



ON THE ISSUE OF THE PEDAGOGICAL SYSTEM OF DEVELOPING INFORMATIONAL-ANALYTICAL COMPETENCE ON THE BASIS OF THE FORMATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN FUTURE HISTORIANS

Submission Date: May 21, 2023, **Accepted Date:** May 26, 2023,

Published Date: May 31, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-04-05-15>

Siddikov Ilyosjon Bakhromovich

Associate Professor Of Fergana State University, Doctor Of Philosophy (Dsc), Uzbekistan

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjp>

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ABSTRACT

Historical consciousness is one of the important forms of social consciousness. It appears as a result of the cognitive process of man. Based on the fact that historical consciousness is a feeling that expresses the presence of elements that reflect the thoughts and views of a person about the past, this article describes such opinions as its emergence on the basis of historical imagination, the place and role of historical evidence in this process, and the formation of historical consciousness in mastering historical concepts.

KEYWORDS

Social development, historical, cultural and spiritual heritage, historical consciousness and memory, historical knowledge, historical concepts, historical evidence, ideas reflecting the past, views, past, present and future.

INTRODUCTION

Today, social development is achieved based on the idea of national progress, and the historical consciousness of society is formed based on the rich historical heritage of our great ancestors. Only by studying such a great heritage can literally form the spiritual image of the youth. Such heritage can be mastered through history. Because without studying

such a heritage, it is impossible to successfully complete our current reforms. "History endures everything. But he cannot bear to falsify himself" [5:34]. After all, the study of history sharpens our thinking, allows us to be proud of the history of the past, and to be free from the mistakes made in the future. "Studying history," said the great German enlightener of the 18th century, Friedrich Schiller,



"illuminates our minds and ignites our hearts with noble devotion." He protects our souls from being humble and small-minded about moral issues" [3:83-84].

Any social community has a certain system of ideas about its origin, the most important events in its history, about the great (and sometimes not so great) figures of the past, about the place of its history in the history of mankind, about the relationship of its history with the history of other peoples. These ideas exist primarily due to various historical narratives, stories, legends, fairy tales, legends, which are an integral part of the spiritual life of society and are one of the important ways of its self-expression and self-determination [4:38-54].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Scientists have tried to define the concept of historical consciousness based on the lines of different scientific directions. In particular, it is defined by sociologist Yu. Levada as follows: "Historical consciousness is a society's understanding (acceptance and evaluation) of its past, more precisely, it expresses various forms that arise spontaneously or are created by science, covering the repetition of society's actions over time." [10:13]. Sociologist J. Toshchenko: "If we describe the essence of historical consciousness, we can say that it is the perception of the past in all its diversity, characteristic of society as a whole, in particular, of various socio-demographic, socio-professional and ethno-social groups, as well as of individuals. is a set of ideas, views, imaginations, emotions, moods that reflect the assessment" [13:4].

Historical consciousness is a feeling that expresses the presence of elements in a person that reflect his thoughts and views about the past. Historical consciousness can also be used as a synonym of historical memory, but in general it is a broad concept,

because historical memory is expressed in the structure of historical consciousness as a "spontaneous" phenomenon, as well as scientific and historical thoughts about the past, that is, historical memory is a part of historical consciousness. is the core [12:29-38].

Historical consciousness is formed 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. According to the conclusions of the American historian E. Carr, not just any event, but only the historically significant ones can be historical evidence. The researcher should know and have the maximum amount of information about the period he is studying. Both should have their own verdict. A historian must have objectivity, and evidence must be proven as the basis of reality. Then the ratio of forces will be equal, they will control each other, as a result, an unbiased conclusion will be formed. Carr refers to such a situation and says, "History is a continuous process that depends on the interaction of the historian and the evidence, it is an endless dialogue between the past and the present" [2:204].

An important aspect of the formation of historical consciousness is manifested in the acquisition of historical concepts by future history teachers. Concepts, including historical concepts, are formed not only as a result of knowledge, but also as a form of thinking.

According to Q. Shonazarov, historical concepts are a source of historical consciousness and thinking [16:24]. Such concepts can include dehqan, kadiyar, kashovar, ramp, property, property, endowment, khiroj, general



governor, military governor, uezd elder, qushbegi, devanbegi. Historical concepts are formed as the basis and source of historical sources. Quality study of history leads to good knowledge of historical sources.

The generalized form of historical consciousness and memory is manifested in the form of historical knowledge. According to N. Joraev, who carried out fundamental research related to the philosophy of history, the understanding of history begins with interest in the sources of historical knowledge, studying it [2:193]. The scientist continues his opinion and emphasizes that the need for historical knowledge is a prelude to any process of understanding, imagination and thinking, and at the same time, there is no doubt that the need for historical knowledge is due to the existence of interest in the person himself, his origin, the fate and history of humanity [2:194].

Historical knowledge means a system of ideas, perceptions and concepts related to the past of mankind. According to the nature of historical knowledge, it is necessary to study the huge genealogy, which is connected with the emergence of the oldest, first man, the formation of human society, the emergence of the need of people to live in groups, groups, communities, and the methods of managing this group, tribe, community, and which is still ongoing. is enough.

