



REVIEW ARTICLE

SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING THE HISTORICAL MIND IN YOUNG STUDENTS

***Mahkamov, Q.**

A Teacher of Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

During the period of shifting from one model of social progress to another such complex and conflicting events take place in spiritual life of society that at this time social mind encounters sudden transformation. As a result many historical traditions collapse. The better historical mind is formed in a man, the more developed his spiritual feelings (national pride, pride, patriotism) become.

INTRODUCTION

Social cultural problems of today should be approached taking into account not the experiences in the past, forms of manufactures, lifestyle, norms of behaviour, but the opportunities of time, demands and needs. During the shifting period of the social progress from one model to another such complex and conflicting events take place in spiritual life of society that at this time social mind, especially historical mind encounters a sudden transformation. The rules and traditions which have been followed by now and the moral values which are their ideological base are reviewed and evaluated. The role (evaluation) of a historical event, situation and people, which have taken a high place in the spiritual hierarchy of yesterday (the past), will change. History will turn into the field of political struggle and ideological testing ground. Yesterday's government system, the events and people which were not estimated enough will be exaggerated. "It can be said that the present day ideological testing grounds have more power than nuclear testing facilities". (Karimov, 2008) History is turning into an ideological factor and weapon in the hand of forces, parties and groups who are struggling for political government and trying to attract more people as possible to their side. The objective and scientific principles of corporative benefits are being damaged. As a result, it is beginning to fake, hyperbolize and metaphor the historical truth again. Today, time itself is demanding the necessity of developing the historical mind in the youth of today.

Because, the forces and groups which are appearing in the social-political life are seeking prototype from the heroes and events in the past, which is easy and quick to deliver their aims and purposes to the public. It can be clearly seen in the political processes of some countries in Eastern Europe, or in the silly claims of the terroristic organization of ISIS, which has already become the global problem of the world, and in their claims to return to caliphate and in their attitude to the past in this way. Their attitude to the historical cultural values in Syria and Iraq clearly proves it. Therefore, in carrying out the process of forming and developing the historical mind in the youth (especially in the young students) improving social and pedagogical approaches is the important factor of social progress. Developing the historical mind is important according to the following reasons:

First, common methodological sociologically analyzing the categories of historical mind and historical memory is an important task not only in front of Uzbekistan science, but also in front of the world sociology that its successful solution serves as a necessary requirement and a warranty in a certain sense in raising spirituality. Studying the changing laws and tendencies of historical mind under the influence of globalization, and defining positive and negative sides of this influence are of great importance;

Second, revealing the essence of historical mind and historical memory, giving scientific description to these concepts in order to define its role and place in spiritual life, structural-

functional and systematically analyzing the social events they express, studying their genesis and evolution have an important theoretical and practical significance;

Third, working out the ways and tools of developing and renewing historical mind of students in education system, pedagogical technology and introducing new educational factors to education give a great effect;

Fourth, at the present time in which ideological threats are increasing historical mind is immune in human against these threats and develops the function of analyzing the social-political historical reasons of different historical claims. Besides, it functions to form and develop the feeling of Motherland, the pride of belonging to a certain nation, historical patriotism, the ability of feeling identicalness with their nation, national pride and national honour by using the methods of developing historical mind in youth. In its turn these features are considered to be the base for a person to become a patriot and the country which educated such generation would build a powerful fundament for providing its stable future. And this is the base of all social-pedagogical aims. Why is it necessary? Because, the dogma which was in power in the recent past – “We will destroy the old world and build a new world” meant destroying all the things left from the past and then building the new on the ruins and did it. As a result many historical traditions were damaged, the rules and norms, which were considered to be not fit with the new period, were abolished, the social groups, classes, which were found to be not worthy living in “Happy future” were prohibited or physically abolished. In the first years of the independence of Uzbekistan the first president Islam Karimov added the idea of “Social Corporation” in the row of the ideas, which were the main principles of the national ideology, such as “peace of the country”, “the progress of the country and prosperity of nation”. He strictly criticized separating the society into groups and sides against each other.

