

THE PHENOMENON OF INDEPENDENCE IN CHILDREN AND ITS
CONFORMITY TO BE EXPLAINED THROUGH

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Annotation: This article demonstrates the identification of the Conformity phenomenon in adolescent swimmers in children through several methods of distinguishing it from some similar phenomena.

Keywords: conformity, behavior, phenomenon psychology, behavior, individual, social, beliefs, values, habits and skills, social beliefs, values, habits and skills.

We now live in a time when a focused approach to raising children has reached the level of Public Policy. In this regard, usmir expressed his opinion in many state documents about independent thinking in young people, dividing the opinion of uz and having an independent pose. The first head of state I.Karimov writes about this: "...I would like to raise our youth in every possible way healthy and harmonious, to strengthen the family, which is the construction of spirituality, which ensures the eternity of life, the continuity of generations, to become today not only our main task, but also our human duty" [1.23].

The psychological phenomenon called independence was studied in Western psychology through conformism, which is considered a reflection of independence.

Conformism, conformal behavior means such behavior is given to an individ Group effect if a disagreement is observed between the group and the individual in any matter. The concept against this, that is, conformism, is an independent, non – influenced behavior in which individ develops his own opinion and supports it in front of others.

The phenomenon of conformism should be distinguished from some phenomena similar to it. For example, social beliefs, values, habits and skills have nothing to do with group pressure. Being guided by various labels, fashion, social conditions, a person can have his own independent opinion.

Famous scientist I.S.Con writes about the concept of conformism as follows: it is possible to apply the concept of conformism to a certain method of resolving the conflict between an individ and a group. The conformance measure is the degree to which individual requirements and standards are obeyed. It is possible that the yoke will have a purely external appearance. Individ does not change his views, but he does not disclose them, pretending to be obsessed with the pose of the group. As soon as the pressure ends in this case, or the person comes out of control of a certain group, he again shows an action in accordance with his personal master class. "Inner conformism" is an extremely complex concept in which, under the influence of the group, a person changes his first thought, mastering the point of view of many [2].

In relation to the concept of independence, it is also necessary to clarify this point. Anyone who is not given to group pressure is also not called "independent". Both in ordinary marriage and in psychological exposures, it is often faced with the phenomenon of negativism, that is, the ustanovka of speaking and acting on the contrary. This is explained by the hostile attitude of the individual towards the group, and there is a desire to be afraid that he has a different opinion from them. Usually behind this situation lies such a fact that for this individual there may be some other group that is considered an extremely authoritative referent, has other norms and values. For example, the well-known negativism of adolescents, which shows their independence in relation to their parents, adults in general, is combined with extremely rigid conformism within the peer community.

The phenomenon of conformism began to be studied scientifically in the 50 years of the last century. American psychologist S. Ash conducted such a study. A group of 7 students will be given

the following instruction: "you will be shown two white papers. On the left side, one line on the right side is given 3 lines of different lengths. They are numbered in order with the numbers 1, 2, 3. One of the 3 lines on the right side is equal to the line on the same left side. It is required that you say that equal line by saying the corresponding number". Each person responds alternately by looking tenths to the left. Answers are recorded in a special form. No one will make mistakes when they are asked in one Test loneliness. The secret of the experiment, however, is that all testers, except one person, agree with the experimenter and say the wrong answer, agreed from all sinaluchi earlier. The "simple Tester" responds by standing in front of the last or the last. He is influenced by the wrong answers of those who responded before him. Does the "naive testator" believe in what he sees with his own eyes, or does he believe in the opinion of others? If one believes in what he sees, that person is considered independent-minded. If on the contrary, it turns out to be a person with conformal behavior.

At this point, the question arises: How do people behave and feel when a difference is observed between the opinion of the group and personal perception, and what reactions are observed in them?

1) a person realizes himself that he is not a competence or thinks differently from others as a result of personal shortcomings. At this point, cases of low self-esteem and self-doubt in a person are observed.

2) the man blames the group. In doing so, he believes that the reason for the difference between his opinion and the opinion of the group is "in the fact that he did not understand the issue of others" or made a quick decision." Such a pose will naturally help to resist group pressure

3) individ tries to explain the difference in his thoughts by objective circumstances. ("There will be a different answer because it is viewed from all sides"). In doing so, individ will have to insist on his opinion. But for some reason, such people are more likely to succumb to group influence.

4) Some people explain the differences in their views by individual differences. This is especially the case when the matter is considered personal and subjective. ("This is how the world is built, everyone has a different worldview")

5) Some people try not to "notice" the difference in thoughts.

From the above, it can be concluded that the science of psychology is required to answer the following questions on the issue of the phenomenon of independence:

- 1) What is the basis of independent behavior?
- 2) What personality qualities is Independence observed in those who have it? Can one talk about an independent person in general?
- 3) what psychological mechanisms provide independent behavior and what motivational protective mechanisms and cognitive factors interact in it?
- 4) what psychological consequence of independent behavior is observed? What ustanovks, emotional states, beliefs and social States of a person are needed to be observed in order to insist on their own opinion?
- By answering the above questions, the essence of the phenomenon of independence is revealed. Some of the questions can be answered as follows:
- R.Krachfield believes that each person's reaction is subject to concrete conditions in relation to group pressure. Such concrete conditions include:
 - - composition and structure of the group;
 - - the importance (prestige)of a group for a person;
 - - his personal position in the group;
 - - to what extent does the raised issue "touch" the individual negative of the tester;
 - - preparation level (competence)of the testator;
 - - to the reputation of the participants in the dialogue before the testator, etc. [2].

- R. Crachfield writes about adjectives specific to those who think independently and draw independent conclusions as follows:
- - in the field of cognition: relatively high intelligence, the speed of thought processes, the presence of original ideas;
- - a high level of strength of movement in the field of motivation and emotions, high self-control in stressful situations, lack of enthusiasm;
- - in the field of self-awareness: the presence of a sense of personal perfection, high self-esteem, self-confidence, having realistic perceptions of oneself;
- - in the field of communication: not paying much attention to the opinion of other people about him activity, not giving in to influences, lack of trust and hadic in mutelic interpersonal relationships [2].

The ability to make the right conclusions about people will be highly developed in independent people. Such people will be alienated by dogmatism, stereotyping of thinking. On the contrary, conformist people will be characteristic of neuroticism, Chronicle howling, authoritarianism.

Thus, we touched upon the studies carried out on this topic in higher foreign psychology and the conclusions drawn in them N.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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