



## THE PHENOMENON OF INDEPENDENCE IN CHILDREN OF UTISH AGE AND ITS EXPLANATION THROUGH CONFORMITY

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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 are currently living in a time when an attentive approach to raising children has risen to the level of Public Policy. From this point of view, usmir expressed in many state documents about independent thinking in young people, dividing uz opinion and having an independent position. The first head of the state I.Karimov writes of this: "...I would like to educate our youth as healthy and harmonious in every possible way, to strengthen the family, an institution of spirituality that 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 has been studied in western psychology through conformity, which is considered the opposite of independence.

Conformity, conformal behavior means such behavior that individ is given to group influence if there is a disagreement between a group and an individual on a single issue. The anti-conformism concept is an independent, outsider-influenced behavior in which individ develops his own opinion and supports it in front of others.

It is necessary to distinguish the phenomenon of conformity from some phenomena similar to it. For example, social beliefs, values, habits and skills have nothing to do with group pressure. Having adhered to various labels, fashion, social conditions, a person can have his own independent opinion.

Famous scientist I.S.Conn writes about the concept of conformism as follows: the concept of conformity can be applied to a particular method of resolving the conflict between individ and the group. Conformity measurement is the degree of subordination to the requirements and standards of the individual. This staining is possible to have a pure appearance. Individ does not change his views, but he does not reveal them, pretending to be in the pose of the group. In this case, as soon as the pressure runs out, or as a person comes out of control of a certain

group, he again shows action in accordance with his personal master. "Internal conformity" is an extremely complex concept, in which, under the influence of a group, a person changes his first mind by assimilating the views of the majority [2].

In relation to the concept of independence, it is also necessary to clarify at this point. Anyone who is not given group pressure will not be called "independent" either. Both in ordinary marriage and in psychological expressions, it is often encountered about the phenomenon of negativism, that is, the master of speaking and acting on the contrary. This will be explained by the hostile attitude of the individual towards the group and there will be a desire to fear that he has a different opinion from them. Usually behind this situation lies such a fact that for this individ there may be some other group that has other norms and values, considered an extremely authoritative reference. For example, a well-known negativism of adolescents showing their independence towards their parents, adults in general, is conflated with extreme conformity within the community of their peers.

The phenomenon of conformism began to be scientifically studied in the 50 years of the last century. American psychologist S. Ash conducted such a study. The group of 7 students is given the following instruction: "you will be shown two white papers. On the left side, one line is given on the right side, 3 lines of different lengths. They are numbered in order 1, 2, 3. The same Left-Hand line is equal to one of the 3 right-hand lines. You are required to say that equal line by saying the corresponding number". Each person responds alternately from ten to the left. Answers are recorded in a special form. No one makes a mistake when they are asked for a test solitude. However, the secret of the experiment is that all the testers, except one person, agree with the experimenter and all the sinaluchi will say the wrong answer agreed from the previous one. A "simple Tester" responds with the penultimate or penultimate position. It is influenced by the incorrect answers of those who answered before him. Does the "simple Tester" believe in his own sight or believe in the opinion of others? If one believes one's own vision, one is considered to be an independent thinker. On the contrary, it turns out to be someone 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 competent or thinks differently from others as a result of personal shortcomings. In this place, a person experiences low self-esteem and lack of self-confidence.
- 2) the person blames the group. In doing so, he believes that the reason for the difference in Group opinion with his opinion is "whether 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 with objective conditions. ("There will be a different answer because it is viewed from all sides"). In doing so, individ will have to insist on his mind. However, for some reason, such people are more influenced by the group.
- 4) Some explain the differences in their views by individual differences. This is especially the case when the issue 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 questions below on the issue of the phenomenon of independence:

- 1) What is the basis of independent behavior?
- 2) What personality qualities is Independence observed in people with? 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 this?
- 4) what psychological consequence of independent behavior is observed? What kind of Masters, emotional states, beliefs and social States of the individual are necessary to be observed in order to insist on one's own opinion?

In the case of answering the above questions, the meaning and essence of the phenomenon of independence goes to the opening. Some of the questions can be answered as follows:

R. Crachfield believes that each person's reaction is driven by concrete conditions with respect to group pressure. Such concrete conditions include:

- composition and structure of the group;
  - group relevance (prestige) for a person;
  - his personal position in the group;
  - to what extent the raised issue "touches" the personal negative of the tester;
  - the level of preparation (competence) of the tester;
- to the reputation of the participants in the interaction before the test, etc. [2].

R. Crachfield writes about the qualities inherent in people 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 volatility;
- in the field of self-awareness: the presence of a sense of personal perfection, high self-esteem, self-confidence, having realistic visions of oneself;
- in the field of communication: not paying too much attention to the opinion of other people about him activity, not giving in to influences, lack of trust and Hadik in mutelic interpersonal relationships [2].

The ability to produce the right khukm on people will be highly developed in independent people. Dogmatism, stereotyping of thinking will be alien to such people. On the contrary, conformal people are characterized by neuroticism, chronic hooliganism, authoritarianism.

So, we touched on the studies on this topic in high foreign psychology and the conclusions drawn in them N.

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