

**Historical Reflection Of Destructive And Creative Ideas In The Development  
Of Society**

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**Abstract.** The article focuses on the genesis and origin of humanistic and creative ideas that serve human interests, along with ideas and ideologies that hinder the development of society.

**Index terms:** person, society, past, history, development, goodness, destructive, creativity, ideas, ideology, threat.

Along with ideas and ideologies that lead to goodness, creativity and creativity in the history of social development, there are also destructive ideas and ideologies that can lead to the degradation of human life and the degradation of society and social systems. Revealing the essence of ideological threats requires clarifying the meaning of the concept of “threat”. The presence of threats also implies that security issues are also on the agenda. After all, providing security means preventing threats. In today’s globalization, alienation of alien ideas and alien ideas under the influence of universalization processes, society needs to pay special attention to spiritual and ideological issues.

For thousands of years of human society, along with ideas, ideas and ideologies that lead to goodness and creativity at all times, contradictory, destructive and destructive views that lead to the destruction and degradation of human and social systems, ideas and ideologies also exist.

It is also important to clarify the social context of the concept of “threat” in order to reveal the essence of ideological threats. It should be noted that the presence of threats also implies that security issues are always on the agenda. After all, providing security means preventing threats. In this regard, it is appropriate to draw attention to the following approaches to security. In particular, according to M. Gadjimirzaev, “Security is a constantly increasing conflict, and there is no conflict situation in civil society that can damage the functions of political institutions of power and even degrade society” [1].

In this definition, security and threats are politically relevant. After all, the expert considered the threats, which could undermine the work of political institutions of power. In this sense, this methodological approach has not allowed to clarify the meaning of the concept of security in general, and the concept of “threat” in particular.

The article is based on generally accepted historical methods - historicity, comparative-logical analysis, succession and objectivity, which illustrates the existence of threats to society at all stages of development and the historical aspect of the issue. Different cultural systems, the formation of traditions of statehood, the constant struggle and rivalry between them for natural and social resources have given rise to threats in various directions.

A security problem involves the limitation or exclusion of risk. However, as history has shown, neither individual nor community in general has been able to achieve a state of total danger. It is therefore desirable that security be regarded as an ideal that man and his associations must always strive to maintain” writes I.Krilova [2].

Y. Kuznetsov and V. Nikolsky analyzed such forms of security as social, national, state and national statehood as the main guarantee of public security.

The analysis of these approaches to the essence of risks is a set of factors and risks that can lead to the violation of the concept of “threat” in general in biological and social systems. In this sense, it is the basis for our interpretation that a negative phenomenon is a process.

In particular, threats to community development are also a historical phenomenon that exists at all stages of development. In this context, threats have led to the emergence of different cultural systems, traditions of statehood, the constant struggle and competition between them for natural and social resources.

Today, threats to human life can be conventionally identified as military, political, economic, spiritual, demographic, and environmental. In turn, threats posed by different industries can also arise in a more specific way. For example, when it comes to military threats, it is apparent that one state is at risk of military aggression against another. However, the threat of military action over nuclear weapons is of a global nature and represents a threat to humanity.

It should be noted that in ancient times the threat of military threats to the life of the state and society was very high. After all, when democratic principles such as diplomacy, equality, respect, and immunity in international relations are virtually non-existent, the constant military threats outside the country have led the states to focus on increasing their military power and acquiring a mobile army. Of course, military threats still play a role in society today. However, it is not an exaggeration to say that sudden, unpredictable military aggression in our time has been eradicated.

Threats are both objective and subjective. At the same time, threats in various directions overlap. In particular, the application of economic sanctions against countries that violate certain international norms is widely accepted in world practice. In some cases, given the unreasonable appeal of such measures, the establishment of such economic risk is also conditioned by certain political factors. For example, the longstanding US economic threat to Cuba is explained by the ideological and political tensions between the two countries. At the same time it is possible to observe the economic threat caused by more subjective factors. There are also threats of an objective nature, and their economic consequences can be devastating for all mankind. These are objective threats, for example, fresh water resources and depletion of energy resources in the world.

At the same time, it is worth mentioning the current global threat - the global financial and economic crisis. “This crisis began with the crisis in the United States on mortgage lending. Subsequently, the scale of the process expanded and the liquidity of large banks and financial institutions weakened, that is, their solvency and the financial crisis. Indexes and stocks of the largest companies in the world's leading stock markets have led to a devastating decline in market value. All this, in turn, has led to unemployment and other negative consequences associated with a sharp decline in production and economic growth in many countries” [4].

Generally, globalization of economic processes and the emergence of states that differ greatly in the world in terms of economic development also threaten the lives of states for certain interests and purposes through economic means and mechanisms. [5]

Political threats are also a serious threat to the life of states. After all, political threats serve as a peculiar moral basis for influence and pressure in other areas. In this case, the refusal or expulsion of certain states, which have political positions in the domestic and foreign policy that do not meet the interests of neighboring states or the leading states of the world, cause huge political barriers and obstacles for the development of international and interstate relations.

After all, ideological threats are a form of spiritual danger and a form of influence. Threats are spiritual and ideological and include:

- regional conflicts;
- religious extremism;
- great state chauvinism and aggressive nationalism;
- ethnic and interethnic conflicts;
- corruption and crime;
- Localism and clan relations;
- environmental problems. [6]

As a matter of fact, these phenomena have an impact on the life of society through ideological, ideological ways. In this sense, they are also ideological threats.

Ideological threats have the character of space and time. After all, ideas and ideologies that represent a real threat to a particular historical period may not be described as such in another historical stage. It is also possible that events, events, and processes that are perceived as natural in a space can present themselves as threats to another space in the same historical period.

The ideological threat requires ideological security. Dictionaries have been describing these concepts in recent years. In particular, one of them has been interpreted as “ideological security - the notion of the degree to which individuals, nations, societies, and the state are protected against the destructive influence of various ideological centers from the ideological aggression in various forms”.

It is important to note that the ideological threat represents a system of ideological influences and is directed to a social space with a clear, well-thought-out plan for realistic purposes and the potential for its realization. In general, the explanation of the ideological threat in the form of intimidation and coercion of evil ideas is not fully understood. It is well-known that nowadays ideological threats are harmless from the outside and are carried out in secret ways. In particular, actions aimed at “promoting

democracy”, biased messages and information transmitted through some foreign media, and pornographic films that enter the country through smuggling are not ideological, but in secret, in a soft, soft way an example of threats. However, at first glance, they are real threats that undermine the moral and ideological stability of our society.

As stated above, ideological threats are manifested in the form of destructive, destructive ideas. From this point of view, the “perverse idea” within our article is a central concept. At the same time, clarifying the meaning of the concept will help us to understand the nature of ideological threats.

### **Transliteration**

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