

The Place Of Public Opinion In The Socio-Political Life Of Society

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Annotation: This article analyzes the content of the concept of public opinion, the interpretation of public opinion and its impact on socio-political processes.

Keywords: public opinion, public, social control, political life, social relations, opinion.

Introduction

The concept of public opinion is the product of a logical purposeful combination of the words "community", "public", "opinion" in terms of meaning. In order to have a deep and accurate understanding of public opinion, it is important to first understand the essence of the above-constructed terms. Now and in the past, researchers of our country or foreign countries have different interpretations of the meaning of this term, giving it a meaning that comes from the purpose. In particular, in most studies, the concept of "opinion", which is an integral part of public opinion, is synonymous with such phrases as "imagination", "discussion", "opinions", "opinions", "belief", "belief", "speech", "opinion" are also interpreted. It is natural that such a biased interpretation of the concept of "opinion" creates certain difficulties in understanding public opinion.

Similarly, it should be acknowledged that there is no consensus in science on the concept of publicity. The concept of "public" has played an important role in ancient times, especially in the politics of ancient Hellas and the Roman states, and has been viewed from the point of view of popular opinion. Although public opinion has been given priority in ancient Hellas, a more differential approach to the issue has prevailed. In particular, the opinion of the people differed sharply from that of the aristocracy, officers, townspeople, free Athenians, the periphery (periphery), the police (...) or plebeians (...), and slaves. Therefore, the term "public" in ancient Greece and Rome was understood to mean "people's aspirations", in Germany, France and England - "public will", in Poland and Czechoslovakia - "group", in Russia - "assembly opinion".

Discussion.

In the many thousand-year history of Movarounnahr, the term community has been one of the sacred concepts and has played a primary role in the relationship between the individual and the community. Throughout his life, he served as a beacon, following rules, regulations, laws, customs, and traditions, directing people's actions, thoughts, dreams, and plans toward specific goals. The predominance of public opinion in the relationship between the individual and society allows to understand the concept of "public" in the sense of the people, the people, the majority, and the concept of "opinion" in the sense of approach, point of view. Therefore, in our view, it is expedient to understand the concept of public opinion in the form of a people's approach or people's point of view. Indeed, when an idea is understood in the sense of a point of view, its lexical content also includes structural and systemic concepts such as reasoning, evaluation, and opinion.

Thus, it should be borne in mind that on the basis of the above definition of the concept of public opinion, there is a responsibility to think in detail about the nature and components of this social phenomenon.

The concept of public opinion has a very wide range of meanings, including the processes of formation of this social phenomenon, the conditions of its operation, its role and influence in solving universal problems. As mentioned above, there are various definitions that explain the essence of public opinion, which will undoubtedly help to clarify one or another aspect of the content of this phenomenon of social consciousness, the formation of a fully integrated image. The term public opinion was first used in Western Europe in the science of English legal theory, and then it began to be widely used in the socio-political life of Germany, France, and other countries.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the problem was narrowly understood in British public life, with political views being interpreted as public opinion, and the public's opposition to or against decisions

made in the country's parliament being interpreted as public opinion. By the end of the eighteenth century, the concept of public opinion began to gain popularity in England, as individual freedom and liberty were guaranteed in practice, and everyone was officially given the right to express their views and opinions. The popularity of public opinion has also accelerated the process of its formalization and organizational formation in society. In the structure of social life, various political currents, parties, associations and societies have launched active practical-theoretical efforts. People organized into various organizations and associations have also given a strong impetus to the development of the media in order to spread their ideas and plans about nature and society more widely. This led to the collection of rich empirical material on public opinion and, as a result, the process of its theoretical study as a topical issue. Information about the first studies in this area can be found in the works of Bryce[1] and Goltsendrof[2]. According to the ideas put forward in these works, public opinion in Western Europe was studied as a subject of jurisprudence until the end of the 19th century. From the beginning of the twentieth century, the great representatives of the science of social psychology began to take a serious interest in public opinion. In a short time, significant research by G. Lebon, V. Baur, Ch. Cooley, U. Lipman and other leading experts was published. In these works, public opinion was interpreted as a certain state of social consciousness, a phenomenon prone to scientific management, a product of motivating factors in certain directions.

The introduction of sociology into the life of society has dramatically increased the social significance of public opinion. Public opinion began to be studied in detail as an integral object of sociological research. At the same time, a number of pluralistic views have been put forward in the scientific description and approach to this problem.

In particular, according to the well-known sociologist M. Ogle, in the interpretation of the essence of public opinion, there is no consensus, and the scientific and theoretical chaos in this area has not yet disappeared[3].

While ethologists and psychologists tend to approach the phenomenon of public opinion in interpreting this social problem as a dynamically evolving socio-emotional state[4], political scientists tend to justify it as a certain independent form of social consciousness[5].

G. Durent, Director of the British Institute of Public Opinion, noted that public opinion is a truly complex social phenomenon of the spiritual life of a society. And he emphasizes that it is a multidimensional phenomenon that does not conform to any measurements[6]. Russian philosophers Gertsen, Bakunin, P. Tkachev and others emphasize that the Russian people are based on public opinion, that is, the artel, that is, the community (collective). Artels "prove that the aspiration of the Russian people to unite within certain groups, associations and communities is a strong point"[7].

