attitude, lack of skills in working individually with the student, the student's inability to master the subjects, boredom with studying, quarrels in the class, inability to behave in the team.

3. Social environmental factors: the impact of negative messages spread through non-governmental organizations, the Internet, and television, the negative impact of the neighborhood and living environment.

4. Personal psychological factors: lack of self-confidence, low self-esteem, anxiety, fear, neurotic states, impulsive behavior, lack of attention.

5. Biological and psychophysiological factors. Defects in brain development, the body's response to stress.

In conclusion, children with deviant upbringing have many problems. Among them, they are characterized by inability to adapt to the social environment, indifference to studying, aggression, lack of self-control, mental instability, and problems in the family and school environment. A child with deviant upbringing can harm himself, his loved ones and the entire society with his behavior. In such children, the main reasons are often insufficient attention from parents, conflicts in the family, lack of control, lack of love and attention.

It may also be caused by the negative influence of friends, negative content on the Internet and mass media, and shortcomings in the pedagogical approach at school.

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