

Parental and child relations as a factor leading to aggressive behavior

Feruz F. Rasulova¹, Marguba M. Mirkosimova²

ABSTRACT

The influence of the family environment on the child's mental and moral development is undoubtedly a very complex psychological process. The results of this process appear after psychological and pedagogical impact was implemented. It is difficult to say what factors impact the family's psychological structure because the same kind of influence on children with different individual-psychological indicators leads to different levels and directions. In this condition, without such knowledge, preventing and counteracting the family environment's negative effects on human mental development is greatly limited. Because not knowing precisely what is the cause behind a particular outcome leads to not understanding what to deal with. This article presents the psychological features of aggression formation. In particular, parenting methods were studied as one factor influencing the formation of aggressive behaviour in children. The empirical study results showed a correlation between aggression forms in children and the parent-child relationship's characteristics.

Keywords: aggression, methods of upbringing, cooperation, symbiosis, infantile, authoritarian, hypersocial, physical aggression, negativism, correlation.

INTRODUCTION

A “roadmap” for religious freedom passed by parliament in 2018 to fulfill all 12 recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on Religion or Belief. According to religious organisations, Ahmed Shaheed eased criteria for registering religious organizations and their reporting obligations, but the underlying religious law continued to make it impossible for groups to register. According to media accounts, public debate over government policy on beards and the wearing of hijabs raged on, with police reportedly removing men's beards in Tashkent. The Ministry of Education enforced a dress code that prohibited the wearing of religious clothing and symbols in schools, such as skullcaps, crosses, and hijabs. In response to social media outrage over the expulsion of two female university students wearing hijabs, the government decided in April to allow female students to wear traditional Uzbek ikat headscarves with a knot knotted behind their heads.

Many experts argue that one of the sources of aggression manifestation as a form of deviated behaviour in children and adolescents is considered a family. Aggression forms in family relations differ, including direct physical or sexual violence, coldness, insult, negative evaluation, trampling (discrimination) of personality, emotional dislike of a child, etc. Family members can

¹Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology (PhD) Senior lecturer of the Religion psychology and Pedagogy Department. E-mail: Author.uzb@mail.ru ORCID: 0000-0001-9194-4338

²Doctor of pedagogical Sciences, Professor of the Department Religion psychology and Pedagogy E-mail: Author.uzb@mail.ru ORCID: 0000-0003-0081-4824

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demonstrate aggressive behaviour, for example, by expressing the fact that he or she has won in a dispute.[1]

Inclination to aggression occurs in the early stages of a person's life and results from the child's role in his family. This position's essence is that his parents do not recognize it. Sometimes it consists of direct turning away. From the results of observation and research, it is known that a person's behaviour changes in the case of aggressiveness. Several psychologists note that the influence of parents on the wrong, erroneous behaviour committed by their child, the relationship between the parent and the child, the climate in the family, the inability to agree on the family harmony or vice versa are the factors that determine the aggressive behaviour of the child.

A. Fromm draws attention to the fact that there is a phenomenon of "duplicity", which is considered one of the usual signs of aggression. At this age, the child cannot show his anger to his mother. Instead, the child transfers the anger to another insidious object. The child can not give up on his parents because they are big people and have a real reputation. This hypothesis is infused through respect and even threats and punishments to the child.

According to the research conducted, in most cases, parents of children with aggressive behaviour are people who are in a state of frustration or not satisfied with life. It was found that such parents were the owners of aggressive behaviour in childhood and transferred their psychological difficulties to their children.

According to the "theory of asocial aggression,"[2] a child's aggressive behaviour emerges from the parents' lack of kindness. It causes the child to feel a constant sense of hostility. That is to say, a child grows by imitating adults (including their emotional aspects). Children transfer stereotypes and manners obtained from their parents to other people (classmates, teachers, spouses). When aggression against certain people is taken over (or becomes impossible due to other reasons), it can move to a new "relatively safe" (comfortable) object.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In our study, we aimed to investigate the effect of parental attitudes on the formation of aggressive behaviour in a child. For this purpose, we conducted a test questionnaire named "Determining parents' attitude to the child",[3] proposed by A. Varga and V.V. Stolins in the examiners' parents. This test serves to determine the characteristics of the approach of parents' attitude to the child. When talking about parents' attitude, we understand the stereotypes of behaviour that they show in communication with the child, the features of perception and understanding of the child's personality and behaviour. 225 parents participated in the survey. The results of the test showed the following situation (The test methodology and definition of scale were given in Appendix 5):

Table 1 **Manifestation of parents' attitude towards their children (in medium arithmetic value. N=225)**

Scale	Grade 5 N=70	Grade 7 N=83	Grade 9 N=72
Rejection and acceptance	25,09	26,91	27,24
Cooperation	6,41	7,34	7,47
Symbiosis	5,98	5,94	6,01
Authoritarianism	6,03	5,08	5,31
Little unlucky	1,96	1,27	1,22

