

THE ROLE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN EDUCATION OF YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role of the concepts of historical consciousness and historical memory in the spiritual life of society and the formation of the national social memory created through it. Also, the social factors that are the main impetus for the formation of historical consciousness and historical memory, the writing of school history textbooks, their current situation, and the current state of social memory formed on this basis are described.

KEYWORDS: *History, Homeland, Historical Consciousness, Worldview, Memory, Globalization, Value, Patriotism, Education, Social Memory.*

INTRODUCTION

Historical monuments enrich the spiritual life of the society, instill respect and reverence for the Motherland, people, and ancestors. In particular, during the first years of independence of Uzbekistan, as a first issue, along with the restoration of national history, effective work was carried out to improve our existing cultural values, restore and preserve our historical and cultural monuments. Today's stage of development is not only preserving more than 8,000 historical and cultural monuments in our country, but also developing domestic and foreign tourism. Including, the implementation of a number of projects to preserve cultural objects that are on the verge of disappearing in each region is a proof of this.

The current processes of globalization are creating a number of socio-cultural problems in the world's national thinking. The traditions that have been followed until now are being transformed, changing the existing rules of conduct, customs, and norms of etiquette. This creates new approaches to the future generation's living based on values. "The basis of intergenerational succession is the process of socialization of the individual. It is necessary to distinguish between its two vectors: a) vertical - from previous generations to next generations; b) horizontal - contemporary generations in different social, economic, ethno-political and spiritual-cultural systems" [3. -B.14.].

The changes taking place in all aspects of society's life are focused on socio-economic support of the nation and strengthening of its spiritual heritage and values. "Spiritual heritage is a comprehensive concept that includes advanced ideas, morals, customs, traditions, values, great discoveries, scientific achievements, works of fine art, religious and secular works, etc., formed during the historical development of mankind" [2. -B.32.].

The cultural heritage of the past is not only related to research from a scientific point of view, but it is a great spiritual treasure created by ancestors, a monument that brings social and economic capital, and is an important factor in the formation of a person as a well-rounded person. From this point of view, a deep and thorough study of the cultural heritage is a sure guarantee of

providing a sense of national pride and pride through research. Development of a system of effective use of historical monuments in our country today and its implementation will help to develop the country's infrastructure and pilgrimage tourism, preserve historical and cultural resources, develop a creative way of thinking among young people, and deliver great history to the next generation. In his 2018 Address to the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, emphasized that "it is necessary to understand our national identity, study the ancient and rich history of our country, strengthen scientific research in this regard, and fully support the activities of humanitarian scientists"[1]. Of course, the socio-spiritual development of an ethnic group cannot be imagined without its history, traditions, and life values. "At this point, it is permissible to dwell on traditions. Because habits have a great role in the formation of aesthetic taste. From a positive point of view, habituation is such a powerful force that it regularly penetrates into a person's blood, body, and soul and gradually becomes an integral part of a person's inner spiritual world" [4. -B.31.]. Cultural heritage, ancient historical monuments have many definitions. For example, in one place, "Cultural heritage should be understood as a set of material and spiritual resources that have been left to mankind from past times and that should be critically approached, creatively revised, developed and used based on the concrete historical tasks of the time and objective criteria of social development" [5.-S. 17-18.], the well-known scientist F. Musaev expresses the opinion that "heritage is social-spiritual, material phenomena, cultural wealth, customs, rituals, moral standards created by our ancestors"[6].

"Spiritual and cultural life of modern societies includes areas such as education, cultural heritage, historical experience, religious, moral, educational views, lifestyle, art, literature. The specific ethnic characteristics of the people, the nation, and the contribution to the world civilization are actually measured by these spiritual and cultural values." [7. B.119.] Nevertheless, there are cases of looting of our historical heritage by some unscrupulous people, destroying areas where cultural monuments are located, erecting buildings and structures, and selling various historical exhibits from museums. Such processes create a moral responsibility to the next generation. In fact, the fact that great scientists, politicians and generals have flourished in this holy land since ancient times, and it has become an integral part of the universal development and culture, gives a person pride and honor. "What we mean by value is a broad, incomparable and incomparable concept, in which the unique aspects and character, wisdom, and national pride of each nation are reflected" [8. -B.98].

By the old couple, the ancient civil structures built before and after our era, show that our ancient culture of agriculture and carpentry, and the spirit of philanthropy and hospitality were highly developed.

In the modernized society, understanding of the past in the minds of the population, especially in the youth, can be preserved, but also left to the future generations, forming a clear spiritual perspective and strengthening the spiritual culture. Spiritual thinking is a socio-psychological phenomenon, and the process of its formation and development is based on many social and cultural factors.

The President of our country, Sh. Mirziyoyev, did not limit himself to the strengthening of the historical heritage of the past period, but implemented a number of reforms in the matter of restoring new historical and cultural monuments, illuminating the forgotten pages of our history. Starting from 2017 in our country, in order to improve the society from all sides, the restoration

of the legacy of the saints and enlightened people of our history, such as Sultan Uvais Qarani, Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat, is a small example of such reforms. On the basis of such works, we should restore our cultural, spiritual and ideological views, which we have managed to forget until now, that is, we should turn the development that was cut off and diverted into a continuous and integrated process.

Historical monuments enrich the spiritual life of the society, instill respect and reverence for the Motherland, people, and ancestors. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev's decision of December 19, 2018 "On measures to fundamentally improve activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage objects" reads as follows: "A number of activities are being carried out in our country to protect, study and use our cultural heritage, which is considered the national wealth of the people of Uzbekistan. In particular, the historical centers of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Shahrisabz cities, "Boysun cultural environment", "Shashmaqom music", "Navroz", "Big song", "Askiya", "Palov culture and traditions" are candidates for the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. A vivid example of this is that it was included in the representative list of intangible cultural heritage, the Qur'an of Osman, the collection of manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni, and the documents of the cabinet of the Khanate of Khiva are recognized worldwide.

It is necessary to approach the social and cultural problems of the present time, taking into account not only past experience, forms of production, lifestyle, and moral norms, but also taking into account the opportunities, demands and needs of the time. Therefore, due to the influence of the processes of globalization, the procedures and traditions that have been in effect until now are taking on a new meaning, and the moral values that are the ideological basis of the mentality are being revised, re-evaluated, and a new morality is being formed on that basis. This trend is now visible in any part of the world. True, "as one of the parameters of age, in addition to biologically determined needs (intensive physical development) and priority social needs (social recognition, civilized choice, games and experiences)" has a special place.

To protect the young generation from all kinds of spiritual threats, to inculcate a healthy way of life in the heart and mind of the youth, to form national and international values and morals from childhood, to approach our national values and cultural heritage on a scientific basis, according to the criteria of humanity, patriotism, and progress. on the basis of the principles of nationality and historicity, it is necessary to develop the implementation of duties and tasks before our society in accordance with the requirements of the era and modern development.

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