



 Research Article

THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION ON THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE OF MODERN CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the influence and reasons of public opinion on the origin of various and external conflicts were considered

KEYWORDS

Public opinion, inert force, mass, objective world, social act.

INTRODUCTION

The role of public opinion in strengthening statehood and preventing world missile and nuclear war is increasing. Attempts by Western ideologues to use it to justify aggressive policies are becoming increasingly futile. Peace-loving social forces are now becoming not only the material basis of public opinion, but also concrete levers that actively influence its formation,

principled positions. Public opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor that cannot be ignored in the domestic and foreign policies of States in various social systems.

The practical activity of public opinion raises the self-esteem of every citizen even more, will increase his social activity, and in the end leads to

further strengthening of the role of public opinion in the state decline, in the development of the economy, Public relations, in solving the burning problem of the contemporary issue of war and peace.

That is why the study of the embezzlement of public opinion, the determination of the conditions and ways of its influence on the preservation and consolidation of peace, the prevention of thermonuclear war are of current importance. In this regard, the author faces two challenges:

- first, to reveal the essence of public opinion as a social phenomenon;
- secondly, to show the factors of formation of public opinion and its role in the struggle for peace, prevention of a new world war.

The basic principles of historical materialism, beyond which public opinion cannot be properly understood as a social phenomenon, are: the creative role of sucking in social-historical practice; the need to combine ideas and experience of the revolutionary movement as a condition of social progress; the need to know the real state of social consultation, ideas, ideals, interests, moods, feelings, representations, and views of all classes and social groups of society. These provisions of Marxism-Leninism constitute the theoretical and philosophical-methodological basis of correct understanding and study of public opinion, its essence and role in society. Without them, the approach to the analysis of public opinion may be superficial and one-sided at best,

and the incorporation of it into practice may be formal, not real.

Public opinion, on the one hand, is subject to the action of all the general laws of development of public consciousness, and on the other hand, it also has its own characteristics, or, speaking in philosophical language, public consciousness and public opinion correlate as general and special.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

What is the main feature of social consciousness? In, as V. Lenin emphasizes, that it “not only reflects the objective world, but also creates it” [1].

Consequently, public consciousness as a whole, and after it public opinion as a social act, can and should be analyzed in two aspects in terms of defining and disclosing the subject, level and method of reflection, the epistemological aspect, as well as in terms of considering its role in public life, sociological aspect.

In pre-Marxist philosophy, the desire of thinkers to comprehend the essence of public opinion often turned out to be one-sided, because it attached too much importance to one or the other aspect, that is, public opinion was not considered in the unity of the epistemological and sociological aspects.

Let us take for example the views of the representatives of German classical philosophy Kant and Hegel. Kant in his “On Opinion, Knowledge and Faith”. This section expresses the idea that opinion is a step, albeit a shaky one, on



the way to the knowledge of truth. Opinion is a conscious recognition of something as true, - Kant notes and then immediately adds, - insufficient both from the subjective and from the objective side [2, p. 673]. As we can see, Kant clearly distinguishes opinion from faith and knowledge, at the same time dismissing opinion and the cognitive function. However, Kant did not reveal the direct effect of this function in the spiritual life of society; he did not even raise the question of public opinion.

Bolle comprehensively considered this problem Hegel. In the Philosophy of Law, he specifically devotes several paragraphs to this topic. Thinking about the mechanism of the simultaneous emergence of related thoughts in people, in the course of relationships between them, Hegel states that “the moment of universal knowledge of the matter receives more and more widespread implementation through the public debate [3, pp. 323-334]. As we can see, Hegel pays tribute to the cognitive possibilities of public opinion, which he qualifies as “judgment about the general affairs” of many people. Hegel expressed the idea that public opinion arises only where it is a question of the public interest of “general affairs”. However, he will not develop this idea further, because it contradicts the class interests of bourgeois society. He writes that “truth and endless delusions are connected” in public opinion, that the people cannot comprehend the way of knowing and discussing their actions, events, etc.

Western sociologists tend to define public opinion idealistic, detaching it from the material

conditions of society. They usually attribute an active character to 'elitist' opinions, and the popular opinion is “inert force”. The masses, in their opinion, follow the footsteps of the ruling class of "opinion leaders". According to the traditional view of bourgeois scholars, public opinion refers to a judgment on a particular issue that is best informed, intellectually more advanced. This judgment is persistently propagated and propagated by Western propaganda, so that it is often perceived as its own by the fairly broad circles of capitalist society. In many Western writings, public opinion is interpreted as “the individual opinion or opinion of a small group of individuals who, due to circumstances, have the capacity to be heard”.

The Marxist approach to explaining the nature, essence and features of processes and phenomena is fundamentally different from bourgeois concepts. For him, the dialectic-materialistic method of explaining complex spiritual formations, which includes public opinion, is determinative and initial. In this connection, it is appropriate to stress Lenin's position that when studying complex phenomena and processes, it is not just individual facts that are necessary to have a brother, but the whole body of relevant facts, without a single exception.

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connection, it is appropriate to underline the position of Lenin that when studying complex phenomena and processes, it is not just individual facts that are needed, but the totality of the relevant facts, without any exception.

Public opinion belongs to the sphere of spiritual life of society and is directly connected with the public consciousness, reflecting both natural and social realities. It is an effective phenomenon that requires attention and attention. This peculiarity of public opinion was clearly pointed out by F.Engels in his work "Foreign Policy of the Russian Tsarism" written in connection with the aggravation of the international situation in Europe in the late 1980s and early 1990s and the increasing danger of world war. He stressed: "The new king had to pretend to be a liberal, but this time inside the country. This was the beginning of Russia's internal history, the movement of minds among the nation itself, and the reflection of this movement - public opinion, though still very weak, but increasingly becoming less and less able to ignore". Developing F.Engels' idea, V.I.Lenin demanded that when solving economic, state, organizational-party and other issues, "first get more definite opinion of the party, take into account the public opinion of the revolutionary environment" and only then, having fully considered, having studied the opinion of the majority, to make a concrete decision.

CONCLUSION

In our view, the question of the growth of public opinion cannot be separated from the definition

of its place in the structure of public consciousness. Public opinion is connected with public consciousness as a whole. It begins to form at the level of social psychology. It ultimately contains psychological and ideological elements.

It is the public movement for peace and the easing of international tension that is a powerful generator, a powerful voice of world-wide common opinion, with its inherent unity of rational, emotional and volitional aspects. Another K.Marx stressed that "the union of slaves of all countries will eventually eliminate all wars". Elaborating on this idea, Vladimir Lenin pointed out: "In the hands of the working class lies the solution to the question of war and peace". He noted that the first socialist revolution had torn out of the imperialist war and the imperialist world the first hundred million people on earth. "The next will wrest from such wars and from such a world all mankind".

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