

## CAUSES OF THE ORIGIN OF POLITICAL CONFLICTOLOGY, DIRECTIONS, AND ITS IMPACT ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

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**Annotation:** *Conflictology as a science is a necessary theoretical basis for the further development of research on various types of contradictions and conflicts, and the introduction of scientific developments into real practice. Scientific knowledge in the field of conflictology makes it possible to predict and construct social reality, monitor positive and negative trends in the development of social (political) processes and, if necessary, make the necessary corrections. Political conflictology plays an equally important role as a scientific discipline. The task of political conflictology as a science is to teach people to correctly recognize (perceive) conflict situations arising in the political sphere and to respond adequately to them. The goal of conflictology as a scientific discipline is to collect and transmit knowledge about ways to prevent and resolve political conflicts to as many people as possible.*

**Keywords:** *conflictology, political conflictology, state policy, political position, public opinion, general social conflictology, political opposition.*

Conflictology is the science of the laws of the emergence of contradictions and conflicts, the dynamics and forms of the development of conflict situations, and the methods of conflict prevention, resolution, and management. Conflictology is a branch of science that studies the causes, development, intensification of conflicts at all levels, and their subsequent resolution. Solving a certain set of problems that cause conflict often helps to overcome previously identified difficulties related to defining the nature of the conflict and the object of conflict resolution. The subject of conflictology is conflicts, which are considered processes characterized by opposition between subjects, as well as certain structure and flow conditions.

Conflict is defined as a conflict between individuals arising from differences in thought processes, attitudes, understanding, interests, demands, and sometimes even perceptions. Conflict leads to heated arguments, physical violence, and loss of peace and harmony. Conflict can change relationships. Conflict can arise not only between individuals but also between countries, political parties, and states. A small conflict that is not

controlled at the right time can lead to a big war and discord between countries, which will cause great chaos. It is known that each country establishes neighborly relations due to its direct border with another country. The field of conflictology includes a wide range of aspects, the emergence of conflicts, disputes, and disagreements in various spheres of life (economic, political, social, cultural, ethnic, and other spheres) and various can be formed based on reasons. As an example, the psychological approach, which is one of the important directions of conflictology, has its characteristics. Any behavior that can be performed by the human mind and its ability to think harms the characteristics of other individuals, therefore, the most basic form of conflict is the diversity of mutual opinions and mutual differences. is the opposite. This, in turn, causes conflict, conflict, the use of physical force, and conflict.

One of the biggest areas of conflictology is political conflictology. Political conflict cannot be studied as an autonomous phenomenon separated from the general social environment. Therefore, general social conflictology forms the theoretical and methodological basis of studying political conflictology. The peculiarity of political conflictology is that it, first of all, analyzes political conflicts and their causes. So, political conflictology is the science of the laws of emergence and development of political opposition and conflicts, methods of their prevention, resolution, and management. Political conflict arises from the perspectives, interests, and values of individuals, and thus assessing differences, strengths, and shifts in public opinion can provide important information about potential and actual responses to policy issues and initiatives. Public opinion surveys have become a common tool for measuring public attitudes in open societies. Because language and cultural differences between communities make it difficult to construct a survey and interpret the results, a comparative analysis of public opinion can be used to conclude. First, regular polls started in 1970 under the auspices of the multinational European community. Eurobarometer surveys are conducted twice a year. In 1990, it was expanded to include Central and Eastern Europe. Building on the experience of the Eurobarometer and recognizing the need to take into account information on differences in cultural values, the European Values Survey was launched in 1981. Building on this experience, Ronald Inglehart expanded the scope of the Values Survey to include representatives of all major nations. The World Values Survey collected data from 65 societies around the world. In response to the globalization of political issues today, the Pew Research Center launched the Pew Global Attitudes Project in 2000, which surveys public opinion in 49 countries around the world.

