

## A HISTORICAL VIEW OF DESTRUCTIVE IDEAS AND IDEOLOGIES

YULDASHEVA MATLUBA MUNAVAROVNA  
Associate Professor of Social Sciences Department  
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

### ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the historical genesis of ideas and ideologies that lead to goodness and creativity in different eras and undermine human life, the collapse of society and social systems.

**KEYWORDS:** Destructive, ideology, idea, society, man, history, aggression, war, creative, destructive, racism, past, religion, colonialism.

### INTRODUCTION

The millennial history of human society is full of views, ideas and ideologies that lead to goodness and creativity at all times, as well as contradictory, destructive views, ideas and ideologies that lead to the destruction of human life, the collapse and decline of society and social systems.

We know from history that invasions and wars have been based on destructive ideologies, and that over the next five thousand years, mankind has experienced more than fifteen thousand wars, large and small. There were also hateful ideologies that supported wars and justified invasions, massacres of peoples and entire nations.

Indeed, religious teachings strongly condemn aggression and murder. Consequently, religious beliefs of a humanistic nature advocate peace, harmony, and tolerance. But it is also known that as a result of religious ignorance, the Inquisition ruled, crusades, massacres such as "Bartholomew's Night" took place ?! This situation is still manifested in the form of religious fanaticism and extremism.

In other words, threats to them, as well as political goals of destructive ideas and ideologies, as well as ideas that, serve the perfection of the creative person and society. That is, we cannot deny that there is an "association, organization, or institution that promotes a particular idea and influences people's consciousness and psyche through various methods and means of propaganda" [1].

After all, the idea and ideology of aggression have served for many centuries in bloody wars, massacres and enslavements, the destruction of lands, the seizure of wealth. In ancient times, such aggression was justified for various reasons, as if under the pretext of "establishing justice", "educating savage peoples to culture", "guiding non-believers".

It is known from history that the Turanian land has long suffered from various invasions. For us, the patriotism of such heroes as Shirak, Tomaris, Spitamen, Torobi, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is an example. Therefore, it is very important to encourage the younger generation not only to be proud of the past, but also to be worthy of great ancestors, to do things that are recognized by the world.

"There are many tragic pages in the centuries-old history of mankind, including the territory of Uzbekistan, about the devastating effects of destructive ideas and ideologies, which caused oppression, violence, sowing of seeds and bloodshed as a result of various invasions," writes historian D. Alimova. We see that these ideas have emerged as a banner of religious, national, class slogans, sometimes openly expressing the aspirations of political aggression and tyranny. But the essence has always remained the same. That is, they seek to forcibly change the way of life, culture, traditions and customs of nations and peoples, to subjugate and ideologically enslave the masses to the political will of others, to establish social order based on mutual animosity, to impose ideological ideas alien to the nation [2].

Indeed, ideological threats, which are reflected in the system of different ideas and views, change and improve in terms of both content and form in terms of space and time. Political, economic, social and spiritual development remains variable, but constant. For example, colonialism has led to many wars in ancient times by some states as an ideology of nationalization of peoples and nations living in different regions and territories.

By the twentieth century, the strengthening of the principle of territorial integrity in international relations, the conduct of openly aggressive military actions was prohibited. The rules of equality, respect and mutually beneficial cooperation have been formalized. However, this did not diminish the desire of some nations and regions to dispose of other peoples, territories, their underground and surface resources and other resources. This has led to the enrichment of the ideology of tyranny with new ideas and its manifestation in modern forms?!

In turn, the concept of "war" has expanded. According to V. Slipchenko, to this day, the war is a complex socio-political phenomenon, forming a complex of various forms of struggle. These are the political, economic, military, informational and other forms of struggle between states and various social systems [3]. After the violent occupation of geographical areas, the socio-political control over it was directly strengthened through various ideological and ideological policies. It should also be noted that the ideology of colonialism received ideological nourishment from geopolitical doctrines and views, in which the principle of geographical determinism prevailed.

This aggressive theory of geopolitics, based on the interpretation of the expansion of state borders at the expense of new geographical areas as a natural-historical process, has been widely used in the works of various Western European scholars in the New and Recent Ages. In particular, the author of the term "geopolitics" R. Chellen (1864-1922) noted that historically the nature of the state is characterized by organic growth, adhering to the principle of "expansion of the territorial space necessary for life through the occupation and colonization of strong, but limited territories" [4]. F. Rattsel (1844-1904), who studied the concept of "living space" in his geopolitical views, writes: "The state is an organism ....

Its regional growth is a universal, universal trend. The development of contact, exchange, and trade between peoples means the beginning of the establishment of political control in the new colonized territories [5].

It should be noted that, on the one hand, the formalization of geopolitics as a system of scientific knowledge has begun the growth of human scientific potential, on the other hand, a new qualitative stage in the development of ideological threats.

Another destructive ideology that threatens the peace of mankind is racism.

This ideological movement has been developing in Europe since the seventeenth century as a doctrine that emphasizes the supremacy of "whites" over domination over others. Racism is manifested in acts of oppression, humiliation, torture and murder of people of different nationalities and skin colors [6].

The philosophies of chauvinism and aggressive nationalism, which express a system of ideological threats such as racism, are also covered in detail in the philosophical literature. Their current content and interpretation, the social threat are described in detail in the fundamental work of the first President of Uzbekistan IA Karimov "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development" [7]. In particular, the play describes great state chauvinism and aggressive nationalism as "... political, ideological and economic domination by certain forces and states, or aspiration in inter-ethnic and inter-state, regional relations."

When it comes to the ideology of chauvinism and aggressive nationalism, it should be noted that both of these concepts are primarily the names of ideas. There are also historical reasons why these ideas are the basis for aggressive ideological movements. It is well known that chauvinism is associated with Shoven as an officer in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), a symbol of aggressive nationalism. During this period, many ethnic groups in the world, including the French, had entered the stage of national development. In other words, the phenomenon of national statehood was taking shape in political life.

Competition between the nations of the world and the possession of its resources required a new ideological "paint" for aggression and colonialism. The idea that the French nation was superior in all respects and that it was a historical mission to prove it to others through aggressive military campaigns was deeply ingrained in the French military. As a result, thousands of soldiers became military mechanisms for the implementation of the aggressive mechanism. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Mussolini's political views in Italy were new manifestations of chauvinistic aggressive nationalist ideology.

Indeed, chauvinism and aggressive nationalism in fact continue to this day in various forms as an abominable form of practice. In particular, in Europe today it is the result of the absoluteness and assimilation of the idea of national statehood, which stems from the objective reasons for the development of some societies. When it comes to preventing the influence of destructive ideologies in this area, it is

necessary to ensure the primacy of universally recognized normative legal principles in the democratic context of the rules that apply at all levels of state activity, developed as a legal basis for the establishment of nation-states and equality in the world community. This will only increase its relevance in the context of globalization.

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