

## Aggression and Violence, the Factor of Pedagogical Conflicts, Their Influence on the Educational Process

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about persons prone to pedagogical conflict, aggression and violence, its negative consequences, the formation of aggression, the problems that arise as a result of violence, their prevention, and conflict resolution.

**Keywords:** Conflict, protest, aggression, violence, frustration, conflictogenic, incident, situation, conflict, constructive, deconstructive, approach, ethical (moral), objective, subjective factors.

Aggression is punishment that disrupts behavior that affects the accepted social norms of society and causes great psychological distress. Aggression and violence are interrelated concepts that can lead to violence as a result of the growth and accumulation of aggressive states in the human mood.

Aggression means "to attack" in Latin. Aggression is an innate and natural element of human character, as well as it can arise as a result of the inability of a person who is far from aggression to control his emotions in an emergency situation. Many people are used to acting on their instincts and emotions in conflict situations.

Many people accept this situation and consider it the right way. Therefore, if violence is used in a conflict situation, if someone's life is threatened, if physical force is used, many people emphasize that, taking into account the existence of a conflict, it is necessary to "be forgiving" in these situations, to understand the origin of such a situation. However, they forget that violence cannot be done to someone's life and health in any situation.

Violence is actually a defect of human character, its shortcoming. A person's inability to control his emotions, or his inability to restrain himself, serves as the basis for his resort to violence. Violence does not show that a person is strong, but rather that he is weak and unwilling. Therefore, when a teacher inflicts violence on his students, it is natural that such violence is evaluated as a sign of unwillingness.

Violence is actually condemned in all cultures and civilizations. Violence is prohibited in all oriental martial arts, such as judo, tae kwon do, karate, shu, etc. All these types of fighting are not methods of attack, but primarily physical ways of self-defense. In all of them, the spiritual philosophy that human life is precious is brought up and taught. In the national struggle of the Uzbeks, the means of self-defense and the ideas of mutual equality are also brought up. When violence is used, the destructive rather than the creative nature of conflict is active.

The destructive nature of the conflict causes stress, depression, withdrawal from others, boredom with life, overconfidence in one's own strength, lack of confidence in the other side's own strength, constant anger, irritability, impatience, restlessness. In most cases, people who use violence are not fully formed spiritually, have certain "complexes", and are mentally disabled. In fact, they have a very low self-esteem, they intuitively understand that they are "unhealthy", so they do not show the presence of these characteristics, do not reveal them, so that others do not know and feel this "low" evaluation, in appearance and behavior, the way of violence, they choose the aggressive method, the direction of "holding back" based on anger and threats. They want to show their power through violence, but in spirit such people are mentally disabled and psychologically fragile. Those who are a

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little familiar with psychology will immediately know that behind this aggression there is no self-confidence of a person. Here I would like to give an example: There once lived an old wise samurai in Japan. He had many students and taught them martial arts. One day, during the lesson, a warrior enters. He was known for his anger and wickedness. He had his own way of fighting. He would anger the enemy by insulting him, and with this, his opponent would lose himself and lose the fight. This time it was the same, the warrior insulted the samurai and watched everyone from the sidelines. But the samurai continued his training. This situation was repeated several times. But after the samurai ignored the warrior 3 times, the warrior lost his temper. The disciples were watching the whole event in silence. After the warrior left, one of his students asked impatiently: "Sensei, why did you put up with his insults? He should have been called to battle."

Then the samurai said: "Imagine that they brought you a gift, but you did not accept it, in such a situation, who will it belong to?" - Belongs to its owner. - This applies to envy, malice, insults, if you do not accept them, then they do not belong to you. From this, it can be seen that aggression and violence belong to the person himself. Therefore, people who act violent and angry are actually people who are trying to hide the "insecurity" that exists in their character. They may not recognize or understand these things. But all the motives behind the acts of violence are, in fact, a clear result and manifestation of a person's spiritual emptiness, immaturity, lack of full spiritual formation, his inability to control his emotional state and his actions, his willlessness and emptiness.