The object of study of political conflictology - conflict is evaluated as a special form of interaction (resistance) of political subjects. The subject of studying political conflictology as a science is the laws of the emergence of political opposition and conflicts, the dynamics and forms of the development of conflict situations, their prevention, and ways of solving and managing political conflicts.

**Participants in the conflict** – are subjects of social interaction who directly or indirectly support those who are in a state of conflict or are in conflict.

**The object of the conflict** – is the image of the conflict, which is expected to cause the conflict, and the image of the conflict situation is a reflection of the subject of the conflict in the minds of the subjects of interaction.

**Conflict motives** – are internal motivational forces (in the form of motives, needs, interests, goals, ideals, and beliefs) that encourage the subjects of social interaction to conflict.

**The positions of the opposing parties** – are a process that can be openly and secretly announced to each other during a conflict or negotiations.

**The causes of the conflict** – are the events, facts, and situations that occur before the conflict and cause it in certain conditions of the activities of the subjects of social interaction.

**A conflict situation** – is the accumulated contradictions related to the activities of the subjects of social interaction and creates a basis for a real conflict between them.

**An incident** – is a set of circumstances that give rise to a conflict.

**The main methods of conflict management** are experiment, inquiry, a document study, comprehensive research, and observation.

**An experiment** – is an empirical study based on the theoretical basis and methods of other scientific areas (sociology, psychology). During the experiment, real-life situations are recreated to test theoretical hypotheses in practice.

**A survey** – is a collection of opinions and responses of different individuals to questions studied using questionnaires or tests.

**Study of documents** – includes the study of information written on a special carrier (information about conflicts between countries, conflicts between individuals). Includes the use of complex research methods.

**Observation** – is a process in which the experimenter is a participant or observer of the observed situation. This method is the most popular and simple among all the methods used. Its main advantage is that it is used in vivo contrast.

**Political Institutions:** Focuses on the study of states, political parties, organizations, or movements. They reveal the social conditionality of conflicting contradictions and describe the conflict as a form of social (political) interaction. It is based on the idea of society as a whole system consisting of interconnected subsystems. Each subsystem, depending on the position it occupies in the system, performs a specific function that is unique to itself. The use of methods of structural functionalism in conflictology makes it possible to consider the conflict as a complex, developing system, each element of which has certain functions.

There are the following universal categories of development of nature, man, and society: opposition, the dialectic of opposites, unity, and struggle of opposites.

Psychological mechanisms of conflict behavior and motivation have been studied since the 19th century. Based on Freud's psychoanalysis (the study of unconscious mental processes and motives that influence the behavior of people in conflict). Freud's primary interest in psychology and behavior was the conflict-affected part of the human being. Although he notes that there are large parts of the psyche that are not necessarily involved in

conflict, his interest is in the dynamic unconscious, that is, that element of the psyche that is unconscious because of conflict.

Due to several reasons that cause a certain political conflict, there may be the wishes of some political leaders, and social groups, that is, some conflicts can be created artificially, but within certain limits. The poorer the society and the fewer goods there are, the more often conflicts arise.

**The main tasks of political conflictology:**

1. **Cognitive.** This is a specific method of knowing (studying) the essence of political conflict, its structure, and the development of laws to prevent, resolve and manage political conflict.
2. **Diagnostic.** Analysis (monitoring) of social (political) reality is carried out to identify potential conflicts and analyze the conflict situation to resolve them.
3. **Prognostic.** Evidence-based forecasts are being developed for the development trends (prospects) of political conflicts and the prevention of potential negative events.
4. **Organizational and technological.** Technologies and organizational structures are being created to prevent and solve conflict situations in the political sphere.
5. **Management.** Conflict studies are used to develop and make management decisions.
6. **Instrumental.** It is manifested in the improvement of existing instruments of political conflict and the development of new methods of studying social (political) conflicts.
7. **Ideological.** It consists in using conflictological knowledge and research results for the benefit of society, the social community, and the ruling class.
8. **Pragmatic (practical).** Theoretical and practical methods of conflictology are used to solve conflicts that arise in society.

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