



ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CRITERIA AND ORIGINAL FACTORS OF DISPUTES BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE

M. T. Isaqova

Doctor of Psychological Sciences,
Associate Professor of Fergana State University

M. R. Abdukarimova

Master's Degree from Fergana State University

Annotation

This article describes the conflicts that occur during adolescence, the factors that cause them, the emergence of conflicts of interest, needs, views between the parties in interpersonal relationships and the emergence of conflicts based on these conflicts, as well as social tensions.

Keywords: Adolescence, conflicts, interests, needs, social tension, social tension, conflict group integration.

We think about this period and its peculiarities. Adolescence is a specific period of human life, when there are such psychological conditions as the rapid development of secondary genitals, changes in body structure, the formation of self-perceptions, increased maximalism in relation to the external environment. Another distinctive feature of adolescence is the observation of conflict situations by this time. Conflicts specific to adolescence are drastically different from conflicts specific to other periods. We try to explore the psychological features of the conflicts that are observed between them, which are specific to adolescence.

The study of this peculiarity, the study of the observed conflicts in adolescents on the basis of these cases, is one of the most pressing issues of our time.

When describing conflicts, we should pay special attention to their contradictory aspects, i.e., the interests, needs, views, etc. between the parties. These cause contradictions, and conflicts arise on the basis of these contradictions. However, the question of what exactly can be called a conflict is relevant. This, in turn, naturally stems from the question of their psychological criteria. We will focus on these criteria below. According to a group of scientists, in solving this problem it is necessary to pay attention to the following cases (2,3,4):



The interdependence of the parties, i.e., both sides are interdependent, the activity of one person ensures the action of the other person, and these actions evoke the responses of the first subject, and h. so that the interaction of the parties occurs, their control is observed, but if there are strict rules of communication (e.g., a boxer's fight), it is not a dispute;

Understanding the conflict of the situation, i.e., one side or both sides view the actions of others as hostile actions aimed at obstructing the achievement of the desired goals or fighting a paste;

Choosing a strategy for a second course of action: seeking consensus or a solution that is acceptable to both parties, or escalating the conflict, intensifying the struggle, such as shifting from an ideological struggle (cognitive conflict) to an individual struggle (interpersonal conflict), followed by group struggle and violence pack.

There are no culprits or rights in the conflict, everyone wants to achieve their goals. Conflict is a type of interaction in which the outcome is relevant to all parties to the conflict, with each person contributing to the conflict. But usually a person thinks, "It's not me, it's someone else's fault in the conflict," "I'm right, and the other person is wrong, it's bad," and everyone gathers allies around them to prove themselves right. This is how the expansion of the conflict happens.

The end of a conflict is not always the same. The dispute shall be terminated automatically in the event of reconciliation of the parties or in the event of a dispute between one of the parties, as well as in the event of reconciliation as a result of the intervention of third parties.

As noted above, conflict is an exaggerated form of conflict, but at the same time it serves as a way to identify and resolve conflicts. In this sense, the question arises: what causes the conflict, what are the stages of its development? The answer to this can be as follows: the conflict is caused by an objective life situation created by the opposing parties, and these parties themselves have certain interests, needs, goals. Naturally, the non-recognition of any needs by one party to the other is the socio-psychological basis of the conflict. This is the structure of the conflict itself, and it creates a situation of nonconflict. Thus, a conflict situation is such a complex of human needs and interests that it lays the groundwork for a real struggle between different social actors.

The subject of the dispute is such a fundamental conflict that, therefore, and the parties enter into a struggle to resolve that conflict.



As the dispute is resolved during the conflict, a way out of the stalemate is sought, so that the question of the function of the conflict is raised.-positive or negative, good or bad. In other words, is the emergence of conflict good or bad? From our usual point of view here, we give a causal answer, because conflict always takes the form of family quarrels and disagreements, service disputes, inter-ethnic, territorial, socio-political conflicts, disturbances and losses. Hence, it has become customary to view conflict as a negative phenomenon.

However, if we look carefully at the essence of this problem, we will see a different perspective, a different age. Based on this, conflict can be considered not only as a negative social phenomenon, but also as a positive phenomenon. At this point, our view is that conflict is, in fact, an unpleasant, unwelcome event that begins to destroy a functioning social system, but in the process of conflict, such forces emerge that can restore peace and tranquility to the system, as well as keep it stable.