After all, artels have for centuries served as a vital factor in protecting Russian farmers from economic hardship. Clearly, public opinion emphasizes that people's suggestions and desires are expressed in a coherent way, based on their objections to a particular event or attitudes based on their confessions. In the general and correct assessment of the essence of public opinion, the point of view of the American sociologist U. Lipman is noteworthy. "Public opinion, he argues, is an expression of the general, collective interests of the people"[8].

According to the 19th century French sociologist A. Soni, public opinion can be formed by any group that has the opportunity to propagate its socio-political ideas and views[9]. The English philosopher J.Locke tries to explain the narrowing of the sphere of influence of public opinion. In his view, public opinion is nothing more than an expression of community moral views [10].

The above-mentioned researcher G. Durent tries to connect public opinion to the research object of political science theory[11].

Naturally, such approaches are nothing more than a lack of understanding of the importance and scale of social impact of public opinion.

Leaders of literature and art, politics and religious institutions also tried to interpret public opinion in different ways, because in most cases, the formation of a strong public opinion around talented works of literature, art, important socio-political events, religious rules and opinions, it is natural to generate social resonance.

Thus, public opinion is a certain state of social consciousness in such forms as morality, politics, art, religion, and at the same time a criterion of how integrated it is in these areas. In his Philosophy of Law, Gegel discusses the structure and essence of public opinion, and considers it to be nothing more than a collection of

ideas that are harmonized according to the criterion of "conformity." "People," says the great philosopher, "express their views on social phenomena in a logical way"[12].

According to Hegel, public opinion is "nothing more than an inorganic union and mass manifestation of the thoughts and desires of the people[12].

Hegel argues that public opinion should not be used in some areas of social life, particularly in the approach to the problems of science. He emphasizes that science can be perfected only on the basis of well-researched, thoroughly researched data. In many cases, public opinion warns that "as the sum of the opinions of untrained people, it can often be formed on the basis of random evidence, unconfirmed reports, corruption and gossip" [12].

Thus, Hegel takes a more conservative approach to the issue, emphasizing the need for caution and coolness in the assessment of public opinion, which denies the understanding of the social phenomenon in the process of improvement, governance.

The famous French writer and philosopher Jacques Marmontel praised public opinion, saying that the ideas and demands put forward by the majority were essentially honest and truthful, and that the movement should be expanded on three fronts: that is, it must be based on the criteria of honesty, truthfulness and usefulness"[13].

It should be noted that in the later stages of social development, in particular, on the threshold of the XXI century and beyond, the participation of scientific knowledge in the processes of emergence, formation and implementation of public opinion and the expansion of its influence began to increase. This is reflected in the activities of international associations such as Ecosan and Greenpeace, international programs to protect the environment, social demands based on the damage caused by nuclear weapons tests to the environment, and the misuse of the planet's opportunities and resources. After all, it is natural that the growing influence of scientific knowledge and scientific achievements on the life of society intensifies the tendency to humanize the social consciousness.

When modern American scholars analyze the structure of public opinion, they encourage the study of it in a strong connection with the notions of 'public'. K.Yung and L.Freeman explains public opinion as an issue, a set of opinions expressed about the solution of a problem, inextricably linked with belief and trust in it. Public opinion is the expression of the beliefs and opinions of a particular group on an issue of social significance[14].

Such an interpretation leads to the perception of public opinion as a random group, a group of people, and the subjects of public opinion as a random gang that does not require direct natural and logical organization of content.

As we have seen above, the understanding of public opinion in the form of a definite, abstract, group, gang opinion is the work of the Russian scholar V.I.Bexterev tries to justify himself. According to the scholar, public opinion is an organized structure of meetings, ie formally organized forms of communication in parliament, congresses, congresses, a set of opinions expressed by communities in regular meetings, as well as specific and specific professions, such as writers, teachers, pedagogical is a set of opinions formed in the environmental, military, medical and other fields. V.I.Bekhterev interprets the opinions expressed at official meetings as public opinion with practical force, and the demands and suggestions made by the public as passive public opinion without practical force[15].

While acknowledging that there is a certain amount of originality or difference between general opinion and public opinion in these conclusions, it is not appropriate to interpret it as a "Chinese wall" between general opinion and public opinion. Consequently, in our view, general opinion is an appropriate component of public opinion, and they complement each other in the process of achieving certain social goals. It should also be noted that the gradual nature of the views that emerge in the community, in the acquisition of the full social essence of any idea, the feedback of people in different forms of communication goes through certain procedural stages. At the same time, the opinion of communities is characterized by the completeness and integrity of its content, truthfulness and fairness, its relevance to the landscape of life. However, during the totalitarian regime, the social thought formed in the communities was deformed in terms of Marxist-Leninist ideology and was deprived of the exact expression of the problems of real existence. Thus, one of the important structural and process features of the social phenomenon is the validity of people's perceptions of social reality, their freedom from ideological pressures and the unity of content of collective views. The identity and identity

of the idea of the individual serves to strengthen the unity of the people organized in that community. Therefore, one of the foundations of public opinion is that it has a collective character, a strong reliance on it in all respects. The stronger, more impartial, and more natural a team member's relationship is, the more vital, strong, and holistic the collective thinking becomes. Indeed, as the great thinker Ibn Sina said, "In the process of interdependence and exchange, people free each other from any need. This requires a mutual agreement between the people, which will establish the rules and laws of justice"[16].

