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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 01 Volume: 69

Published: 09.01.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Abstract: This article provides a scientific and practical analysis of the place and role of spiritual values and ideals in the development of historical consciousness. And also, the significance of introducing new values into a functioning system, their peculiarities, principles and regularities and validity of each historical period is revealed in detail.

Key words: Historical consciousness, values, spiritual worship, ideal, patriotism, national idea, self-consciousness, historical memory, cultural heritage, historical heritage.

Language: English

Citation: Qahhorov, P. X. (2019). Socio-cultural features of historical consciousness. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (69), 21-24.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-69-5> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.01.69.5>

Introduction

The history of the nation, its dignified spiritual values, spiritual heritage; respecting for eternal ideals, reforming and returning them to the nation play an important role in ensuring nation's self-consciousness. National patriotism is characterized by the fact that it focuses on the development of historical issues, historical consciousness. That's why it is vital to create literary work, in which poets, philosophers, and historical figures, who praise national culture, are raised. Understanding the historical processes of the people, creating the true image of the past will not only create philosophical-poetic, but also diverse documentary historical work.

Historical consciousness is considered as one of the most important factors in the formation of the national idea in the minds of young people and transform them into spiritual power. Historical consciousness implies the identification of essence of events, their role and importance in social development without overestimating and overlooking. In this process, theoretical and methodological significance of national ideology is crucial.[1.10-12] When determining the historical consciousness, two factors must be taken as the basis. Initially, it is necessary to consider the essence of an event from the point of view of that period and, secondly, to take into account the needs of our time and society. Thus, on the first hand, the determining

of the essence is the philosophical objectivity, on the other hand, estimating it is subjectivity.

Materials and Methods

According to the laws of society's development, the development of the historical consciousness is based on specific, new principles and laws in every new historical stage and installs new, specific features into the current system.

These functions make stability, keeping subordinate and maintenance of the balance in the social, economic and political spheres; be able society as a one whole social system, which is always developing; creating and maintaining an environment that is objective, essential, important and versatile between the components of a holistic social system and encouraging equal opportunities; maintaining a balance between a particular social system and external systems; protection of internal and external security of a whole social system and so on.

Historical consciousness is the most complex concept attracting the social process. In spite of objectivity and subjectivity in studying, analysing, estimating of this term, there are a number of important factors which are social status, established values; policy applied; people's world-out-look, their cultural level, needs and interests; the role of the country in the world community, main principles of interaction with other countries; economic, cultural priorities of the country's development; prospective

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development plans, ideological principles and et cetera. They are not only history, but also the principles defining the future. Therefore, in order to properly understand the essence of historical research, historical point of view, historical analysis, it is necessary to look it basing on these factors. Hence, history is not the sum of abstract ideas. "History is the social memory of humanity, its history, its self-knowledge and self-consciousness, the survival of the events in the human mind" [2.524].

Historical events, historic figures' activities are complex, controversial, and naturally, it is easier to say the truth about simple matters. However, in order to understand complex issues, to understand the historical reality, as above mentioned, it is necessary to have a profound knowledge, objective intentions, and a broader mindset. One of such complicated, controversial historical events is the deed of Amir Temur. As everybody knows that Amir Temur's activities and his personality were judged negatively for a long time. Only after independence, there was a fair attitude towards his work, and that was thoroughly investigated. Amir Temur as a fair, a freedom-taker, a nation-lover great king, made opportunities to develop science, art and culture, and was a permanent sponsor of them. Many scientific, popular, artistic works about Amir Temur have been created. The restoration of the historical consciousness on him is going on, and most importantly, he has occupied a worthy place in our spiritual world, and studying his deed is consistently continued.

There are no hundred percent positive or hundred percent negative events in history. Each event has its own positive and negative aspects like each person's activity. The truth is, the correct assessment of the positive and negative sides. We think it is important to note some points in this regard. Initially, in some cases, historians often pay little attention to the interrelationship between these events in the evaluation of positive and negative trends in the historical event, the phenomenon of events, activities, individuals. An analysing event is either overpraised or there is no imply on its drawbacks; or vice versa, the event is over-abused and we forget its positive sides. It can be caught in the works of both past and present historians. At this point, emotions are superior, whereas science must be based on logical, mental capabilities. In the result, historical consciousness is broken when event, activities historical figures' deed are over estimated or over looked. Infringement of historical consciousness leads to the destruction of the reality of life. Violation of the reality of life affects the behavior of young people. Forming advanced thinking, consistent beliefs, and strong faith in people, especially in the young, depends on the honest historical awareness that they are taught to.

