

HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THINKING OF NATIONAL RISE IN YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF POISE

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Abstract

Historical consciousness is one of the important forms of social consciousness, which is manifested as a result of the consciousness process of the individual. In this article, the author highlighted the importance of historical consciousness and memory in the development of national thinking among young people.

Keywords: historical consciousness, nationality, culture, memory, youth, thinking .

The concept of historical consciousness has been given various definitions: historical consciousness is the awareness that everything, even spiritual existence, has happened in any knowledge [1]; historical consciousness reflects past historical events, various sources and objects pass from generation to generation as heritage, ensuring the continuity of our history and culture [2]; historical consciousness is an assessment of the past, taking into account all its diversity characteristic of society as a whole, in particular, of various socio - demographic, socio - professional, ethno-social, ethno-confessional groups, as well as individual individuals. Historical consciousness is the sum of perceptions of society, its social groups and individuals about their own past and the past of humanity as a whole. In the historical consciousness, the past, present and future are perceived in harmony [3].

According to philosopher and scientist D.Abdullajonova, based on various definitions given to the concept of historical consciousness, it is characteristic of society as a whole, in particular, various socio-demographic, socio-professional and ethno-social groups, as well as individual people and the past as a whole. It is controversial to understand it as a set of reflective and evaluative ideas, views, imaginations, feelings, and moods:

first of all, it is necessary to emphasize that the ideas, views reflecting the past in the historical consciousness of the individual are related to a certain stage of individual development and do not always acquire such a qualitative state;

secondly, historical thinking should work to "reflect the past in its diversity" in the historical mind. Only after that, the historical facts can be put into a system and a certain integrated vision can emerge, the historical consciousness can be enriched with ideas and views that reflect the past [4].

In the historical consciousness there is an internal conflict consisting of " past-present-early". Acknowledging this feature, Akhsamiev said, "Historical consciousness is the acquisition by

a person (social group, society) of his place in time, the connection of the past with the present and the future. This is the focus on the past, which is important for the future," he said [5].

Thus, historical consciousness is a reflection of the student's understanding of the relationship between a certain person, social group and ethnic groups in time, past, present and future.

Historical consciousness is created on the basis of historical imagination, and historical evidence plays an important role in this process .

The category of historical evidence is the most important measure, a scientific criterion, before the researchers of the science of history. After all, ideas about history without historical evidence are abstract and thoughts are unprovable. When young people express their opinion (positive or negative) about a historical event, they are based on certain evidence as researchers of history. Knowing the historical evidence allows him to analyze the event, to make his own conclusion.

At the same time, it is necessary to establish in young people the point of view that real life always has a wider meaning than any evidence, document or source. In the process of working with the source, the pupils and students assume that the existing socio -political process, the realities that have arisen as a result of it, and its logic, content and essence are wider than the source, no matter how complete it is, relative should be taught not to forget that.

a system of images, ideas and concepts related to the past of mankind . According to the nature of historical knowledge, it is related to the emergence of the oldest, first man, the formation of personal society, the emergence of the need for people to live in groups, communities, and the emergence of methods of managing this group, tribe, community. requires the study of a vast family tree that has been and continues to be.

The need to acquire historical knowledge in connection with the development of the mentality of national progress among young people is clearly manifested in the following aspects:

- having historical knowledge allows a person to weigh his own life and the lives of his ancestors who lived before him one by one, learn from the positive aspects, and draw appropriate conclusions from the negative aspects;
- on the basis of historical knowledge, he can make clear conclusions about the human essence of mankind, what his intelligence, power and potential are capable of;
- standing between the past and the future, he realizes his responsibility to his ancestors and descendants, that he is destined, responsible and involved in the civilization of the human society.

Historical consciousness, historical memory and historical knowledge will be formed in young people. On the other hand, the historical worldview makes it possible for young people to think about history on a large scale.

A historical worldview is a system of views related to the past of a person, formed in the process of studying it. The historical worldview is created through social thought based on ideas about the historical development of social life and society, its stages.

The development of historical thinking in young people is based on a number of factors, and some scientists have interpreted these factors as tools. Philosophical-political research focuses on the material and spiritual factors of development of historical thinking, research of socio-psychological factors takes the leading place in scientific research in the pedagogical-psychological direction.

There is no doubt that the works of our President Sh. Mirziyoyev serve as the most important program for the development of historical thinking among young people. President Sh. Mirziyoyev's "Critical analysis, strict order, discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rules of every leader's activity", "Rule of law and ensuring human interests - the guarantee of the country's development and people's well-being", "Free and we will build a prosperous, democratic state of Uzbekistan together", "We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people", "We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level", "Our people's consent is given to our activities is the highest value", "The work of a people whose intention is great will be great, their life will be bright and the future will be prosperous", development of historical thinking in works such as "The Strategy of New Uzbekistan", based on this basis, he decided on a new way of thinking acquisition issues are covered in depth.

The idea of national growth as a socio-political factor has a special place in the development of the thinking of national growth among young people. As a specific form of thinking, the question of the relationship of historical thinking with the idea is very complex and multifaceted. A legitimate question arises as to what this situation manifests itself in. In recent years, significant changes have been taking place in the perception of the national identity of our people. In this process, the idea of national growth, which takes nourishment from the source of our national lands, is gaining leading importance. Ideas play an important role in human life and in the development of society. In this sense, it can be said that the history of mankind consists of the history of ideas. Any nation and people, any social system and state lives on the basis of certain principles and values. He acts in pursuit of his interests, goals, dreams and aspirations.

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