



INFLUENCE OF AGGRESSIVE CASES OF DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON WORK ACTIVITIES

Shomurotov Ulugbek Melikboboyevich

Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Trainee-teacher

E-mail: ulugbek1986y@gmail.com

Phone: +998915107420

Boboxonov Ma'murjon Muxammadiyevich

Sariasia Pedagogical College

Department head

E-mail: mamurjon@gmail.com

Phone: +998971511984

Djo'rayev Nurali Xurram o'g'li

Sariasia Pedagogical College

Deputy Director of Finance and Economics

E-mail: jorayevnurali@gmail.com

Phone: +998933774108



Abstract: Education is considered a fundamental pillar in society, shaping the minds of future generations and fostering development. However, the role of leadership within educational institutions is crucial for ensuring effective and positive work environments. Unfortunately, aggressive cases involving deputy directors can detrimentally impact work activities, leading to various consequences. This article aims to explore the influence of such cases on work activities and shed light on potential solutions.

Keywords: aggression, early age, work environment, definition, self-expression, approaches,

Introduction: The term aggression is derived from Latin, meaning "aggredi" - "to encroach". In psychology, there are different approaches to the term "aggression", aggression is negatively assessed by X.Delgado, A.A.Bass, L.M.Semenyuk, G.Parens, A.Bandura, R.Walters, Yu.Mojginsky. Alternatively, there are also positive approaches to aggression. Including L.Bender argues that aggression is a person's quest for self-expression. In later times, aggression, aggressive behavior among young people has occurred.

The reason is our youth to our different mentality, national values through the phone, social networks uncharacteristic videos, materials, event are witnessing events. Adults are unable to control their risks. Adolescence is recognized by scientists as the most difficult period, a period of crisis, a transitional period. From the truth that goes into this period. it also becomes difficult to educate children.

They become stubborn, romantic, wanting others to confess. Therefore, temporary support for adolescents is very important, but over time it should be allowed to remain alone with his thoughts. Aggressive behavior is an inhuman trait based on the spiritual perversion of an individual, aimed at openly negatively influencing and encroaching on the inner world of management and making it disappear.



The formation, strengthening and manifestation of aggressive behavior often occurs in connection with the social environment. Aggression directed at the person himself "autoaggression" (such a condition is an indicator of pathological changes in the person serve as). Suicide, self-inflicted bodily injury are manifestations of autoaggression. Aggressive behavior becomes stronger in individuals who are immersed in ignorance, consider ignorance and violence as the main and priority means of achieving the goal.

It has been accepted that the definition of aggression is any form of verbatim that aims to insult or harm another living being in a situation in which he does not want it. It may refer to an emotion, motive, or it assumes to be viewed not as an indication, but as a model of character. This important thought creates a lot of confusion. The term "aggression" is associated in many cases with negative prejudices such as anger, motives such as insult and harm, and even racial and ethnic prejudice.

The formation, strengthening and manifestation of aggressive behavior the formation, strengthening and manifestation of behavior often occurs in connection with the social environment. The aggressiveness directed at the individual is called "autoaggression" (such a state serves as an indicator of the pathatalogical changes in the individual). Suicide, self-inflicted bodily injury is a manifestation of autoaggression. Information to countries where some ideological center in the West entered the path of young development in the world by repressing in the ussuls, he shows his aggressive behavior.

In terms of motivation, L.Bender divides aggression into voluntary and instrumental types. Voluntary aggression is the act of human injury to another person in a perceived way. In Instrumental aggression-a person does not set himself the goal of harming another.

This occurs without the possibility of using another method in solving the situation in which aggression occurs. R.Beron and D.The Richardsons described aggression as purposefully harming the victim. Reactive aggression-is carried out in order to protect one's



own life, freedom, Pride, material wealth of one's own or another. The frustration of needs, desires is manifested: jealousy and selfishness; revenge; loss of confidence (to life, love, close people). Compensator aggression-compensation for situations when violence, destructiveness are not met by urgent needs that are important to oneself in life:

Sadism (subjecting the other to his judgment, will); necrophilia; chronic boredom and depression.

Verbal aggression is the expression of negative feelings through shouting, quarrels, slaps, insults, threats and other means.

Responding to a trifling excitatory effect also with rudeness, emotional arousal. The main causes of aggression:- alcohol abuse, as well as drugs that disrupt the nervous system, which leads to the development of an aggressive incorrect response reaction to minor situations;- personal problems, unresolved personal life (life the absence of a partner, a feeling of loneliness, causal intimate problems, which later turn into an aggressive state, arise when it comes to each problem); - mental tension acquired in childhood (acquired in childhood due to the poor relationship between parents neuroses). A. Bandura and R. Walter studied the interaction between adolescents and their family circumstances, distinguishing three main characteristics that define child behavior:

- his preparation for the establishment of a relationship of dependence;
- level of development of conscience;
- the power of motivation in relation to aggression.

The authors believe that it is necessary for the family to create minimal conditions for effective socialization. Psychology identifies the following factors that influence the development of aggression:



Instinct. Aggression affects a person's ability to survive in difficult environmental conditions, helping to fight for their territory, fight for food resources, protect offspring, and breed the gene pool. The energy of aggression is produced in the human body, gradually accumulating and eventually exiting. Each person has a certain line for the presence of animosity in their behavior. Aggressiveness can also be a sign that can be inherited from hunters who have ancestors.

Naturally, such a nature can encourage destruction, violence and wars. In this case, we are talking about the inevitable development of aggression and the difficulties associated with its management. When a child grows up and sees the place of his father or mother in front of him, he begins to imitate them in dress, in the way they conduct a conversation. Imitation of aggressive behavior also occurs. If a child regularly sees his father quarreling, shouting at each other, he believes that such behavior is normal.

When a person encounters some kind of obstacle on the way to achieving something desired, he will cause an aggression that can be arbitrarily directed towards the environment and himself. And such behavior is rare. It is better if it happens in cases. The situation in the family. For example, adult children without a father or mother may react aggressively towards other people. Another option is large families, which there is a conflict between brothers and sisters on the ground.

Psychocorrectional work carried out with adolescents with aggressive behavior. a. To give oneself a positive assessment, a safety check. teaching oneself and others to understand their emotions and feelings, improving control over discractive emotions; the correction of the anger, which does not harm himself and those around him, training in methods, teaching constructive reactions in the behavior of a child in a problem situation and eliminating constructive means

Conclusion



The influence of aggressive cases exhibited by deputy directors on work activities within educational institutions cannot be underestimated. It is vital to recognize the detrimental consequences of such behavior and take proactive measures to address them. By promoting positive leadership, fostering open communication, and implementing supportive policies, educational institutions can create a conducive work environment that benefits both staff and students alike.

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