Regarding the ratio and interrelationship of concepts of past, present and future, we have Z. Orujev and T. Kuznetsova's statement that "any action that destroys the past is a crime against civilization. The past, the past and the old are not the same thing. The past is (time) defining the present material or ideal event, the world of objects or the world of events (in any form). The past is the past that has been overtaken by (present) time. Old (obsolete) is a destructive (preventing the present) past, it is a disappearing

phenomenon that prevents the realization of the present" [7:82]. Then: "The past is not old, not in terms of the time that has passed, but in its creativity" [7:83]. Therefore, "civilization is the unity of the past and the present, it is the perception of the present through the past" [7:85].

RESULTS

The process of organizing, preserving and repeating the past experience of the nation, country, and state can be used in people's activities, in the field of social consciousness. Historical memory includes nameless folk art, historical narratives, epics, legends, heroic epics, fairy tales, etc. is formed using [6:91-105; 9:52-56]. Usually, folk art sings about the courage and heroism of great people, the victory of goodness over evil. Historical memory is a necessary and, one might say, central element of historical consciousness, an integral part of the spiritual life of the people, and is also a way of its self-expression and manifestation of national character traits. This shows a tendency to choose one's own past, to heroically mythologize it. This happens due to the fact that the importance of the past and its interpretation serve the formation of qualities such as patriotism, a sense of pride in belonging to this community. Therefore, historical-analytical thinking is often personalized by evaluating the activities of historical figures, leaders of the past, forming impressions, judgments, and opinions about any historical event, periods, and one's own history in general.

DISCUSSION

Historical consciousness is one of the important forms of social consciousness, which is manifested as a result of the process of awareness of the individual. The concept of historical consciousness has been given various definitions:



historical consciousness is the awareness that exists in any knowledge, that everything, even spiritual existence, has happened [15:190];

historical consciousness reflects the past historical events, various sources and objects are passed from generation to generation as heritage, ensuring the continuity of our history and culture [14:7];

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 [8:12].

According to philosopher and scientist D.Abdullajonova, based on various definitions given to the concept of historical consciousness, it is defined as society in general, in particular, various socio-demographic, socio-professional and ethno-social groups, as well as individual people, reflecting and evaluating the past in its diversity. It is controversial to understand as a set of ideas, views, imaginations, feelings, 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 one system and a certain integrated vision can emerge, the

historical consciousness can be enriched with ideas and views that reflect the past[1:83-85].

In the historical consciousness there is an internal conflict consisting of "past - present - tomorrow". Acknowledging this feature, A. Kh. Samiev 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. It is the focus on the past that is important for the future," he says [11:34]. 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.

CONCLUSION

By understanding history, the ability to understand life and identity is formed in a person. The need to study the past grows in the heart of a person who is the successor of great ancestors and belongs to a nation that has made a great contribution to the development of mankind. His national pride calls him to be brave for the welfare of the country, which has chosen the path of independent development. After all, restoration of the original historical face of the people and nation whose past is blackened in the scenes of history, whose spirituality was violated, whose enlighteners were oppressed and repressed, studying their national heritage is considered one of the urgent tasks of today's generations, and the development of historical consciousness and historical memory in society is one of the tasks of this task. can serve as a decisive factor for quality and efficient performance.

While thinking about the spiritual factors of historical consciousness and thinking, it is necessary to give special recognition to the motherland, love for the Motherland, our scientific, cultural and literary heritage, universal human values. Our country has given the world many great figures in all fields of



science and culture. Scholars such as Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, Musa al-Khorazmi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Abu Nasr Farabi, Mirza Ulughbek, thinkers such as Lutfi, Alisher Navai, Babur, Furqat, and Muqimi have made an incomparable contribution to the treasure of world culture.

In 1004, "Ma'mun Academy" was established in Urganch, and the number of scientists who worked in it exceeded 300. This institution has carried out effective work in various fields of science. Much attention was paid to the development of astronomy, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, logic, music, literature and other sciences.

Turkestan has always been one of the oldest centers of science and culture, literature and art. Especially among Turkestan peoples in the 9th-15th centuries, al-Khorazmi, the founder of medieval mathematics and school in the East and West, Abu Nasr Farabi, who was awarded the title of "Master Sani" - "Second Teacher" or the Aristotelian of the East, the leader of medical science "Sheikh ur-raisi" - the king of scientists Abu Ali ibn Sina, the pride of not only the East, but the pride of all humanity, the owner of the encyclopedic mind Abu Raikhan Beruni, the bright star of medieval astronomy al-Farghani, the great scholars of hadith and fiqh, Imam Ismail Bukhari, Abu Isa Termizi, Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, the wise king, Mirzo Ulug'bek, one of the founders of the star chart, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, one of the bright stars of classical poetry, and hundreds and thousands of great scholars and scholars.

The great thinkers who came from the East, especially from Turkestan, creatively enriched the world science and culture with their discoveries and great scientific works, raised it to a higher level, and had an effective influence on its development for several centuries.

As each nation strives to take its place in world civilization, it cannot be limited to national cultural heritage. To talk about an ideology without the historical philosophical, moral, scientific and religious heritage accumulated by humanity for many centuries without universal values is nothing more than self-aggrandizement.

In the historical, cultural and spiritual heritage of each nation, universal values are also expressed in their own forms and manifestations. Restoration of national values does not happen in isolation from world spirituality and universal human values. National and universal values are interconnected and influence each other. Because the aspirations of all humanity, including the Uzbek people, are expressed in universal values.

Taking into account the loyalty of our people to the values, it is manifested in the restoration of the traditions of justice, humanity and equality created by mankind, which have been carefully preserved over the centuries, giving them a new meaning, and creating the necessary conditions for the development of each person.

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