

## THE CONCEPT OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND ITS INTERACTION WITH SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

**B. Kadyrova**

Researcher of Andijan State University

### ABSTRACT

The article reveals that the concept of historical consciousness is a factor that regulates human mental activity, the direction of thinking and determines the content and essence of social relations, as well as a reality closely related to social intelligence. The essence of social intelligence, its spiritual and enlightenment significance in the development of man and society were discussed.

**Keywords:** National identity, historical consciousness, ancestral heritage, spiritual reforms, social intelligence, common sense, reforms.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

From ancient times, among the Turkic peoples, especially the Uzbeks, there was a belief that every growing child should know the seven generations, that is, the seven generations before him. It is a well-known fact that publicly imposed requirements usually aim at the minimum level of reality originally intended. At least the generation that knows the genealogy of this number of ancestors, who they are, what they have done in life, will try to plan their attitudes towards today and their views, dreams and plans for the future with lofty goals. Simply put, it is a historical consciousness to learn from the past, to look to the present, and to link them to the future. Researcher D. In her research, Abdullajanova describes the concept of historical consciousness as follows: "Historical consciousness is one of the forms of social consciousness, the society's understanding of its origin and place in time, past, present and future, objective perception of social reality" [6,83].

The trinity that forms the national identity - the past, present and future - has always been in the spotlight of the intellectuals of the time, the devotees who care about the future of the people. Nowadays, at the state level, more attention is paid to a deeper understanding of this fact, to bring it to the attention of the entire population. In particular, the views of President Mirziyoyev on this issue are very valuable: "In particular, we must understand our national identity, study the ancient and rich history of our country, strengthen research in this area, fully support the activities of scientists in the humanities. We must pay special attention to inculcating in the minds of young people the invaluable heritage of our great scholars and writers, our saints, the courage of our invincible commanders and heroes, to strengthen in them a sense of national pride. To this end, it is necessary to create a channel "History of Uzbekistan" within the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, and carefully form its programs together with the scientific community and our creative intelligentsia "[1]. As the President said, the basis for national pride is history, the past, because the nation, which lives today, leaves the evaluation of its work for the future, and only after passing its exams does it receive the privilege of pride, and then it has become history. The future that awaits is an abstraction that does not exist without the past and the present. So, only history, only the past, is a factor that lifts the spirit of the nation, is able to motivate it to great deeds, to strengthen self-confidence.

Historical consciousness also includes historical memory, which is one of the modern and historical foundations of the understanding of national identity. The ongoing spiritual reforms in our country have allowed not only to understand the essence of the ideas of national identity, but also to study its historical roots, including historical consciousness, historical memory. The future of any country, its bright future, depends on the depth of historical consciousness of the people living in it, the awakening of historical memory, learning from the past and learning lessons. Historical memory and historical consciousness are an integral part of the spirituality of a society and the people who live in it. Therefore, historical consciousness can be said to be one of the historical as well as modern foundations of the understanding of national identity. During the period of independence, this issue was taken seriously, all periods and realities of the past were taken into account in the study and evaluation of history, special attention is paid to the formation and education of historical consciousness in young people.

As has been pointed out many times, it is only through the assimilation of the great heritage left by the ancestors that the spiritual image of the younger generation can be truly formed. This weighty, vast legacy is mastered through history. History has not been compared to a great teacher in vain. Without studying such a legacy, a bright future, the success of ongoing reforms for the future, cannot be guaranteed. To do this, we must have a history that accurately reflects past successes and failures, gains and losses. Because "History endures everything. But he will never tolerate self-deception"[5,34]. Indeed, to know one's own history, to study it, sharpens the thinking of the nation, to be proud of the history of its people, to avoid the mistakes made in it in the future. "The study of history," says the great 18th-century German enlightener Friedrich Schiller, "illuminates our minds and ignites our hearts with noble devotion. It keeps our souls from approaching moral issues with contempt and greed"[5, 84-85].

Orientalist scholar A.O. While studying the Avesto, Makovelsky emphasizes that it encourages us to learn from the past, listen to the teachings of our ancestors, and learn from our victories and defeats. This shows that from ancient times our ancestors paid special attention to the importance of historical consciousness, historical memory.

It is no coincidence that several suras and many verses of the Holy Qur'an are directly devoted to historical events. In this divine book, too, the Creator Himself teaches His servants through history, encourages them to spiritual maturity through the realities of the past, and can be said to have willed the formation of social intellect in the members of society [1]. There is also a call to respect the ancestors, to learn from their knowledge and experience, in the hadiths, which are the second main source of Islam. History has become a particularly prestigious branch of the Islamic sciences. That is why such scholars as Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Munis, Ogahi have created special works on history. The world is well aware that "Boburnoma" is an encyclopedia that contains a lot of historical information. It is also worth mentioning Abulgazi Bahodirkhan's Shajarai Turk. We can cite many more such works. All of this evidence points to the fact that our past ancestors, as in all nations since ancient times, considered history to be sacred. Because the historical consciousness formed by knowing history protects the nation from decline, unites it, and moves it forward. Therefore, in the science of history and philosophy, sociology emphasizes the unique role of historical consciousness in the formation of the spirituality of society. J.Tulenov, I. Jabborov's book describes historical consciousness as follows: "In science, historical consciousness is usually about social groups, classes, peoples, nations, their origins, important events in their history and great figures of the past, the relationship of their history with the history of other communities and human society in general." the embodiment of views, traditions, customs, habits, concepts about "[7,7]. The views, traditions, customs, habits, concepts emphasized in this definition form a social intellect

