

THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF ETHNIC CONFLICT OR NATIONALISM ON THE SOCIO-POLITICAL STABILITY AND PROGRESS OF SOCIETY

Olmos Toshev

MTTDMQTMOI Department of " Social Sciences" Senior Teacher

Abstract

This article analyzes the fact that effectively combating the threat of nationalism and ethnic conflicts on various socio-political grounds has become a global problem today. It is also revealed that the aggravation of interethnic conflicts in certain countries or regions can lead to a weakening of social and political stability in society and the intensification of extremist and nationalist processes.

Keywords: Ethnic conflict, nationalism, ethnic differences, interethnic harmony, interethnic relations, separatism, terrorism, extremism.

Introduction

The increasing and increasing political, economic and spiritual life of the 16th and 20th centuries, the inequality of peoples, the plunder of colonial states, their physical and mental oppression caused nationalism to become a constant and powerful social current. This current has maintained its power and influence on socio-political processes into the 21st century.

The historical experience of human development confirms that there is a deep connection between the state of interethnic relations and the degree of manifestation of terrorism. This issue is of particular relevance to multinational states. It is possible to observe a change in social progress, the arrival of another instead of one system, in particular, the abandonment of the former totalitarian system and a step towards a new democratic one, the implementation of radical reforms in various spheres of social life, the aggravation of interethnic relations in some states experiencing the processes of forming civil society, as a result of which mass protests, ethnic conflicts on a diverse socio-political basis, the effective fight against the threat of nationalism, have become a problem at the global level today. This problem is especially important for republics within the CIS.

Today, the concept of nationality, the nation factor is becoming the level of one of the leading factors in the system of all social and political relations. The nation today exerts its strong influence on the level of high criteria for the self-realization and development of a person, as well as on interstate social and political relations.

As we all know, how many nationalities, peoples there are in the world, each has its own character, traditions and qualities. Uzbekistan, where peoples with different religions, cultures and lifestyles have been living together for centuries, is also a vivid confirmation of this. Since ancient times, there have been people of different religions and nationalities in our country, such as Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity. It was on this land that for hundreds of years the process of large-scale mutual enrichment of world cultures took place.

In later times, the topics "interethnic harmony" and "interethnic relations" are spoken in the press almost every day, there are shows. One of the reasons for this is that interethnic relations are very fertile and teran in essence and content.

It should be borne in mind that interethnic harmony is a universal value and is an important factor in the national development of Regions and states where different peoples coexist. The fact that there is harmony between the nation that gives its name to a particular country (title) and other peoples living in it is one of the most important factors in social progress. Humanity has been dealing with these issues since it became a building. About the philosophical content of the concept of interethnic harmony and relations in the current period, a definition has been given by many philosophers, historians, sociologists and other representatives of such fields, from which we want to analyze some of them.

In particular, the "Explanatory Dictionary of basic concepts of spirituality" defines the concept of "interethnic harmony" as follows: "interethnic harmony is a concept that expresses interethnic harmony, International Friendship, one of the main ideas of the National idea, the harmonious coexistence, cooperation of representatives of different nationalities in a particular territory, State".

In the dictionary of foreign words, however, one of the meanings of the concept of interethnic relations has been interpreted as patience, respect for someone, for something. Also, the Oxford Dictionary defines interethnic harmony (tolerance) as "willingness and ability to accept an individual or object without dissent or interference".

In contrast, the sociological dictionary published in Russia defines interethnic harmony as follows:

Approach with tolerance of a foreign person's lifestyle, behavior, tradition, emotion, opinion, idea, faith;

a tolerant approach to events that occur as a result of not noticing unfavorable factors;

approach with tolerance even to the influence of unfavorable, undesirable emotional factors.

Another prominent scholar, Mark Notturmo, comments on the concept: "interethnic harmony is tolerance, tolerance for other ways of life, perspectives, ideas, and beliefs".

That being said, interethnic relations are self-determination without harming those around them in the context of various conflicts. Interethnic harmony is a conscious alert point of view that curbs emotions nazardir.Ma "lumki, such movements in the form of geopolitical changes (such as the breakup of the former Union, the emergence of independent states, the rise of the struggle for secular domination) that took place in the last decade of the last century were activated. Such processes also had a great influence on the political and ideological sphere, the ideological vacuum became Inherent, the foundations for strengthening social life such as patriotism, duty, internationalism, morality were eroded. The factors that gave rise to extremism, nationalism, terrorism were revived. Such determinants can include the social stratification of society, the escalation of political struggle, the growth of unemployment and the social inadequacy of citizens, legal nihilism spread in various spheres of society's life and at the levels of the state system, the intensification of separatist trends, shortcomings in legislation, etc.

Another aspect of nationalism lies in the fact that it provides an opportunity to organize and mobilize representatives of individual nationalities with the aim of combating an artificial or

Real existing threat from those interested. Such a state of affairs leads to the accumulation of individual individual aggressiveness, unification under nationalist slogans, mobilization, demonstrating it in one form or another threatening form.

Addressing nationalism as a very strong determinant of the emergence of socio-political conflicts is a significant expansion of its sphere of influence and space, ensuring the participation of national diasporas abroad in various forms (connoisseur: ideological, material, technical, financial and other support; formation of a social thought acceptable to nationalists; formation of state structures if the need is corrected, q.) can lead up to the exit of a single state border.

