

CAUSES OF DIFFICULT TEENAGE PARENTING IN FAMILIES

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ABSTRACT: Since our country’s independence, the emphasis on the young generation as the builders of our future has increased considerably. Public education in particular would be one of the best examples of positive changes in the behaviour and education of students. However, in Uzbekistan, as in any other developing and developed country, we could witness a growing number of misbehaving, incompetent and disobedient young people. It is crucial to think carefully about how to educate this type of youth. Importantly, dealing with misbehaving young people has always been recognised as one of the most difficult problems in society.

Speaking at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: “The future and well-being of our planet depend on how our children grow up as human beings. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realise their potential.

KEYWORDS: The same time, the functions of the nasal mucosa in cleansing, warming and humidifying.

INTRODUCTION

At a time when Uzbekistan was being recognised by the whole world, one of the most important factors was the proper education of the youth of our future. “What kind of young people do we need for the future? How should they be educated?” These questions concern everyone today.

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Today, deviations in the education of young people are observed especially in the teenage period of children. This is because adolescence is considered to be a very delicate period in which the child is neither big nor small. At this point we would like to reflect on the period of adolescence. Adolescence is a period in which a person passes from childhood to adolescence, and again differs from other periods in that the transition is relatively sharper and more complicated.

This period corresponds to the time when children are in Years 5-8 and takes place between the ages of 11-12 and 14-15. In some children this period may be observed 1-2 years earlier or later. In

some specialist psychological literature, the period of adolescence is also referred to as the “transition period”, “difficult period”, “crisis period”.

In fact, during adolescence the child goes through a crisis and it is during this period that the child’s education breaks down. In order for this not to happen, the parents in the family must help their child through this period by understanding and being friendly.

Children who are difficult to raise are considered a complex concept. Each of the children who are difficult to educate has their own individual characteristics which are not similar to other children. They will have their own feelings, their own experiences, their own deviation from the norm, their own upbringing. In other words, children who have been left out of the process of normal education and upbringing, who have not been able to establish normal relationships with teachers and peers, who have not been able to find the right ways to express their feelings, are difficult to educate. If such children are not noticed in time and good care is not done with them, if public influence is not exerted on them, unfortunate events may happen.

It is known from experience that children are different in character. Some of these children may have “abnormal” behaviour, “antisocial” behaviour and be “difficult to educate” children. Children whose behaviour does not conform to society’s moral standards are called “antisocial” children. “Abnormal behaviour” and movement are associated with the child’s brain disease. “Difficult-to-educate” children are children who are neglected in education, left to their own devices. They appear somewhere, sometime, as a result of someone’s mistakes, a failure to approach them individually in education. So, the expression “difficult to bring up” does not have a very negative meaning. He is not a bad, spoilt, insecure child. A difficult child needs special treatment, attention and individual approach.

According to the research there are pedagogical and psychological reasons for the emergence of children who are difficult to educate, capricious, with negative behaviour, in addition to social reasons.

Defects in the biological growth of a person, defects of sensory organs, higher nervous activity that negatively affects learning, and defects in temperament cause children who are difficult to educate. Defects in the formation of personal qualities: lack of moral feelings, incorrect communication with teachers, classmates, family members, aversion to work, inability to use free time properly, etc. also cause negative behaviour. Deficiencies in the person’s knowledge and educational activities, such as the inability to make full use of methods of mental activity, interruptions in the acquisition of the most important knowledge, skills and abilities, defects in school activities and studies, errors in educational measures could be other reasons.

In our country, the following can be added to the causes of teenagers who are difficult to educate:

- 1) Unhealthy relationships between family members;
- 2) Lack of cooperation between school and family;
- 3) The influence of the external environment;

The impact on the family is considered to be high. Unhealthy relationships between family members means lack of mutual understanding between father and mother, parents and children, and siblings. A child from a family with unhealthy relationships begins to seek the love and

affection he has not found in the family from the outside world, makes different friends and joins different groups, as a result of which his upbringing begins to go off the track. Therefore, there should be mutual warmth, respect, love and trust in interpersonal relationships in the family.

The only goal that unites school and family is the education of the child. It is therefore appropriate for them to work together. However, some educational institutions and families are being lax. As a result, children do not go to school, use the wrong words to their teachers, be affected by outside influences and stay away from education. To prevent this, parents should supervise their children and cooperate with the school.

Adolescents are most influenced by the outside world. In France, psychologists are conducting research with 3000 teenagers. They gathered 3000 teenagers and asked them: "Is your father good or the television?" - and did a survey. Then 2000 teenagers answered "television". The result is that teenagers are trying to get the information they are most interested in, the answers to their questions, not from their parents but from television. In order to prevent this, we have to say that parents should communicate more with their children at home.

Such information is contained in Tahir Malik's work "The Smallest Crime". Who is to blame for a child going wrong? 20% parents, 15% school, 15% police, 15% neighbourhood, 15% TV, video and internet 35%.

Parents should not forbid their children to use TV or the Internet, but they should pay attention to their children and not let them get out of control.

Based on this, we have developed the following recommendations:

- Strengthen the social control of teachers and parents in the school environment and on the streets;
- Teach the child how to use his free time effectively and supervise him;
- productive and rational use of socially useful forms of work;
- Enrolling the child in clubs, taking into account his interests and abilities;
- in all lessons, not to let the child with a difficult education out of control for a single minute, as much as possible;
- Giving the child the opportunity to speak at various events and parties at school, among his peers, among his friends, and encouraging him to be active;
- Teaching the correct use of the Internet, television and mass media;
- Use motivational methods in the family and at school;
- If the child is involved in a disorderly and undisciplined circle, after quickly separating him from that circle, the child with difficulties in education is taught to be "good" and "excellent" and disciplined children are attached to students;
- To invite guests to the house more often and to take them often to visit.

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