

CONFLICT RELATIONS IN THE WORLD: SOLUTIONS AND PROBLEMS**Toshev Olmos Nuriddinovich**

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Annotatsiya:Maqolada jahonda va mintaqamizda ro'y berayotgan ziddiyat (konflik)larning oqibatlari, sabablari, turlari bo'yicha ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan fikrlar, qarashlar tahlil qilingan bo'lib, konfliktlar borasidagi mavjud muammolar va masalalar bo'yicha jahon tajribasi milliy tajribalar bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ziddiyat, mojaro, muammo, axloq, adolat, huquq, siyosiy nizo.

Аннотация:В статье анализируются научно-теоретические мнения и взгляды на последствия, причины и виды конфликтов (конфликтов), происходящих в мире и в нашем регионе, а также проводится сравнительный анализ мирового опыта с национальным опытом по существующим проблемам и вопросы, связанные с конфликтами, решены.

Ключевые слова: Конфликт, конфликт, проблема, мораль, справедливость, право, политический спор.

Annotation:The article analyzes scientific and theoretical opinions and views on the consequences, causes and types of conflicts (conflicts) occurring in the world and in our region, as well as a comparative analysis of world experience with national experience on existing problems and issues related to conflicts are resolved.

Key words: Conflict, conflict, problem, morality, justice, law, political dispute.

In the 21st century, the intensification of various conflicts in the world increased the interest of political scientists, sociologists, and lawyers 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 role of intellectuals, poets and writers, and mass media is huge in revealing the essence of conflicts, explaining the content of social conflict to citizens, and, if necessary, mediating to reconcile conflicting people and groups.

As society progresses, in intercultural relations, as well as in international relations, disputes are defined as a mismatch of accepted values, situations, processes or outcomes between two or more parties from 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.

In this regard, in the current, 21st century international relations in which we live, conflicts can be characterized by four main components: First, interested parties; secondly, the issues that caused the conflict; third, relationships; fourth, actions.

Of course, the parties involved in conflicts are usually between countries in today's globalized era. However, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, revolutionary movements and ethnic groups may also be involved. 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 and problems that cause conflict today are the objects or positions that the participants want to achieve. The parties involved in the conflict (state or individual) 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 certain states, etc. Conflicting behavior of the parties involved refers to their attitudes and actions. Such a conflicting behavior occurs due to the fact that party A has a certain status or has a position that conflicts with the desires, ideas and interests of party B.

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:

First, ethno-national and ethno-cultural conflicts;

The second is conflicts due to economic reasons;

The third is political conflicts.

The following play an important role in resolving conflicts in the world through negotiations:

1. Structural causes of conflicts - illegal government, lack of government power, low political participation, unequal political and social opportunities, equal use of natural resources, etc.;

2. Incidents that are the direct causes of conflicts - for example: uncontrolled security services, violation of human rights, destabilization of the situation in neighboring countries, increase in the possession of light weapons, etc.;

3. So-called "conflict defractors" (conflict instigators) that can lead to the escalation of violence and the subsequent escalation of conflicts. For example, a national election, a collapse of the national currency, a sharp increase in unemployment, an increase in prices or shortages of basic goods, an outflow of public capital, the imprisonment or assassination of a key political leader;

4. Factors prolonging the dynamics of the conflict - radicalization of opposing sides, development of war economy, availability of weapons, etc.;

5. Factors contributing to the establishment of peace - dialogue between the participating parties, the demobilization process, reforms, anti-discrimination measures, civil society's obligation to maintain peace - are among the problems that await their solution today.

In modern professional literature, we can find many divisions, typologies and classifications of conflicts. Several factors play a role in the origin of conflicts and the actions of the parties. This is, in particular, the history of mutual relations of the parties, their nature, perception and explanation of the conflict situation. When investigating disagreements, it is necessary to go deep into their true meaning and understand their main essence.

We can also divide conflicts into several groups according to some criteria. These divisions depend on common features and criteria, which we consider important and decisive for expressing the main content of the conflict. According to L. Hofreiter, such characteristics and criteria include:

- parties involved in the conflict (individual, interpersonal, between individual and group, between groups, between states or groups of states);
- level of conflict (horizontal or vertical conflicts);
- the nature of the needs that caused the conflict (material, immaterial, spiritual);
- duration of the conflict (short-term, quick, long-term, etc.);
- consequences of the conflict (constructive, destructive).

