



## THE THEORETICAL SOURCES OF NATIONALISM

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### Annotation

"The concept of idea is known that man differs from all other living creatures with his intelligence, faith and creative work. One of the ancient rules of philosophy is the unity of language and thought. It is the concept of the first form of thought, just as the word is the most primary product of language.

Ideology is a structure of ideas that embodies the needs, goals and aspirations of a certain social group, social stratum, nation, state, people and society, as well as the principles of their implementation.

The concepts of "idea", "ideology", "idea" and "ideology" are used in scientific literature. Idea and ideology are found mostly in Western countries and Russian-language sources. The word "idea" is derived from the Greek word "idea". Ideology is the core of the word and means concept or thought. It represents the knowledge about the formation and significance of ideas and is considered a scientific field. Means a system of methods, means, factors to implement a certain idea, to reach the goal.

**Keywords:** Idea, thought, universal idea, idea of national independence, universal, thought.

The difference between ideas and ordinary thoughts is that, although they appear as thoughts, they are absorbed into the human psyche, even into its basic layers. The idea becomes a spiritual and mental force leading to such a moving goal.

As a product of thinking, an idea is created in the process of studying the whole world, knowledge. All forms of social consciousness - science, religion, philosophy, art and fiction, ethics, politics and law - create certain ideas, rely on them and develop them. In a certain sense, it can be said that each field of consciousness has its own ideas. Depending on the content and form of manifestation, ideas can be divided into several types:

- Scientific ideas;
- Philosophical ideas;
- Religious ideas;
- Artistic ideas;
- Socio-political ideas;
- National ideas;
- Universal ideas, etc.





National idea. The idea of national independence embodies the fundamental interests of the representatives of all nationalities and peoples living in Uzbekistan, the dreams and ideals of our people that have been striving for centuries, and noble goals.

The national idea is a social idea that embodies the past, present and future of the nation, expresses its fundamental interests and goals, and serves the development. According to its essence, the national idea is related to the fate of the nation, and it should be solved in the short or long term. Any ideology serves specific purposes, performs various tasks along the way. It is known that the main goals and tasks of the ideology are reflected in the following:

- to convince people of a certain idea;
- organize around this idea;
- morally and spiritually encouraging people;
- ideological education;
- to be an action program.

The national ideology is a common program of action of all social strata and groups in society, a tool that encourages them to be active. Ideological goal is the ideal result of an ideological activity. A clear perception of the goal gives consistency and activity to human activity.

Philosophical study of the problem of the national idea is an objective study arising from qualitative changes in modern society, an objective arising from the synergistic views of the information-communicative nature of society, the expanding crisis of national identity, and the growing geopolitical conflicts in relation to the world view. became a necessity. In such cases, ideology plays an ultra-historical role, not an inter-historical one. It is important to explain ideology as a higher form of consciousness from an ontological point of view as a spiritual force in the process of continuous realization of the material and spiritual life of society. The national idea arises and is created as a product of active consciousness of the society.

The ideological problems observed in our society today make it necessary to carefully and comprehensively study the entire set of factors that represent the process of forming a unified national outlook and unifying ideology. Scientific-research centers, scientists and experts dealing with issues of state and society construction and its implementation principles did not ignore the problems of the spiritual sphere. However, although they did not define the term "ideology" in the interpretation of the basis of the expected changes in the spiritual sphere, it is clear that ideology lies at the root of the various interpretations put forward by them.

Two different approaches to the content of the ideological phenomenon can be shown today. The first point of view is in many respects typical of social thinking in the West,





and it is typical to see ideology as a way of theoretically justifying certain political tasks, rather than including them in the structure of the worldview of society. The second point of view, such an approach mentioned in the works of sociologists in our country greatly expands the scope of social, cultural, and spiritual interpretation of ideology and connects ideology with the worldview and thinking of society. "Ideology based on lofty goals and creative ideas motivates social and economic development, elevates spirituality, and mobilizes people for noble deeds. An ideology formed on the basis of the ideas of freedom, liberty, independence, peace, and cooperation, serving noble purposes, will have the character of creativity.

The unity of the country is strengthened by the feeling of patriotism, cultural traditions, and historical memory. It grows in the society itself, and that behavior comes from how it wants to see the future of the country. In addition to the diversity of views, opinions, ideas, there are also common values, which help unite and consolidate the people.

Usually, a person is driven by a specific goal in life. A goal is an action, and achieving it is the meaning of a person's life. "ideal - goal" and "goal - ideal" connection is important at the stage of determination of national goal and national ideal. Building an industrial information society has become our practical goal. This is the goal and the means. That is, a means of achieving well-being and security. The ideal cannot be tied to any system. After all, prosperity is abundance, comfort, spiritual wealth, mental and physical health, freedom, justice, security and vitality. Prosperity can be a national goal and a social ideal.

A specific conflicting socio-historical situation is always reflected in the mind in its ideal form. This situation is full of necessary but unmet needs of the general public, society or group. These people create a certain reality for themselves in their ideal form. The ideal active and organizing force of people's minds emerges as a force that unites them around the solution of specific, concrete tasks that have arisen historically. No matter what form the ideal takes, it performs a number of interrelated and complementary functions, in particular: normative, critical; to know; prognostic, unifying; mobilizer etc. The range of existing ideals in each society reflects the needs, interests and aspirations of various socio-political forces. In general, the content of goals and ideals in the 21st century is consistent with building a decent life for a person.

One such trend that is extremely widespread and dominant in today's society is the phenomenon of "globalization", which has clearly defined the direction of tolerant integration and large-scale change in the public consciousness. But the inconsistency





and still uncoordinated conflicts of such projects raise doubts both in the general theoretical sense and ideologically and ethically.

In our society, the process of formation of a new axiological model of spiritual revival and understanding of national identity is underway, and the generalization of traditional and new values is compatible with this model. This process is associated with re-evaluation of values, changes in evaluative views and perceptions. In our national consciousness and national identity, there is a selection of valuable goals that are compatible with the development of the society.

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