

SOCIAL CONFLICTS AND THEIR ELIMINATION SCIENTIFIC DIRECTIONS OF ADULT

Jumaniyaz Ramatov

(<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0257-6591>),

Mirshod Hasanov

(<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8654-9277>),

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the influence of social conflicts on the life of society. Modern science, looking at the historical past of mankind, has no doubt that conflicts are always a constant companion of social development, because wherever there are people, conflicts have existed and will exist. Also in the distant past, attention was drawn to the influence of conflicts on the economy and their types, the role and prevalence of conflicts in public life, the negative impact on the effectiveness of its adoption and implementation, the impact on the development of the country, and appearance. social conflicts, the issue of the effectiveness of activities to prevent and regulate conflicts, every conflict that arises between society and its people, what kind of dispute or disagreement, conflict between the interests of two parties, to what extent methods of identifying and monitoring conflicts in international practice have been introduced in Uzbekistan, trends , which have appeared in recent years, the state of local conflicts, the modern information world is one of their services, proposals and recommendations have been made to determine the effectiveness of use, the implementation of this task in the conditions of our Republic and their improvement.

Key words: *social education, spiritual and moral education, conflictology, individual, group, society, human.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that some of our contemporaries on our planet are spending every minute under stress and anxiety. The reason is wars, battles and tensions. In such countries, even if the population wakes up in the morning in good health, they doubt whether they will open their eyes tomorrow with the worry of survival. He has no confidence in the future. So, what is the reason for the conflicts and wars that have robbed humanity of so much happiness? In order to prevent them, what qualities are lacking in mankind? What should each of us do so that tolerance in the society is wide open? The questions remain open. In particular, there are large and small disturbances in about 30 countries of the world. If the reason for them is investigated,

it becomes clear that in most cases, rather than economic and social issues, factors such as racism, nationalism, and the preference of a representative of one religion over the representative of another religion are the cause. There is also a lot of research on conflicts based on religious inequality.

Modern science, looking at the historical past of humanity, does not doubt that conflict is always a constant companion of social development, because wherever there are people, conflicts have existed and will continue to exist. The role and prevalence of conflicts in social life attracted attention even in the distant past.,

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

While modern science looks at the historical past of mankind, does not doubt that conflict is always a constant companion of social development, because wherever there are people, conflicts have existed and will continue to exist. The role and prevalence of conflicts in social life attracted attention even in the distant past. In the works, legends and ideas of philosophers, historians, and writers who created in the past centuries, certain opinions were expressed about the causes of possible conflicts and ways to end them. For example, [Kudryavseva VN Osnovi konfliktologii 1997], [Vorozheykin I.Ye, Kitanov A.Ya., Zakharov DK 2000. – 244]

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

In the past, the main method of resolving conflicts was the sole rule of clan elders and geniuses. However, the emergence of the first state structures did not always lead to harmony in society, sometimes it exacerbated social inequality, manifested and intensified conflicts. Therefore, for centuries, people have lived with a sense of confidence in a perfect future where there will be no wars, conflicts and enmity will end. Many explain this situation with the end of the Cold War and the birth of nationalism and ethnic identity after the crisis of the "bipolar" order in the world. The loss of influence from the former Soviet Union also led to the rise of capitalism, which influenced people's aspirations to build democratic societies and economic systems. New theoretical and analytical motivations regarding conflicts can be found in the work of the Polish scientist and jurist Ludwig Gumplowicz (1838-1909). In his opinion, conflicts are not the only and necessary social process. However, the social integrations that give rise to large social communities and states are important processes. Because the reason why the conflict plays the main decisive role here is one thing, that is, social groups in the society unite only as a result of the conflict. The formation of a new set of rules in society can be manifested as a result of individual group struggle. L. Gumplowicz's attitude towards the nature of social conflicts in society can be divided into three main theses: conflicts are the basis of the

historical process, although they all have different characters, they are considered a factor of development; the division of society into rulers and subordinates (servants), as well as conflicts arising from the inadequacy of relations between them, is an eternal phenomenon; conflicts contribute to the unification of society, ensure the formation of broad associations. Later, international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund began to play a decisive role in the political, economic and social life of both poor and rich countries. Economic liberalization has often deepened conflicts and tensions within these countries. The increase in the number of internal conflicts, together with their globalization, has caused them to go beyond the control of individual superpowers, and has also been the result of the deepening of interrelated trends such as military dictatorship, political corruption, and the criminalization of the economy.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Conflict is the confrontation of social subjects for the implementation of conflicting interests, positions, values and views. And in this and many other definitions, the conflict is primarily related to the opposition or one of its moments - the struggle of opposites. One of the important signs of conflict is the conflict of interests, which in turn are related to values, goals and directions. Thus, interests are a key concept needed for conflict analysis. any conflict is characterized not only by the conflicting parties, but also by the subject of the conflict. Any conflict is a result of contradictions in the mental state of people and individuals. Every object and phenomenon in existence has contradictions of one form or another. Conflict arises on the basis of mutual exclusion of opposite properties and characteristics. The conflict, of course, creates the need to move to another state, stage, quality [Cosser L. (Conflict:1968).