At the end of XX century there appeared some movements which were threatening our national independence and trying to fake the history of Uzbek nation. Especially, in foreign countries a number of ideologists tried to put forward the wrong, harmful idea saying that there was only one Turkish nation, it was wrong to separate into Uzbek, Kazak, Turkmen, Boshkird, Uygur and others. This ideological threat is connected with doubting that the Uzbek nation is an individual nation, and doubting about its history, its present day, and consequently, also about its future and absolutizing the commonness with Turkish nations and refusing national peculiarity. A German philosopher Goethe meant such movements by saying that “every generation interprets the history every time in a new way”. Because, our knowledge about the past is always in changes and develops. Historical mind is an important factor of building an educated society including history and historical thought in itself. We can see it in the followings:

First, a man could realize his life, and who himself is, understands the meaning of his present life and creates his future philosophy;

Second, a man could make his unique phenomenon as a person by developing his historical thought and could develop his worldview. He could awaken his self-consciousness and the ability of struggling for his rights;

Third, historical mind develops and inspires the ability of priding of great ancestors, feeling as an individual nation, contributing to the world civilization, human development and to the development of one’s independent country, as the first president Islam Karimov said, showing “spiritual courage”. Historical mind gives spiritual power, renews every citizen spiritually and morally and serves for the spiritual development of the society with this feature.

Interest to history, study of the past, wish to know the truth about one’s sources, aspiration to widen one’s knowledge, need for knowing the root of one’s country and nation, wish to know the history and the experience of the past ancestors come out of the aspiration to find an answer to the crucial questions from history. As S. Rubinstein considered “Without remembrance we would be an immediate creature, our past would be dead for the future. The present day would lost in the past”. (Rubinstein, 1989) In order to study the historical mind of the young students a sociological research named as “Sociological approaches to develop the historical mind of the young students in Uzbekistan” was held in a number of regions of Fergana valley and in some regions of Tashkent province in April and May of 2017. The students of secondary schools, vocational colleges and academic lyceums in the regions, and also, the high class students of a number of schools in Olmaliq city of Tashkent province (because different nations live here more) were involved in the research. During the research in total 1200 respondent participated. As a result of answering to the survey it was defined that it would be more effective if history, in general, social sciences were taught by any kind of facilities. Furthermore, the effect of national values, cultural heritage, attitude to the national history, traditions and customs on the young students and their minds, the interest to the local history and the facilities, means to develop their historical mind and historical remembrance were studied during the research.

Moreover, how well the information in the textbooks of history is kept in the memory of the youth were studied on the basis of conversation. The analysis of survey shows that today the youth have positive interest and attitude to the history, the feeling of Motherland and cultural heritages. For example, to the question “What does Uzbekistan mean for you?” 24% of respondents responded as it is a favourite country, 27% of them responded as it is the motherland of their ancestors, and 47% responded as it is the country they were born and grown. In the survey we took in 2011 18% of the participants responded to this question as it was the motherland of their ancestors, 20,5% of them responded as it was a favourite country and 51% responded as it was the country they were born and grown. It is possible to understand from the responds that now the youth’s love for the motherland has risen to one degree again. This is the fruit of national progress. One of the important factor of developing historical mind in youth is the culture, national mentality, traditions and customs of the nation. During the sociological research the question of what kind of songs mainly the young students prefer now was also studied. It was defined that 23 % of them listen to the songs about love, 22 % of them listen to the songs about historical patriotism, 32,7 % listen to the songs about kindness, honesty, 18,6 % listen to the songs about the real problems of life and the 12,4 % of them prefer common modern songs. We can conclude from the point of view of the research theme that: today in the youth the degree of listening to the songs promoting the ideas about historical and patriotic themes is

