

**ЗБІРНИК НАУКОВИХ МАТЕРІАЛІВ
СXLV МІЖНАРОДНОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
ІНТЕРНЕТ - КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ**

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***«ПРІОРИТЕТНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ
НАУКИ ТА ТЕХНІКИ»***

28 ЧЕРВНЯ 2024 РОКУ



М. СУМИ

Пріоритетні напрями розвитку науки та техніки,
CXLV Міжнародна науково-практична інтернет-конференція. –
м. Суми, 28 червня 2024 року. – 148 с.

Збірник доповідей укладено за матеріалами
CXLV Міжнародної науково-практичної інтернет - конференції
«Пріоритетні напрями розвитку науки та техніки», 28 червня
2024 року, які оприлюднені на інтернет-сторінці el-conf.com.ua

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УДК 316.4

Sociological sciences

CAUSES AND FORMS OF CROWD AGGRESSION

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Aggression is a characteristic of behavior. By aggression, we mean any intentional actions aimed at causing harm to another person, a group of people, or an animal. This concept should be distinguished from the term "aggressiveness" – a property of a personality that manifests in a readiness for aggression. Aggression does not arise in a social vacuum; the presence of other people and their actions influences such behavior. Specific prerequisites for aggression are usually called frustration, verbal and physical attacks, incitement from others, and the particular characteristics of the victim [1].

Stimulated Aggression is mass hostile actions aimed at causing suffering, physical or psychological harm, or even mass destruction of other people or communities. Psychologically, behind externally stimulated aggression, there is always internal aggressiveness—an emotional state that arises as a reaction to the experience of insurmountable barriers (such as socio-political ones) or the unattainability of something desired. Stimulated aggression is distinguished by high emotional tension from organized aggression, where soldiers of an attacking army, for example, may not feel strong emotions towards their opponents, even when killing them [2].

Researchers identify conditions for the emergence and development of aggression. Conditions for emergence include physiological factors such as alcohol and drugs, psychological factors like frustration, and situational factors like the presence of leaders and means of aggression expression. Provocative actions by authorities or their representatives can also contribute. Conditions for development include a specific reason highlighting the psychological hopelessness of the situation, people supporting this idea and ready to direct the crowd against guilty individuals, and a specific object of aggression—representatives of authority or a particular institution of power [3].

Thus, the possibility of aggressive behavior is determined by many circumstances: individual attitudes, personality traits, external conditions, the influence of other people, etc.

One of the existential needs of a person is the need for activity of their nervous system. Creativity can serve as a stimulus for such activity. However, engaging in creativity requires considerable effort. Modern civilization struggles to produce creative stimuli on a mass scale, but humanity often takes the path of least resistance: finding reasons to hate someone, controlling others, or causing harm. Erich Fromm believed that a criminal can be considered an existential defector—a person who failed to become who they could have been according to their existential needs. Aggressive behavior, for such a person, is a way to create an illusion of satisfying their existential needs [1].

In conclusion, aggressive behavior in an individual is the result of a complex interaction of social and biological factors, the effects of

which are adjusted by specific relationships and situations that the individual encounters.

Analyzing aggressive crowd behavior in mass, Dr. D. V. Olshansky, a Doctor of Political Science and an academician, identifies various types of crowd aggression, such as expressive, impulsive, affective, hostile, and instrumental aggression [6].

- Expressive aggression: spontaneous outbursts of anger as a means of releasing internal tension. It does not necessarily involve destructive actions. Examples include ritual dances, military parades, and mass processions. It is mostly non-targeted and often quickly dissipates, not necessarily directed at the cause of the anger but at those who were in the way [7].

- Impulsive aggression: provoked by specific actions, and the crowd quickly starts to act. This type of aggression has a fluctuating (wave-like) character, manifested in rushes or falls of aggressive behavior [3].

- Hostile aggression: aggressive behavior with the ultimate goal of causing harm and damage.[5]

- Affective aggression: devoid of an active component, very spectacular but senseless aggression. Affective aggression of a crowd often leads to the destruction of the crowd itself, characterized by a "violent frenzy," where the crowd engages in battle, being destined for defeat. Victims in such cases are always more numerous than expected [3].

