



FEATURES OF THE MANIFESTATION OF SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIETY

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Annotation

The article examines the causes and factors of the emergence of contradictions, the wide spread of contradictions in society, contradiction-conflict-collision, views on the main and minor conflicts.

Keywords: opposites, spiritual opposites, social contradictions, struggle, relations, internal and external contradictions

Introduction

Since any social conflict involves a conflict of interest, it can have many negative consequences, including:

there is a risk of slowing down or stopping the production process, reducing people's wages, layoffs;

an increase in tension in the relationship in the community, an aggravation of psychological relations due to misunderstandings between employers and employees, resulting in the formation of disrespect, alienation, hatred in the community; the growth of intolerance: the spirit of confrontation draws people into conflict so much that they cannot compromise in practice and think only of their own interests and victories at any cost. It is fraught with the intensification and expansion of conflicting situations, their going beyond their original scope;

threat of violence: the growth of social conflict disrupts social harmony and violence can result in huge material losses and even casualties.

At the same time, the positive role of social conflicts in social development should be noted:

they expose the "weaknesses" of the social system and draw public attention to social problems;

they contribute to the unification of social groups, to the development of the solidarity of their members, viz. is to support the activities of social groups. In the context of conflict, its participants see their goals more clearly and gather around their groups to achieve them, creating organizations that protect their interests;





they are the key to the balance of social forces, in other words, the stability of society is maintained;

strengthening the processes of social mobility, giving society dynamism, without which it cannot exist.

Social conflicts act as a “conductor” of social news, which in turn contributes to the renewal, improvement, and opening of new perspectives of the social system; they are a necessary condition for the formation of new social groups and institutions. In today's society, social conflicts are an inevitable process. Resolving conflicts based on objectively emerging contradictions will accelerate social progress. At the same time, objective contradictions, which are the source of conflicting situations, can be divided into two main types:

- Conflicts arising from the socio-economic and material conditions of the members of this society;
- Political conflicts, mainly as a result of the rejection of government policies.

Social conflicts are manifested in a unique way in the current reality, changes in society are accompanied by an expansion of the scale of social conflicts. They covered not only large social groups, but entire regions inhabited by nationally identical and different ethnic communities. This is due to the profound economic and social changes that began in the late twentieth century and are taking place in various societies.

Conflicts occur for spiritual, material, economic, political, religious, and other reasons. In order to better understand the conflict, it is necessary to study in more depth the reasons for its emergence. For example, conflicts between spouses can be caused, first of all, by their upbringing in families based on completely different values, different spiritual and material conditions, lack of respect, understanding, support, financial difficulties in the family.

Signs of conflict are manifested in the presence of a situation accepted by the parties to the conflict, the object of the conflict causing controversy, the willingness of the parties to the conflict to achieve their goals.

In the study of social contradictions, it is methodologically important to understand that contradictions and contradictions occur at all levels of social space, in all its subsystems and elements, and interact with each other, weakening or intensifying their manifestation. It should also be borne in mind that social contradictions manifested in the form of conflict are very diverse, as they reflect the diversity of social life.

In the study of social conflicts, it is methodologically important to derive from the conditions and characteristics of the social environment in which conflicts mature,



persist, and are resolved. These rules are important for at least two reasons. First, social conflict is not always and always resolved through conflict or takes its own form. And, secondly, the mechanism of conflict, its forms of manifestation, severity, depth and duration, as well as methods of resolution depend on the state of the social system and its constituent elements, the steady development of this system. The study of the characteristics of the conflicting potential of modern society is relevant not only through theoretical and epistemological order causes, but also due to the need to have effective tools for resolving, resolving, minimizing social contradictions and conflicts. In this regard, the dispute over the constructive and destructive potential and consequences of conflicts is embedded in conflictological paradigms, a process that requires the introduction of important methodological innovations.

The peculiarity of social contradictions in today's society is that they are overly politicized, even by those who were initially of a non-political nature; the leading, dominant position of the state in the institutional mechanism of permanent nationalization of conflicts and, consequently, their settlement; radicalization of the course and methods of conflict resolution; manifestation in all spheres of social life and the close connection of different types of social contradictions; the multiplicity of social contradictions is determined by the preservation and intensification of the old and the manifestation of the new.

Opposites are called sides that have opposite directions of flow. The interaction of these parties leads to a struggle of contradictions. Contradiction depends on difference. However, it is important to keep in mind that any difference will not lead to conflict. Only those different parties can establish conflicting relationships if they have different trends, different directions of change and development.

Opposition (unity and struggle of opposing parties) as a form of existence of matter is a law of objective reality and enlightenment, and in this sense it is one of the laws of dialectics. "Contradiction," writes Hegel, "is something that moves the world, and it is ridiculous to say that contradiction is impossible." "Contradiction", he emphasizes, is the basis of all mobility and vitality.

There are different classifications of the contradictions of existence and enlightenment. Internal and external contradictions, formal-logical and dialectical, basic and non-basic, important and insignificant, antagonistic, etc. separated. In the study of evolving contradictions, the classification of contradictions is less important than the mechanism of self-resolution of contradictions. Dialectical contradiction is the interaction of features, aspects, processes in a system that play the role of its source and driving force. Contradictions exist at every structural stage of existence, both materially and spiritually.





