

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND MEMORY IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL SPIRITUALITY OF YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

This article is a comparative study of philosophical views on the study of historical consciousness and memory in the formation of national-spirituality. Socio-spiritual factors in the formation of historical consciousness and memory in the context of globalization are also revealed.

Keywords: historical consciousness, historical memory, historical knowledge, self-awareness, upbringing in the national spirit, national-spirituality.

It is known that every nation has its own past and history. Through history, the nation understands its identities and national roots, learns from it. Events and processes that take place in history lead to the formation of historical memory in the minds of the people. Naturally, the following questions arise. What is historical memory? What is its place in the minds of the nation, people and society?

In the current context of globalization, what is the role of historical memory in the understanding of the identity of the nation, in the spiritual upbringing of young people, etc.? Historical memory is a concept that expresses the re-emergence, remembrance, appreciation of the material and spiritual wealth created by ancestors in the minds and daily practical activities of people. Historical memory is a strong bond that connects the past, present and future. It is difficult to imagine the present and the future without historical memory. In this regard, Islam Karimov said: "People who have forgotten their history and do not learn from it always go wrong way. That is what it means to have no future without historical memory. In that sense, it is important for people, especially young people, to remember what happened in the recent past [1]".

In the current process of globalization, it is important to protect the national and spiritual maturity of people from external influences, to create the necessary conditions for its existence, to develop the national and spiritual spirit of society, to make our national heritage and rich historical memory an integral part of our youth. In addition, the national heritage, national language, customs, traditions, values and historical views are a powerful source of national and spiritual power, which is becoming a necessary condition for the national and spiritual protection of the individual, the growth of ideological immunity. As a result, the national-spirituality of the people is connected with our spiritual heritage of the past, and not only protects the spiritual views of today from foreign ideas, but also serves to determine the goals of the future.

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Any oppression can destroy a lot, but it cannot destroy the historical memory of a nation. Because historical memory consists of the re-emergence, remembrance, appreciation of the material and spiritual riches created by ancestors in the minds and daily practical activities of people. Man cannot comprehend the essence of the social changes taking place in life without having his own historical memory. He cannot imagine his own future. History, on the other hand, serves as a great memory for man.

Deprivation of historical consciousness means a departure from self-awareness. In the recent past, our people have a flaw in their historical consciousness due to the policy of depriving them of their history and ancestral heritage. Instead, an attempt was made to fill the alien past with alien values, to distance oneself from national identity, and to persuade false ideals. However, man understands the world through thinking. The wide use of cognition and creativity in expanding the boundaries of historical thinking, deepening the source of knowledge.

In short, first of all, thanks to independence, our attitude to history, to historical consciousness, has changed. Today, along with the restoration of the truth of history, scientific, objective assessment of historical processes, it also requires a philosophical and logical understanding of the historical process. Historical consciousness is characterized by the fact that the spiritual heritage is based on universal democratic principles, which are inextricably linked with independent thinking and interests. The issue of attitude to history and understanding of history has risen to the level of public policy, and it is necessary to observe history from a philosophical point of view in order to build a person and a society capable of all reforms through historical thinking and historical knowledge.

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