low. Because there are very few such kind of songs (almost no) the existed ones are not in the genre or way that can quickly effect on the mind of our youth. Besides that learning and studying the common national folklore songs (if there are researchers, they only study it for scientific purpose or for holding a cultural event), their assimilation to the youth cannot be considered to be positive. The young generation who put a step into a life begin to grow up in the environment of a certain traditions and customs since they begin to know themselves, the traditions and customs inherited from their ancestors are automatically accepted without thinking. In such socializing of the young generation the inheritance plays an important role. When a person grows up and takes part in any ceremony or holiday or an event, he/she interests in what time this ceremony is held, why it came out, what meaning and significance it has. A person's attitude to the customs and ceremonies changes during his/her life. But during the great revolutions, social cataclysms in the society, the traditions and customs meet different changes, new customs, holidays, ceremonies will appear. During the research the attitude of the young students to our national traditions and customs, local public games and local past culture in the region was also studied. To the question "What is your attitude to our national traditions and customs?" in the survey 10,1 % of the participants responded that the customs and traditions were obstacles to the progress of the society at the present time, 15 % of young students emphasized that the national traditions and customs should be adapted to the time, 29,5 % of the participants responded that it was necessary to assimilate the national traditions and customs from childhood in order not to lose their significance, 38,2 % of them emphasized that it was necessary to make the national traditions and customs into universal traditions. 76.7 % of the students found the attitude to the past culture in their region satisfying. According to the research results, 83.9 % of parents tell their children about their ancestors. Besides that it can be realized that the attention to the family values and traditions is highly developed in our country. During the sociological research we asked the students some questions about our ancestors who struggled for the defence and freedom of their Motherland, who were the models of braveness and courage in order to study the students' historical knowledge.

For example, to the question "who would you show the ancestors as the symbol of braveness and courage?" in the survey 0,3 % of the respondents showed general Sobir Rakhimov, Tuychi Eryigitov, M.Topiboldiev, 0,4 % of them showed OzodSharofiddinov, Zulfiya, Oydustbiy, 0,9% of them showed UsmonNosir, Pulatkxon, dukchiEshon, Fayzulla Khujaev, Chulpon, 17 % showed MakhmudkhujaBekhbudiy, Munavvarqori, Fayzulla Khujaev, Chulpon and Abdulla Qodiriy, 19,2 % showed Shergozikhon, Pulatkxon, dukchi Eshon, NamozPirimkulov, KurbonjonDodkhokh, 60 % of them showed Amir Temur, Islam Karimov, JaloliddinManguberdi, Temur Malik. It can be seen fro the responds of the participants that they only have information about the people commonly known. It is natural, of course, but the responds indicate that their knowledge about our historic ancestors who were the symbol of braveness and courage is very low. It is a pity, only 0,3 % of the respondents know about SobirRakhimov, TuychiEryigitov, M.Topiboldiev who were the heroes of World war II. Because, the attention to study the life of brave, courageous ancestors participated in World War II from Uzbekistan was very low in the last 15 years. Also, in the school textbooks of history there given less information about

the events related to their life. The given information is very short, it is only for giving an impression. How significant the school history course is also seen from the responds to the questions of the sociological survey taken in 2014 among the students of a number of universities in the federation of Russia. The research mainly aimed to study their attitude to World War II, 92.4 % of the total participants marked school history course as the source of taking information about the great world war (Gnevasheva and Lukov, 2015) so, according to the research results, in studying and teaching the subject of history many questions in the society will find their solutions. Particularly, it helps to get knowledge, to broaden the worldview, and etc. It means that the formation process of social mind is complicated and many-sided. Also it helps to evaluate spiritual events correctly.

As O.Spengler said, history is a living universe.(Western philosophy. T .: East. -B.578)Thus, there is no future without historical remembrance. History is a remembrance hidden in the life and activity of people. While studying and learning history there appears a historical mind in human and it turns into a historical remembrance. Therefore, Spengler explains that a man should be born with historical mind in order to understand the world. He said, "the power of history is that the human knows history instinctively, any person cannot get it in this way"(Yuldashevet *al.*, 2002). It can be concluded from this opinion, in order to know the history a man should feel it and make the sense of processes and the meaning of life. If we want to promote the national patriotism to the youth, first of all we should assimilate the life of our ancestors, their services for their country, the courage they performed to the mind of the young students as their ideals in life. Then the patriotic generation with strong spirituality is formed. Furthermore, at the present political and crucial time national history and historical mind makes an immune against becoming national moral distant which may happen in them. Today in a number of regions of the world, especially, among the young people different types of becoming distant is a clear example of it. Especially, in family relationships, first of all, becoming distant from distant and later close relatives, becoming distant from brothers, parents and children, husband and wife rose to its peak. At the end of XX century the negative behaviours increasing in a fake way and connected with the celebration of democracy (for example, marriage of the same sexes) are the latest of this process. Moreover, at the present time of globalization press and electronic mess media takes an important place in renewing and developing of historical mind of the society. But they often consist of false interpretation and models of the past. If these imaginations are supported by common minds, they may threaten to the step by step development of the society.