Of course, they never and nowhere exist in isolation, but form a genetic and functional unit, in which the resolution of one conflict can be the basis for resolving other conflicts of the system.

Dialectical contradictions have different solutions. It should be noted that sympathizers are not only against each other, but united. Therefore, one cannot move without the other. One side can win the other, in which case the winner is not always the same,

because the system will have a new quality. One of the most important forms of resolving dialectical contradictions is the convergence of these three opposing origins in any third circle of parties. For example, the contradictions between society and nature, the individual and society, freedom and responsibility, and so on. They cannot be resolved by "swallowing" one of the opposing parties.

Forms of manifestation of social conflict also include various mass events. These include demands on the government by dissident social groups, the use of public opinion in support of their demands or alternative programs, and the direct actions of mass protests.

Mass protest can be expressed in the following main forms.

A demonstration is a mass movement organized to defend any purpose or to express socio-political views that express protest.

Pickets are a form of public opinion that is carried out without the use and movement of sound-enhancing technical means by placing visual propaganda means on the selected object.

A rally is a public meeting designed to discuss current issues of modern life, to express solidarity or protest. It is usually held outdoors and is available in its place for like-minded people, as well as for those interested or interested. The rally will end with the adoption of a resolution.

A civil disobedience campaign is a political action expressed in an intentional violation of the law in order to make changes to legislation or public policy.

The concept of "civil disobedience" was introduced by the American Philosopher J. Rolz formed it in his Theory of Justice. He writes that civil disobedience is a mass, non-violent, conscious and at the same time political act that violates the law to change the law or public policy.

A strike is a collective termination of work in an organization or enterprise by agreement in order to receive benefits and social guarantees from the employer.

It is very important to make all social conflicts as open as possible, first and foremost in a sheltered and public way.



This allows them to take control and take timely action against the processes that occur during a conflict. The media, public organizations and other civil society institutions can play a big role here.

The complexity and diversity of social relations that arise in the modern world, as well as globalization and population migration and the erosion of state borders, underlie many social contradictions. At the same time, the incompatibility of the interests of social actors can lead to open conflicts. Therefore, the study of social conflicts in the modern world as an example in the context of the topic of social conflicts is of particular interest.

Often, social conflicts arise from the contradictions between old and new social systems, principles, formed by the conflict of interests of different social communities formed in different historical periods. The decisive factor in this regard is that in the process of gradual or drastic reconstruction of society, not only every citizen, but also the worldview and ideology of the whole society, the political situation, economic processes and so on change.

At the same time, it is more precisely social revolutions on a society-wide scale, because in this case the relevant changes take place instantly and not always using peaceful and democratic methods: the losses and losses associated with their use naturally affect any situation, different aggravates previous social conflicts that lead to open conflict of social groups.

As a form of social conflict, "war" is characterized by a unique set of concepts: often relevant conflicts occur between sovereign states, as well as a special subject of conflict - national ideas, territorial claims of one party, the other's desire to maintain its territorial integrity.

Social modernization is cited in the specialized literature as an example of social conflict that is partially similar to social evolution.

According to another definition, social modernization is an intense social conflict between supporters of traditions and supporters of the process of "modernization" in order to adapt the existing social system to the requirements of modern development. It should be noted that social modernization is a unique example of social conflict, because, on the one hand, the processes that make up its content are objectively specific to any society that manifests itself as a complex, multi-stage system of continuous development, on the other - what is the nature and direction of change? regardless, in any society there will be both proponents and opponents of appropriate modernization, which naturally leads to various social contradictions.



However, the modernization of society can be done in a variety of ways. Depending on them, it is obvious that the social contradictions arising from such changes are manifested in a peculiar way.

We mentioned above that there are different strategies for managing conflict situations. These include avoiding conflict, resolving the conflict one-sidedly, through compromise or competition, the desire to justify oneself without allowing anything, and a rational strategy - compromise, compromise, that is, finding a solution that suits all parties to the conflict during negotiations.

Many sociologists believe that conflicts should be avoided and not suppressed. The contradiction hides the real contradiction. When conflict in human relations in society is suppressed and it does not exist, the contradictions do not disappear anywhere, but go underground as in a swamp. Such a conflict can flare up at any time and it will be very difficult to put it out. Although peat is very difficult to ignite, it is very difficult to put it out after a fire, to fight a fire.

Despite the existing contradictions in society, a balance between different forces can be decided. This ensures the sustainable development of the society. But the conflict between the different components of society can upset this balance. In this case, the consequences are not always predictable. The involvement of many people in the realm of conflict sometimes leads to interpersonal conflicts turning into conflicts between groups. For example, in a dispute between children, their parents, the whole family, acquaintances may join.

In short, the study of social conflict has become a modern requirement. Because the right to live freely given to us by independence should not simply be a concept in the minds of the people. We need to fully understand, feel, and apply it properly in practice. That is how we contribute to the perpetuation of our independence.

Indeed, if we remain with our old right to live freely, without a deep understanding of the essence of the ongoing reforms, with an old-fashioned view of social life, certain misunderstandings will inevitably arise in our lives. The analysis of the issue of social conflict shows ways to resolve any misunderstandings, contradictions, as well as conflicts in society.

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