SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS AND THEIR FORMS OF MANIFESTATIONS

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ABSTRACT

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. Moreover, if there are no conflicts in the family, at work or in the state, it means that this is where the growth and development of a peaceful life stops. Therefore, it is necessary to study these contradictions and try to eliminate them when they occur, and to try not to have a negative impact on the development of our lives.

KEYWORDS: *Opposites, Spiritual Opposites, Social Contradictions, Struggle, Relations, Internal And External Contradictionsp*

INTRODUCTION

It is clear that any social conflict in the world will affect the fate of millions of people. This shows that social conflict plays an important role in the life of the individual, society and humanity in general. The present period shows the need to look at the problem of social conflict from the point of view of social philosophy. The practice of resolving non-violent social conflicts, which is one of the important factors of social life, is gaining urgency today.

The socio-historical changes taking place in the world are radically different from all stages of historical development in the past, as they are very intense, complex and contradictory in nature. Research by the World Bank and the United Nations has shown that timely prevention of social conflict can save lives and save an average of $ 70 billion a year in social protection. Research institutes (USA, Canada, France, England, Japan, Russia) dealing with the analysis of social conflicts and their solutions are focusing on the scientific study of the causes of violence and social conflicts, as well as their prevention based on a scientific analysis of the issues of social equality, gender equality, equality of political relations.

Therefore, the problem of creating a scientifically sound concept of studying and resolving social conflicts remains. The aim of the research is to study the history of the origin of social conflicts and to find ways to solve them.

The word "ziddiyat" (contradiction) is originally Arabic and means contradiction, intellectual contradiction, contradiction "," irreconcilable contradiction, hostility, enmity "," in discussion, in the text, in theory and in the subject in general, "the existence of two contradictory considerations in events and the relationship between them".[1] It is possible to live without using the word contradiction, but it is impossible to live without entering into conflict. Perhaps it is not surprising that the word is used in order to generalize all of the words disagreement, conflict, struggle. There can be no one among us who has not been in conflict at least once. That's why the phrase "check your pulse if there's no conflict in your life" is used. The bottom line is that conflict is as simple as an event in our lives. Moreover, if there are no conflicts in the family, at work or in the state, it means that this is where the growth and development of a peaceful life stops. Therefore, it is necessary to study these contradictions and try to eliminate them when they occur, and to try not to have a negative impact on the development of our lives. Determining the nature of the conflict is a matter of scientific research. Because conflict is complex in its forms and levels. For example, a conflict between specific individuals. In defining the concept of conflict, we are forced to consider its content in the context of interpersonal relationships. But in this way it does not reflect the whole essence of the concept of 'contradiction' that we are exploring. Because conflict is complex in its forms and levels. For example, a conflict between specific individuals. In defining the concept of conflict, we are forced to consider its content in the context of interpersonal relationships. But in this way it does not reflect the whole essence of the concept of 'contradiction' that we are exploring.

Analysis of conflicts in the fields of psychology, sociology, law, art, history, mathematics, pedagogy, political science, sociology, philosophy, military and other disciplines shows that on the basis of any contradiction, the conflict plays a decisive role.

It is also impossible to ignore the general theory of conflict that underlies contradiction when studying the problems of social conflict. Conflicts are due to differences in the needs, interests, and values of subjects in different mental states; among people of the same or different mental states; social spheres (industry, economy), social organizations (family, school, transport), social organizations (state, political parties, trade unions), nations, countries, etc.

The object of social contradictions is social contradictions and social conflicts of various forms in all spheres of society. Its subject is the study of the nature, causes, mechanisms of social conflicts in society and the development of technologies to prevent, detect, monitor and resolve them.

