

TO HISTORICAL AND SPIRITUAL IDEALS OF STUDENTS PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF AXIOLOGICAL ATTITUDE

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Abstract: This article describes the pedagogical conditions for the development of students' axiological attitude to historical and spiritual ideals. Also, in the article, at the current stage of social development, the citizens of our country, especially the youth, are expressing their opinion on the work of restoration of historical memory.

Key words: Social development, science and enlightenment, idea, thinking, history education, culture, education, lifestyle.

At the current stage of social development, the work of the citizens of our country, especially the youth, in restoring the historical memory is highly commendable. The three-thousand-year history of our great national statehood is a source of pride and patriotism for our youth. We also realized that every stage of our socio-historical development is a period of our people's movement towards independence, liberty and freedom. Most importantly, our youth have the right to be proud of their history, the material and spiritual wealth created by their ancestors. Despite the colonialism that lasted for a long time, our enlightened nation never retreated from the path of creation.

A new historical era is emerging as an era of enlightenment. Based on the ideas of independence, the state, which is performing the task of the main reformer, has chosen the way to make a radical change in people's mind and thinking, to carry out any reforms through the mind, thinking and heart of citizens. This way, by changing people's relationship to the past, present and future, and determining the psychology of approaching certain interests, gradually leads them to become enlightened and perfect people. An enlightened society is built through the enlightenment of citizens.

Historical thinking is an important factor in building an enlightened society. After all, by realizing the past and understanding it correctly, it is possible to make serious changes in the psyche of people, thereby achieving spiritual reform of life, lifestyle, and, ultimately, society.

According to Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor N.Jorayev, the importance of developing historical thinking is manifested in the following aspects:

firstly, by understanding history, the feeling of understanding life and human humanity is formed;

secondly, through historical thinking, the meaning of today's life is understood more deeply and the philosophy of the future is born. It serves to create the phenomenon of each person as a person by forming his own way of thinking, to form his character;

thirdly, through the study of history, there is an opportunity to form a well-rounded person who understands his worth, his identity, and can protect his rights;

fourthly, the awakening of national pride through the study of the past in the heart of a citizen who has great ancestors and a culture that has made a great contribution to world civilization and

human development serves as a great spiritual power and great willpower at a time when the country chooses the path of independent development. At this moment, a citizen who realizes the greatness of his past, once again deeply understands that he is indebted to the spirit of his ancestors and extremely responsible to the next generation. This realization process leads to self-renewal, spiritual purification, and self-reformation;

fifthly, by renewing every citizen spiritually, morally and spiritually, a deep and large-scale reform will be carried out, such as renewing the society and renewing the way of life. This becomes a value as a key factor in the multifaceted changes being implemented in today's reform era. After all, political, economic, and legal reforms will increase in value and effectiveness only if they are carried out directly through people's minds, thoughts, and hearts. In addition, through political, economic knowledge, and legal consciousness, a spiritually and educationally renewed citizen of the independence era is formed. If it is explained through the means, for this purpose, if the role of historical reality in the life of mankind is deeply analyzed with attention to the whole essence, there will be an opportunity to successfully solve the main conflict of the era.

In order to establish a new way of thinking in the growing generation, special attention is being paid to the development of national culture. Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor M. Kuronov believes that every national culture is a specific form of universal value. Because humanity is peoples, nations. From this point of view, national education is the process of forming every person at the source of his national culture, that is, on the basis of certain universal values; every person plays different social roles during his life. The content, scope, and aspects of these roles increase, expand, and become more complex starting from early childhood. One of such innate and first acquired social roles is the national role of a person; in fact, there is no basis for conflict between religions and nations. Conflicts between religions and nations in the world are the calls of some scholars and politicians to act in the name of religion and nation in order to achieve their goals, and the mistakes made by mankind following them; as long as peoples and nations exist, the process of national education continues against our will, on the basis of cultural determinism.[2.P-16] It is known that history is not only information and memories about the past. Its great power, educational power, mentoring essence is when it embodies the thoughts and ideas of evaluating the present through studying and researching the past, understanding the present, understanding the people of today and guiding them! If we look at history from this point of view, we will have a deeper understanding of its entire scope, its role in the development of humanity and society.

