

ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF STUDIES ON THE PROBLEM OF AGGRESSIVE SOCIALLY DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problems of studying aggressive socially dangerous behavior of young people. The article provides an overview of theoretical concepts of aggression, describes the views of some representatives of biological, biosocial and social scientific directions on the causes of aggressive socially dangerous behavior. The history of the formation and the current state of research on aggressive socially dangerous behavior of young people is presented. The problems of studying this issue associated with a wide variety of causes, forms and types of aggressive behavior are considered. New, little-studied forms of aggressive behavior that have emerged quite recently in the youth environment are reviewed. The main directions in the study of aggressive socially dangerous behavior of young people are determined, including biological, social, legal and psychological aspects. It has been established that the main task of such interdisciplinary research is to determine the complex of determinants and factors that inhibit aggression in the youth environment in order to develop effective preventive measures.

KEYWORDS: aggression, socially dangerous behavior, youth, causes of aggressive behavior, prevention.

Among scientists, the most common is the understanding of aggression (from Lat. Aggredere - to attack) as individual or group behavior aimed at causing mental, physical or material harm to oneself, other people or society. This definition applies to a wide range of different phenomena - from verbal abuse to world wars. However, from the point of view of criminology, it would be more substantive to supplement the understanding of aggression with signs of deliberate and unlawful socially dangerous influence; thus, we distinguish criminal aggression from its other types of aggression, for example, sports and defensive. From the side of socially dangerous consequences, aggression can be socially neutral (protection of a person who is forced to repel an attack) or even socially useful (use of force in the implementation of measures of criminal procedural, administrative, criminal-executive coercion). It is accepted to distinguish the following forms of aggression: physical and verbal, active and passive, direct and indirect. At the same time, the combination of various forms of aggression forms eight types of aggressive behavior: verbal, physical, indirect, autoaggression, suspicion, resentment, negativism and irritation. Note that this division is rather arbitrary. Foreign researchers, for example, R. Lober, note that aggression among children becomes more and more violent over time, since ordinary teenage fights at an older age are often transformed into group forms of youth violence. These findings are supported by a number of other studies that have shown that aggressiveness in two-thirds of children becomes a permanent pattern of behavior as they get older.

It should be noted that in the context of globalization, new forms of aggression have appeared that were not previously characteristic of young people, such as mobbing and bullying. Mobbing manifests itself in the form of psychological pressure and bullying by the collective of one of its members, which is expressed in ridicule, insults and demonstrative ignorance, in connection with which the victim of mobbing develops nervous diseases and a feeling of social inferiority. Special attention should be paid to the existence in educational institutions of such a phenomenon as bullying - aggressive behavior of persons aged 7 to 17, aimed at physical and mental violence against peers in order to gain a sense of superiority and demonstrate strength. According to the World Health Organization, in 2017 there was a significant increase in cases of humiliation and attacks by schoolchildren on their classmates in Russia: 44% of Russian children aged 11 and 27% of 15-year-olds became targets of bullying. Such group attacks are accompanied by physical violence and unjustified brutality, which are often fatal.

Foreign scientists (D. Henry, N. Guer, R. Husman, P. Tolan, L. Aaron) believe that violence among adolescents is an act of including an individual in the social environment and is considered in the context of characteristics of groups and group norms, since it is behavior others, peer responses to abuse, co-choice of victim, and planning for bullying are key elements of violence among schoolchildren. Research into the motives for this behavior has yielded conflicting results. For example, a study conducted in Montreal (Canada) showed that half of the attacks are carried out by young people for the pleasure and entertainment of members of their group. At the same time, R. Agnev points out that the motivation for seeking "thrill" is not inherent in all young people, but mainly in persons under the age of 20. Thus, the

reasons and motives for aggressive behavior remain not fully investigated, despite on the abundance of attempts to reveal the nature of aggressive socially dangerous behavior.

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