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Iroda Khamidovna Mamayusupova

Institute of pedagogy and psychology of Kokand city named after Muqimiy
Lecturer of the Department of general pedagogy and psychology

ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CRITERIA AND FACTORS OF ORIGIN OF CONFLICTS THAT ARISE BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE

Abstract: In this article, the emergence of conflicts of interest, needs, views on the basis of dependence and the emergence of conflicts on the basis of this dependence, as well as problems such as social fragmentation, social tension, are highlighted, which arise during the period of corruption, factors of their occurrence, interests, needs, views between the parties in the individual relations.

Key words: The era of secularism, conflicts, interests, needs, social cohesion, social empowerment, group integration of conflicts.

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Introduction

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Saying that while going about the education of young people, do not hurry in this regard, it is necessary to keep a thorough work in all respects, proceeding from the demands and desires of young people and parents .

Sh.Mirziyoyev

The most difficult step in childhood is fertility. During this period, the child begins to experience the transition phase, that is, the transition from childhood to maturity.

We are thinking about this period and its specific aspects. The period of capricorn is a special period of human life, in which there are such psychological states as a sharp development of secondary sexual organs, a change in body structure, the formation of imaginations about oneself, an increase in maximalism in attitude to the external environment.

Another characteristic quality inherent in the age of capricorn is the observation of disproportionate circumstances by this period. Disputes that are characteristic of the ospirinian period are sharply different from disputes that are characteristic of another period. We will try to investigate the

psychological characteristics of the conflicts that are inherent in the ospirin period, which are observed between them.

The study of this specificity here is one of the topical issues of our era of studying the observed conflicts in ospirs from these cases.

When we describe disputes, we pay special attention to their conflicting sides, that is, the interests, needs, views between the parties, etc. lar will come out of dependence and disputes will arise on the basis of this dependence. However, the question of exactly what kind of resistance can be called a dispute is topical in this regard. And this in its place naturally goes to the issue of their psychological criteria. We will dwell on these criteria below. According to a group of scientists, when solving this problem, it is necessary to pay attention to the following situations (2,3,4):

1) the interdependence of the parties, that is, the two sides are connected, the activity of one person provides for the action of the second person, these actions call the response reactions of the first subject, etc. so the interaction of the parties arises, their control is observed, but if there are strict rules of communication (for example, the battle of the boxer), then this is not a dispute;

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2) to understand the conflict of circumstances, that is, one party or both parties can assess the actions of the other as hostile actions aimed at achieving the desired goals, or paste fighting;

3) to choose the strategy of the second behavior: to choose a compromise or a decision acceptable to both parties izlash, or to escalate the dispute, to establish, for example, from the struggle of views (cognitive dispute) to the struggle of individuals (personality dispute), then to the struggle of groups and to the mowing of tyranny.

There are no criminals or rights in the dispute, everyone wants to achieve their goals. Dispute-this is the kind of interaction in which the outcome will depend on all participants in the dispute, each person contributes to the dispute. But usually a person thinks: "in a dispute, not me, the other person is to blame", "I am right, and the other person is wrong, he is bad", and each person collects an ally around him to prove his rightness. This is how the conflict occurs.

The end of the dispute will not always be the same. In the case of reconciliation of the parties or in the case of the withdrawal of one of the parties from the dispute, as well as reconciliation caused by the interference of the third forces, the dispute is eliminated by itself.

As noted above, the dispute is an overbought form of resistance, but at the same time it serves as a method of determining and resolving resistance. In this sense, the question arises: what causes the dispute, what are the stages of its development? This can be answered as follows: do not depend on the dispute, the object of life situation that the opposing parties face will come and these parties themselves will have certain interests, needs, goals. Naturally, the recognition of the need not how from the second side of the one side of the conflict is social-psychological basis make up. This self-contradiction of the structure and thus produces a situation of dispute to the dispute. Thus, a conflict situation – this set human needs and interest, thus, the ground for a real fight between different social actors is created. The subject of a dispute – so this is the basic contradiction, and this contradiction, therefore, the parties resolve to fight to enter.

Since the dispute is resolved in the course of the dispute, a way out of the situation is sought, so that the issue of the function of the dispute is raised. Positive or negative, good or bad. In other words, is the emergence of conflict good or bad? Here, from our usual point of view, we will answer the causal, because the dispute will always be in the form of family troubles and disagreements, service malpractices, nationalities, territorial, socio-political dependencies, sufferings and losses. From this it is customary to look at the dispute as a negative phenomenon.

However, if we look closely at the essence of this problem, then from an unusual point of view, an

unusual age is noticeable. Based on this, the dispute can be considered not only a negative social phenomenon, but also a positive phenomenon. In this place, our opinion is as follows: in fact, a dispute is an unpleasant, undesirable phenomenon that begins to emir the normal functioning social system, but in the process of the conflict, such forces arise that they can return peace and tranquility to the system, and also keep it in a stable state.