Many events which are important for the nations bring to an open, and sometimes to a ruthless disputation, even, to the conflict of other nations as well. That is why it is necessary to teach the youth to choose the right thing and interpret the historical events correctly, first of all, to help the nations corporate with generosity. Because the evil behaviours such as holding a grudge (vindictiveness) and enmity which are particular to the human psychology always keep their potential opportunities of appearing in the events like "national grudge", "international vindictiveness" quite higher and wider in the social mind rather than individual mind. Because during the historical progress among the different nations, especially, among the ones lived in the neighbour linked areas for centuries it is false or against the truth to say that there only

was friendship, corporation and a good relationship of neighbourhood. Stirring up enmity among the neighbour nations for the benefits of different political-social groups and forces, the disrespectful behaviours, insulting acts and recurrence of insult in the process of struggling for area and wealth are often met in the history. Territorial claims and the conflicts and fights came out in the consequence of them are still continuing in some countries at the beginning of XXI century as well. In the convention adopted by Shanghai Partnership Organization the representatives of six countries which have a great power and reputation in the world reported about directing their acts against the main three threats. The first of them is terrorism, the second is separatism and the third is extremism. The second threat – separatism is based on the idea of separating the territory of the country and, of course, the facts, events and heroes served for this purpose can be found in the history.

Since, the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasized quite long ago that “in the different countries and regions of the world the threats like oppositions, conflicts, bloody fights, international terrorism, extremism, narcotraffic are increasing and the evil fascism is rising again, the disasters like nationalism and shovinizm began to appear again.”(People’s Word May 10, 2015)Denouncing, faking the history, directing the historical remembrance to a wrong way happen by creating the subject of history and the textbooks which serve for the narrow political benefits. The real reason is struggling for the government, controlling the social mind in order to have a political, social power. But it may cost expensive for humanity. The great Avar poet and writer Rasul Hamzatov noted the following aphorism in the epigraph of his work “My Dogistan”, “who shoots at the past with a pistol – the future will shoot at him with a cannon!”Now in our country reconstructing the immense, priceless, valuable spiritual and cultural inheritance, national values has become an important politics of the state policy. As a result, our nation is admitted as the real owner of its destiny, the creator of its history, the owner of unique national values and culture, the most important is that the significance and the place of historical, national and moral values and traditions, our sacred religion in the spiritual height of the society is being reconstructed again. Because of it our nation is awakening self-consciousness and strengthening the foundation of independence in this process. Actually, being proud of the past awakens hope for the future.

This hope inspires us to the great aim – to pass from strong country to a strong society, become a prosperous nation, fills our hearts with pride. Historical mind is the collection of imaginations of society, social groups and individuals about their past and about the past of whole humanity, philosophical conclusion of historical experiences and the future of the past remembrances. It is the crucial factor of building an educated society by including historical thought in itself. The different sources reflecting historical events happened before provide the constancy of our history and culture by passing from generation to generation as an inheritance (Tulenov and Jabborov, 2000) in providing this constancy historical mind fulfils an important function. As the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said, “if tyrant and aggressive forces want to subdue any nation and get its wealth, first of all, they try to disarm it, that is, separate from its national values, history and spirituality that are the greatest riches”. Indeed, self-consciousness begins with knowing the history, (Karimov, 1998) Therefore, assimilating the history of Motherland in the mind of youth, teaching them the scientific-practical achievements created by the ancestors, developing the feelings of national pride strongly are of great importance. Because a man with a powerful thought and strong ability looks at his future with a strong belief.

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