



CONFLICT RELATIONS IN WORLD POLITICS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Annation: The article analyzed the social, economic and political consequences of the conflicts taking place on the world political scene from a scientific and theoretical point of view. Factors causing conflicts were studied and suggestions and recommendations were put forward.

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At the end of the 20th century, as a result of the establishment of new independent democratic states on the political map of the political space of the world, new views began to take shape. The nations of the former Soviet Union and other countries from the center in the former "socialist commonwealth" abandoned the one-party system and planned economy. As a result, as a result of the end of the global confrontation of antagonistic socio-political systems in the world, the way to new societies with a socio-political space based on new views and ideas saturated with democratic traditions in world politics began to open. In Eurasia, including the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the countries of the former Soviet Union, the democratic form of social and political system has been adopted. In Eurasia, a community of peoples living on the basis of similar socio-political and economic principles, believing in similar values, including the same approach to global world politics, has been formed. And this started the evolution of new views in the world civilization, giving up the old views. Today's global world is moving away from unipolar views and turning into multipolar views. The fact that humanity has started its new era since the birth of "Jesus Christ" and in this era it will go through the stages of development such as "feudalism", "capitalism" and "socialism" will lead to the beginning of conflicts between peoples, peoples and peoples on earth. During this period, humanity has been leaving a mark on world civilization through its various views. We want to look at their place in human life while analyzing the conflicting relations of this period and the views on their solution.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, the intensification of various conflicts in the world increased the interest of political scientists in this problem. Conflicts arise as a result of fundamental changes in human society, conflicts of interests, incompatibility of goals, and unfortunately leave behind many victims. If earlier there was talk of conflict resolution, now we are talking about their management. In order to achieve success in this regard, there is a need to systematize the existing knowledge and enrich the approaches, to increase the awareness of citizens about conflicts.

The rapid appearance of "the concept of "nation" between social peoples and peoples" on earth led to an increase in the scale of conflicting relations between peoples and peoples on our land. As a result of the emergence of the concept of nation, in France, Napoleon Bonoparte caused the emergence of the imperialist theory that the position of the French nation in the world should be superior to other nations. And as a result of this theory, the world has caused great casualties among mankind. Later, a wide path was opened to the emergence of the theory of colonialism in order to show that the imperialist countries are superior to other nations. Anguilla, using its position as the "workshop of the world" as it wanted, carried out large-scale "Nazi" movements in the Americas, Asia and Africa, and became a very large dominant imperialist power.

This led to the formation of huge imperialist elites such as Spain, Portugal, France and Czarist Russia. The world divided into parts and handed over its political, economic and social rights to them. However, imperialism did not stop with this, on the contrary, this division gave rise to the political view of "unjust division" in the social relations of most countries. This caused not one but two world wars in the 20th century. German Nazism, who joined such unjust division principles, began to promote its "ideas equivalent to nuclear weapons" consisting of "devastating ideas" that would bring destruction to humanity. There was no powerful force or state that could prevent or oppose the conflicts in such social relations, which caused Adolf Hitler to realize the place of the German nation in the world civilization through his "unjust wars". Historians, philosophers, and scientists of our time are of the opinion that the further spread of the concept of nation among peoples in such a situation is causing new conflicts in relations. The formation of a nation is certainly a natural phenomenon. To be a nation, it must have certain rights and freedoms. But this mechanism of rights and freedoms is not always effective.

Community life is based on certain norms and procedures. This situation emphasizes that right and duty, freedom and responsibility are concepts that always work together and in an organic relationship. The higher the spiritual and educational level, knowledge and skills, potential, general cultural level of the peoples of the world, the more conditions are created for the reconciliation of conflicting relations and the provision of a free and prosperous life. The compatibility of the content of the current regulations with the ideas of peace and justice in the life of the society also causes the formation of practical skills in people's activities.

As we all know, conflictology is a science that studies the dynamics of social conflicts in society, their causes, as well as the typology and forms of conflicts, as well as the theoretical and scientific foundations of conflict resolution. From this point of view, are some peoples (Kurds, Uyghurs, etc.) who are fighting for the concept of nation as their right, ready to fight in today's political life? Through such struggles, the number of victims can only increase, but as a single nation, it cannot build its own independent sovereign states - this is the truth. After such conflicting events, Adolf Hitler made his "great plans" against the "hegemonic powers of the world" and instilled in the minds of the German nation "the belief that we are a great nation, we are the highest race, and the rest must serve us." Here are the consequences of the emergence of the concept of nation in world civilization.

