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SECTION 30. Philosophy.

THE EFFECT OF CONSTRUCTIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE IDEAS AND IDEOLOGIES IN SOCIETY

Abstract: In this article the effect of constructive and destructive ideas and ideologies on the development of society and social progress is considered.

Key words: society, social progress, constructive ideas and ideologies, destructive ideas and ideologies, humanism, patriotism, terrorism, extremism, the Central Asia.

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From the history of human we know many examples when the exposure of different ideas and ideologies led the nation and the states, the people and the society, either to prosperity and freedom, or to the crisis and death. Every nation has its own traditions and heroes.

Only then national ideology contains the principles of humanism, expresses the will and noble aspirations of the people, when it unites the society, becomes a powerful factor in the realization of its creative and humanistic potential of its abilities.

The history knows many of states in which ideological instability had a negative effect on their development. For example, during the invasion of Tchinghis Khan. Conquest of Turkestan by Tsarist Russia, some leaders were able to mobilize all available forces to unite people to fight with the enemies, causing our country finds itself in the networks of dependence.

Every idea and ideology, if it is not based on the principles of humanism and justice, does not express the soul of the people and its desire for progress is essentially anti-national force that holds society to degradation.

World experience shows that the destructive ideology can temporarily take in a society dominated by introducing the masses in delusion artificial attraction, deception and tricks. For example, the ideology of fascism in Italy and nazism in Germany in the 20-40s of the XX century, eventually brought untold misery not only to the peoples of those countries, but also to millions of people on Earth.

As emphasized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov: "...At the present stage, of human development updated principles the idea must be countered only the idea the ignorance must be fought only education," and it is a historical necessity.

For centuries, ideas and ideologies reflected and still reflect the dreams and aspirations of the people of a bright future, of the equitable life society. The history of each nation consists of many stages of the struggle of the progressive ideas and views for these high goals and objectives.

The Central Asian region is one of the oldest centers of world civilization. In the first Millennium BC in this area has occurred the separation of craft from agriculture, and even earlier - in the Bronze Age cattle separated from agriculture. Political life was based on military principles of democracy and run by the Council of elders. At the head of the Council was the Governor, elected by the people.

The spiritual life of the East in general, and the Central Asia, in particular, was full of creative, progressive ideas of other peoples of the world. A deep trace in the historical development left of the doctrine of humanity, the foundation of which was laid ideas about the ideal relationship between people in the family, society and state in accordance with the principles of "What you wish for yourself, do not desire others".

The ideas of creating virtuous city, as the best model of social order that ensures the achievement of



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happiness citizens have been the central in the teachings of Farabi, Beruni, Alisher Navoi.

Farabi in his work "The treatise on the opinions of the inhabitants of the virtuous city" puts forward the idea of creating a city that would serve the interests of citizens. To this end, he shared the cities-states for ideal or virtuous and ignorant. The ideal is a city that exists on the basis of mutual aid residents.

Beruni was against national and religious constraints that hinder the establishment of right relationships between people. He extolled the goodness and nobility of man. Kindness, in his opinion, is to desire the good for all people, and whenever possible help matters.

Alisher Navoi in his poems "Farhad and Shirin", "Saddi Iskandari" and other works called people for creative work, kindness, construction of a virtuous state, extolled the idea of friendship between the peoples who spoke out against injustice, instability in society, participation or management of various wars and conflicts.

But also history tells us that the destructive and creative ideas are two forces that constantly struggle on the world stage. While in the world there is a desire to progress and value creation in society will be born good ideas. The appearance of the destructive, inflammatory ideas encourages inhumane, greedy ambitions, selfish reactionary goals.

One of the most reactionary and aggressive ideologies acted fascism, representing the militant racism, chauvinism, aggression, violence and total power of the state and leader. The victims of fascism were more than 60 million people. Specific historical interpretations of fascism allow us to see its ideological contours in Franco's Spain, Japan of 30-40-ies of XX century, Portugal's A.Salazar regime of 1932-1968, Argentina under President Peron 1943-1955, Greece of the late 60s, during certain periods of the government in the South Africa, Brazil, Chile etc.

A form of fascism is the racism that is an unscientific belief system, according to which people are divided into supposedly "higher" designed to guide and manage and low and unable to historical creativity. Racism seeks physical separation of peoples on the basis of race, direct suppression and oppression of those who prevailing conditions are in the position of underdeveloped and underprivileged.

Using the ideas of racial superiority A.Gobineau, as well as a number of provisions of philosophy of I.Fichte, G.Treuschke, A.Schopenhauer, F.Nietzsche theorists of German fascism had built their ideology on the priority of social and political rights of a certain mythical people - "Aryan", to which were referred the Germans, the British and a number of Northern European peoples. In accordance with the recognition of its privilege was proclaimed support

policy of states "culture-creating races" and merciless destruction of "kulturgutraub" (on German) people - Jews, Gypsies, Slavs, etc.

