

How to Cite:

Hayitovna, B. G. (2022). The content and characteristics, causes and consequences of social destruction. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(7), 396–406.
<https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6n7.11006>

The content and characteristics, causes and consequences of social destruction

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Abstract---Annotation: In this article is written about the content and characteristics, causes and consequences of social destruction. The concept of destruction is derived from the Latin word "destructio" (to destroy). This concept is usually used as an antipode, an antonym of the word "construction" (lat. "constructio" - to compose, create, create). Destruction is one of the concepts actively used in various sciences, it is mainly used in psychology, biology, philosophy, and the concept is given depending on its direction. There is also detailed information about the place and role of destruction in the system of sciences.

Keywords---destruction, content, social, biology, philosophy, feature, progress, regress, positive, geopolitical.

Introduction

Progress and regression, progress and decline, positive and negative, creativity and destruction are phenomena that have accompanied humanity throughout history. Over the times, progress, development, positive, creativity accelerated. Despondency, decline, negativity, destruction also took root. Especially in the last twentieth century, this interdependence has become even more pronounced. On the one hand, the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production has accelerated the pace of economic development. Economic growth has enabled states to fulfill their responsibilities more fully. People of the 20th century improve the standard of living, the quality of life, the spiritual and cultural life of society. All this, of course, can be expressed as a symbol of progressive and positive processes, progress and creativity. But on the other hand, the last century went down in history as a period of world wars and revolutions, geopolitical conflicts and upheavals, conflicts and losses, social ills and chaotic problems. In the 20th century, this is how regressive and negative processes, degradation and destruction manifested themselves. Most importantly, neither economic measures, nor political programs, nor social initiatives, nor

educational and ideological aspirations serve to reduce or weaken these processes and situations.

This raises a number of philosophical questions. Why, as humanity progresses, regressive, negative, destructive states and processes in society become more and more aggravated? Why, despite unprecedented efforts, the existing negative and destructive situations cannot be eliminated? Perhaps there are certain laws of regression, negativism and the formation of accidents? Maybe we should get used to imagine the negative processes and social vices that occur every time, as a whole, without listing them separately? Attempts to answer these questions were reflected in social philosophy in the theory of social destruction, which began to take shape in the second half of the last century.

Main part.

In fact, the concept of "destruction" comes from the Latin word "destructio" (to destroy, desolate). This concept is usually used as an antipode, an antonym of the word "construction" (lat. "constructio" - to compose, create, create). Destruction is one of the concepts actively used in various sciences. In psychology, for example, this concept refers to destructive behavior committed against oneself or society. It classifies external and internal destructive behavior. Varieties of social destruction (vandalism, destruction of monuments, disrespect for values, destruction of works of art, damage to the natural environment, etc.) are mentioned as external behavior. Internal destructive forms of behavior include suicide, alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse, and so on [1].

The concept of "destruction" is also used in biology. It refers to the process by which cells and tissues are destroyed during a person's life or as a result of death. The concept is also used in dozens of disciplines, including pedagogy, literature, chemistry, medicine, art history, and mechanics.

In social philosophy, social destruction is a process and factors, negativity and destruction, which undermine the stability of various spheres of society, undermine its development, lead to regression and decline. The emergence, formation and course of socially destructive processes have a number of dialectical features. Including:

- a. The dialectic of the system and the element is manifested in socially destructive processes; social destruction is an integral system with its own elements and composition, the elements of which are specific negative processes and situations; some of these elements are stable while others are neutral in nature;
- b. The dialectic of content and form is manifested in socially destructive processes; the content of social destruction is associated with regression and decline, negativity and destruction, but in different forms it manifests itself in different social conditions; a change in the content of social destruction has a direct impact on its forms;
- c. The dialectic of essence and phenomenon is manifested in socially destructive processes; any case of negativity and destruction will have its important and