- Instrumental aggression: the goal of the subject's actions is neutral, and aggression is used as one of the means to achieve it.

The last two forms of aggression are organized but disguised as spontaneous behavior of the crowd [5]

Thousands of individuals, separated from each other, can succumb to the influence of strong emotions or some significant national event and, thus, acquire all the characteristics of an inspired crowd. It only takes some incident to bring these individuals together, and all their actions immediately take on the character of crowd actions and misdeeds [2].

All types of mass gatherings of citizens under certain

circumstances can transform into aggressive crowds. Such transformations occur under the cumulative influence of factors (e.g., age characteristics of participants, rumors, directed influence from people constituting the "core" of the crowd or agitators, and others) [8].

Certainly, let's highlight the factors influencing the emergence of aggressive behavior in a crowd:

External (sociological) factors: long-term and situational.

- Long-term factors: economic, social, political, and other life conditions in society that shape and encourage negative social moods. Specific causes of aggressive behavior may vary depending on territorial, national, religious specifics, but the conclusion about social distress as a driving mechanism for aggression has a universal character.

- Situational factors: time (season and time of day), location of the event, and the number of present individuals. Certain regularities associated with situational factors have been identified: mass forms of activity are most characteristic of the warm season (from May to October), non-working hours or weekends, and the occurrence location is often tied to central areas of a settlement or intersections of transport arteries.

Social-psychological factors (mechanisms of influence among people in mass gatherings, their socio-psychological composition).

- Attraction mechanism: even a small number of present individuals becomes an independent stimulus for interest. Studies by American psychologists have shown that up to 40% of passersby join a group of about 15 people standing on the street and looking in a certain direction, and their number quickly increases.

- Imitation mechanism: involves copying and reproducing patterns and models of behavior from the surrounding individuals. It eases the problem of choice and subjectively reduces responsibility for the consequences of one's actions, also serving as a means of solidarity among participants.

- Imposition mechanism: involves organizing interaction among individuals gathered by providing information in a specific way (coming from a trusted or authoritative source, communicated confidently, directive, on a pronounced emotional background). It serves as a means

of uniting participants and regulates behavior, directing it in the desired direction.

Psychological factors (individual inclinations of a person toward aggressive and unlawful actions).

- Psychological inclinations of the individual: pre-existing stable beliefs, attitudes; impulsiveness, high emotional excitability, emotional tension; insufficient volitional regulation of behavior.

- Specific states of the organism: fatigue, prolonged and exhausting physical exertion, mental shocks, states of intoxication, etc. The thoughts and feelings of each participant in the crowd significantly differ from characteristics of everyday life; actions and deeds also transform [8].

Today, the increasing aggression in our society is a cause for concern. Particularly alarming is that aggressive behaviors often manifest in preschool children. The harmful nature of such destructive behavior for children aged 3-7 is compounded by the fact that this period corresponds to intensive personality development and the assimilation of social norms for interacting with the surrounding world. It is crucial to teach young children to interact constructively with peers and adults, as the behavior patterns acquired at this age significantly influence their models of behavior in later life.

It is widely accepted that in preschool children, predominantly benign aggression is observed, characterized by pseudo-aggression and defensive aggression. Pseudo-aggression includes forms such as spontaneous aggression and aggression as self-assertion.

Spontaneous aggression (random harm to a child in a group of children) is quite common. Aggression as self-assertion manifests in preschoolers during play and interaction with family members as an attempt to assert themselves. It is necessary to guide these behaviors positively during this crucial developmental stage, as the acquired patterns can influence their future life [4].

Conclusion. Elemental aggression in a crowd is a complex phenomenon that depends on numerous factors. A high level of emotional tension caused by negative emotions contributes to the emergence of aggressive behavioral forms. Expressive, impulsive, affective, hostile,

and instrumental aggression in a crowd manifest themselves in different ways and can have different effects on those around them.

Scientific research in the field of psychology and sociology confirms that the social environment, group dynamics and other factors play an important role in the formation of aggressive behavioral manifestations of crowds. It is important to consider these aspects when developing strategies for managing mass situations and maintaining public safety. Thus, the study of aggression in crowds requires an integrated approach and further research to understand its essence and improve measures to counteract this phenomenon in public situations.

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