



THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL FACTORS ON THE FORMATION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS.

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Abstract. *This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the role of social factors in the formation of aggressive behavior in adolescents. The study highlights the psychological characteristics of adolescence, as well as the influence of the family environment, peer group, socio-psychological climate in the educational institution, the media and socio-economic conditions on aggressive behavior. The mechanisms of the emergence of aggressive behavior are considered in close connection with the process of socialization, and the importance of complex socio-psychological approaches to its prevention is substantiated.*

Keywords. *adolescence, aggressive behavior, social factors, family environment, peer influence, socialization, educational environment, psychological prevention.*

Introduction. In today's conditions of globalization and the complexity of social relations, the influence of various social factors on the formation of the personality of adolescents is becoming increasingly strong. In particular, the psychological instability, emotional tension, and desire for independence characteristic of adolescence in some cases create the basis for the manifestation of aggressive behavior. This period is an important stage of personality development, and the negative behavioral situations that arise in this process have a significant impact not only on the teenager himself, but also on the social environment around him.

Aggressive behavior of adolescents is often formed in close connection with individual psychological characteristics, as well as with social environmental factors - conflicts in the family environment, imbalance in parental upbringing, peer group influence, socio-psychological climate in the educational institution, as well as negative role models transmitted through the media and digital space. These factors play an important role in determining the adolescent's behavioral strategies and can cause aggressive reactions.

In modern society, social inequality, excessive information flow, weakening of family control, and insufficient functioning of social support mechanisms are emerging as one of the urgent problems leading to the increase in aggressive behavior among adolescents. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of social factors influencing the formation of aggressive behavior in adolescents, identifying the mechanisms of their origin and developing preventive measures is one of the important areas of current pedagogical and psychological research.

This article analyzes the influence of social factors on the formation of aggressive behavior in adolescents from a scientific, theoretical and practical perspective, and highlights socio-psychological approaches aimed at preventing this problem.

Literature review. The problem of aggressive behavior of adolescents has been studied by many foreign and domestic scientists based on various theoretical approaches, and the leading role of social factors in the formation of this phenomenon is emphasized. In the scientific literature, aggression is interpreted as a complex psychological phenomenon that occurs as a result of the influence of the social environment surrounding it, along with the individual characteristics of the individual.

Studies conducted within the framework of social learning theory note that aggressive behavior is formed mainly through observation and imitation mechanisms. In particular, Albert Bandura, interpreting aggression as a learned behavior, emphasizes that children and adolescents master this behavior by repeating

aggressive models observed in the environment. In his opinion, the lack of punishment or encouragement of aggressive actions leads to their strengthening [1].

Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development is of great importance in studying the psychological characteristics of adolescence. Erikson viewed adolescence as a stage in which personal identity is formed, and indicated that the internal conflicts and difficulties in social adaptation that arise during this process can lead to the emergence of aggressive behavior [2].

The influence of the family environment on adolescent behavior is widely discussed in Diana Baumrind's research on parenting styles. The scientist noted that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles increase the risk of emotional instability and aggressive behavior in children. On the contrary, a democratic parenting style supports the social adaptation and constructive behavior of adolescents [3].

Research based on the cognitive-social approach pays special attention to the mechanisms of social information processing, among the factors shaping aggressive behavior. In this regard, Kenneth Dodge scientifically substantiated that adolescents' misinterpretation of social situations and errors in understanding hostility lead to aggressive reactions [4].

Modern research also widely discusses the influence of the media and content that promotes violence. According to Craig Anderson's research, violent media products can form aggressive thinking stereotypes in adolescents and lead to an increase in aggressive behavior in real life [5].

The studies of local researchers Kh.Kh. Jabborov and F. Alimova shed light on the problem of the psychology of aggressive behavior in adolescents and the influence of family relationships on the formation of aggressive behavior in adolescents [6-7]. The analyzed scientific sources show that aggressive behavior in adolescents is a multifactorial phenomenon, and social factors such as family, peers, educational environment, and mass media play a decisive role in its formation.

