

Book Review 'Sejarah Ideologi Dunia: Kapitalisme, Sosialisme, Komunisme, Fasisme, Anarkisme, Anarkisme Dan Marxisme, Konservatisme ' (Indonesian Version)

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Written by Nur Sayyid Santoso Kristeva, essentially ideology comes from the Latin language that is composed of two words: ideos means thinking, and logical means logic, science, knowledge. Ideology can be defined as the science of belief and ideals. Ideology is a magical word that creates the mindset and spirit of life among humans, especially young people, especially among scholars or scientists in a society. Thus, it can be argued that ideology is the formulation of the mind that exists in the various subjects or groups of society that exist, as the basis for it to be realized. As such, ideology is not only owned by the state, it can also be the belief that an organization exists within the country, such as a political party or political association, sometimes it is often referred to as sub-ideology or part of ideology. Ideology is also a mythos that becomes political doctrine (political doctrine) and political formula (political formula). Ideology is a comprehensive view and value system in which one is owned and held by a society of how the opposite, ie morally justified and justly, regulates their behavior in various ways of their earthly life. Ideology also has the meaning: human conceptions of politics, social, economics and culture to be applied in a society or country.

The issue of ideology is the center of social science studies. According to Frans Magnis Suseno, ideology is meant as a whole system of thinking, spiritual values and basic attitudes of a movement, social group or individual. Ideology can be understood as a system of explanation about the existence of a social group, its history and its projection into the future and rationalize a form of power relations. Thus, ideology has the function of patterning, consolidating and creating meaning in people's actions. Ideology adopted is what will ultimately determine how a person or group of people perceive a problem and what to do to respond to the problem. In this context ideology studies are very important, but often overlooked. The term ideology is a term that is often used primarily in the social sciences, but also terms that are very unclear. Many experts see this lack of clarity from the complexity of the concept of ideology itself.

Ideology in the most general and shallow sense is usually defined as a term about the system of values, ideas, morality, interpretation of the world and others. According to Antonio Gramsci, ideology is more than just a system of ideas. For Gramsci, ideology has historically had psychological validity. This means that ideology "manages" people and provides a place for humans to move, get an awareness of their position, their struggle and so on. Ideology is a collection of ideas or ideas. The word ideology itself was created by Destutt de Tracy in the late 18th century to define "science about ideas". Ideology can be regarded as a comprehensive vision, as a way of looking at things (compare Weltanschauung), in general (see Ideology in daily life) and some philosophical directions (see Political Ideology), or a group of ideas proposed by the dominant class in all members of society. The main purpose behind ideology is to offer change through the process of normative thinking. Ideology is a system of abstract thinking (not only the level of idea formation) that is applied to public problems so as to make this concept the core of politics. Implicitly every political thought follows an ideology even though it is not placed as an explicit system of thinking. (definition of ideology of Marxism). Ideology is as important as syllogism (read: the correct logic of thinking) for every proposition (proposition or statement) we make. Ideology is etymologically meaning beginning. In terms of terminology means that basic thinking is built on thoughts (branches). Ideology is fundamental thinking and a basic standard of behavior. In terms of logic, ideology is the basic understanding and principle of each rule.

REFERENCES

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