

## SOCIAL CONFLICT: THE BASIS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mamatkulov Rashid Pazilbekovich

Associate Professor of the Department of General Sciences and  
Culture, Tashkent State University of Law

A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
The article philosophically and socially analyzes the concept of conflict. Based on the principle of justice, the new values entering social relations in the conditions of the market economy are explained through the methods of analysis, synthesis, comparison, deduction, and induction. The dialectics, harmony, and mutual necessity of the categories of relative resistance and conflict are described. Relevant conclusions and recommendations are given.	society, conflict, social, opposition, development, approach, system, value.

### INTRODUCTION

Any society is constantly changing and developing. Progress is based on opposition and conflict. During the historical development, there were various contradictions and conflicts in the social relations between people. It shows that it is an urgent issue to study conflict situations that arise in social relations today based on a new approach. From this point of view, it is shown that the concepts of conflict and social conflict are the main issues on the agenda of studying and analyzing the essence of the content.

Social conflict is the highest form of conflict between two or more parties. The state of conflict manifests itself in the relations between social groups, social institutions, individuals, and society.

Different definitions of social conflict are given by representatives of sociology. In particular:

English scientist G. Spencer, based on the point of view of natural sciences, especially biology, emphasizes that social conflict is related to the law of struggle for survival. This situation is related to the limited life resources. He promotes the idea that the laws of Social Darwinism should be applied to society.

G. Zimmel believes that the conflict situation is a phenomenon resulting from the exchange of existing cultural values with new cultural values. In the process of socialization, the individual reflects on the fact that it is a phenomenon that arises due to the conflict of personal and social interests.

M. Weber assesses the concept of conflict as a value. It emphasizes the clash of values and norms between social groups and social institutions. Such a situation is a criterion that ensures the stability of the society.

K. Marx considers the state of conflict as a phenomenon resulting from the relationship between productive forces and production relations. Emphasizing that the relationship between them should always be balanced, he puts forward the idea that otherwise there will be a social revolution in society. He believes that the struggle between classes is the main driving force of society.

German sociologist R. Darendorf connects conflict processes with the organization and performance of social roles in society. He tries to assess the conflict situation through the relations of society members arising from the distribution of power and authority resources in the performance of social roles. Based on this situation, he puts forward the opinion and the opinion that the members of the society are divided into managers and controlled in the performance of social roles. He believes managers' interest in social relations is to maintain and protect social order. He states that the interest of the governed part of the members of the society is the redistribution of power. The opinion that there will be structural changes in the society as a result of the situation of conflict from this attitude means the opinion.

## RESULTS

R. Darendorf emphasizes that the following structural changes will occur in society due to social conflicts.

1. Fundamental change of state management (for example: revolution, such a situation occurs at the level of society).
2. There will be certain changes in the administration of the state (for example: changes in the government as a result of parliamentary elections).
3. Emergence of policies that lead to new values and norms while maintaining state management.

Today, from the point of view of sociology, there are two different paradigms (approaches) about the role and place of conflicts in the life of society.

The first paradigm is a consensus society.

The second is a society with a paradigm conflict.

Consensus (based on general agreement) society is a social system based on solidarity and social equality. In this society, social conflict exists as a certain form of social interaction and serves as a means of ensuring the development and stability of society. In a society based on general agreement, social conflict will have a transitory and relative character. Society members regulate their social relations and coordinate their relationship to each other based on social conflict.

Social conflict appears as a permanent and necessary phenomenon in the conflict society paradigm. In this society, individuals and social groups constantly struggle for power. At the same time, the redistribution of material and spiritual wealth, the struggle for social status, and the desire to renew the values developed by the society will become a priority. Conflict society is a phenomenon that requires new forms of innovation.

The range of opportunities for social conflicts in any society is wide. There is a constant struggle between individuals and social groups for higher status and material resources in society. The number of high statuses in society and the limited amount of material resources serve as a source of conflicts. The existence of social conflict is related to the open and closed forms of society. In open societies, social problems are solved based on community, the existence of alternative programs, and conflict situations are the basis for peaceful and compromise solutions. Such a society, based on openness and pluralistic principles, will be protected from social revolutions.

In a closed society, the level of social mobility will not be high because the management system is based on a single administration. Because conflict situations are not resolved in time, opposing camps are formed in society. The emergence of such a situation creates the ground for a social revolution in society.

## DISCUSSION

Classification of conflicts :

1. According to the reasons of origin;
    - psychological reasons antipathy, desire for leadership, issues of power.
    - social causes, the struggle to acquire a high status in society, to update the values and ideas that apply in society.
  2. By character;
    - open conflicts, polemics, violence, war, class struggle.
    - conflicts with a closed tone, longing, secret collusion, and secret diplomacy.
  3. According to the direction of conflicts;
    - conflicts in the horizontal direction, between certain strata at one social level.
    - vertical conflicts, one and from him more than strata cover takes.
  4. Conflicts duration;
    - minute, day, month, year, years. Closed conflicts are a long process. In society, there are also conflicts of a chronological nature. For example, conflicts between parents and children.
  5. Sharp to the character have has been conflicts;
    - the conflict process is determined by the level of complexity of social problems. The conflict process is related to intensity, number of participants, aggressiveness, and tolerance.
  6. Methods and means of resolving conflict situations ;
    - through peace;
    - military solution.
  7. According to the subjects of the conflict, it arises in the following cases;
    - between individuals, between groups, and social, international, regional, zonal, and global conflicts.
  8. Factors driving conflicts;
    - will of individuals and social groups, values, and norms developed by society.
- Forms of conflict are related to the social environment and social spheres in society. In this regard, the signs of conflict are as follows:

Economic, political, religious, moral, legal, environmental.

Social conflict is a conflict of interests between more than one party regarding the distribution of wealth, power, and values.

The participants in the conflict struggle to maintain their position in society by harming the other side in their interests.

Stages of conflict:

Pre-conflict stage - the conflict participants get out of their emotional state, determine the causes of the conflict, summarize the possibilities, and even develop a strategy of actions, and methods used against the opposing side.

Conflict stage - the parties leave the situation of compromise and carry out open and closed actions.

The stage of conflict resolution - the causes of the conflict are identified and measures are taken to resolve them.

Conflict structure :

- subjects of conflict; internal mental state of a person, group members, individuals, and groups.
- object of conflict; values (wealth, power, status, education) and interests.
- subject of conflict; ownership of a particular resource.

- causes of conflict; a situation that brings the two sides into conflict.
- consequences of conflict ; constructive and destructive.

Subjects of direct conflict :

- witnesses are outside observers of the conflict process.
- instigators encourage others to engage in conflict.
- organizational, technical, and consulting helpers in the conflict process.
- third party participation, those who act to stop or resolve the conflict process.

Methods of solving social conflicts :

- compromise, agreement based on mutual concession.
- negotiation, exchange of ideas between the parties to the conflict.
- third party participation.
- through an arbitral tribunal.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, every event in existence requires and negates each other. Between the complicating and mutually negating sides lies the category of conflict. Conflict is the cause of struggle and development between opposite parties. Each stage of development is associated with the emergence and resolution of specific conflicts and various oppositions. The unity and struggle of relative resistance, and conflict relations are characteristic of society, social relations, and human activity. Therefore, conflicts have their place and role in the development of society. From this point of view, it is necessary to scientifically analyze the essence of conflicts in the conditions of the market economy from today's point of view.

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