If we say that the Jewish nation, led by the state of Israel, plays the same role in the current world political scene, it will be the same truth. In general, Arab-Jewish conflict is a long-standing relationship. But unfortunately, these contradictions in the Mediterranean Sea are leading to the division of the countries of the world.

As we know, conflicts in intercultural relations, as well as in discussions in international relations, arise as a result of a mismatch of values, expectations, processes or outcomes between two or more parties belonging to different cultures. Intercultural conflict usually begins with misunderstanding and insufficient communication.

If the concept of human life is to satisfy needs, interests and values for the greater good, then conflict is a natural part of human existence and communication, and therefore all conflicts and their consequences cannot be avoided.

Conflict in international relations is characterized by four main components:

- a) interested parties;
- b) issues that caused the conflict;
- c) relationships;
- d) actions.

Parties to conflicts are usually states. However, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, revolutionary movements and ethnic groups can also participate. For example, between 1818 and 1996, states participated in 41 percent of all conflicts. They were one of the decisive factors in the beginning of conflicts and belonged to the most active parties involved in international conflicts. Currently, the number of states participating in conflicts is decreasing, and the number of non-state actors is increasing.

The issues that cause conflict are the objects or positions that the participants want to achieve. The parties involved in the conflict (for example, states) try to acquire assets that, on the one hand, increase their power and the potential to gain power, and on the other hand, take away some of their power. These are

territories, safe places and regions, control over resources, world revolution or disintegration of some states, etc. Conflicting behavior of the parties involved refers to their attitudes and actions. Such a conflicting behavior occurs because a) the party has a certain status or has a position, b) it conflicts with the wishes, ideas and interests of the party.

Attitudes represent the behaviors that can be expected from participants. It is associated with hostility, mistrust, stereotypes and a sense of fairness. In addition, relationships are a source of tension, helping revolutionary leaders and citizens to be loyal and act in conflict.

Actions that occur during conflicts can be diplomatic, commercial, propaganda or other. The parties involved tend to use them against each other. In general, we can divide conflicts into the following main categories based on their causes:

- ethno-national and ethno-cultural conflicts;
- conflicts due to economic reasons;

• divided into political conflicts. We looked at the social types of conflicts and conflicts in the world. In general, modern science of history and political science, through constant study of these contradictions between the countries of the world, there are leading international organizations and structures that curb and regulate it, they are the leaders of the "world scales".

Summary. We have stated our author's opinions on several political and social views above. This makes the study of conflicts in politics important for a person, first of all, for a deep understanding of his "human nature". Conflicts in society can be interpreted as one or another conflict with one simple word, depending on how they appear from the outside. However, in the process of solving that conflict or studying it theoretically and analytically, we will be sure of how brilliant it is. It is natural that the nature of conflicts has such a multifaceted nature that it creates certain difficulties in studying it analytically. In our opinion, it is important to pay attention to the following when studying and preventing conflicts in the world:

1) acceleration of the theory of conflicts from the point of view of political science in the study of conflicts;

2) development of digital education technology of conflicts in the world, promotion of knowledge about conflicts;

3) it is necessary to have a new system of views by organizing a scientific-practical work system of scientists on the creation and coordination of technologies for predicting (forecasting) conflict relations in the world's leading research centers.

For the above reasons, we propose to develop a combination of forces of a social nature, continuously studying the conflicting relations taking place in the world, and to create a permanent portfolio of agreements aimed at preventing any political-economic and military conflicts.

1. Putting into practice the specific goal-directing mechanisms of scientific-practical projects of conflict resolution in international relations;

2. "Political crisis management", "Political marketing and management", "Political PR" etc. are included in the curriculum of the world's leading universities. implementation of such subjects as practice;

3. developing and implementing innovative methods of studying conflicts within the framework of psychology, sociology or political science specialties;

4. regularly holding scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical conferences on conflicts;

5. We believe that publication of scientific articles on topics related to conflicting or controversial situations in social relations, wider reflection of conflicts in fundamental problems in periodicals requires a wider and deeper study of conflicts in the world and in Uzbekistan.

Internet resources:

1. <https://fledu.uz/uz/xalqaro-munosabatlardagi-ziddiyatli-vaziyatlar/>
2. <https://uz.vogueindustry.com/17194596-social-attitude-concept-functions-formation>
3. <file:///C:/Users/Windows%2010/Downloads/birlashgan-millatlar-tashkiloti-va-zamonaviy-xalqaro-munosabatlari-tashkiloti-islohatga-muhtojmi.pdf>