- lasting properties. These features, which make up his essence, are reflected in various events, incidents and social situations;
- d. Dialectic of cause and effect in socially destructive processes; social destruction is not a spontaneous process, it is caused by a number of factors, which, in turn, lead to destructive consequences; in addition, in social destruction, the cause-and-effect dialectic manifests itself in various forms;
 - e. The dialectic of possibility and reality is manifested in socially destructive processes; in any society there is the possibility of the emergence of socially destructive processes and situations, certain social conditions make some of them a reality and eliminate others;
 - f. The dialectic of necessity and chance is manifested in socially destructive processes; social destruction itself has a necessary, legitimate character - as long as there is social development and progress, positive processes and creativity, there can be decline and regression, negative situations and destruction, but the concrete expression of these processes and situations in a particular situation is random;
 - g. The law of transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones is manifested in social destructive processes; in particular, destruction in various spheres of society first occurs in small quantities; when quantitative changes reach a certain norm, radical qualitative changes take place in the field;
 - h. The law of unity and struggle of contradictions manifests itself in social destructive processes; in particular, progress and regression, progress and decline, positive and negative, creativity and destruction are interdependent aspects of social reality; As the scale of progress, development, positivity, and creativity expands and accelerates, so does regression, decline, negativity, and destruction;
 - i. The law of negation manifests itself in social destructive processes; at the first norm, destructions have certain properties and content, at the second norm they are broken; The third principle "combines (synthesizes) some of the (most important) features and components that exist during Standard 1 and Standard 2" [2].

Method

Methods and results

Socially destructive processes and situations can manifest themselves in different spheres of society. In all areas, it acts as a factor that undermines the basic properties of the system and undermines its stability. In particular, the economy is understood as "a set of farms, tools, structures, processes used to meet the needs of life, create livelihoods, living conditions and means necessary for a person through the use of labor." It "covers social relations in the spheres of production, exchange, distribution and consumption". As you can see from the above quotes, the economy has two sides.

Firstly, it requires the presence of certain productive forces. The subject of labor - man - occupies a special place in the structure of productive forces. In addition, the process of material production is based on the material and technical base of society. This base consists of an integral system of means of production (means of labor, production technologies, including objects of labor, tools, buildings,

warehouses, transport, etc., necessary for the implementation of the production process).

Secondly, the economy requires the dominance of purposeful relations of production. These relations include the relations of people to the means of production, the relations of people to production, exchange, distribution, consumption, division of labor and its management.

The stability and continuous development of the economy in any society depends on the existence of a balance between these two sides - productive forces and production relations. This balance creates the basis not only for the economic development of society, but also for the sustainable development of other industries.

Any factor that erodes the above characteristics and undermines its stability can be assessed as social destruction. Destructive processes and situations in the economic sphere are associated with:

- a. a decrease in the power of the object of labor; man is the main and central element of the productive forces as the subject of labor. It is thanks to him that the production process is set in motion and flourishes. The potential of a person as a subject of labor, the decrease in his professional skills will eventually lead to the collapse of the entire economy. The low potential of the labor subject cannot be compensated for either by a developed material and technical base or by optimal production relations. In this regard, this factor can be called the central destructive process associated with the economic sphere;
- b. obsolescence of the material and technical base of the enterprise; non-compliance or obsolescence of items of labor and weapons necessary for the implementation of the production process, the absence of buildings and warehouses involved in economic processes or lagging behind modern requirements, the non-compliance of vehicles with production requirements pose serious risks for society. An outdated material and technical base slows down the pace of economic development, reduces the chances of achieving the intended economic goals;
- c. obsolescence of production technologies; production technologies occupy a special place in the structure of productive forces. High-tech and modern technologies make it possible to rationally use the means of production, manage economic processes, and increase labor productivity. Its obsolescence leads to inefficient work of labor subjects, inefficient use and consumption of the material and technical base. Today, the backlog of the national economy from modern technologies is considered one of the most destructive;
- d. people's negative attitude towards the means of production; a rational attitude to the means of production is an integral part of professional culture.
- e. Economic development cannot be achieved in a society where such an attitude is not formed. An irrational attitude of citizens involved in economic processes to objects of labor, weapons and means can lead to the destruction of the

material and technical base of society, a decrease in production efficiency and, ultimately, to a weakening of economic growth;

