

The Difference of The Influence of Family Education Environment on The Aggressive Behavior of (Male) Juvenile Offenders and Non-offenders

Liqi Cui*

Maple Leaf International School, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 712034, China

*Corresponding author's e-mail: cuiliqi793@gmail.com

Abstract: Aggressive behavior refers to a person's inability to control their own harm to others in any form, then this aggressive behavior may be caused by what, through investigation, abnormal family education environment may lead to young people's later aggressive behavior, and even criminal behavior. The abnormal family education environment includes incomplete family members, problems in the relationship of family members, and aggressive behavior of family members. Incomplete family may cause children to lack a certain part of their feelings, which may form a paranoid personality, jealousy of other children, and aggressive behavior, and family members have a bad relationship. Or there are people in the family who have aggressive behavior, once the child sees the scene of fighting or attacking others, the child is likely to imitate, thus forming aggressive behavior, so if we can predict the children who may have aggressive behavior in advance, we can intervene to prevent them from committing crimes. We can predict by observing the child's family environment, and intervene by psychological counseling or helping to improve the family environment.

Keywords: Male adolescents, Aggressive behavior, Intervention, Prediction.

1. Introduction

Family education is very important for everyone, family education will determine a person's personality, hobbies, values, etc., then some people will question whether the environment of family education has an impact on the aggressive behavior of male juvenile offenders, if so, how much impact ability. First of all, aggressive behavior can be divided into two situations, one is when others take the initiative to attack you, you actively fight back or defend, the other is when others do not do any physical harm to you, you attack others first. The second kind of aggression is the worse kind. But this usually happens because, from the point of view of the person who committed the attack, the victim has done something hurtful or insulting to him. However, there is also a case in which the person is born with antisocial personality disorder, "Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is characterized by disregard for the rights of others and callousness, which is difficult to correct, high recidivism rate, and strong social harm." Faze found that at least 47 percent of male offenders were diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder. In foreign countries, research on predicting aggression in adolescence to determine whether adults will commit crimes is still progressing. They can try to judge a teenager's aggressive behavior and verbal ability, but still cannot guarantee the accuracy. After all, prediction is only prediction, and there will be bias in prediction. If such prediction arbitrarily thinks whether a person will commit a crime when he grows up, many people may be wrongly accused." A domestic survey showed that among 866 prisoners, the proportion of antisocial personality disorder reached 32.8%." With such antisocial personality, it is difficult for people to judge why they have such personality, whether they are born with it or formed after birth. If people can find out whether the aggressive behavior of adolescents

is changed by the family environment, then perhaps the starting point can be to find out what kind of family makes children become aggressive. If they can understand this point, Then the aggressive behavior of teenagers can be avoided to some extent by persuading parents or other means. If some children's aggressive behavior is avoided, then some anti-social personality disorders can be avoided, and a little calm can be added to the society.

2. Methodology

People are born with an inherent tendency of aggression, but with the development of physiology and psychology, this tendency of aggression will develop in different directions of positive and negative, but the current research on aggressive behavior shows that aggressive behavior is generally regarded as potentially harmful and easy to lead to criminal behavior. "As a maladaptive pattern of behavior, both antisocial personality disorder and criminal behavior are associated to some extent with deficits in social cognitive functioning, particularly in theory of mind (ToM) and empathy. Mental reasoning ability, also known as theory of mind, refers to the ability of individuals to predict and explain their own or others' needs, intentions, beliefs and other mental states and behavioral patterns. Studying the aggressive behavior of juvenile offenders can avoid the aggressive behavior of some adolescents to a certain extent. For example, when we conduct a systematic study on the reasons for the attack of the offender, we can know what things or things, which can be the outburst of the aggressive behavior of teenagers, and we can also conduct different psychological counseling for individuals. There are many causes of aggressive behavior, such as emotional problems and behavioral problems, and people with such problems are generally more prone to aggressive behavior. Such as poor self-control, arguing with

people or hitting people, or destroying property. Personality is also a reason, from the perspective of personality, violent criminals often show a rough temperament, easy to provoke impulse, picking quarrels, willfulness, poor self-control; It's cruel. The next is psychological frustration, when humans encounter strong, unfair or even unreasonable psychological frustration, it is easy to induce aggressive behavior. Poor education is also a serious problem. Newbury-Helps et al found that male prisoners with antisocial personality disorder have impairments in their mental reasoning ability [1], while Bateman et al also found that individuals with antisocial personality disorder have impairments in their mental reasoning ability [2]. However, other studies have shown that patients with antisocial personality disorder are competent in mental reasoning tasks, and there is no difference in mental reasoning ability between them and healthy controls [3,4]."