Classification according to interests is another possible division: the interests of stakeholders are different and depend on several factors (needs, desires, concerns, etc.). Conflicts arise when these factors collide.

Current conflict theory in international relations recognizes two types of conflict: symmetric and asymmetric conflicts. Symmetric conflict is when it manifests as a conflict of interests between relatively similar parties, for example, between states, political parties, etc. Asymmetric conflict is a conflict between different groups, such as minority and majority, employees and employers, government and rebels, etc. During such a conflict, the dominant party is in a better position to protect its interests, values, and needs because it has the means and resources to do so. Changing the balance of power and the position of the participants is a solution to an asymmetric conflict.

The course of the conflict is not determined by the parties, but by the object of the conflict. According to generalized definitions, the objects of conflict are usually resources, power, status, identity, and values, and the causes of conflict are:

- unsatisfied needs (existing, security, social needs);
- person (ethnic, racial, religious...);
- moral aspects (religion, ideology, moral values);
- justice (perception of injustice, inequality before the law);
- rights (violation of human rights);
- distribution of benefits (power, money, work, land, social position);
- allocation and use of resources (finance, water, energy, food, etc.).

According to cultural anthropologists, the term culture primarily refers to the behavior of people. Consequently, it means the culture of a society, according to Pricha, "its customs, symbols,

rituals of language and communication standards, shared value system, past experiences and taboos", American anthropologist R.F. Murphy's definition, culture is "the general system of meanings, values and social norms that governs the members of a certain society and is passed on to future generations through socialization."

An important concept of defining intercultural conflicts is also studied by Soukup, "cultural patterns, such as a mandatory pattern of procedures in standard situations that come out in the form of customs, morals, laws, and taboos.

Lack of respect for cultural differences and the above-mentioned attitudes, stereotypes, prejudices and differences in the experiences of individuals and groups can lead to international conflicts, often leading to aggression, violence or armed conflict. Subjects of a nation have a common understanding of belonging to a certain nation and culture, and for this their minds are often ready to understand life. Although culture is intrinsic to every conflict, even if it is not the cause, it determines the way we analyze, categorize, assign guilt, and generally accept conflict.

Religious affairs and religion also play an important role in the conflict. If there are cases of denial of religious freedom in society, the expansion of various religious fundamentalist groups becomes the main cause of various social conflicts and even war.

Obstacles in intercultural communication are taken as the causes of intercultural conflicts:

- Cultural differences
- Ethnocentrism
- Stereotypes and prejudices
- Hostility
- Language and non-verbal communication

The term "conflict prevention" is accepted and interpreted in different ways in theoretical and practical use, and there is no clear formula for the exact definition of this phenomenon. Prevention should include preventive diplomacy, foreign policy, intervention, development assistance, creation and implementation of international standards, etc. In order to succeed in conflict prevention, several basic requirements must be met; first of all, one should have knowledge of complex principles, activities of social units (organizations, social groups) and their management, and the ability to use them in the process of analyzing a conflict situation.

We have seen that there are many factors that cause intercultural conflicts.

Whether intercultural relations are between nations or groups, individuals or organizations, it is essential that people recognize their cultural background and take the time to evaluate the values that drive their behavior.

To ensure effective and beneficial intercultural relations, it is necessary to understand that one's way is not the "right" way. Just different. By taking the time to understand the cultures we interact with, we can identify where cross-cultural conflicts are likely to occur and work to resolve them positively.

In short, conflicts and their causes 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. The most dangerous aspect of such conflicts is mass extermination of

people in the event of hostilities. Peacekeeping activities of the United Nations play an important role in coordinating interstate conflicts and maintaining peace in the world. One of its main tasks is to protect civilians from death and various dangers in dangerous places of the planet. It should be said that all the types of conflicts listed above are always in contact with each other and have the power of interaction. For example, international conflicts in many cases affect the internal conflicts of the state, and the state affects the conflict between groups, and groups affect the conflict between individuals and groups...