- f. rupture of relations between people for the purpose of production, exchange, distribution, consumption; the economy is a structural and functional system that combines various horizontal links. The existence of this system depends on the nature of the relations between production, exchange, distribution and consumption. The underdevelopment of such relations leads to economic stagnation, in some cases to economic anarchy, and their violation leads to structural and functional degradation of the economy;
- g. irrational organization of labor relations and management; the economy is also a hierarchical system that includes various vertical links. The existence of this system largely depends on the correct distribution of labor by sectors of the economy, rational management of the labor process. Irrationally distributed and managed labor undermines the content and logic of the production process, destroys the entrepreneurial spirit and initiative of the economically active population, and leads to hierarchical degradation of the economy.

There are many socially destructive processes and situations that undermine the characteristics and stability of the political sphere. First of all, it should be noted that the stability of the political sphere in any society depends on a number of features. Politics consists of activities carried out in order to govern the state. This activity is aimed at coordinating relations between people belonging to different social groups and classes, protecting the social order that has developed in society. Political activity requires a system of political power. This system includes state bodies, political parties, and various institutions of civil society.

Any activity of the system of political power does not lead to the coordination of various relations between members of society, the strengthening of the social system. Spontaneous, without any program, without a clear strategic and tactical base, and most importantly, political activity carried out by unskilled personnel discredits the system of political power. In order for the potential of political power to be realized, for political activity to be effective, its strategic and tactical goals must first of all be clearly defined. Secondly, it is necessary to develop methods and techniques, factors and tools to achieve these goals. Thirdly, personnel capable of successfully working towards the goals set must be correctly selected and deployed.

There is another aspect of the problem. Political activity can protect the social system only when it is based on certain legal norms and harmonizes relations between social groups. It is also necessary that these rules of law be in harmony with the norms of morality, meet the needs and interests of all members of society, and create opportunities for their satisfaction. In ensuring political stability, it is important that the elements of the political system and members of society strictly adhere to the rule of law.

The above features, characteristic of the political sphere of society, make it possible to single out the main directions of political destruction. Thus, these are the following directions:

- a. discrediting the authorities; such discredit is manifested in attempts to discredit the image of the government, head of state or public authorities. Discrediting the authorities undermines the people's trust in the head of state and his bodies. As a result, the relationship between the state and society weakens, the management of society and social cohesion become more complicated, and the chances for the implementation of any political program are reduced.
- b. factors contributing to the inertia of political parties; political parties are one of the key elements of representing and satisfying the various interests that exist in society. The inertia of their activity leads to the exclusion of certain political interests, to the fact that the pace of social development corresponds only to the interests of narrow circles. As a result, the balance and connection between the elements of the political system is disturbed, the confidence of citizens in political parties, their goals and activities is undermined;
- c. factors contributing to the inefficiency of civil society institutions; "Institutions of civil society - self-governing bodies of citizens (mahallas), parties, movements, trade unions, public associations and foundations, non-governmental non-profit organizations - form the basis of civil society and determine its content" [4]. These institutions create the basis for the full-fledged functioning of the political system of society, raising the political culture of citizens, their activity in realizing their own interests. The inefficiency of their activities creates an imbalance between the political life of society and the public activities of citizens;
- d. the strategic and tactical goals of political activity are not clearly defined; any political activity should consist of a set of efforts that serve a specific purpose. The absence of clear strategic and tactical goals turns any political activity into a set of fruitless spontaneous aspirations. That is why this factor is considered today as one of the most serious manifestations of political destruction;
- e. imbalance between political goals and methods and means, factors and means of achieving them; in a democratic society, the value of any political goal is determined by the norm of its humanity. However, the methods and means chosen to achieve the goal should not contradict the criteria of humanity and morality. In addition, the methods and means of political activity must serve the intended political goal. Any violation of these two cases is recognized as a politically destructive condition;
- f. lack or incompetence of personnel capable of successfully pursuing political goals; personnel are an important resource of the system of political power. The lack of personnel or their low ability to effectively carry out political activities and serve political goals hinders the implementation of important political programs. That is why all the factors that prevent the supply of potential personnel to the political system are considered political destruction;
- g. j) inconsistency of the norms of political law with the needs and interests of members of society; political activity has a humanistic and democratic