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

While conducting a motivational analysis of conflict behavior, P. I. Ilin emphasizes that conflict is such an interaction of two parties that the realization of the goals of one party contradicts the goals of the other, that is, competition emerges as an objective situation, on the other hand, the emotional dislike of the other, the competitive mood of people psychological characteristics lead to conflicting behaviors. While it is inevitable that people will have conflicts in their interactions, they can also perform a positive constructive function:

- the conflict encourages a certain forward-looking action, while denying stagnation;
- in the process of conflict, the object of the source of disagreement occurs and there is a possibility of its resolution, "elimination", the means of preventing future conflicts are found;
- Conflict is a way of self-affirmation, especially in adolescents, a form of behavior necessary to maintain status in the conflict group.
- Conflict within the group in scientific activity 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;
- Intergroup conflicts contribute to group integration, resilience, conflict resolution, focus, and group members' focus on group life.



Determining their causes is an important point in studying the problem of conflicts and their nature. Analysis of social and socio-psychological research allows us to distinguish the following main causes of conflict:

- determines the emergence and emergence of existing socio-economic relations in the socio-economic-modern society;
- needs, motives and goals of socio-psychological activities of different people;
- Differences in the motives and goals of behavior in the institutions of sociodemographic people. These differences occur depending on people's gender, age, and ethnicity.

As people pay attention to changes in socio-economic situations, they are thus driven by their own interests and needs. Naturally, paying attention to one of these needs and denying the other leads to social causes of conflict. Inequality in income and purchasing power between the richest and the poorest, the lack of a middle class in society, the instability of social, economic and political development inevitably lead to conflicts at different levels: Interpersonal, on the scale of society as a whole. The instability of society, the level of conflict is caused by various factors: high emotional and psychological state against the background of human interaction, increased dissatisfaction with the economic situation and life, increased conflict, divisive behavior becomes a specific social "norm" (conflict, racketeering, terrorism), drug addiction, prostitution, etc.), "search for the culprit" (what to do and who is guilty?). In turn, similar negative psychological factors do not have a significant impact on the development of the social, economic and political situation.

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

Social tension arises when the emotional and psychological state of a society or part of it is not understood at the time of a mature crisis, when the conflicting contradictions are not resolved and become a "inevitable" situation. In doing so, people understand the difference between the declared ideals and goals of social development and its real results.

- Social intensity is characterized by the following parameters:
- the spread of dissatisfaction with life (rising prices, inflation, impoverishment of the shopping cart, fear of personal safety, etc.)



- loss of confidence in the ruling elite (pessimism in the assessment of the future, increased sense of danger, the emergence of an atmosphere of mass anxiety and emotional agitation);
- the emergence of spontaneous mass movements (various conflicts, rallies, demonstrations, strikes).
- The main stages of social tension are:
 - the background level of social tension - the norm;
 - latent stage of growth of social conflict - above the norm or balancing it within its limits;
 - the stage of social tension, the increase of protest and the realization that the situation is a conflict;
 - the critical stage of the transition of social protest to acute conflict;
 - the accelerated stage of development of social conflicts - the explosion;
 - the highest stage of development of social protest - the culmination of the conflict;
 - the stage of social protest to the background and the stage of end of social conflict.
- Above we have touched on the psychological criteria of conflict, at least in part. Well, in today's process of globalization, the question arises as to the origins of conflicts between adolescents and how the problems of resolving them are being addressed. First of all, it is characteristic to find a solution to the problem of preventing conflict before it arises. In the course of our research, we came to the conclusion that the factors that cause conflicts between young people are, in our opinion, characterized as follows:
 - changes in culture, art and literature, socio-economic conditions as a result of the development of science and technology;
 - Increased level of adolescent consciousness due to the expansion of the media;
 - Adequate awareness of adolescents about world events, laws of nature and society, history;
 - acceleration of their physical and mental development;
 - The problems of transparency, social justice, democracy are deeply rooted in public life;
 - Adolescents have ample opportunities for independent learning, creative thinking, self-management, understanding, evaluation and control.



The above circumstances have a direct impact on the psychology of adolescents and have a specific impact on the specificity of the conflicts observed in them as well. This is one of the most important issues of our time.

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