

THE FACTOR OF SOCIAL MEMORY IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL SPIRIT AND PATRIOTISM

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Annotation

The article examines the national and spiritual changes taking place in the world, the preservation of the national identity of peoples and the development of national social memory, ensuring the continuity of generations, young people's comprehension of the past, the preservation of sociocultural heritage, leaving it for future generations, thereby strengthening historical thinking and social memory. It also reveals the fact that social memory is a socio-psychological phenomenon and the socio-political significance of the development of the national spirit and patriotism among young people.

Keywords: history, social, memory, cultural heritage, historical memory, globalization, past, homeland, social memory, belonging.

Фактор социальной памяти в формировании национального духа и патриотизма

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Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются национально-духовные изменения, происходящие в мире, сохранение национальной самобытности народов и развитие национальной социальной памяти, обеспечение преемственности поколений, осмысление молодёжью прошлого, сохранение социокультурной наследия, оставляя его будущим поколениям, тем самым укрепляя историческое мышление и социальную память. Также раскрывается тот факт, что социальная память является социально-психологическим феноменом и социально-политическая значимость развития национального духа и патриотизма у молодежи.

Ключевые слова: история, Социальное, Память, культурное наследие, историческая память, глобализация, прошлое, Родина, социальная память, принадлежность.

National-spiritual changes taking place in the world make the problems of preserving the national identity of peoples and ensuring the continuity of generations through the development of national social memory more and more urgent. The processes of globalization covering different regions are becoming more and more evident, the tendency of people to rely on their historical roots and preserve their national and historical identity, on the other hand,

information technologies and mass communication tools in managing various processes taking place in the international arena are changing people's national social memory and their historical consciousness. and efforts to falsify his memory are on the rise. Formation of national social memory in society, sociological research of development processes, self-identification of countries and states are also important in creating national code.

In the world, the need to study and develop the national social memory phenomenon on the basis of scientific-theoretical and practical research is increasing. Determining the priority of national social memory, which plays a fundamental role in the development of the sense of national belonging (University of Brighton), developing methods of developing people's historical thinking based on new innovative technologies, researching socio-cultural aspects (historical narrative, cultural heritage) that determine the development of social memory, the issue of human rights and freedoms in the context of different historical regimes and its manifestation in historical memory (Estonian Institute of Historical Memory), the dissemination of new materials about the state of the nation and the latest history of the nation to the public (Instytut Pamięci Narodowej), national history in the development of national social and collective memory, Scientific research is being conducted to develop a number of innovative approaches, such as revealing the location of architectural monuments. In today's globalization process, our country pays special attention to the issues of developing the education of young people who are the future of our country, developing their outlook, forming a generation that will serve the development of our country. The reason is that a generation with nationalistic, patriotic, universal moral qualities is the backbone of any society or state. In this sense, in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 5, 2017 "On improving the effectiveness of the state policy on youth and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" No. , taking into account that high qualities such as selflessness and justice serve as an example for the younger generation, naming all military academic lyceums of the republic "Temurbek School" [1,13] is of incomparable importance in ensuring the social memory of our people, especially the youth, and the primacy of traditional values.

"Many years of scientific observation and research show that a person receives 70% of all the information he receives during his life before the age of 5." [2,53] Social development "studies the consistent development of various past events, when, where, and how they happened, as well as the emergence of humanity, the process of gradual evolutionary improvement, etc." [3,11]

The achievement of national independence, the restoration and re-learning of national history play an important role in the formation and development of people's historical consciousness on a new basis. In particular, from the end of the 20th century, the national historical consciousness began to be formed in a new spirit in all post-Soviet countries. Rewriting history textbooks at school was of great importance in the implementation of these works. In particular,

the updating of textbooks such as history, literature, and the Uzbek language among social and humanitarian sciences taught in the general secondary education system of our Republic played an important role in shaping the historical consciousness and thinking of young people. Moreover, the rewriting of national history in the Central Asian republics completely changed people's attitude to their past. We can see this in the textbooks taught in the educational system of neighboring republics. Because yesterday's taught, learned and preached history has been lost, history has been rewritten in a new spirit.

Year after year, national independence has been creating great opportunities for restoring historical memory, honoring our traditions and values, realizing our identity, and taking a worthy place in the world community. The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Public Council on the latest history of Uzbekistan under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated June 30, 2017 No. and shows recklessness of plans.

In the minds of students, the attitude towards the acquisition of historical knowledge is not satisfactory, which leads to a weakening of their imaginations about historical figures or our heroes. Why is this attitude towards history on the rise today? In the current period, economic relations, increasing material needs are becoming more important than the spiritual life of a person. Therefore, any society that thinks about the future of the nation, the country, should pay serious attention to the material support of the education sector and create ample opportunities for it.

In the formation of the national social memory of the society, it is necessary to study the past in every way, analyze all its aspects, and finish the forgotten pages again. After all, the historical consciousness, historical memory, which objectively reflects the main development periods of the country, the people, cannot be formed without objective historical information, which is provided regularly, completely, without giving in to emotions and without attempts to falsify, which replaces historical facts with imagination and metaphors. Because attitude to history is a complex issue. In the history of every nation there were glorious pages and dark days. Honoring one and forgetting the other, exaggerating one and beating the other to the ground is against the principles of justice and truth.

The formation of the national spirit and patriotism in modern Uzbek society and the transformation of social memory are based on the dependence of the transitivity of sociocultural identification (social status), adaptation to the environment and socialization in society by forming new components (global history, world memory, presentism) formed under the influence of the spirit of the time and era. At the same time, social memory mainly ensures the identity of social groups in society. In this respect, in the form of negative characteristics in inter-ethnic relations, it creates risks of identification in a person. Identity risks are understood as potential threats that cause conflicts between existing social groups on social, religious, national or political issues in society.

The processes of formation of national social memory in modern Uzbek society, the improvement of socio-philosophical, historical and sociological approaches are relevant for the following reasons:

firstly, researching the concept of national social memory from a sociological point of view, analyzing it is not only an important task for the society, but also a guarantee of spiritual preservation of the current global society development;

secondly, it is theoretically and practically necessary to understand the essence of the national social memory, to determine its place and importance in the social life of the state and society, to define its role, to define this concept, to analyze the structural and functional social phenomena in the society;

thirdly, the sociological research of methods and tools, new pedagogical technology and educational factors that serve to strengthen the historical memory of young people, to grow and develop the historical thinking of students and young people in the national education system, serves to increase the cultural image of the country by showing its positive effect on the state policy implemented in the spiritual sphere. ;

fourthly, one of the important tasks before the society in today's globalization processes is definitely the issue of national unity and solidarity. This can be achieved with a national idea. Researching the ideological foundations of national social memory and its functional role in the development of the national idea has both theoretical and practical significance;

fifthly, in the information society, the possession of the human mind by fake history and fabric ideologies is on the rise, the national social memory is a reliable spiritual "defense tool" that can resist such phenomena and form immunity in people. At the same time, there is an increase in the number of new ways of diminishing people's historical memory, and it is urgent to study them in depth, understand their essence, sociologically assess them, and improve the ways of their elimination.

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