

A STUDY OF THE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OF US NEOCONSERVATISM: COMPARISON OF INTERPRETATIONS OF WESTERN AND RUSSIAN SCHOLARS

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ABSTRACT

In this analytical work, a comparative study of the evolutionary studies of the formation and development of the ideology of neoconservatism in the United States. In particular, the approaches, achievements and shortcomings of Western and Russian scholars on the emergence and development of neoconservatism are discussed.

Keywords: U.S., neoconservatism, ideology, Western researchers, Russian scientists, analysis, approach, politics, ideological and political evolution.

INTRODUCTION

There is a need to understand the essence of modern political processes in the world, to assess political ambitions and to understand the ideological factors of future political forecasts. Factors such as the manifestation of ideology as a driving force of politics, support for political power, the ideological basis of power formation, the degree of understanding of the nature of ideological processes are related to the characteristics of time and space, and the variability of scientific research.

The changing nature of global ideological processes and the underestimation of the scale of their impact have a negative impact on ideological stability in developing countries. The changing nature, integrative features of political ideologies, the global significance of the scale of influence, ie the destructive influence of modern political ideologies in the context of globalization of ideology, the assessment of changing trends in ideological and political evolution, forecasting ideological goals. Taking measures to ensure sustainable ideological immunity and ideological legitimacy in the context of political reforms and democratization of governance will allow the formation of a system of ideological factors that mitigate destructive influences.

The growing influence of neoconservative ideology in the United States on the intensification of competition between the world's major powers and the growing ambitions for a new polarization in the world political order. Interests such as the struggle for national interests, the preservation and expansion of spheres of influence, the growing threat to international security, the spread of democratization ideas are based on narrow interests, business interests, national, religious and cultural stereotypes. In this sense, the globalization of the US ideology of neoconservatism has a negative impact on the ideological stability of the world, the environment of healthy political competition in emerging democracies. Therefore, on the basis of the analysis of neoconservative ideologies, their changing properties, ideological bases and destabilizing effects should be scientifically and theoretically substantiated.

METHODS

Focusing on how the neoconservative ideology formed in the United States differs from neoconservative currents in other countries and regions, especially in Europe, in terms of ideological and political goals provides an objective assessment of neoconservatism as a modern political ideological movement. It will be possible to assess the ideological influence potential of the US neo-conservatism ideology, its influence on domestic and foreign policy formation and political decision-making, and to identify features that distinguish it from neoconservative ideas in other countries.

There is a need for an in-depth analytical approach to the training of specialists in the field of political science, the improvement of the study of political ideologies in the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel. In-depth study of political ideology in political education, improvement of the content of science programs and educational literature on the basis of new research, in particular, the classification of ideological foundations and ideological categorical system of US neoconservatism in terms of the high place of political ideology in the analysis of political processes. its introduction serves to adequately understand the differences between the essence of the ideology of neoconservatism and its national orientations.

The ideological and political foundations and the main categories of neoconservatism in the United States should be included in the coverage of the content of the ideology of neoconservatism in the curricula and textbooks used in the field of political science in local higher education institutions. The scientific results of world political research suggest that the categorical system of U.S. neoconservatism ideology differs from the ideological foundations of other national variants of neoconservatism. The description of the categorical system of U.S. neoconservative ideology increases the ability of future political scientists and researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of political processes in the United States (domestic and foreign policy), assess and objectively analyze the political goals of neoconservative circles in the United States.

U.S. neoconservatism's claim to dominance in global ideological relations and its negative impact on political processes. In particular, the discussion of issues related to the United States and its domestic and foreign policies, as well as the lack of attention to the impact of neoconservative ideas in the United States in scientific research, has led to the formation of biased scientific conclusions. For example, the problem is evident in issues such as US hegemony, US interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the threat to sovereignty, the use of "color revolutions". As a result of the neglect of the priority factor of the impact of neoconservatism in the evaluation of domestic and foreign policy decisions and practices in the United States, it is observed and interpreted in the form of attitudes towards the entire US statehood.

DISCUSSION

In Western political science, special attention is paid to the study of the ideology of U.S. neoconservatism, and the role of neoconservatism in the system of U.S. political views and the statement of neoconservative foreign policy approaches prevail. In particular, the work of Western researchers such as J. Vaisse, J. Erhman, G. Dorrien, B. Thompson and Y. Brook

studied the history of neoconservatism in the United States, the impact of neoconservatism on US domestic and foreign policy, the historical conditions of neoconservative ideology, the US neoconservative. is important in terms of analysis of the socio-political, socio-economic foundations of the formation and the predominance of a relatively moderate approach. In our opinion, these researchers did not pay enough attention to the factors of ideological and political evolution of modern neoconservatism, the trends of change, because they focused more on aspects related to the formation of the scientific problem.

Researchers such as P. Gottfried and R. Howse have tried to substantiate the philosophical foundations of neoconservatism, in particular the influence of Leo Strauss's ideas on the formation of American neoconservatism, and the influence of more socio-philosophical views is felt. The authors analyze the development of new conservative ideas in American society based on the ideas of Leo Shratius, substantiating the need for a new conservative ideology in the context of socio-cultural crisis and focusing on its priorities. These studies are important in terms of the analysis of the theoretical and conceptual formation of the ideology of neoconservatism in the United States and the impact on the formation of the main ideas and fundamental approaches of neoconservative ideology and ideas in later periods. At the same time, these theories can be used effectively in the analysis of the theorists of neoconservatism in the United States, the formation of neoconservative groups, the factors of institutionalization of neoconservatism. However, the work of these authors does not pay enough attention to the issues of ideological and political evolution of neoconservatism, the formation and development of the categorical apparatus.