If we look at the science of modern conflict studies, there is no single definition for the concepts of 'conflict' and 'social conflict'. This is explained by the lack of consensus among scholars on the nature of the issue. We can also see cases in the literature where the terms 'conflict' and 'social conflict' are often used as synonyms. Below we review the most common definitions in this regard:

"Conflict is any connection of elements represented by objective (hidden) and subjective (explicit) contradictions;[2] "Conflicts are a form of interaction between people in society, a
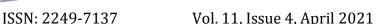
specific cell of social existence, a potential or active subject of social action. Their motivation is related to conflicting values, interests and needs ";[3] "Conflict is a sharp emotion, an experience-related conflict that is difficult to resolve." In these definitions, conflict is expressed as a concept that represents contradiction. "Conflict is a drastic way of resolving conflicts that arise in the course of a relationship, and usually includes the negative feelings of the parties to the conflict";[4]

"Social conflict is a struggle between contenders for status, power, or limited resources, in which the conflicting parties seek not only to achieve the intended goal, but also to neutralize, harm, or destroy the opponent";[5] "Social conflict is an extreme situation, which is manifested in the conflict between different social groups, social institutions due to the contradiction or significant difference in social interests, goals, development trends";[6] "A social conflict is a confrontation in which the parties seek to seize territory or resources, in which opposition members or groups, their property or culture are threatened, and the struggle takes the form of an attack or defense."[7] Thus, conflict is often seen as an active and reciprocal action, enriched with strong emotional experiences to achieve their goals. But a social conflict is an open conflict between the incompatible needs, interests, and values of two or more subjects and other participants in social life.

The process of realizing the need to take certain steps towards resolving conflicts is a complex phenomenon, and often the problematic situation that is perceived as subjective, i.e., one-sided, unbiased. The reason for the subjective perception of reality is related not only to the nature of the psyche, but also to the social differences between the participants. These differences are reflected in social values, goals, ideas, and interests. The reason for the individuality in the perception of reality is also due to differences in the level of knowledge, needs and other characteristics of the participants in the process. The more complex the situation, the faster it develops, the more likely it is that spontaneous opponents will misinterpret the reality, unnaturally. The assessment of the pre-conflict process as a threat to the interests of the parties is reflected in their "conflict behavior". Behavior of the opponent, excessive fear of his actions will bring the situation to the level of conflict. It is this situation that confuses the situation and leads to the onset of conflict behavior.

The manifestation of the contradiction is the readiness of both sides to start an active struggle against each other, recognizing the conflict situation. The incident, the escalation of the conflict, the balanced confrontation, the end of the conflict - all these are processes specific to the conflict.

Balanced confrontation is a characteristic of the contradiction in which the parties continue to fight each other, but now the enthusiasm and intensity of this struggle is not so noticeable. The parties realize that the continuation of the conflict by force will not yield results, but the struggle will continue because no agreement on reconciliation has been reached yet. If the negative emotions in the period of conflict are not completely eliminated, the process of partial normalization of the relationship takes place. Painful experiences, rethinking one's point of view are characteristic of this period. Attitudes towards the opponent, claims and requirements against him, the process of correction in self-assessment - are among the above features. Feelings of guilt for one's own actions in times of conflict increase. But the old memories that have been preserved in relation to each other's evaluation do not allow the relationship to be normalized immediately. As soon as the parties realize the need to establish a healthy, constructive

relationship, the full normalization of relations will begin. The establishment of mutual trust in the middle also provides an opportunity for this. It should also be borne in mind that there are certain differences in the dynamics of conflict in normal everyday conditions and in extreme situations. In extreme conditions, conflict develops rapidly. For example, 70% of conflict processes in extreme conditions are completed within a week, and 55% within the first three days.

The scientist R. Darendorf, who deals with the issue of contradiction, has mentioned one of the broadest classifications of contradiction.[7]

If we look at the classifications proposed by A.V. Dmitrov[8] on the manifestation of conflict, he cited the areas of conflict by economic, political, labor, social security, education, and so on. It can be seen that the types of conflicts with respect to a particular subject can be internal (personal conflicts) and external (interpersonal[9], between individual and group, intergroup).[10]

In the field of psychology, one can see the types of contradictions such as orientation, cognition, role-playing. K. Levin introduces internal contradictions in many ways into the directional contradictions (lack of satisfaction with their work, many do not believe in themselves, experience stress, spend too much time at work).[11] L.Berkovits, M.Doych, D.Maers consider the reference contradictions to belong to the group.[12] Cognitive contradictions are described in the literature in terms of both internal and intergroup conflicts.

