

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE OR PREVENT THE MANIFESTATION OF PERSONALITY AGGRESSION OR AGGRESSION IN THE INDIVIDUAL

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Annotation: This article deals with the prevention of personal aggression or measures to prevent and manifest aggression in the person, changes in the norms of attitude to the manifestation of aggression, verbal forms of aggressive behavior, the development of deceptive and aggressive behavior described in detail.

Key words: personality aggression, aggression, aggressive behavior, demonstration, psychological correction, social recovery.

Introduction:

Aggression means any action that harms or aims to harm another person, group of people or animal. Aggression is a personal trait expressed in readiness for aggression. Hence, aggression is a specific set of actions that damage another object; and aggression ensures that the person to whom the aggression is directed is willing to perceive and interpret the other person's behavior appropriately. On the one hand, not all aggressive actions of the subject really stand behind the aggression of the individual. On the other hand, human aggression is not always manifested in explicit aggressive actions.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Similarly, there is no thought today about the causes of aggressive behavior. The hardest thing in this sense is genetic theory and social learning theory. In particular, local scholars are increasingly talking about the role of the family as a key institution of child socialization in the development of personality traits and especially aggression.

Today, the reason for aggressive behavior is particularly acute, as the number of aggressive children and adolescents is increasing year by year. Verbal forms of aggressive behavior are more common in mid-level employees than in family members. However, these adolescents have a relatively low level of aggressive behavior. Depending on the level of indirect aggression, there are primarily young people from supportive families and families from high-ranking families.

Results:

The change in the norms of attitude to the manifestation of aggression, the content and degree of rigidity of judgments about such behavioral activities, was mainly reflected in what is traditionally considered a process of socialization in the science of psychology. It is clear that aggression as a stable feature of the individual is manifested in real contact behavior. At the same time, it is equally clear that the developing person does not initially have a trait such as aggression.

Demonstration is not the manifestation of aggression as personal property, but the result of a complex interaction of trans-situational and situational factors always present in certain behaviors. In the aggressive actions of a non-aggressive person, these actions should be careful to predict the child's actions when working with children, and the teacher should build his work in such a way as to help the child in a difficult situation. Attention should be paid to the smallest changes in children's mood behaviors.

Discussion:

The physical form of the manifestation of aggressive behavior is most importantly reflected in children in the work environment and is the most aggressive of agricultural machinery operators. However, adolescents in this group have minimal negativity. Excessive negativism separates young people from intellectual leaders

and families (doctors, teachers, engineers). This phenomenon affects not only material wealth, but also the development in this environment, apparently, to smooth the conflicts that arise in the dream, but also to aggravate the situation, to prevent conflicts.

An indispensable condition for the development of deceptive and aggressive behavior, an excess of free time, a lack of positive personality. Many adolescents have an incomplete family that does not work with functional connections. On the other hand, hyperfermentation, as well as negligence, often leads to crime. Reactions that result from excessive control and boring teachings and instructions can take the form of taking money from home and cowardice, aggression.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, aggressive behaviors are often seen around modern teenagers, often enemies (fights, insults). For some teenagers who are at war, defending themselves with the help of their ears is a clear direction of behavior. The situation is exacerbated by the instability of society, interpersonal and intergroup conflicts. Age of aggressive behavior decreases. There are more and more cases of girls being treated passionately.

Psychological and pedagogical correction of adolescent aggressive behavior is not limited to individual interventions that are directly applicable. Social recovery and socio-educational correction require an awkward environment that leads the adolescent to social discomfort.

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