3. Result

So what are the causes of these emotional problems, behavioral problems, mental deficits? Under normal circumstances, this kind of problem is not suddenly in a moment, but is a psychological distortion caused by a long time in the depressed and unadapted environment, so it can be inferred from this that people are in what environment for a long time, family environment, work environment, school environment, these are people's main living environment, and family environment compared with the other two environments. For people, the existence time is longer, from birth to grow up to old age, no matter how the family members change, the family always exists. Then we need to start with the family environment and start the investigation. Through the investigation, the ecosystem theory of Bronfenbrenner emphasizes that the family environment, as the most basic carrier of micro-systems such as children's early experience, activities, roles and interpersonal relationships, can give children the most direct, profound and lasting influence, which can be said to affect the occurrence of children's aggressive behaviors. Development is the most important link.[5]

4. Discussion

According to the findings, family factors play a major role in adolescent aggression. Family is the environment we are in from birth, and human beings have great plasticity in childhood, and human beings do not have their own specific cognition in the same period, but more will imitate, so the family environment is also very key to the shaping of our character and behavior. Lorentz believes that humans are a branch of the animal kingdom. With the continuous accumulation of attacking energy, when a particular stimulus causes internal attacking energy, aggressive behavior will occur (Zhang Chunmei). Aggressive behavior can be triggered by a variety of stimuli, such as experiencing a setback in life, seeing something that causes anger or fear. But there is another theory also known as the new associative cognitive theory. Berkowitz argues that frustration does not directly lead to attacks, only when attacks occur can a state of awakening truly be created. Perhaps a person has experienced setbacks, but people also have a certain ability to resist pressure, can resist part of the frustration and pressure, but when a person continues to experience setbacks, failures,

once the frustration experienced exceeds a person's ability to bear the scope, then aggression will wake up. In fact, the occurrence of an attack also requires a certain external trigger cue, that is, by the current frustration or the existing internal preparation, the formation of the aggressive habit is a non-directional, undifferentiated state of arousal. This arousal state uses environmental stimuli to gain direction, which leads to aggression (Zhi Yinli, Liu Li).

5. Conclusion

The influence of family factors on juvenile delinquency can be classified into three categories. First, family structure, including family integrity and family economy, will make teenagers have different cognition of themselves. Children with incomplete families may lack certain needs for growth, such as paternal love or maternal love, and eventually bring paranoid personality and children with family economic problems. There may be vanity due to low self-esteem, resulting in problems. Second, family relations: family atmosphere, family members; A harmonious atmosphere at home can make teenagers become stable and gentle, and will not produce irritability and incorrect views of the situation, on the contrary, if the atmosphere of a family is very cold, or the relationship between members of the previous discord is obvious, it may lead to a certain shadow for the child. The third is the behavior of family members, including the way of education, bad behavior of parents, and domestic violence. The defective family structure refers to the type of family composition and the relationship between each member, and the family structure of adolescents refers to the relationship between parents who have direct kinship with adolescents and the family status quo caused by this relationship.

At present, the main subjects of research are all men, and there are fewer women, and the causes of female aggression may be different from men, or in the same environment, women's reactions may be different from men's, that is, in the same environment, men's reactions may be to attack, but women's reactions may be different, which is not studied at present and is also one of the defects of this study. In addition, if we consider from the intervention level, whether there is an effective intervention method is not yet known, if this aspect can be deeply understood, we can intervene for adolescents who have developed aggressive behavior. Try to heal teenagers. For another example, from the level of prevention, whether it can be prevented before things happen, whether it can start from the parents of the child to intervene in the words and deeds of the parents, so as to prevent the child from having aggressive behavior. If a child does not show aggressive behavior, then prevention is very necessary, because prevention is equivalent to cutting the child's possibility of aggressive behavior at the root, and it is the most desirable outcome. But if a teenager has shown aggressive behavior, then people can only think of ways to intervene, whether the aggressive behavior of the teenager can be cured from the middle, so that the teenager can return to health. Family environment accompanies our growth, especially the environment in childhood has a great influence on the shaping of human character and behavior, so studying family environment can help us understand the causes of aggressive behavior from the earliest time point.

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