Classification of conflicts: When classifying conflicts, it is necessary to take into account their specificity. From this point of view, it can be defined as: 1) internal contradictions and struggle of a person; 2) interpersonal; between the individual and the group; intergroup; it is possible to divide into interstate (or coalitions of states) conflicts. The emergence of social conflicts may have a negative impact on the effectiveness of decision-making and implementation in the society, and may reduce the role of that society in the development of the country. Social conflicts can arise at any age. Its appearance can be caused by the violation of the requirements of legal norms in the structure of society. The emergence of social conflicts can be explained as follows[Utkin EA Conflictology. 1998: 264], ..

1. The founders' contracts of existing companies and the requirements of current legal documents (Civil Code, Law on joint-stock companies, etc.) are not fully

reflected in disputes. Also, the lack of accuracy, detail, type of activity, uncertainty in the election of the management body, holding of the general meeting, failure to receive the necessary information on time and other violations of the law also cause such a situation.

2. Disputes related to the holding of general meetings - non-attendance of members of the Supervisory Board, managers, (violation of property rights) non-compliance of the meeting with current norms, meeting at a different time such as not being carried out, non-participation of members in full (quorum), consideration of issues outside the agenda, non-calling of some officials to the meeting.

3. The origin of conflicts related to keeping registers in the management is mainly caused by violation of the right to participate in the general meeting, violation of their right to receive dividends. 4. The next conflicts are formed, for example, in the economy: as a result of minority shareholders selling their shares (control package) or donating them to other persons, powerful shareholders appear. Such conflicts may arise between new shareholders, between them and the Supervisory Board, managers.

5. Conflicts arise due to dissatisfaction of the management with the dividend policy. Such discrepancies may be due to a lack of information regarding this policy.

Internal conflict in a person arises as a result of his nervousness, dissatisfaction with his life activity, inability to come to a decision. For example, according to Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis, internal conflict arises from "I" and "High self-esteem". These conflicts have a psychological basis and arise from a person's low or very high self-esteem. Interpersonal conflict. This is a conflict between two or more people, which often occurs in life for various reasons. An example of this can be a fight between young men for the love of a girl (or vice versa), a disagreement between a manager and an employee, a conflict between neighbors, a misunderstanding between passengers of public transport, etc. Such conflicts can occur in every aspect of society: economic, social, political, spiritual and others. In interpersonal conflicts, the personal qualities of people, their intellectual potential, and upbringing are of great importance. Conflict between the individual and the group. Groups embody a number of relationships and necessarily have formal and informal leaders. Because of this, the risk of conflict within the group increases. Conflict between an individual and a group can be constructive or destructive. In the first case, it serves to strengthen the relationship between the individual and the group, and in the second case, it leads to disunity between the group. Intergroup conflict. This conflict arises as a result of conflicting interests of different groups. In most cases, such conflicts occur within social groups. as a result of the non-granting of

freedom of identity, thought, speech, and religion. Interstate conflict. It is observed that such conflicts mainly arise as a result of disagreements between individual states and coalitions. Their reasons can be different, i.e. economic, political, ideological, territorial and others. Of course, at the basis of interstate conflicts, first of all, there is a conflict of interests between countries. Conflictology, or the field of conflict resolution, is one of the emerging and developing fields of science. Therefore, many researchers are interested in the theoretical foundations of the field of conflictology, its national characteristics, social characteristics, the relationship of conflicts with social life, interpersonal conflicts, legal aspects of conflicts, and conflicts in the labor team. It can be seen that conflictology has many internal directions. The study of conflictual moods and characteristics helps to prevent the origin of crises in society and social conflicts.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above:

First, the significance of management development in Uzbekistan in general philosophical growth was analyzed on a scientific basis. In this case, any measures related to increasing the effectiveness of management in society should be considered as a strategic task aimed directly at ensuring the country's economic growth and spiritual growth.

Secondly, some recommendations that can be included in the duties of managers in Uzbekistan by legislation and regulations were proposed, these are:

- the rules that define the financial responsibility of the members of the society unconditionally and strictly, should work on their recruitment;
- Development and implementation of the code of business culture in Javlat would be useful for the work of state trustees and trustees;
- should take into account any negative information about the actions of officials that may harm the development of the society, require the necessary investigation to determine the authenticity of the information;
- When fines or other types of punitive measures are imposed on the society, and when the facts of material damage are confirmed in other cases, it is necessary to ensure that the guilty officials are immediately brought to justice.

REFERENCES

1. Хусанбаева, Ю., & Саъдуллаева, Д. (2023). ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ТАЪЛИМ-ТАРБИЯ ТИЗИМИ. *Евразийский журнал права, финансов и прикладных наук*, 3(3), 48-51.

