

**THE SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL NATURE OF THE IDEA OF PEACE AND THE
NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF ARMED CONFLICT**

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Annotation. *This article highlights the socio-philosophical nature and negative consequences of armed conflict, as well as the first stage of the aspiration to a prosperous society from the efforts to improve human relations.*

Keywords: *thinker, relationships, socio-political events, tribes, communities.*

At different times, the progressive thinkers of the people, thinkers have sought a system that will lead society to happiness, ensure peace and tranquility of citizens, and ways to build it. In particular, the works of the ancient Chinese thinker Lao Tzu and the ancient Greek writer Yambula reflected the views of the "era of the sun". Some thinkers, such as Mo Tzu, in sources created by Aristotle, have studied peace as an internal problem of a particular nation. It is gratifying that among the scholars living in the Central Asian region, there are people who are looking for the foundations of peace and tranquility in the country.

In particular, Abu Nasr al-Farabi dreamed of building a society where the citizens were spiritual, enlightened, and always peaceful in social relations - a "city of interest people" and tried to create its spiritual, moral and legal foundations. In the City of Noble People, all are equal, perform their social duties conscientiously and with special responsibility, and justice is glorified as the main criterion in human relations [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12].

According to Abu Nasr al-Farabi, "Everyone is created by nature in such a way that he needs many things to live and attain a high level of maturity, which he cannot achieve on his own. Therefore, it is only through the union of many that one can attain the maturity which one seeks by nature. The activities of such team members as a whole provide each of them with what they need to live and mature.

In this sense, according to Farabi, a society that unites people who help each other in order to achieve true happiness is a virtuous society. According to the great thinker, well-being alone is not enough for a person to live safely. Human courage, on the other hand, is not the courage in external warfare, but the victory of men over their vices and the maintenance of peace. Thus, the first stage of the aspiration for a prosperous society arises from the efforts of people to improve their relations." In the sources, the concept of "war" is an organized armed struggle between tribes, states or social groups; 2) armed conflict between the parties. Indeed, the hallmark of wars is an armed conflict, a battle [13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20].

From a philosophical point of view, war is seen as a socio-political phenomenon. Mankind has long dreamed of living in peace, without wars. However, in ancient times, there were constant quarrels and clashes between the tribes in order to own areas rich in food, suitable for livestock and hunting, wetlands rich in fish. Due to the lack of private property in the primitive community system, and the fact that tribal members were not divided into different groups (rich, poor, etc.) in terms of property ownership, clashes between tribes were not as dangerous as in modern conditions.

However, such clashes resulted in varying degrees of injuries, sometimes casualties. This, in turn, has exacerbated tensions between tribes. The origin of war as a result of social conflicts and as a specific form is associated with the emergence of groups of people with different personal property

and social status. Therefore, the bloody 30 conflicts took place not only for food and wetlands, but also formed the concept of "material wealth", the desire to have additional labor, and the acquisition of property, gaining wealth as the number and scale of people's vital needs increased. In order to do so, there were wars and armed conflicts between the tribes [21,22,23,24].

Numerous armed conflicts between tribes and communities differed from each other in their social nature. The peculiarity of such conflicts is characterized by the use of imperfect weapons. Circumstances such as the isolation of any tribe, bloody revenge played a key role in the quarrelsome relations between the communities. In the armed conflicts between the states, a group of special armed men - the army, and later the navy - was directly involved. Clashes between the dominant and oppressed social groups within a country took the form of civil wars and popular uprisings.

Wars as a specific form of interstate conflict, as a socio-political phenomenon, have been studied in the field of "Political Science". After all, the military doctrine (policy) of a particular state also serves to express its content and political goals, which are a priority idea in its implementation.

Political goals are the leading basis of production, planning a war effort to strike at the opponent, improving relations between allied forces. With the help of the war strategy, its course is controlled and the development and outcome of the war are ensured. At the same time, measures will be taken to mobilize the population and the material resources of the two countries for hostilities.

In conclusion, it can be said that the examples of folklore in the formation of the idea of peace in the country in the field of pre-service military education - proverbs and epics; state symbols; exemplary stories from the lives of scholars and great commanders, songs of war and peace; audio recordings; posters; popular and feature films with periodicals; educational classes and spiritual-educational work; Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, instructions and guidelines on the organization of military activity; teachers; fiction; work tools; tools such as interpersonal communication and speech were convinced to be effective.

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