

**The dependence of the behavior of a juvenile offender on a formed image of "I" and self-esteem**

Subject: "an image of I", "behavior of juvenile offender", "self-esteem", "consciousness", "cognitive imbalance", motivational aspects of the behavior of juvenile delinquents, the impact on the behavior of minors (including asocial) which peers and social environment carry.

Object: to show the formation conditions of cognitive structures of a juvenile offender and the dependence of his behavior on cognitive structures.

Methodology of work: during conducting our work we have been considering the following features: "an image of I" and self-esteem of a juvenile offender which identifies opportunities and variability of action in a given situation. Minor's vision of final result with all its consequences is not clear. Formation of the "image of I" and self-esteem of a juvenile offender depends on a range of external and internal conditions (education, upbringing, self-criticism, self-education, social environment, emotional sphere, motivation, etc.).

Results: we determined that during the psychological aspect analysis of a personality's problem it must be preceded with determination of the close relationship of personality and consciousness. The structure of the individual is not just some abstract number of mental properties, but the united complete system of mental properties, processes and states. Consciousness acts as a central combining link in the structure of the individual, because it achieved the unity of all its manifestations. This relationship of all aspects of personality is due to the fact that in the various activities of the individual in the minds of all social and moral experience is recorded. The main function of the self-consciousness is a personality's self-regulation and self-control of the behavior and activities. If self-consciousness controls the individual behavior, it leads to committing offenses by minors. As mentioned earlier, the formation of identity is in adolescence, and thus behavior control is insufficient.

Findings: Summing up the raised problem, we can say the following: "the image of I" and self-esteem of a juvenile offender is a guide to his behavior, and cognitive formations determine these opportunities and prediction of certain actions. It was determined that the individual mental processes are regulated in a hierarchical manner; at the top of the hierarchy is self-consciousness. Regulation of the mental processes of juvenile offenders is often uncoordinated, which in turn entails many problems. Self-consciousness as the

highest form of mental activity in young offenders is developed enough. Juvenile offenders are characterized by tendency to selfishness and lack of guilt. The reason for the formation of the individual of a juvenile offender is a lack of a supportive social environment (anomie) and short-sightedness and incompetence in the training and education of parents and caregivers. Little attention is paid to children with so-called dysfunctional families. Not enough attention is paid to ensure that the basic needs of these children are satisfied (feeling of security, solidarity, etc.).

**Key Words:** the behavior of the juvenile offender, "image of I", self-esteem, self-awareness, cognitive imbalance, social environment.