### **Educators and students show their aggression as follows:**

- If the student is often insulted, humiliated, put in a situation that harms him (humiliated in front of the group, beaten):
- If a student, for example, feels bad and is harassed with various assignments or requests, the student becomes angry:
- You do not pay attention to him (for example: you are talking on the phone, playing on the computer.), He gets angry and is in a state of anger;
- The student discusses what adults think can be done (eg: being rude, throwing things, not cleaning up).
- If the student has injured someone (argued with a friend, death of a loved one, violence, strong fear, moving, strong fear, birth of another child in the family).
- If the student is told "bad". He will be sensitive to criticism and aggressive, etc.

### **Students show their aggression in the following ways:**

- In verbal form: yelling, name-calling, threatening, insulting, scary look (creating horrible abominations).
- In a physical form: they attack other students or teachers, beat, rob, break personal belongings for other students.
- In "behind" behavior: ignoring peers until no one sees, hiding, angering, manipulating others.
- The fields of violence and conflictology are interconnected issues. As a matter of fact, the formation and development of conflictology as an independent field of science is not much. Therefore, the violence characteristic of human character and actions is one of the newly studied and recognized areas.

In most cases, to understand the conflict, it is necessary to understand the causes of the existing violence. Because family violence is more common in life. A person who knows the consequences of violence does not use it lightly.

Renunciation of violence is the basis for a positive outcome in the conflict. Most importantly, it is necessary to realize that violence cannot be the solution to the conflict, that violence does not solve the conflict and the problem. Neither any strong conflict nor a very severe conflict between the parties can



be a basis for the use and application of violence. Therefore, it is a mistake and a mistake to think that a severe conflict, that is, a conflict leads to violence. Some people begin to show a tendency to aggression in their character from birth. However, if such people are well and properly educated from a spiritual and psychological point of view from childhood, they will be able to restrain themselves to the level of limiting aggression and not threatening others. Spiritual maturity is a way to confront and overcome violence.

Tendency to natural aggression manifests itself in different ways. For example, old people's aggression towards their loved ones and relatives who are tired of a long life, trying to free themselves from diseases, the teacher's unreasonable aggression towards the student and his assessment of hitting his student from time to time as a way to "educate" him and to his "philosophy" trust, aggression caused by jealousy, street fights of 14-15-year-old boys - these are various forms of aggression. In all these cases, one of the main characteristics that manifests itself is the effort to explain one's thoughts and views to others, to show oneself, and to inculcate one's own interests. Therefore, violence is an attempt to transfer one's interests to others through force and pressure. That is, some people do not know and cannot use other methods of imposing their opinion on others than violence and aggression. Therefore, for them, protection of their interests is carried out through violence.

Is aggressive mood completely bad, or does it have some useful aspects?! A certain level of positive aggression, determination to achieve a goal, self-protection is a necessary condition. A goal cannot be achieved without intention. That is, a certain level of determination is one of the qualities that a person needs. A person who cannot be aggressive in general is accused of lack of character, laziness, laziness, indecisiveness, inability to protect himself.

People who are aggressive by nature are a disadvantage. Therefore, many people behave aggressively only in certain situations. Such an aggressive outburst of a person manifests itself in cases where his rights have been severely violated, his interests have been damaged, he does not know how to get out of a difficult situation, he does not understand each other with a loved one, he has an adequate response in a conflictogenic situation, he responds to aggression with aggression, etc. possible. The state of responding to aggression with aggression is called frustration. In the state of frustration, the intention and actions of self-protection are manifested as an aggressive response. One of the worst consequences of frustration is neuroses. Staying in an aggressive position for a long time is the ego of human health. As much as joy and happiness serve to prolong human life, an aggressive state destroys human life.

In conclusion, it should be said that a person should maintain his psychological state in any situation. Because as it is stated in our religion, "The punishment of those who oppress people and do unjust violence on earth - arrogance - is a painful punishment" (Surah Shura, 42). That is, the punishment of the aggressors who oppress people, the oppressors who harm people's lives and property is a painful punishment. Therefore, we should control our aggression and not oppress someone. Especially for pedagogues, managing emotional states is a pedagogical tact or moral norm.

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