adapted to high spirituality in the members of society. "Historical thinking is an important factor in building an enlightened society. Indeed, by understanding the past, by correctly understanding it, it is possible to make serious changes in people's psyche, thereby achieving a spiritual reform of life, lifestyle, and ultimately society," writes pedagogical scientist B. Khodjaev [8,18]. It seems that historical consciousness first of all regulates the direction of mental activity, thinking, man enters into relations with others through self-knowledge, and determines the content and essence of these relations. This, in turn, shows that historical consciousness is a reality closely related to social intelligence. Therefore, both in our country and abroad, attention is paid to the essence of social intelligence, its spiritual and enlightenment significance in the development of man and society. The book "Social Intelligence" by British sociologist Daniel Goleman (Daniel Goleman) is attracting interest around the world. He opened a new scientific direction on the subject. Is it possible to improve intelligence? the scientist who raises the question reveals that human intellects were created to communicate with each other during any interaction. In particular, it speaks of the fact that a person is more effective when dealing with his past, the history of the people to whom he belongs, their lives, their ancestors of the past [9].

DV Ushakov, one of the leading Russian experts in the field of social intelligence, highlighted three main approaches in defining it as ability, social competence, BKM (knowledge, skills, qualifications) and personality traits. The author proposed his own method of integrating knowledge about social intelligence on the basis of several foundations of the general theory of intellect, based on the analysis of existing concepts and their study. First, in his view, social intelligence is the ability to know and, in general, to be one of the types of intellect, subject to its general laws. It integrates and regulates the cognitive processes associated with social objects in which a person interacts with others on the basis of social intelligence. Second, according to DV Ushakov, the conditions associated with the environment for the formation of social intelligence, in turn, stem from the peculiarities of human communication. This feature of social intelligence suggests that it lacks correlation with other types of intelligence and has connections with personal characteristics. Third, the characteristics of social intelligence belong to the representational systems that form its basis; it is the intersection of verbal and nonverbal intuitive demonstrations [10,161].

Uzbek scientists have been conducting research on this issue in recent years. The articles of D.Sobirova, G.Saidnazarova attract the attention of the scientific community. Specific research is observed in their scientific activity. In particular, he has a tendency to give a more general definition of social intelligence: "Analysis of theoretical and experimental approaches in the science of psychology shows that social intelligence is a single, non-explicit concept. The diversity of the definition of social intelligence demonstrates the uncertainty of its structure. The problem of social intelligence and the increase of its level of development is especially relevant as a professionally important quality for professions of the "person-to-person" type. Social intelligence is the ability of a person to correctly understand their own behavior and the behavior of other people in society. This ability is necessary for a person to have effective interpersonal interactions and successful social adaptation. Social intelligence carries out the cognitive processes associated with the representation of man as a partner in communication and activity"[11].

What is the attitude of historical consciousness to social intelligence, its influence on its formation? In this regard, it is worth quoting the views of Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor N. Juraev. According to him, the importance of developing historical thinking (ie, historical consciousness) is reflected in the following aspects:

“... first, through an understanding of history, an understanding of life, an understanding of one’s humanity is formed;

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

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

fourth, the awakening of national pride through the study of the past in the heart of a citizen whose ancestors were great, who made a great contribution to world civilization and human development, serves as a great spiritual power and immense will power at a time when the country has chosen the path of independent development. At the same time, a citizen who realizes how great his past is, is indebted to the spirit of his ancestors, and once again realizes more deeply that he is extremely responsible to the next generation. It is this process of consciousness that leads man to self-renewal, to self-purification, to self-reform;

fifthly, a very deep, wide-ranging reform will be carried out, such as the renewal of society, the renewal of the way of life, through the spiritual and moral renewal of every citizen. This becomes a value as a key factor in the multifaceted changes taking place in today’s era of reform. After all, political, economic and legal reforms will increase in value and effectiveness only if they are carried out directly through the human mind, mind and heart. In addition, through political, economic knowledge, legal consciousness, a spiritually and enlightenedly renewed citizen of the independence period is formed”[3, 17-18].