On the other hand, there are several ways and methods to expose the historical consciousness. The most important issue is that, finding, determining and interpreting the motive idea, which lays on the essence of those events, activities and figures' deed. It is really difficult, but actually very vital.

The essence of each event, activity, the deed of individual, its developmental trends and vital outcomes are the basis of above mention issues. The goal depends how true and positive idea. It can be concluded: the true nature of historical consciousness is detected by the truthfulness of the idea that bases on it. Thus, in order to properly understand the essence of historical consciousness, the essence of the national idea is required to studied deeply and comprehensively. It is the demand of the time for the young to maintain historical consciousness, to study the scientific philosophical works inherited from our ancestors, understanding national-ethnic identity, knowledge of language, traditions, custom and lifestyles. Historical research has shown that a methodology or scientific work, that has been absorbed by a certain ideology or idea, loses its value by the time. Here, it is possible to imagine the concepts of the science of history and the responsibility of historians, as well as to have a clear scientific philosophical conceptual interpretation and more precisely the essence of history because this idea has its own philosophical basis. One of the main problems of nowadays is working out methodological scientific-theoretical foundations and principles of historical science. In particular, "self-awareness starts with knowing of history. It is impossible to understand the truth without knowing the true history" [3.3].

The problem of changing the attitude towards historical-cultural heritage, values, reforming them, raising their status, appreciating them as treasury of nation have become the main part of total reforming of Uzbekistan within the framework of modern socio-political system requires.

For a brief time, the ancient traditions of the nation, the centuries-old national traditions and historical cultural heritage have been restored. Our people began to realize a new stage of their development with the acquisition of the inheritance rights for national reconstruction and cultural renewal. The process of transforming national values into the formation of national pride began to intensify. At the same time, the role of historical cultural heritage and historical consciousness on the basis of self-consciousness, upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism, humanism, and devotion to the country is extremely high. "... A completely new historical period has begun in the life of our people. This period is being formed as a period of ideas that serve the interests of a healthy, comprehensive and vital human being, which is now

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emerging through the ideas of independence, freedom” [4.125].

This is a new national identity, a national idea, and our newly emerging relationships as a national philosophy, the basis of historical memory and historical consciousness. "The role of historical cultural heritage in the formation of historical consciousness is expressed by those who express themselves INI finds. There is no nation without historical memories as if it was not a memory person. In this sense, the reflection of the nation, its existence and its spiritual world is a cultural heritage. The historical consciousness of the people who created rich cultural heritage, as they say, "flowing river flows," will enable their descendants to benefit from their inheritance and develop on the basis of inheritance. The relationship existing newly, which appears as national independence, a national idea, national philosophy, is becoming a very strong motive forming new attitude towards the history, revision it, according to them, performing historical memory and historical consciousness.

The importance of historical-cultural heritage in the forming historical memory includes followings. There is no man without memory, like that, neither is nation. So, cultural heritage is the main option showing nation's features, spiritual world. As it is said that the pouring river will pour again, if the nation creating rich cultural heritage, transfers it to generations, develops it basing on consequence, historical consciousness will be reason for raising cultural development.

The cultural heritage is hidden in the spirit of the people, the inner instinctive emotion, the concealed power of comprehensibility. "It can only be felt by awakening, sharp perception. Awareness of cultural heritage enlarges people's worldview, encourages them to analyse to think and to make conclusions" [5.63-65]. Historical cultural heritage impresses national feelings of patriotism. It creates a sense of aspiration for ancestors to be worthy descendants. Cultural heritage perceived through historical consciousness reflects great spiritual power, wealth, skills. The dramatic increase in the interest in history in the lives of peoples who are experiencing radical changes in the wars, coups, production methods, the turning points of history has always been amazed. This phenomenon, which helps us to understand a number of specific aspects of the genesis of this historical consciousness, could be called history interest. In this sense, in the context of the collapse of the totalitarian Soviet system in Uzbekistan and the transition to a market economy system based on democratic principles, the interest in history has dramatically increased. This can be caught in followings. Initially, the fact that the creation of a new society and state in Uzbekistan has increased its interest in its historical roots and experience; secondly, high demand of the nation for