All this suggests that from the Nazi rebirth not insured by any national, religious and other ideologies, standing on the principles of political reconstruction of society, preserving the privileged position of the indigenous population, the adherents of the "true faith" of hegemon of the historical process and offering radical means to ensure these groups desired social status.

Thus, society is extremely attentive to the emergence of ideas and ideologies seeking to consolidate someone's social superiority at the expense of other citizens and not wanting to stop short of any kind of social price to reach its goals. And although this attitude to fascism dramatizes of the authoritarian methods of governance in democratic regimes, however, it allows seeing the danger, the violence escalates, national militarism and other features of this aggressive ideology, which is fraught with the destruction of a civilized form of society.

One of common form of inhumane, destructive ideology is religious fanaticism and extremism. At certain times these ideas prevailed in the West and the East prevented the development of free thought and social progress. At this time, many brilliant scientists and thinkers such as Copernicus, Galileo and others were persecuted by religious fanatics. For his scientific views Giordano Bruno was the victim of religious obscurantism.

In the East various oppressions suffered such great theologians and scholars as Imam al-Bukhari, Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and others. Religious fanatics were executed for freethinking Mansur Hallaj, Nasimi, Babarrahim Mashrab, with the participation of his son Abdulatif was killed a brilliant astronomer and statesman Mirzo Ulugbek.

One of the most dangerous and destructive ideologies at the present stage of development of society is terrorism, particularly international. Spread in the 60-80 years of the last century terror as a special type of action means imposing the will of one person or group to other used methods of intimidation, physical violence. They can take various forms, such as an armed revolt, taking over the premises, hostage-taking, murder of political leaders, government officials, participation in revolutionary movements, psychological and spiritual effects, interference in the affairs of other states, etc.

With the hands of terrorists killed presidents of the USA J.F.Kennedy (1962), of Egypt A.Sadat (1981), Prime Minister of Indira Gandhi (1984), of Sweden Olof Palme (1986), the President of Pakistan, Zia-ul Haq (1988), the Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi (1991), the Prime Minister of Israel I.Rabin (1995) and other. Although the act of

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terrorism is accomplished primarily by one person or group of people, they are backed by specific organizations and movements. Through terrorist acts these circles are achieving their political goals and objectives. Worldwide known terrorist organizations such as the Irish Republican Army in Ulster, Hamas in Palestine, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam in Sri Lanka, the Taliban in Afghanistan. The wide spread of terrorism received in the post-Soviet space.

As practice shows every idea or ideology, if it is not based on the principles of humanism and justice, does not express the will of the people and their aspirations for progress becomes essentially anti-national. This ideology leads society to stagnation to the weakening of the state to degradation.

Has no perspective an ideology, claiming a monopoly position in society, to be absolute truth. Confirmation of this could be the absolutization of Communist ideology in the "Soviet" version. Subjugating and covering all areas of personal and social life the Communist ideology became the dominant ideology. It firmly rejected the historical past, the national values of the peoples. Identifying its teachings with the truth in the last instance, the Communist ideology was considered all other ideologies as a mistake or a deliberate lie, and their carriers, either as enemies or as dark and lost people who must be re-educate. Spreading a single ideological faith, suppressing any dissent, it sought to create a "new society", a "new man" with new ideals.

In a socialist society, which served as the Foundation of the Communist formation of the government and the people, conceived as an indivisible entity. Paradoxically, the people believed and was convinced that the government expresses their interests deeper and fuller than they themselves could do it. This ideology included a series of myths

about leadership as the only force in society, the ruling party - the Communist party and the leading role of the working class. The media had to be one-sided and the glorification of the existing regime, its leaders and their achievements.

A gross perversion of the essence of communism and the ideology was the basis for the emergence of the Stalinist regime, which theorists suggesting the idea of the intensification of the class struggle as social construction, created the ideological basis for public entities (socialization of production, industrialization of the national economy, collectivization of the village, etc.) by means of terror and genocide of the civilian population.

In the process of building a "new society" was underestimated, and even denying the importance of the economic freedom of individuals, competition and unequal remuneration for work. As a replacement of its categories were considered unearned income redistribution, political regulation of economic and social processes, and conscious establishment by government norms and principles of social equality and justice. In other words, the main prerogatives of the socialist doctrines possessed by the state, but not the individual. Conscious control, but not evolutionary processes, politics, but not economics.

Humanity at different stages of its development, set different goals and decided their various means, not least ideological. In the Republic of Uzbekistan national ideology is a very important part of the lives of millions of people of different nations and ethnic groups, and it is becoming a powerful factor in the formation of social consciousness. The lack of progressive idea and ideology deprives a person, society, state strategic goals to progress.

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