So, while the community serves as the basis for public opinion as a whole, much depends on the strength or weakness of that foundation. In this regard, Hazrat Beruni said: "Ideas, sciences and fields with weak foundations produce weak results. The conclusions drawn from them are confusing to the real sciences»[17].

Consequently, people work side by side in the team for many years, work in the same direction, spend almost the same amount of time solving life's problems, close economic and social situation, their intellectual and spiritual levels, emotional state and even aesthetic tastes. provides a commonality of interests and aspirations.

The processes of formation of public opinion are also complex and multifaceted. If a social phenomenon has a meaning that affects the fate and interests of different groups, communities, such public opinion will be formed peacefully in the process of uncompromising debate of different views and opinions. This is primarily due to the disproportionate level of economic, social and cultural readiness of communities for life changes, as well as the adequacy or inadequacy of information about social realities in the population. The less information about socio-political events and happenings, the more inconsistent opinions and debates become. Therefore, the more complete and reliable the information about a particular social event in terms of quantity and quality, the more the logic of public opinion corresponds to the realities of life and can have a greater and more effective impact on the direction of social change. As Abu Rayhan al-Biruni put it, "The message is true and false because of the messengers"[18].

This habit is inherent in man, for example, "when someone wants to thank a class he loves, or to offend a class he hates, he spreads false information about them. He spread the message out of friendship or enmity"[18].

It is true that false information has a certain power of influence and resonates with the public, but this is not always the case due to its transient nature. Usually, false information is deliberately implanted in people's minds in order to keep certain static ideas and concepts of nations stable. It should be emphasized that one of the important tasks of the phenomenon of public opinion is to put pressure on people's efforts, behavior, behavior by approving or criticizing them, to direct them in a socially acceptable direction. In this regard, it should be borne in mind that the differential approach to the issue, the mutual differences of people in society from the intellectual point of view, and the proportions of these differences have a significant impact on the level of public opinion. Individuals with certain influence in society seek to understand the essence of the issue on which the collective opinion is based, to consciously contribute to the overall movement. Individuals who do not have sufficient knowledge and potential, on the other hand, often have strong inertia or are confused and interfere in the socio-political reality. For this reason, intelligent individuals who have achieved intellectual perfection tend to measure the extent to which their efforts meet the requirements of humanity in terms of the degree of approval by public opinion. It is known not only from ordinary experience, but also from specific sociological sources, that public opinion, whether confessed or objected to a particular event, exerts strong pressure on a person's behavior [19].

The trust and hopeful attitude of public opinion to the individual allows it to be formed as a social force that is passionate about people's concerns, widowed, kind to orphans, sympathetic to the fate of the people. The process of gradual formation of public opinion usually takes place in the following order: in the first stage, the emergence of individual impressions in the minds of individuals under the influence of social status, evidence, events; and at the stage it is the process of harmonization and unification of views that represents the transformation of the mind of the community into a public opinion in the face of a qualitative change. The formation of public opinion is strongly influenced by the activities of the media, radio, television, public organizations. In the Islamic world, the issue of exchange of views is given serious attention, and it is said that this factor is not only a means of uniting people, but also a means of enabling them to understand the truth and, in turn, bring them closer to the people. In order for a true Muslim child to take the lead in any endeavor,

he must attain the perceived truth, and show determination and will in this path. Our great masters prescribe that in order to understand the realities of life, we must first undergo certain mental and intellectual training.

The words of the great representative of mysticism Haji Bahovuddin Naqshbandi are exemplary in this regard: "Talib must first have a conversation with our friends so that he has the ability to talk to us"[20].

His Holiness emphasizes that the main goal of forming a common, unanimous opinion is to know the truth, to get closer to the truth, and for this it is necessary for everyone to have a deeper understanding of themselves through direct communication and debate. "One of the conditions that Talib has to follow is that he should talk to a friend who is one of the friends of Allah and be aware of his condition. Let him compare the time of conversation with the time of his past, and if he sees in himself that he is progressing in perfection, then it is obligatory for him to be in the conversation of this saint[20].

Conclusion.

In short, public opinion is a social phenomenon that is dynamic in nature. It differs from passive social ideas, which have been living in a static state for many years, primarily in terms of the specificity of the goal, the fact that social thought has become a real material force, the ratio of potential and real number of participants, the power to solve problems. At the same time, it is also different from the various amorphous assemblies that strive to achieve certain goals in society.

In the context of the new Uzbekistan, the social significance of public opinion has become even more important. Its practical significance has expanded the boundaries of its activities, and the scale of its impact on public life has begun to increase sharply.

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