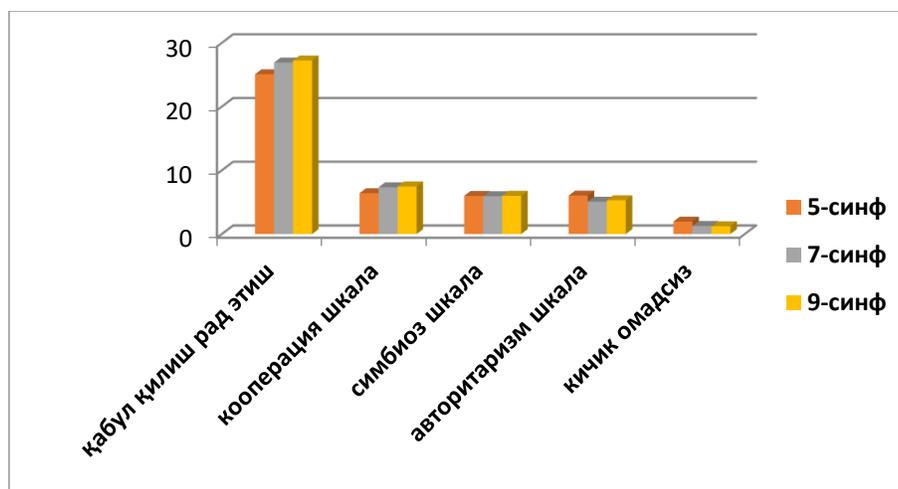


Figure 1. Parents' attitude towards adolescent children

According to the results, it was found that the indicators of the "rejection and acceptance" scale in the relationship between parents and children are high. What does this mean? This scale reflects the integral emotional attitude towards children. The content of the scale: the parents love their children anyway. [5] They respect the individuality of the child. Parents often try to spend their time with the child, pleasing his interests and plans. As can be seen from the picture, in all three-grades, the predominance of positive qualities, such as support, encouragement of their child in emotional closeness and relationships with his parents, is high, especially the 7 and 9 grades showed a more significant result.

Almost the same indicator was observed in cooperative, symbiosis and authoritarian scales. The lowest indicator was observed on the scale "little unlucky". This scale expresses the individuality of the parent's desire to infantilize the child, to give him or her personal and social weakness. Such parents are characterized by the fact that their children are considered small concerning their real age.

We determined the effect of the family relationship on aggressive behaviour formation through Pearson's correlation coefficient. It was calculated based on the methodology "Diagnostic methods of forms and indicators of aggression" and the results of the test questionnaire "Determination of parents' attitude to the child" proposed by A. Varga and V. V. Stolins.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results from Table 2 allowed us to identify and analyze the correlations between parent and child relationship forms of aggression. According to the table, we can see that there is an increase in physical aggression ($r=0,148$, $p<0.05$), suspicion ($r=0,218$, $p<0.01$), general indicators of aggressiveness ($r=0,149$, $p<0.05$) in the child in response to the interaction of the parents, and an increase in the overall indicators of aggressiveness ($r=0,149$, $p<0.05$). As a teenager grows up, features such as the expression that he or she "grows up" develop. Concerning the cooperative scale content, the parents' highly appreciate their intellectual and creative abilities, even proud of them. They encourage the initiative and independence of the child, trying to be in an equal relationship with their child. The parents believe in the child and try to accept his or her opinion in controversial questions.[4]

Table 2

Indicators of the relationship between parents and children and aggression forms (Based on Ch. Pearson's R-correlation coefficient)

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Aggression forms	Features of the relationship between parents and children				
	acceptance	cooperation	symbiosis	authoritarian hyper socialization	Little unlucky
Physical aggression	-0,067	0,148*	-0,060	-0,182**	-0,026
Negativism	0,041	0,072	0,182**	-0,090	-0,039
Skepticism	0,201**	0,218**	0,019	-0,228**	-0,20**
Sense of guilt	0,16**	-0,032	-0,072	-0,142*	-0,16**
Opposing	0,043	0,073	0,037	-0,180**	-0,13*
General indication of aggression	0,141*	0,149*	-0,022	-0,151*	-0,124*

Explanation: *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

As a result, this condition (hyperopia), that is, excessive reliance on physical strength in a child in response to the support of the parent, putting his personality high, increased self-confidence can be explained by a positive link between "cooperative" and "physical aggression". It can also be seen from the presence of a positive link between "cooperation" and "scepticism" that this situation in a teenager also provokes distrust of his friends, classmates and other people around him, suspicion of relationships.

On the contrary, physical aggression reflects a negative correlation with the authoritarian hyper-socialized scale ($r=-18182$; $p<0.01$). It seems that stiffness concerning the child, the control of the child's behaviour by the parent, the discipline of the order is taught, the child's social success and his thoughts, feelings of respect lead to the attenuation of physical aggression. The child positively perceives parental control and strictness. The teenager shows self-control and lack of physical exertion in various situations in the family environment. According to E.A. Cheprakova, who studied the development features of aggressiveness in adolescents within the Longitudinal study framework, mothers behave authoritatively in relations with the child and do not show consistency.[6] Fathers apply an ambiguous method of upbringing (preferably authoritarian, chaotic). So, in other words, it is possible to predict that children tend to highly aggressive behaviour when there is an unstable environment in the family.