being aware of the real history after colonisations beginning by Tsarist Russia and later by Soviet Union; thirdly, the need for self-awareness and national reformation appear as being aware of ancestor's heritage, and using it in the process of rebuilding it by the formulae of past-today-future. Historical consciousness and historical memory are formed in many subjects, especially in studying of history. Historical consciousness and historical experience have enormous theoretical and practical significance for any society. Therefore, the desire for historical knowledge is strong. "In this regard, in 2002, the series of scientific works was published, as well as preparation of book publication "Narration, identity and historical consciousness" by the well-known scientist Jurgen Straub, and it is not by chance that European scholars focus on the problem" [6.31-49]. The interest in the past comes from the desire to know the truth about their origins, aspiration to expand the sphere of knowledge, the need to know their country's background, the roots of its people, the history lessons, the knowledge of past generations, and the desire to find answers to pressing questions from history. "We are an instant creature without consciousness," says S. Rubinstein, "our past would be dead for the future. The present day, according to the past, would disappear in the past" [7.302]. As it is obvious, the reasons are sufficiently credible, accurate and definite, and noble, because they face the need for people to become full-fledged citizens of their country. Here are the reasons for identification (unifying with their country, people) and aspiration for objective knowledge, as it helps to understand the present day well and helps to make the right decisions. The population is conscious of the fact that it is impossible to become a civilized person without knowing history and considers historical knowledge as a means of bringing-up children.

Historical culture is the manifestation of historical consciousness in society in various forms and procedures. It includes the cognitive work of historical studies as well as everyday life attitudes towards an understanding of the past and the historically conceptualizing of one's own identity; and let's not forget the museums and the historical instruction in schools, neither the presentations of the past in the various media or in literature. "It is always useful to reflect the complexity of historical culture. So, let me distinguish there the different fundamental dimensions of historical culture: the aesthetic, the political and the cognitive one" [8]. The cultural and spiritual heritage of the people have served as a source of powerful spirituality for the people of the East for thousands of years. In spite of the long rigid ideology, the people of Uzbekistan managed to preserve their historical and cultural values and traditions. History is becoming a true bringing-up way of the nation. The deeds and courage of our

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great ancestors revive our historic memory, form a new civil consciousness, become a source of moral training and pattern of perfectness. That's why, we strive to educate and bring up younger generation basing on the moral and spiritual values of the nation. National values can be divided into the following categories:

1) Historical heritage e.g., history of our country, great historical persons and their historical services, historical monuments;

2) The nation's folklore e.g., ancient rock inscriptions, legends, poems, fairy tales, proverbs, wisdom;

3) Treasures of philosophical thought e.g., the values of the ancient, medieval, new and modern times philosophy serving for the spiritual perfection;

4) Educational values e.g., a spiritual approach to science, the heritage of founders of national education, people's attitude to the enlightenment;

5) Traditions and custom e.g., an appreciate attitude towards a family, parents, neighbours, neighbourhood, elderly people, the young and the nation, country; socio-spiritual importance of different celebrations and ceremonies.

If all members of our society, a family, neighbourhood, school, and lower institutions use these values appropriately, a growing generation will become perfect one.

After becoming independence and turning its new development way, the interest of our society in understanding its past has grown sharply. This allows us to have a legitimate and objective assessment of certain periods of our great history, to enjoy the heritage of our ancestors, who made a significant

contribution to the spiritual treasures of the peoples of the world and on this basis to define a new dimension of historical development of our country. Indeed, historical heritage and historical memory have a great significance in raising the spirituality and the spirit of the nation. As D. Alimova mentions, "Historical memories reflect the perspective of the people's social existence, which is the future. The future is the inevitable end of the past and present, their outcome and continuity" [9]

Conclusion

It is necessary to study the history truly and learn lessons from it. Historical heritage or historical memory is one of the roots of national pride. And also, the historical heritage is reviving, revering, and valuing the material and spiritual wealth created by the ancestors in the consciousness and daily practice of the people. According to O. Gaybullaev, "national consciousness and historical memory, which is a component of it, are vital to be absorbed the senses of love the Homeland, universal moral and spiritual values, national identity, affection, conscience, bringing-up to modern young generation" [10.80].

To sum up, it is important to emphasize that the issue of history and historical awareness have been raised to the level of state policy, and basing on them, forming the individual and the society, who are able to reform by historical consciousness, as well, philosophically analysing of the history plays a crucial role. It is vital to focus on the role and importance of people who are creative thinkers, especially, who are professionals in the future.

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