2. Салимсакова, Н. С., & Хусанбаева, Ю. Б. (2021). СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЩИТА КАК СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФЕНОМЕН. *ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, (SI-1).
3. Назарбоева, Б. А., & Хусанбаева, Ю. Б. (2021). ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ИЖТИМОЙ ҲАЁТИДА ЁШЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ САЛОҲИЯТИНИНГ ЎРНИ. *ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, 4(4).
4. Хошимова, Г. Ф., & Хусанбаева, Ю. Б. (2020). ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ВИРТУАЛЬНОГО И ДУХОВНОГО МИРА НА ФОНЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ. *ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, 3(4).
5. Kurultaevich, I. K., Zairjanovich, Y. S., Abdullayevna, S. D., Botirovich, T. B., & Anatoliyevna, T. M. (2023). Specifics Of Teaching Foreign Language Speaking To Students At A Non-Linguistic Institute (Iper) In The Distance Learning Format. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 2(10), 549-559.
6. Sadikova, D. A. (2023). TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN STUDY OUTLOOK: TEACHING DICTIONARIES. *World of Scientific news in Science*, 1(2), 104-115.
7. Saparbaevna, R. R., Allanazarovna, E. R., & Nawbahar, O. (2020). Physiological Ergogenic Medicines: Modern Trends Of Application In The Training Of Athletes. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(03), 2020.
8. Reymbaeva Roza, Ernazarova Raya, Joldasbaeva Gulchexra, & Allamberganova Laura. (2023). HANDBALL EFFICIENCY IN THE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(14), 721–725. Retrieved from <https://humoscience.com/index.php/itse/article/view/1774>
9. Roza, R., Talgat, K., Raya, E., & Aynura, P. (2023). THE CONTENT AND FORMS OF SUPPORT FOR PROFESSIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF STUDENT TEACHERS. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(10), 273-279.
10. Saparbaevna, R. R., Erejepovich, K. D., Allanazarovna, E. R., & Sabitovna, P. A. (2022). Organization Of Rational Nutrition of Athletes in Training and Competitive Activities. *Specialusis Ugdymas*, 2(43), 3566-3568.
11. Saparbaevna, R. R., & Allanazarovna, E. R. (2020). Aspects Of Studying Snakes In The Fauna Of Uzbekistan. *Solid State Technology*, 63(6), 3765-3771.
12. Kaipbergenova, D. (2017). THE IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL DESIGNING IN LANGUAGE TEACHING. *ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА*, 34(3), 62-63.
13. Kaipbergenova, D. (2016). ШЕТ ТИЛИ О'ҚИТУВЧИЛАРИНИНГ КАСБИЙ ВАЗИФАЛАРИ ВА ПЕДАГОГИК МАНОРАТИ НАҚИДА. *ВЕСТНИК*

КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 33(4), 48-50.

14. Каипбергенова, Д. О. (2020). СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРАКТИКИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ НА ОСНОВЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ. In *Инновационное развитие: потенциал науки и современного образования* (pp. 211-213).

15. Каипбергенова, Д. О. (2016). The role of language learning strategies in learning foreign languages. *Молодой ученый*, (12-4), 83-85.

16. Orakbaevna, K. D. (2023). MAMLAKATIMIZDA SHET TILLARINI O'RGANISHDAGI ZAMONAVIY METOD VA METODOLIYA. *Научный Фокус*, 1(1), 1472-1478.

17. Orakbaevna, K. D. (2023). GLABALLASHUV DAVRIDA TA'LIM VA TARBIYANING UZVIYLIGI. *Научный Фокус*, 1(1), 1466-1471.

18. Kaipbergenova, D. (2023). BUGUNGI KUNDAGI MAMLAKATIMIZDA TA'LIM TIZIMIDAGI ISLOHOTLAR VA ULARNING NATIJALARI. *World scientific research journal*, 15(2), 3-7.

19. Каипбергенова, Д., & Жуманиёзова, Н. С. (2023). БУГУНГИ КУН ТАЛАБА ЁШЛАРИДА АХЛОҚИЙ ДУНЁҚАРАШНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ УСУЛЛАРИ. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 3(5), 652-668.

20. Orakbayevna, K. D., Normuminovich, M., & Muxiddinova, M. Z. (2021). English language teaching methodology for non-native speakers. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S3), 1721-1725.

21. Orakbayevna, K. D. (2022, February). SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF COMPARISON IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES. In *Conference Zone* (pp. 145-147).

22. KHUSENALIYEVNA, K. D., CHORIYEVNA, A. Z., & ORAKBAYEVNA, K. D. (2021). Lexico-semantic features of technical teams of English and Uzbek languages. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government*, 27(2), 4083-4088.

23. Orakbayevna, K. D. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF GRAMMAR IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. *Confrencea*, 7(7), 69-72.

24. Orakbayevna, K. D. (2022). Using effective language learning strategies in teaching English. *Texas Journal of Philology, Culture and History*, 2, 1-3.

25. Orakbaevna, K. D. (2022). USING THE PRINCIPLE OF UNITY IN EDUCATION. *PEDAGOG*, 1(4), 1467-1473.