Therefore, the task of the science of history is not to teach students dry numeracy and chronicling, but rather, by mastering its content, it should be to prepare students to independently understand social events, to actively and creatively participate in all areas of the development of our country. This task, based on its nature, requires the development of thinking, the student's ability to independently understand the studied event and the events of modern society. Without it, it is impossible to evaluate them correctly, to direct their relations to the necessary actions. That is why the development of historical thinking in students is the main condition and means of history education. Here we are talking about the fact that in the process of teaching "History" students will perceive our long-term past as a whole, understand its essence and be able to evaluate it objectively. Because the in-depth study of these subjects allows students to correctly perceive the historical reality, to be able to understand it, to teach them to think on this basis, and to develop historical thinking in the individual as a whole.

Behbudi, who deeply understands the great coaching quality of history, emphasizes its place in the formation of national consciousness, that is, the glorious pages of the past should be a lesson for the nation, and the mistakes of the past should be a lesson. According to D. Kuronov, a scientist who separately researched the historical and artistic thinking of the modern enlighteners, Behbudi shows another important "benefit" of history as follows: "By comparing our current situation with the situation of our grandfathers, we feel a sense of self-confidence, and our faces would blush." That is, according to the author, history is not an object of blind worship or pride, it is a responsibility to the spirit of the ancestors, a responsibility to lead a life worthy of the honor of the ancestors. Behbudi's regret is that the nation is not benefiting from these "benefits" of history, the reason being: "a perfect, orderly and useful work written with new research on the history of Turkestan has not yet been created." To correct the current situation, it is necessary to create a "regular work in our language with new discussion and research" using the rich sources written in "Turkish, Persian and Arabic languages".[3.P-16]

Historical consciousness is one of the important forms of social consciousness, and it appears as a result of the consciousness process 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 (Philosophy: encyclopedic dictionary); [4.P-496] historical consciousness includes historical events that happened before. The various resources and objects reflected in it are passed from generation to generation as a legacy, ensuring the continuity of our history and culture (J.Tulenov); - assessment taking into account all the diversity characteristic of professional, ethno-social, ethno-confessional groups, as well as individual individuals. Historical consciousness is the sum of perceptions of the society, its social groups and individuals about their past and the past of all humanity. In the historical consciousness, the past, present and future are perceived in harmony. [6.P-12]

According to philosopher and scientist D.Abdullajonova, based on the various definitions given to the concept of historical consciousness, it is defined as society as a whole, in particular, various socio-demographic, socio-professional and ethno-social groups, as well as individual people, reflecting and evaluating the past in all 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, historical facts can be put into a single system and a certain integrated vision can emerge, historical consciousness can be enriched with ideas and views that reflect the past.[7.P-83]

In the historical consciousness there is an internal conflict consisting of "past-present-early". Acknowledging this feature, A. Kh. Samiyev 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 perspective. [8.B-34] Thus, historical consciousness is the reflection of the reader's understanding of the relationship between the place of a certain person, social group and ethnos in time, past, present and future.

Historical consciousness is formed on the basis of historical imagination, and historical evidence plays an important role in this process.

As a researcher of history, the reader bases his opinion (positive or negative) on a historical event on the basis of certain evidence. Knowing the historical evidence allows him to analyze the event and make his own conclusion. For example, when students of the 7th grade were asked the reasons for the emergence of the Ghaznavid state, they answered "the result of the attacks of the Karakhanids on Movaraunnahr". To express this opinion, they rely on the following clear evidence: invasion of the territories of the Samanid state by the Karakhanids; Samani ruler Nuh ibn Mansur's call to help Sabuktigin to fight against Karakhanids; The appointment of Sabuktigin as the viceroy of Khurasan, etc.

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