Therefore, studying this problem based on an integrated approach is scientifically and practically relevant.

Main part. The formation of aggressive behavior in adolescents is a complex and multifactorial process, in which social factors play a leading role. Adolescence is one of the most responsible stages of personality development. During this period, emotional instability, the desire for independence, and the need for social status increase. It is under the influence of these factors that adolescents become sensitive to negative influences in the external environment, and the likelihood of aggressive behavior increases. Among social factors, the importance of the family environment deserves special attention. The psychological climate in the family, relationships between parents, and upbringing styles play an important role in the formation of the adolescent's personality. In conditions of constant conflicts, violence, indifference, or excessively strict control in the family, internal tension in the adolescent increases, which can manifest itself through aggressive reactions. In such circumstances, aggression often arises as a means of self-defense or expression of discontent.

The peer group is also an important social factor shaping the aggressive behavior of adolescents. Adolescents have a high need for acceptance and recognition from peers, and in some cases aggressive behavior is committed in order to strengthen their position in the group. In particular, close communication with peers with deviant behavior can lead to the normalization of aggressive behavior. In this process, aggression is viewed as a means of maintaining social status or demonstrating power.

The socio-psychological environment in an educational institution also has a significant impact on the behavior of adolescents. The relationship between the teacher and the student, a fair assessment system, and the provision of psychological safety in the team are important factors in preventing aggressive behavior. On the contrary, constant criticism, humiliation, or neglect can cause a teenager to become dissatisfied and aggressive.

In modern society, the influence of the media and the digital space also plays an important role in the formation of aggressive behavior. Negative content in films, video games, and social networks that promote violence leads to the perception of aggression as a normal state in the minds of adolescents. Such a flow of information increases the likelihood of choosing aggressive behavior as an alternative solution in real-life conflict situations. Socio-economic factors also directly and indirectly affect the aggressive behavior of adolescents. The level of material well-being of the family, social inequality, and living conditions can affect the psychological state of the teenager, leading to increased feelings of frustration and dissatisfaction. When these conditions persist for a long time, aggressive behavior becomes a stable feature.

Inadequate functioning of social control and support mechanisms also creates the basis for the intensification of aggressive behavior. The limited opportunities for adolescents to openly express their problems and solve them in a positive way lead to the choice of aggression as an alternative means. Therefore, strengthening preventive and educational work in the social environment and supporting the social adaptation of adolescents are of great importance.

In general, the aggressive behavior of adolescents is formed as a result of the complex interaction of social factors, along with individual characteristics. A correct understanding of this process and the application of scientifically based approaches to it make it possible to prevent aggressive behavior and create a healthy social environment.

Conclusion. The conducted analyses show that the aggressive behavior of adolescents is not a random phenomenon or a phenomenon limited only to individual psychological characteristics, but is a process that is formed as a result of the complex and interrelated influence of social environmental factors. Emotional instability and difficulties in social adaptation, characteristic of adolescence, in combination with family, educational and social conditions, create the basis for the manifestation of aggressive behavior.

The results of the study confirm that the psychological environment in the family, upbringing methods and the quality of relationships with parents are of decisive importance in the formation of adolescent behavior. Also, the influence of the peer group, the socio-psychological climate in the educational institution and information transmitted through the media are factors that strengthen the aggressive behavioral stereotypes of adolescents.

The lack of sufficient development of socio-economic conditions and social support mechanisms leads to an increase in frustration and dissatisfaction in adolescents, increasing the likelihood of choosing aggression as an alternative means of solving problems. In this regard, it is important to prevent aggressive behavior not only through punishment, but also based on a comprehensive approach aimed at eliminating its causes.

In conclusion, preventing aggressive behavior in adolescents requires improving the family upbringing system, creating a healthy psychological environment in educational institutions, developing positive social relationships among peers, and strengthening preventive measures aimed at limiting violence in the media. Systematic and scientifically based measures implemented in these areas will help reduce aggressive behavior among adolescents and form a healthy personality.

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