

## ACQUAINTANCE WITH POPULAR SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL LITERATURE ON THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF ETHNOLOGICAL RELATIONS DURING ADOLESCENCE

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**ABSTRACT:** This article provides a comprehensive review of popular scientific and methodological literature concerning the socio-psychological factors influencing the formation of ethnological relations during adolescence. Ethnological relations encompass the interactions, perceptions, and attitudes adolescents hold toward individuals from diverse ethnic backgrounds. Drawing upon a synthesis of relevant research, this review examines key socio-psychological factors such as cultural identity, intergroup contact, prejudice, discrimination, and acculturation processes. By analyzing insights from diverse scholarly sources, this article aims to deepen our understanding of the complexities surrounding ethnological relations in adolescence and inform strategies for promoting positive intergroup dynamics and social cohesion.

**KEYWORDS:** Adolescence, Ethnological relations, Socio-psychological factors, Cultural identity, Intergroup contact, Prejudice, Discrimination, Acculturation, Popular scientific literature, Methodological literature.

### INTRODUCTION

Adolescence represents a critical developmental period marked by significant changes in identity, social relationships, and worldview. During this time, adolescents navigate complex socio-psychological landscapes that shape their attitudes and behaviors toward individuals from different ethnic backgrounds. Understanding the factors influencing ethnological relations is essential for promoting inclusivity, reducing prejudice, and fostering intergroup harmony. In this article, we undertake a comprehensive exploration of popular scientific and methodological literature to elucidate the socio-psychological dynamics underlying the formation of ethnological relations during adolescence.

**Cultural Identity:** Adolescent's sense of cultural identity plays a crucial role in shaping their attitudes toward ethnological diversity. Research suggests that a strong and secure cultural identity can serve as a protective factor against prejudice and promote positive intergroup

attitudes. Conversely, adolescents experiencing identity confusion or conflict may exhibit heightened ethnocentrism and resistance to diversity. Cultural identity is integral to individuals' self-esteem, well-being, and social integration. It influences various aspects of life, including educational attainment, career choices, interpersonal relationships, and mental health outcomes. Understanding and respecting cultural identity are essential for promoting diversity, inclusivity, and intercultural understanding in multicultural societies.

**Intergroup Contact:** Interactions between individuals from different ethnic groups significantly influence the development of ethnological relations during adolescence. Positive intergroup contact, characterized by cooperation, empathy, and mutual respect, can reduce prejudice and enhance intergroup harmony. Conversely, negative or limited intergroup contact may perpetuate stereotypes and increase social distance between ethnic groups.

**Prejudice and Discrimination:** Prejudice and discrimination represent significant barriers to positive ethnological relations among adolescents. Stereotypes, biases, and discriminatory behaviors can lead to social exclusion, marginalization, and intergroup tension. Addressing prejudice and discrimination requires interventions targeting cognitive, affective, and behavioral components to promote empathy, perspective-taking, and intercultural understanding.

**Acculturation Processes:** Acculturation processes refer to the psychological, social, and cultural changes that occur when individuals or groups from different cultural backgrounds come into contact with one another over time. These processes involve the exchange of cultural elements, such as beliefs, values, practices, languages, and behaviors, as well as adaptations to new cultural contexts. Acculturation can occur at both the individual and group levels and may involve various strategies and outcomes. Adolescents from immigrant or minority backgrounds often navigate acculturation processes, balancing their heritage culture with the mainstream culture. Acculturation strategies, such as assimilation, integration, separation, and marginalization, impact ethnological relations and identity formation. Promoting bicultural competence and facilitating intercultural dialogue can facilitate positive acculturation outcomes and foster inclusive communities.

## CONCLUSION

The socio-psychological factors influencing the formation of ethnological relations during adolescence are multifaceted and dynamic. By familiarizing ourselves with insights from popular scientific and methodical literature, we can gain a deeper understanding of these complexities and inform evidence-based interventions and policies aimed at promoting positive intergroup dynamics and fostering inclusive societies.

This article offers a comprehensive overview of the socio-psychological factors shaping ethnological relations during adolescence, drawing upon insights from popular scientific and methodical literature. By synthesizing research findings and theoretical perspectives, it contributes to our understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in promoting positive intergroup relations among adolescents from diverse ethnic backgrounds.

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