character only if it is subject to the law. However, in order for political and legal norms to acquire a humanistic and democratic character, they must first of all be proportionate to the interests of members of society belonging to different classes and groups. This imbalance leads to a destructive state.

The social sphere of society also has a number of features. First, in social philosophy, the social realm of a society refers to the totality of historical relationships between individuals, social units such as the groups and classes to which they belong, ethnic units such as nation and ethnicity, and social institutions such as the family. The nature of each of its elements and the relationship between them change over time under the influence of economic, political, spiritual and cultural factors. In this regard, experts recognize the influence of economic factors on the social sphere." In understanding the social structure of society, writes A.G. "Spirkin, the means of production, the concepts of the economic sphere of the division of labor are important" [5].

However, the social sphere consists not only of social and ethnic units, social institutions. It also includes various organizations and institutions that ensure and determine the level of people's well-being. As a rule, this includes educational and medical institutions, organizations that carry out social protection of citizens, sports and cultural institutions, consumer services, institutions that provide the population with food, transport and communication services.

The main goal of the social sphere is to ensure a decent lifestyle for people, meet their needs for housing, food, clothing, medical care, educate the younger generation, and form optimal relationships between different groups and individuals. This goal is achieved through the practical application of various social technologies. Social technologies selected in accordance with the goal not only provide a decent standard of living for members of society, expand access to full access to social services, but also create the basis for the establishment of norms of social justice in society.

Any factor that erodes the characteristics of the social sphere and undermines its stability is assessed as a socially destructive process. Destructive processes in the social sphere can be associated with:

- a. factors that undermine national identity; we know well the features by which a nation exists as a distinct ethnic unit. The weakening or loss of these characteristics will eventually lead to the fact that the nation also plunges into the abyss of history or is absorbed into other nations. Therefore, any factor that undermines national identity must be identified and prevented as the most dangerous destructive process;
- b. factors leading to the crisis of the family institution; the family has existed throughout human history as the basic social institution of society. One of the central criteria of social development is the stability of the family, its well-being. Any destructive process that disrupts the content and structure of the traditional family, disrupts the functions and relationships of family members, will ultimately lead to a crisis in society as a whole;

- c. factors that upset the balance between the interests of the social group and the class; social cohesion requires the harmonization of needs and interests of different groups and classes; cracking of such harmony leads to social anarchy, chaos, a system based on the dictatorship of a particular group or class;
- d. factors that undermine the potential of the education system; “As the wise men of the East said,” the head of state said, “the greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest heritage is good education, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!” [6]. Therefore, any factor that serves to undermine the potential of the education system must be assessed as a factor that undermines the value of intelligence and science and generates poverty;
- e. factors that weaken the capacity of the health care system; population health and life expectancy are one of the important sources of social development. The health care system serves to ensure the sustainability of this factor. Any negative change in the system not only jeopardizes the health of the population and reduces life expectancy, but also prevents the implementation of any meaningful program of social development;
- f. factors that worsen the social security of citizens; in a democratic society, there should be a whole set of organizations capable of providing assistance to the elderly, citizens in need of social assistance, lonely, temporarily unemployed for various reasons. Factors that disrupt the activities of these organizations lead to the collapse of the norms and principles of social justice, destroying people's confidence in the future;
- g. factors that reduce the effectiveness of cultural institutions; the activities and functions of these institutions must be proportionate to the spiritual needs and interests of the population; this imbalance leads to dissatisfaction of the spiritual needs of members of society, resulting in a slowdown in the formation of the spiritual image of the people;
- h. factors that reduce the standard of living of citizens; standard of living is an important factor in shaping people's attitudes towards the social system; its decline gives rise to citizens' dissatisfaction with social reality and threatens the stability of society.

