

Problems of Formation of Historical Memory and Historical Thinking in the Mind of Youth

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ABSTRACT

This article is a socio-philosophical study of the historical thinking of young people, the development of proposals and recommendations aimed at developing the historical thinking and historical memory of the youth of our country.

KEYWORDS: *Historical thinking, memory, society, interests, values, historical thinking, independence, spirituality.*

In the first years of independence, the confidence of our people in the future is growing due to the historical truth, the opportunity to restore historical memory and the creation of conditions for this. This, in turn, strengthens the sense of involvement in the destiny and development of society, increases social sensitivity and enriches the spiritual world of the individual. Without having one's own historical thinking, one cannot understand the essence of the spiritual and social changes taking place in the life of one's country, people and nation. In philosophical views, the debate over the nature and social function of historical thinking does not take last place. However, it is not clear how many issues will be addressed within this topic. Among them are the social and cultural determinism of historical thinking, its epistemological state, the interrelated process of historical thinking and historical knowledge. Historical thinking has a dialectical character and is manifested in a real historical process. Without underestimating the essence of historical thinking only in social memory, without equating historical and social thinking, we emphasize that historical thinking is the understanding of the individual (individual, social group, society, nation) of its history, its place in time. In particular, as President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "We all need to understand one truth: we must create a national history with a national spirit. Otherwise, it will not have an educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, to draw conclusions, to equip them with the science of history, historical thinking." History is a process of today's past and future. In general, it represents a system of specific processes related to the historical past and the ideological relations in which these views are expressed. Also, the past (history) is so multifaceted that it is difficult to cover all the possibilities of its content in one definition. Also, the past (history) is so multifaceted that it is difficult to cover all the possibilities of its content in one definition. Nevertheless, there is a universal phenomenon in this historical concept that whitens people's thinking, and history is a genetic memory.

An integral part of the process of spiritual revival and uplift in our country is the cleansing of historical memory from the ideological remnants of the Soviet era and the formation of national historical thinking and the transformation of historical thinking into one of the integral forms of social thinking, the spirituality of society. The period of independence created opportunities for large-scale fulfillment of this task, and a certain success was achieved, that is, the spiritual heritage was restored and the historical memory was cleared of the ideas of the Soviet period.

Human observes the world through his mind and understands that people will continue to live before

and after him. This is an advantage: agreeing with the independent existence of the world is a difficult process. Only a person who thinks deeply and deeply will have the impression that the end of his existence is the end of the world. Human thinking is the formation of historical thinking in the mind from the past, which is the product of pure human activity and reveals its existence. Through historical thinking, human action is structured in a way that is relevant to the past.

Ancient history consists of facts based on experience that are difficult to pinpoint. Knowing history in advance is a correction of the present, which is manifested not only in the events of the past, but also in the ability to evaluate the future, to draw conclusions. Thoughts change, they differ. Entering the events once again, a person understands his importance and place in the world. Finally, he understands that modern life is conditioned by the activities of past generations, and that modern activities are reflected in the behavior of future generations.

The countries that have existed in Central Asia since ancient times, the history and life of the peoples of this country have been studied with great interest by scientists, experts and tourists living in different parts of the world. In the heritage works of historians from ancient Greece, China, India, Persia and other nations, there are opinions and information about our country and our compatriots, including our great scholars of the past, our famous commanders. From *Herodotus*, *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Plutarch*, who is considered the "father of history", to the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries. Russian scientists from *V. Bartold*, *S.Tolstov* or *I. Krachkovsky*, *N. Veselovsky*, *A. Yakubovsky* are among them. It is difficult to imagine all the written sources about **Amir Temur** alone. It should be noted that the unique sources of heritage from the above-mentioned authors (this list can be expanded as desired. - A.Q.) have not been studied in terms of the international image of our state and people. Necessary generalizations have not been made.

The historical process must first be conceived of as the destiny of the individual and of society. However, society should show it not through abstract-sociological indicators, but through the destiny of life, the interrelationships of realities. It is important to form historical thinking in the minds of young people, to acquaint them with the contribution of great scholars to the development of world civilization, to remember great historical events, to tell stories honestly, to strike false views, to study the cultural heritage of our ancestors. It should be noted that in recent years, historical thinking has been actively studied by philosophers and sociologists. Sociological analysis of the historical past is primarily aimed at a clear study of its operational processes and stages of development. Sociological analysis allows us to determine the real level of historical thinking of the public, various social groups and corporations, its involvement in the public thinking and practical activities of people. The main purpose of sociological analysis is to assess the state of historical thinking in a particular period of development of society. Accordingly, *G.T. Juravlev*, *B.I. Merkushin*, *Yu.K. Fomichev*, in his article "Historical Thinking: The Experience of Sociological Research," analyzes its current state and gives the following definition: , feelings, emotions, traditions, rituals, artistic images, ideas, theories, concepts, in which individuals, social groups, classes, peoples and nations, humanity is aware of the past, repeats their actions in space and time, and reflects a state of stability. The variability of social development, and thus the connection of times and generations, serves to ensure the continuity of social development.

The role of historical memory and the formation of historical thinking in the minds of young people today is reflected in the following:

First, historical thinking helps to restore historical memory in young people, strengthen national pride, national spirit;

Second, historical thinking serves to realize the identity of young people, to respect our spiritual values, to achieve national revival;

Third, historical thinking helps to ensure the broad mobilization and participation of young people in the implementation of reforms in the country;

Fourth, historical thinking allows the formation of a philosophical approach to history, an in-depth analysis of historical events, a deep understanding of the laws of development and, consequently, the ability to see the logical product of events and draw important conclusions for development.

Fifth, historical thinking serves as a factor in strengthening independence, determining the place of youth in society, increasing their social activity, not being indifferent to what is happening around them. After all, independence has opened the door to opportunities for our people's history, spiritual heritage, self-awareness. This contributes to the formation of historical memory and thinking, to the upbringing of harmoniously developed young people with a rich outlook. [3] This is not accidental, for this spiritual upbringing itself is very complex and multifaceted in its content.

An integral part of the process of spiritual revival and uplift in our country is the need to cleanse the historical memory of the ideological and ideological remnants of the Soviet era and to form a national historical thinking and become the basis of the spirituality of our society. The period of independence has created opportunities for this large-scale task, and the spiritual heritage is being restored, and the historical memory is being formed free from the ideas and ideologies of the Soviet period. But the formation of national historical thinking, making it an integral part of the worldview of people, especially young people, is a process that takes many years of hard work.

To summarize, through the understanding of history, young people develop the ability to understand life and identity. There is a growing need to study the past, especially in the heart of a man who is the heir of great ancestors, who has made a great contribution to the development of mankind. His national pride encourages him to be a camaraderie for the well-being of a country that has chosen the path of independent development. It should be noted that special works on historical thinking and historical memory have not been sufficiently written in our country. Most of these studies are described in terms of history, in particular the history of Uzbekistan. Philosophers of history, sociologists have not yet fully focused their attention on this problem. The process of educating a harmoniously developed person on the basis of modern requirements would be more effective if the components of historical thinking, their interrelationships, the role of historical memory in this thinking, the laws of development are deeply analyzed and its conclusions are applied in a timely manner by spirituality, enlightenment, education specialists. .

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