In this regard, we can conclude that the children accept the parents' rigidity as obedience in our mentality in our study. It leads to the attenuation of physical aggression.

The "negativism" scale reflects only a positive correlation with "symbiosis" the scale ($r=0,182$; $p<0.01$) in the table. According to it, parents and children tend to seek a symbiotic relationship. Parents always worry about the children, and they seem to be small and vulnerable to them.[7] Parents strive to keep the child from life's troubles and disappointments anyway. Here it is possible to see that the teenager is using psychological protection-reactive structures mechanisms. This type of psychological protection is characterized by hyper compensation. In this situation, the person ceases to have unpleasant situations, disliked thoughts, feelings and behaviour by increasing the role of counter-opinions. In other words, the transformation of internal impulses into dependence, which is understood subtly, occurs. It means that in response to the parent's effort to protect the child who is trying to become independent, with anxiety and care, a negative attitude (negativism) situation occurs in the adolescent.

A.A. Shavirina examined how a family's environment can play a role in developing stubbornness and negativism in children. This research work revealed that adult preschool children were not satisfied with their attitude towards the parent-child. The level of confrontation (dependence) in the family was higher, depending on the child's indifference or anxiety feeling more than the norm.[8]

The figure "scepticism" can be seen standing at two poles in the table. On one side, there is a positive correlation between the "acceptance-rejection" ($r=0,201$, $p<0.01$) and "cooperative" ($r=0,218$, $p<0.01$) scales, and on the other side there is a negative correlation between the "small failure" ($r=-0,201$, $p<0.01$) and the "authoritarian hyper-communication" ($r=-0,228$, $p<0.01$) scales.[9] It is possible to see that the factors that affect the suspicion in the child are different. The parent believes in his child, supports him from all sides, gives freedom from all sides, encourages the child to have a sense of responsibility, and doubts the relationship between people. In an interview with parents, most parents reported that they become stiff towards children during childhood, using different punishment methods. But, in adolescence, they noted that now they are forced to replace this method with the appearance of softness, sympathy, support. Otherwise, the worsening of relations between themselves is more noticeable than before, even to prevent various defects in the child's behaviour. Therefore, the teenager shows a sense of doubt in response to his parents' "change".[10]

Foreign researcher A.E. Weiz found out that the upbringing of children in the style of dominant hyper protection develops emotional instability, irresponsibility, impatience, anxiety, lack of mindfulness in them.[11] After studying the emotional disorders that occur under the influence of family members in children with neurosis caused by organic pathology of higher nervous activity, he concluded this position. Besides, the researcher concluded that hyper protection, which gives the child a wide path to the desires, increases a state of procrastination, apathy, incontinence, suspiciousness, melancholy. From this, it is possible to conclude that it must always be done with the norm, even in applying a democratic method, especially giving more freedom.

"Authoritarian hyper-socialization" and "little unlucky" (infantilization) relationships reduce the doubt in a teenager.[12] In an authoritarian relationship, the parent assumes respect for their social successes and thoughts, feelings, and control over their behaviour. The child believes in the parents. Children solve difficulties with the help of parents in social life. It reduces the sense of doubt, and parents take responsibility for themselves. During the conversation, the teenagers explained the authoritarian relationship of their parents and explained that such parents are an example for children, care and love in the family, active in social life, set high goals and tasks not only for their children but also for themselves. It turns out that while the serious relationship of parents to the child's upbringing serves the formation of such positive qualities as mutual affection, trust, respect.[13] In this regard, the attitude to the "little unlucky" (infantilization) can also be explained by the fact that the decline of seriousness results from the above opinion. That is, the parent misses all the obligations from the child and assumes all responsibility. It is worth noting that this indicator of the scale is the least amount from other scales. With this, it is possible to see that a small number of parents use this relationship.

The absorption scale in the table reflected a negative correlation with the scale of "acceptance-rejection" ($r=0,162$, $p<0.01$), positive with the scale of "sense of guilt" ($r=-0,142$, $p<0.05$), and negative with the scale of "infantilization" ($r=-0,161$, $p<0.01$). We believe that the positive connection of the sense of guilt with the scale of acceptance-rejection is because in

response to the parents' positive, emotional close, caring attitude to the child, the teenager does not feel disappointed by the changing mood.[14]

The feeling of guilt and the negative relationship between authoritarian hyper-socialization and infantilization can be explained as follows: autoregression also decreases as physical aggression in a child under the constant supervision of the parents' perseverance, discipline. It can be concluded that there is no sense of self-satisfaction in a growing teenager in an existing family of authoritarianism.

CONCLUSION

Concluding from the above empirical research results, the adolescents expect their parents to believe in them, listen to their thoughts, and respect their decisions. In turn, it is desirable that the parents also do not deviate from the norm, as they want to protect their children from negative situations. It was also evident in the analysis of the study results that although they were treated as an adult to their children, the seriousness and control in upbringing could reduce the child's aggressive behaviour for a while.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS AND CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS

The authors declare the absence of apparent and potential conflicts of interest related to this article's publication and report on each author's contribution.

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