At the same time, there is also an opinion that the conflict is perceived as a deviation from the norm, as opposed to the mood of the view, it is the norm of social relations, the normal state of society.

While carrying out a motivational analysis of the controversial behavior, P.I.Ilin notes that conflict is such a mutual interaction of two parties that the realization of the goals of one side contradicts the goals of the second side, that is, competition arises as an object situation, on the other hand the emotional dislike of another person, the mood of competitive interaction between people, the various psychological characteristics in them bring about disputable behavior. Given the fact that there are disputes in the interaction of people, they can also perform a positive constructive function:

- the dispute gives impetus to a certain movement, depending on the culture, while denying the stagnation;

- in the process of a dispute, a guardian of the object of the source of disagreement occurs and the possibility of its resolution, "subtraction" from the Middle, means of preventing future disputes are found;

- conflict is a way of self-affirmation of an individual, especially in adolescents, a dispute is a form of behavior that is necessary to maintain the status in the group.

- in scientific activity, the conflict within the group creates the level of tension necessary for creative activity; therefore, research has shown that the productivity of creative scientific activity is higher in conflict individuals;

- group conflicts contribute to the group integration, consistency, resolution of the conflict situation, attracting attention, fragmentation of group members into the general life of the group.

An important point is felt in the study of the problem of conflicts and their causes. The analysis of social and socio-psychological research makes it possible to distinguish the following main causes of conflicts:

- socio-economic-determines the emergence and emergence of socio - economic relations in which there are quarrels in the modern society;

- socio-psychological-the needs, motivations and goals of the activities and behavior of different people;

- differences in behavior motivations, goals in the ustanovka of people in the social demographic.

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These differences arise depending on the gender, age of the people, their belonging to different nationalities.

When people pay attention to the change in social economic situations, in this way they come from their own interests and needs. Naturally, from such a need to pay attention to which one and which one disproves the contradictions of social causes. The notengagement at the level of income and purchases between the richest and the poorest, the absence of the middle strata of society in practice, the unevenness of social, economic and political development will lead to the emergence of disputes at literally different levels: individually, on the scale of the whole society. Society insecurity, the degree of conflict arises from a variety of factors: a high emotional psychological state against the background of interaction between people, an increase in the level of satisfaction from the economic situation and life, an increase in the representative conflict, the transformation of deviant behavior into "pleasant social" norms (hit, racketeering, terrorism, drug addiction, prostitutes, etc.), "guilty" find (what to do and who is to blame?). In its place, such negative psychological factors do not affect the development of the social, economic and political situation in a good way.

Social conflict is always accompanied by a peculiar socio-psychological environment, which is called social tension. Social tension is a special state of social consciousness and behavior, a special state of appreciation and perception of reality.

Social empowerment is an emotional-psychological state of a society or part of it, as it appears when the ripe crisis is not encroached on in time, conflict-resistance is not eliminated in any way and becomes a "going-to-go" situation. In this people understand the difference between the declared ideals and goals of social development and its real consequences.

Social addiction is characterized by the following parameters:

a) the prevalence of dissatisfaction with life (increase in price, inflation, poor shopping cart, fear of personal safety, etc.)

b) loss of confidence in the governing elite (pessimism in the evaluation of the future, increased risk sensitivity, mass mental disturbance and the emergence of an atmosphere of emotional arousal);

C) the emergence of stichy mass movements (various conflicts, rallies, demonstrations, strikes).

The main stages of social tension are as follows:

1) background level of social tension – the norm;

2) hidden zodiac sign of the growth of the social conflict – above from the norm on its border;

3) the stage of social tension, which is divided by the increase in dissatisfaction and the realization that the situation that has arisen is controversial;

4) critical stage of the transition of social dissatisfaction to a sharp conflict;

5) accelerated stage of development of social conflicts – an explosion;

6) the highest stage of development of social dissatisfaction – the culmination of the conflict;

7) social discontent falls on the background level and is like the stage of the end of a social conflict.

- Above we touched on the psychological criteria of conflicts in part. Well, in today's globalisation process, the question arises as to the origin of conflicts between the ospirins and how the problems of their elimination are being resolved. It is characteristic to find a solution to the issues of its prevention before conflicts arise. We came to this conclusion in the course of our study that exactly the factors that cause conflicts among young people are characterized in our view as follows:

- as a result of the development of science and technology, culture, art and literature, socio-economic conditions are changing;

- increased level of consciousness of the media due to the decrease in the scale of media;

- adequate awareness of the ospirins about world events, the laws of nature and society, history;

- the intensity of their physical and mental perfection;

- transparency, public justice, deep penetration into social life of problems of democracy;

- creation of an independent knowledge, creative thinking, self-management, understanding, evaluation and control for the psychics.

The above situations directly affect the psychology of ospirins and have a specific effect on the specificity of both the conflicts observed in them. The study of this specificity here is one of the topical issues of our era of studying the observed conflicts in ospirins from these cases.

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