Based on his observations, F. Lutens also identifies three types of internal contradictions, such as the contradiction in the division of tasks, the contradiction caused by despair, and the contradiction caused by the inconsistency of goals, and their occurrence.[13]

When English sociologist E. Giddens says "contradiction," I mean a clear struggle, regardless of the source, means, and methods of struggle used by the parties. Unlike contradiction, the concept of contradiction is specific to a particular structure. These two concepts are close to each other, because the contradiction represents a weak link in the social system, "he said.[14]

Internal conflicts arise because of the opposite sides of the same event, while external conflicts arise because of the opposite sides of different event-processes. Internal conflicts are decisive in the course of events, while external conflicts are random. Usually, external conflicts arise as a result of internal conflicts and lead to the development or destruction of a living organism, country, culture, and so on.

Major or significant contradictions determine the status and development of an event, and the longer the event lasts, the longer it will last. Insignificant or non-essential contradictions represent the state and development of some insignificant aspects of a particular event and are present at a certain period of the event's existence. For example, assimilation and dissimilation in the animal kingdom, and the class struggle in an antagonistic society that are among the main contradictions. Examples of insignificant conflicts include proteins and carbohydrates in the digestive system of a living organism, conflicts between non-basic classes of society, such as urban and rural populations.

xon-antagonistic conflicts are conflicts between social units, social institutions, and social organizations in which the interests of the subjects coincide. Conflicts between parents and children, teachers and students are also considered antagonistic.

On the sides of social contradictions we see the following social subjects. Social units, social institutions, social organizations, nation, society, civilization.

Any social entity on one side of a particular conflict has its own interests and ways of working. Owners of conflicting interests sometimes show kindness to each other, sometimes reject each other. Mutual conciliation proves that a society cannot exist without the unity of social subjects with conflicting interests. That is, if a society consists only of the rich, the unconditional obeyers of the law, the educated, the kind, and the like, only the "good," or only the poor, the bully, the marginal, the ruthless, and all sorts of other "bad," such a society cannot survive. Thus every event, process in nature, society, and consciousness involves many contradictions.

The spread of conflicts in society is manifested in the process of ideological, economic, political struggles, the intensification of hostilities. Its character depends on the type and subjects of the contradictions. Class struggle, wars, is the highest form of social conflict in which the parties commit various forms of social violence against each other.

Social contradictions serve as a source of social processes. For example, according to E. Giddens, the transformation of contradictions into conflicts is necessary in order to understand the conflict of interests and the motivation of the subjects to act accordingly. In his view, the conflict will not start until the parties realize their conflicting interests.[15] From this point of view, social contradictions can be considered as the basis, the precondition of conflicts.

Depending on the nature of the conflicts, there are the following types. Objective related to real problems and shortcomings, subjective due to different assessments of certain events and actions, types of conflicts according to their consequences, constructive, proposing rational change, destructive, destructive to the organization, and so on. The following are necessary for effective conflict management. Identify the type of conflict, its causes, its characteristics and select and resolve the appropriate solution to the conflict. There are many ways to resolve internal conflicts. Compromise, retreat, sublimation, idealization, squeezing, redirection, correction, and so on. But the whole complexity is that it is very difficult for a person to identify, properly evaluate, and manage these internal conflicts. They are very well described in the scientific literature, and in practice they are very difficult to solve independently.

Interpersonal conflicts cover almost all aspects of human relationships. In managing interpersonal conflicts, we consider two aspects of it - internal and external. The inner aspect has to do with certain qualities of the individual and the ability to rationally behave in conflict.

The external aspect reflects the manager's managerial performance in relation to a particular conflict. The two-dimensional method of personality behavior developed by K. Thomas and R. Killman is widely used in the development of the module of social conflict. At the heart of this model is the question of whether the parties to the conflict should focus on their own interests and those of the opposing parties. Conflict participants analyze their own and their opponent's interests and choose five behavioral strategies (struggle, retreat, privilege, compromise, cooperation). The conflict between "individual and group" is resolved in two ways. A person entering into a conflict admits his or her mistakes and corrects them, while a person who is a participant in the conflict who cannot bring his or her interests into line with the interests of the group leaves the group. It is best to follow the tips below to build and maintain a positive relationship without getting into conflict. Get off the hook, analyze the situation, explain the

cause of the problem to the other person, give the opportunity to "get out" of the conflict. With a full understanding of these criteria, it will be possible to assess social conflict and determine its resolution.

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