When thinking about the spiritual sphere of society, forms of social consciousness are usually mentioned first of all. Actually the field is a bit complicated. In our opinion, it is preferable that the interpretation of the characteristics of the spiritual sphere of society begins with the process of spiritual production. Because spiritual production is a kind of collective activity aimed at creating various ideas, moods, knowledge, ideas, theories, teachings, values. Like material production, it has its own functions. In particular, spiritual production serves to improve various spheres of society, to produce knowledge and ideas of public importance, to increase the level of awareness of members of society about this knowledge and ideas, to form public opinion, and to determine the spiritual needs of people.

The process of spiritual production ends with the emergence of various ideas, knowledge, ideas, theories, doctrines, values and the definition of attitude towards them. These ideas and knowledge, teachings and values are concentrated in the forms of social consciousness - political, legal, moral, aesthetic, religious, scientific, philosophical and other consciousnesses. Any form of social consciousness is the product of a peculiar understanding of reality, embodying the ideas and views common to people of a certain period.

The ordinary manifestation of ideas, knowledge, ideas and values in the forms of social consciousness is called social psychology, the theoretical manifestation is ideology. Social psychology consists of a set of emotions, experiences, moods, knowledge, habits, traditions that are formed in the course of the daily life of members of society and do not have a specific system. On the contrary, ideology is a set of generalized, systematized, theoretical knowledge and ideas.

Thus, the spiritual sphere of society had three characteristics: a) it included the process of spiritual production; b) consists of various forms of social consciousness; c) it is a kind of synthesis of social psychology and ideology. Any factor that threatens the stability of these traits is destructive. Destruction in the spiritual realm consists of:

- a. the process of spiritual production is divorced from the needs of society; the process of spiritual production, ending with the formation of knowledge and ideas that do not serve the development of society, is itself spiritual destruction;
- b. b)the weakening of the process of production of knowledge and ideas of social importance; the fact that the process of spiritual production is intertwined with the creation of meaningless knowledge is the starting point of the spiritual crisis of society;
- c. a decrease in the level of awareness of members of society about new knowledge and ideas; a decrease in people's awareness of emerging knowledge and ideas leads to the emergence of ignorance, amateurism, populism, corruption and many other social vices in society;
- d. the formation of delusions; public opinion, which is a kind of mass consciousness, is a kind of indicator of people's attitude to social reality; its aimless violation does not allow a correct assessment of social processes;
- e. negative changes in people's spiritual needs; the eradication of needs that do not serve the spiritual uplift of citizens is one of the greatest threats to the spiritual security of society;
- f. negative trends in social psychology; such trends may be associated with the emergence of a depressive mood in society, the emergence of bad habits, the establishment of irrational traditions, etc.;
- g. negative trends in social ideology; such tendencies can manifest themselves in the form of people's loss of trust in ideologies in society, ideological indifference, and the strengthening of the influence of destructive ideas.

Conclusion

In a word, social destruction proceeds in the form of processes and factors, negativism and destruction, which undermine the stability of various spheres of society, deprive it of its development, regress and degrade. System and element, content and form, essence and event, cause and effect, possibility and reality, necessity and chance, dialectics, as well as the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones, unity and struggle of contradictions, the laws of negation in their emergence, formation and passage manifest themselves in a peculiar way. Social destruction takes the form of economic, political, social, spiritual destruction.

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