The totality of nationalism and terrorism is confirmed by the process of historical progress, both of which arise when socio-political, economic conditions deteriorate, in conditions of loss, crisis and transition from one system to another. It is such a situation that today in a number of countries of the world (England, Syria, Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Azerbaijan and x.q).

Modern conditions for the use of nationalist terrorism for political purposes at the national (state) and international levels have changed the nature of nationalism and the ways in which it is organized. Such developments in nationalist terrorism in the second half of the 20th century have been reflected in a number of trends.

In our opinion, the definition of these trends is important not only to justify the role of nationalist terrorism as a global threat to human development, but also to develop a scientifically based system of measures to combat it.

One of the important trends in the development of nationalist terrorism is the growing social risk of it in relation to international relations, international and national security, the constitutional order of states, citizens ' rights, and this, first of all, is rooted in different states of the world and world politics, which will become the basis for the penetration and activation of nationalist extremism and political terrorism By the middle and end of the last century, contradictory potential had accumulated in all areas of human society. It is this potential that has, to this day, caused the emergence of specific forms of political violence. Among them, nationalism and nationalist separatism, nationalist terrorism occupy a special place.

Secondly, it is a progressive process, and it is characterized by the involvement of various groups and layers of the population (primarily on the basis of nationalist extremism, religio-political, neo-fascism) in various currents of political extremism that take place on the main continents of the world and especially in the countries of the middle and Middle East, Latin America, North America, Southeast Asia,

Thirdly, the appeal of politically "justified" violence to dangerous forms and methods, the use of force in the implementation of nationalist actions, devastation, the brutal killing of people and x.k.

Fourth, a steady change in the activities of organizations in a nationalistic spirit of different ideological and political orientation towards the inherent influence directed against a separate nation, elates . Today, one can observe the growing social risk of nationalism in relation to the internal and external security of the CIS countries.

Nationalist terrorism as a means of achieving political goals, such as fighting for, gaining and maintaining political independence, it is the nationalist moods that are widely rooted and spread,

interconfessional conflicts have intensified, society is manifested in countries with a high level of criminogenicity, crime has developed.

At the same time, nationalist terrorism seeks to pressure its political opponents, government agencies or their representatives by resorting to terrorist methods in its practice, to account for and influence with various clan, mafia systems.

Modern nationalism is an important trend of terrorism - the expansion of its social basis.

Nationalist terrorism manifests its desire to organize representatives of different strata of the population, regardless of the country of the world, in which it manages to achieve harmony in the choice of methods and Means for strengthening moods supporting political goals in a nationalistic spirit, towards achieving these goals.

According to most foreign scholars researching the origin and evolution of nationalism, the social development of a society consisting of various contradictions and contradictions is growing in the number of social groups willing to participate in nationalist acts, supporting the priority, isolation of one or another nation. Increasing social, economic problems, in turn, expand the social basis of nationalism.

The expansion of the social basis of nationalist terrorism in certain nations and countries where political instability is at a high level and political extremism is spreading is a necessary condition for the active activities of terrorist organizations in a nationalistic spirit.

One of the important tasks of the nationalist terrorist Social Foundation is to achieve political, moral support of terrorist activities by groups of individual nationalities, segments of the population, to fill their lines with people loyal to nationalist ideas, to be prepared to provide any assistance.

These trends shown above are in the forms of manifestations of nationalism of a different nature (demonstrations and speeches, propaganda work, justification of its level of legitimacy and, due to this, support by some people, nation, elat, expansion of the political-legal, social, technical possibilities of forming the infrastructure of organizations in a nationalistic spirit or in a nationalistic terrorist spirit, etc.q.) is expressed.

In our opinion, the following factors influence the expansion of the social basis of nationalist terrorism:

- the wide involvement of representatives of strata and groups that do not have sufficient political consciousness and culture in this socio-political struggle on the basis of the expansion of socio-economic and ideological-political conflicts in different countries of the world, prone to the influence of political extremism;
- the escalation of interethnic contradictions in certain countries or territories, the activation of nationalist processes of an extremist and separatist nature, the involvement of broad segments of the population in them;
- the spread of interconfessional conflicts in different gods ,the development of religious and religious-political extremism (first of all, of an Islamic nature), the formation of political conflicts and conflicts of a stable nature within the state and interstate with the participation of a wide popular mass on this basis;

- the escalation of godly separatism in different gods of the world, the administrative-godly structure of the state, the emergence of an armed struggle with the aim of changing the political-legal space of individual gods within the state, and.

Literatura

1. Mamadaliyev Sh.O. Milliy istiklol goyasi va milliy havfsizlik.–T.: "Uzbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi", 2008. –B.63.
2. Maynaviyat asosiy tushunchalar izoeli lugati.-T.: "Gafur Gulom nomidagi nashriyat-matbaa izhodiy uyi", 2009. –B.379.
3. Tishkov V.A. About tolerance. //Tolerance and consent. Materials of the international conference "Tolerance, mutual understanding and consent". Yakutsk, June, 1995. M., 1997. - C. 19.
4. Russian Sociological Encyclopedia. –M.: "Science", 1998. –p.278.
5. Mark Notturmo. Tolerance, freedom and Truth: Fallibalism and the opening of "closed societies". //"Izhtimoy fikr" journal. No. 2, 1998 yil.
6. Dobson C., Payne R. terrorchilar.Ularning kurollari, rahbarlari va tacticasi.- N. Y., 1979.- P. 112.