

## TEENAGE BULLYING

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**Abstract**

This article analyzes the issue of adolescent delinquency. It examines delinquent behavior that occurs during adolescence, its causes, social and psychological factors, as well as its consequences. The article explores the family, school, and societal environments influencing adolescents' delinquent actions. Additionally, recommendations for preventing and combating adolescent delinquency are provided.

**Keywords:** adolescents, delinquency, causes of delinquency, psychological factors, social environment, prevention, youth issues

Adolescence is one of the important and complex stages in a person's life. During this period, physical, psychological, and social changes occur, and young people experience processes such as self-awareness and striving for independence. However, sometimes adolescents engage in behaviors that contradict the environment and social rules — displaying delinquency. Adolescent delinquency is a set of behaviors common among youth that involve violating public rules, disorderliness, and misconduct. This situation is a serious problem for society, families, and educational institutions, as delinquency can negatively affect the future of young people.

Adolescent delinquency is a set of behaviors among youth that involve disorderliness, rule-breaking, and violations of public order, which are closely related to their psychological, social, and cultural factors. This phenomenon is one of the problems that arise during the process of young people searching for their identity.

The main causes of adolescent delinquency are as follows:

Psychological factors: Mental changes occurring during adolescence, difficulties in self-understanding, and internal conflicts can lead to delinquency. Young people tend to engage in delinquent behavior because they compare themselves to others and fear rejection.

Social environment: Family problems, lack of sufficient attention from parents, the influence of friends, and unrest at school play an important role in adolescents engaging in delinquent behavior.

Cultural and economic factors: Injustice in society, poverty, and limited opportunities increase young people's tendency toward negative actions.

Adolescent delinquency can manifest in the following forms:

- Disorderliness and violation of public rules
- Indiscipline at school and at home
- Violence and offenses
- Addiction to drugs and alcohol
- Negative behaviors on the internet and social media

Community The consequences of delinquency are harmful for both young people and society, and include the following:

- Failure in education
- Breakdown of relationships with family and friends
- Legal problems and penalties
- Social isolation within the community

To reduce delinquency, attention should be given to the following measures:

- Open and sincere communication between family members and young people
- Conducting preventive activities in schools and engaging youth in social activities
- Creating support systems that consider the interests and needs of young people
- Expanding justice and opportunities in society

Adolescents' delinquent behaviors are often connected with their inner world and arise from psychological problems, low self-esteem, and stress. Lack of self-

confidence, poor relationships with parents or peers, and feeling inadequate within the social environment can lead to delinquency. Additionally, social isolation or a sense of alienation from society motivates young people to engage in rule-breaking behavior.

School is an important institution in the upbringing of adolescents. A negative environment at school, unclear relationships with teachers, and peer pressure increase young people's tendency toward delinquency. Additionally, disorder and social injustice in society also contribute to adolescents engaging in inappropriate behaviors. Therefore, it is necessary to develop social and psychological support services within educational institutions.

The family is one of the key factors in preventing youth delinquency. Parental love, support, and educational as well as moral influence ensure the positive development of young people. When there is trust and open communication within the family environment, adolescents are better able to manage their emotions and are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior. Therefore, teaching parents how to communicate effectively with their children is of great importance.

To reduce adolescent delinquency, preventive and rehabilitation measures must be implemented systematically. In this context, it is important to involve youth in social activities, provide opportunities for participation in sports and arts, and conduct psychological counseling and training sessions. Additionally, legal and social support systems need to be strengthened. Establishing special rehabilitation centers for adolescents can effectively assist them in turning away from delinquent behavior.

### **Conclusion**

Adolescent delinquency is a complex socio-cultural problem in society, the main causes of which are related to psychological, social, and familial factors. Adolescents' tendency toward delinquency intensifies due to their process of self-discovery, social injustice, and negative influences in their environment. Schools, families, and society must jointly fulfill important roles in supporting youth, increasing their social activity, and preventing negative behaviors. To prevent delinquency, systematic preventive measures, psychological assistance, and strengthening of social support systems are

necessary. In this way, it is possible to ensure healthy and positive development of adolescents and help them become beneficial members of society in the future.

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