

## "THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND THEIR SOLUTION"

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### ANNOTATION

In modern society, including domestic, the number of citizens who express dissatisfaction with the forms of political and social conflicts is growing. This article discusses the relationship between social and political conflicts and ways to resolve them.

**Key words:** social conflict, political conflict, structure of conflicts.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В современном обществе, в том числе – отечественном, растёт число граждан, выражающих недовольство формам политических и социальных конфликтов. В данной статье рассмотрена взаимосвязь между социальным и политическими конфликтами и пути решение.

**Ключевые слова:** социальный конфликт, политический конфликт, структура конфликтов.

### ANNOTATSIYA

Zamonaviy jamiyatda, shu jumladan maishiy jamiyatda, siyosiy va ijtimoiy nizolar shakllaridan noroziligini bildiruvchi fuqarolar soni ortib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy va siyosiy qarama-qarshiliklar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar va ularni hal qilish yo'llari muhokama qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ijtimoiy konflikt, siyosiy konflikt, konfliktlar tuzilishi.

### INTRODUCTION

Conflict is an objective-subjective phenomenon, state, reality inherent in social relations. The thesis of universal harmony of interests is one of the many myths.

The deepest cause of conflicts in society is the confrontation of various needs, interests, values of specific political subjects that make up the social structure. The confrontation between the conflicting parties is based on objective contradictions (economic, social, political, ethno-confessional, ideological, cultural, etc.).

The most acute conflicts occur between individuals and social groups in the sphere of politics. Politics, on the one hand, activities for the prevention and resolution of conflicts: "The Art of Living Together". On the other hand, politics is a means of provoking conflicts, since it is associated with the struggle for possession of power. The technology and practice of conflict

management are determined not only by general rules, but also by the socio-economic, political state of society, historical, national, religious and cultural characteristics.

Real life is much more complicated than any schemes and involves such an interaction of individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, in the process of which cooperation, rivalry, mismatch of interests, values, hatred, struggle, conflict take place. The role of conflicts is that they most sharply signal to the authorities and society about emerging disagreements, contradictions and stimulate practical actions to overcome existing problems in a timely manner.

Political conflict is an acute clash of opposite sides, caused by the mutual manifestation of various interests, views, goals in the process of acquiring, redistributing and using political power, mastering leading (key) positions in power structures and institutions, gaining the right to influence or access to decision-making on the distribution of power and property in society.

The most common cause of conflicts is the unequal position occupied by people in society, the discord between the expectations, practical intentions and actions of people, the incompatibility of the claims of the parties with limited opportunities to satisfy them. According to R. Dahrendorf, the author of the conflict model of society, the main issue in conflicts is who and how manages resources, in whose hands is the power that allows one group of people to manage the activities of others.

Social conflict is the highest stage in the development of contradictions in relations between people, social groups, society as a whole, which is characterized by a clash of opposing interests, goals, and positions of subjects of interaction. Conflicts may be covert or overt, but they are always based on a lack of agreement between two or more parties. In the field of scientific knowledge, there is a separate science dedicated to conflicts - conflictology.

The reason for social conflicts lies in the definition itself - it is a confrontation between individuals or groups pursuing socially significant goals. These reasons include: social inequality, selfishness of people, mismatch of values of individuals in society, religious differences, imperfection of the human psyche, income inequality, and others. Social conflict is the result (consequence) of certain causes, reasons, conditions that play a different role in the emergence of this consequence - social conflict. In order to predict, diagnose, suppress, and resolve a social conflict as a certain result, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between its causes, reasons, and conditions.

Анализ литературы по теме (Literature review). Antsupov A.Ya., Shipilov A.I. Conflictology: Causes must begin with the definition of the effect, in relation to which some factors are defined as reasons, causes, conditions. For example, in relation to a boiling kettle (consequence), the student's desire to drink tea is an occasion; heating water in the kettle is the cause, and the presence of a kettle, water, heat source, etc. act as conditions (boiling water in a kettle).

Методология исследования (Research Methodology).

The main methods that provide the most complete database of conflict interaction, its participants, causes and results are:

- 1) structural - functional;
- 2) procedural - dynamic;
- 3) typology method;
- 4) prognostic;

5) permissive.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

For example, before getting a deuce in the exam, a cat ran across the road to a student. There is no genetic connection between a cat and a deuce, they do not follow one from the other informationally, energetically, materially. This does not mean that the cat can affect the score. Conditions are phenomena that are not materially, energetically, informationally part of this consequence, but participate in it indirectly. For example, the condition for boiling water in a kettle is the presence of a kettle, water, a heat source, etc., which by themselves do not cause the water to boil in the kettle.

- A cause is an event (factor) that precedes the effect in time and triggers a causal relationship.
- Quite often, participants in a social conflict, by hook or by crook, try to hide its true causes, pass off the cause and conditions of the conflict as its causes;
- in order to predict, prevent, prevent, resolve any social conflict, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between its causes, conditions and causes.
- The relationship of cause and effect. Cause and effect are interrelated:

the effect has an inverse effect on the cause that gave rise to it. On the one hand, it depletes the cause materially, energetically, informationally. Thus, the military and moral might of the belligerents is depleted, and so on. On the other hand, the consequences have the opposite effect on the cause that gave rise to it.

When determining the causes of social conflict, one should take into account numerous classifications of types of causality:

objective and subjective, main and secondary, multifactorial and simple (one factor causes a consequence).

The connection between causes and social conflict may be necessary and contingent. The role of chance in the development of social conflicts between them is extremely important.

### MAKE SUGGESTIONS

Political science pays considerable attention to the search for forms, methods, means of controlling the course of the conflict, and the development of effective technologies for managing it. Given the diversity of the subjects of the conflict, their goals and positions, conflict management involves the solution of a number of common tasks: a) to prevent the emergence of a conflict, or to prevent its growth and spread;

b) bring hidden, implicit, latent conflicts into an open form in order to reduce the risk of sudden development of uncontrolled processes;c) to localize the socio-psychological excitement caused by the political conflict, to prevent its spread to other spheres of society; d) take into account numerous internal and external factors: the degree of openness of the political system, the level of cohesion of conflicting groups, their strength, the nature of the population's involvement in the conflict, the emotional aspects of the behavior of leaders and their supporters, as well as cultural, historical, socio-economic, ethno-national and other characteristics of society. The solution of these tasks is concretized in accordance with the main installation - either to settle or to resolve the conflict. Settlement involves removing the sharpness of the confrontation between the parties in order to avoid the negative consequences of the conflict. However, the

cause of the conflict is not eliminated, thereby retaining the possibility of a new aggravation of already settled relations. The resolution of the conflict provides for the exhaustion of the subject of the dispute, a change in the situation and circumstances, which would lead to partnership relations and would exclude the danger of a relapse of confrontation.

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