Also among the theorists and researchers of neoconservatism are E.Abrams, J.Bolton, P.Wolfowitz, R.Kagan, J.Kirpatrick, Ch.Krauthammer, I.Kristol, W.Kristol, D.Muravchik, R.Perl, N. Podgorets, S. Huntington and F. Fukuyama, the ideological and political foundations of American neoconservatism are developed, the factors of change and opportunities for the development of neoconservative ideology in socio-political and ideological processes in time and space are shown. The establishment of the ideology of neoconservatism as "American neoconservatism" is based on the ideas, ideological categories, principles and subjective views put forward by these authors. These authors are the main theorists of the neoconservative ideology formed in the United States. In their work, they explained, substantiated, and tried to prove the primacy of the basic ideas of neoconservatism in the United States. But extreme subjectivism is evident in their views. It is characterized by intolerance in ideological relations at different times, the impediment to its manifestation as a holistic ideological current, and ideological instability. At the same time, the ideological foundations formed under the influence of changes in time and space, the use of scientific and journalistic work of these authors in the systematization of ideological categories serve to reveal the scientific problem.

In Western political science, in particular, the works of critics of neoconservatism, such as P.Buchanan, G.Kissinger, D.Cooper, focus on the critical study of neoconservatism and its becoming a source of socio-political instability. In particular, the ideological and political threat of neoconservatism is interpreted not only as a factor of destabilization in the development of American society, but also in the international arena, in the ideological landscape of the world. It is characterized by the formation of a critical attitude towards neoconservative ideology in

the U.S. scientific community, revealing its destabilizing effects on the formation of the political system, and expressing concerns about ideological legitimacy. However, in our opinion, the views of these authors are more subjective and tend to be expressed in terms of competition in ideological discourse.

The study of neoconservatism by researchers in the CIS countries began in the second half of the twentieth century and reached its peak during the administration of the younger George W. Bush (2001-2009). In particular, in the works of researchers such as E. Batalov, A.A. Galkin, P.Yu. Rakhshmir and A.Yu. Melville, the ideological approaches of US neoconservatism during the Cold War, in particular, the views on the threat of the communist regime, successes and failures, focusing on the analysis of issues affecting U.S. society, and criticism of neoconservatism is evident. In their work, these authors approach the issue from the perspective of the "bipolar world order" and evaluate the formation of the US ideology of neoconservatism and the pursuit of a dominant ideology as an attempt to find a solution as an ideological current opposed to the communist regime. However, in our opinion, the study of the ideological and political evolution of neoconservatism in the United States shows that the factors of the formation of neoconservatism were not sufficiently considered by these researchers and did not pay attention to post-Cold War ideological relations. From this point of view, it is impossible to draw objective scientific conclusions because they mainly focus on the factor of ideological competition and the predominance of a critical approach.

Ideological and political evolution of the ideologies of conservatism and neoconservatism in the works of such researchers as G.E. Tronina, G.N. Bagdasarova, G.D. Mueller, S.A. Shestakov, their comparative analysis, the formation and development trends of foreign political ideology, their role in the political and ideological processes in different countries, important scientific conclusions about the development of modern conservative ideas. Ideological relations in modern times are characterized by serious research on ideological discourse. The ideological evolution of U.S. neoconservatism, its impact on the formation of domestic and foreign policy, is important with its scientific analysis and justification. The chronology of the stages of formation of neoconservatism as an ideological current serves to form a holistic scientific picture of its ideological and political evolution. At the same time, we believe that the ideological bias in the research of these authors or the priority given to the negative impact of certain neoconservative ideas has led to the predominance and unfair assessment of subjective approaches in the assessment of U.S. neoconservatism.

Theoretical bases of neoconservative foreign policy approaches in the works of Russian researchers such as S.M. Samuylov, K. Gadzhiev, V.A. Gusev, A. Gushev, A.I. Shumilin, A.V. Sarabev, E. Ananiva, A. Sushentsov, the impact of neoconservatism on the formation of the US National Security Strategy, the role of neoconservative structures in shaping the policy of the junior George W. Bush administration, US military action in the Middle East in 2000-2010, particularly in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the theoretical and practical problems of neoconservative concepts. Focused on the study of US global leadership in the post-Soviet period. In their research, the authors focus on the ideological development of American neoconservatism in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the rationale for foreign

policy approaches, and the description of neoconservative practices. In conclusion, the evidence is important for the study of the scientific problem.

CONCLUSION

Analyses show that the majority of research on the ideology of U.S. neoconservatism, its domestic and foreign policy approaches, is dominated by a journalistic rather than an analytical approach. At the same time, the analysis of the theoretical foundations of U.S. neoconservatism and modern conceptual views is based primarily on one-sided critical analysis in various foreign sources. In particular, pro-neoconservatism argues that this political ideology is an important issue on the U.S. political agenda, the basis of national interests and national security, while more moderate Western studies are dominated by analysis of its negative impact on global security and liberal-democratic reforms. A critical view of US neoconservatism also prevails in the works of Russian researchers.

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