The fact that each person thinks of himself and herself creates a sense of pride, happiness and at the same time a great sense of responsibility for belonging to the human race, which is the flower of the universe. But being able to get acquainted with this feeling is a big problem. The reason we say this is that if humanity lived with this feeling, anti-human evils such as violence, injustice, low worldliness, and savagery in the shell of their own interests would not have been repeated in the pages of history for thousands of years. It is history that, as a great coach, shows these flaws in the mirror of the past, and the human being draws conclusions from the evils of the past: he hates depravity, hates betrayal, learns from mistakes; he himself, the people with whom he is associated: his relatives, compatriots, contemporaries, is deeply aware of the need not to allow such hypocrisy in his relations with the nation, state and society, not to allow others. At the same time, the history of social consciousness in history, which is reflected in such forms as religion, science, fiction, art, is a school of continuous, endless life for himself and others, from the above qualities such as creativity, high art, the highest example of humanity. All this makes it clear that history is the most important, primary factor in the formation of social intelligence in members of society. Samples of art on a historical theme not only give a person aesthetic pleasure, but also impose on him the responsibility to understand himself and others, to approach them with high spiritual standards in dealing with others, and at the same time with deep thinking and observation.

Summarizing the views expressed, the relationship between the formation of social intelligence and historical consciousness can be shown as follows (Table 1.1.1):

**Table 1.: The interrelationship of social intelligence decision-making and the formation of historical consciousness**

The main directions of social intelligence decision-making	Specific aspects of the formation of historical consciousness
1. To understand the essence of customs, traditions and values inherited from ancestors, formed over the centuries.	1. Through the understanding of the heritage of the past, a sense of historical inheritance is formed in man.
2. Choosing the path of transmitting religious (divine) views through the minds, thoughts and hearts of citizens, which have long promoted the ideas of goodness, justice, purity and mutual understanding in the minds and thinking of people.	2. Religious views, which have strongly influenced the development of science, culture and art in history, serve to develop a deeper understanding of the content of the world and human realities, the qualities of a person who looks confidently to the present and future.
3. Incorporating the experience, feelings and lofty ideas of literature, art, reflecting the aesthetic views of the people from ancient times to the present, into the spirituality and consciousness of the nation.	3. Classical works of history and literature and art created under the influence of their traditions encourage people to understand themselves, to feel the joys and sorrows of others, to respect the rights.
4. Living with a sense of belonging, a sense of belonging and a desire to contribute to the reforms that are currently taking place in society.	4. By comparing the realities of yesterday and now, past and present, the development of the nation's achievements determines the ways to prevent losses in the past.
5. Formation and development of sustainable social intelligence in citizens through the formation of a healthy mindset and a spiritual need in line with the interests of the people.	5. By understanding the trinity of the past, present, and future, one realizes their interdependence, one laying the groundwork for the other.

B.Khodjaev teaches history (in fact, all subjects that reflect historical realities - our emphasis) in secondary schools not only to memorize dry competition, chronicle, but also to teach them to independently understand social realities, active and responsible in all areas of development of the country. emphasizes that it should consist of preparation for participation. "This task, by its very nature, requires the development of thinking, the ability of the student to independently understand the events being studied and the phenomena of modern society. Without this, it is impossible to evaluate them correctly, to direct their relations to the necessary actions "[8,22].

Based on the above, the formation of historical consciousness in members of society, in the education system, plays an important role at all stages. It is not just a question of history, but in the teaching of all general subjects, students need to understand our centuries-old history, fully understand the essence of the subject and be able to evaluate it correctly. Because the glorious past of the Uzbek people is able to provide all the information and teaching materials for the subjects related to history in the process of teaching all subjects.

## REFERENCES

1. The Holy Quran. - T.: Tashkent Islamic University Publishing and Printing Association, 2004.
2. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Appeal to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2018). Electronic source: <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliy-majlis-28-12-2018>

3. Jo'raev N. Theoretical foundations of the philosophy of history. - T.: Manaviyat, 2008. 17-18-p. (P. 461)
4. Yuldashev S., Usmonov M., Karimov R. New and most recent period Western European philosophy. - T.: Sharq, 2002. 83-84-p. (P. 340)
5. Mavrulov A. Upbringing of spiritually mature people. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2008. 34-p. (80 p.)
6. Abdullajonova D. Historical consciousness and historical memory. // Philosophy and law. - Tashkent, 2004. - № 2, p.83.
7. Tulenov J., Jabborov I. The development of historical consciousness is a requirement of the times. -T.: Labor, 2000, p.7.
8. Xodjaev B. Development of historical thinking in secondary school students through modernized didactic support. Ped. fan. doctor ... diss-yasi, T.: 2016, p.18.
9. Daniel Goleman. Social Intelligence.  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nZskNGdP\\_zM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nZskNGdP_zM)
10. Sudneva O.Yu., Sharafieva K.R., Tsoy V.G., Karakulova O.V. Features of social intellect of students of humanities and non-humanitarian specialties. Bulletin of Tomsk State University. 2013. № 371. S. 161 (161-166).
11. Sobirova D.A., Saidnazarova G. Social intellect as an instrument of communicative and organizational interaction. Electronic source: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sotsialnyy-intellekt-kak-instrument-kommunikativnogo-i-organizatsionnogo-vzaimodeystviya>
12. Makovelskiy A.O. Avesta. <http://spirit-of-silkroad.uz/avesta-drevnejshij-pamyatnik-literatury-prizyvayushhij-k-vechnomu-miru-i-dobru/>.