

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes that national values, their state, future fate are one of the problems that have always interested people. It was also shown that the memory of our national heroes who gave their lives for the Motherland and the freedom of the people, the activities of scientists who gave their lives for the nation, today's attitude to our historical heritage and culture have changed radically.

INTRODUCTION

All nations have made their valuable contribution to the development of world culture, but the countries of the East, including the peoples of Central Asia, make a special contribution to this. Valuable materials and information about the history and culture of the first political, legal, artistic, historical and philosophical views and ideas of the peoples of the East, their content and essence are widely reflected in the works of ancient authors, archaeological sources and examples. folk art. The first philosophical ideas appeared in Babylon, one of the most ancient countries of the East, at the beginning of the fourth millennium BC. At this time, philosophical views began to appear that reflected the attitudes and interest of people to various events and processes occurring in the world, albeit in a simple, superficial, primitive form.

Just as our people have preserved their culture and traditions for centuries, worried about the glory and beauty of our national values even during various historical crises and catastrophes, so many other nations and those who have a sense of respect for the universal values of countries. The higher the interest in the high examples of ancient Iranian, Indian, Chinese and Greek culture, the higher the respect and veneration of Arab and European philosophy, literature and art. As a result, in the consciousness and awareness of our people, the attitude towards universal human values has become a social and vital necessity. It is no coincidence that Samarkand and Bukhara, Termez and Turkestan, which built the Great Silk Road in history, connecting the East and the West, became beacons of Islamic teaching [1.] Today, history is becoming a true teacher of the nation. The exploits and bravery of our great ancestors revive our historical memory, form a new civic consciousness, and become a source

of moral education and example. The memory of our national heroes who gave their lives for the country, for the freedom of the people, the work of scientists and scholars who gave their lives for the nation will always be valued. In today's conditions of independence, our people have seriously begun to perpetuate the memory of our ancestors and heroes. Over the 30-year history of Uzbekistan's independence, our great ancestors Amir Temur, Bahovuddin Naqshband, Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam al-Bukhari, Abu Isa Muhammad at-Tirmidhi, Burhaniddin al-Marginani, Ulugbek, Navoi, Babur, We managed to perpetuate the memory of Ahmad Yassawi and others. The past cultural heritage of the Uzbek people is so rich that its study, perpetuation of the memory of national heroes and scientists is one of the main tasks facing us. At this point, it is permissible to cite the opinion of the poet Khurshid Davron: "Even Najmidiy Kubro, who died heroically in the battle with the Mongols in Khiva, Mahmud Tarobi in Bukhara, Spitamen in Samarkand, Baban, Polat Khan in Koka, Tomaris in Tashkent, Babur and many other original heroes, until statues of our heroes are erected, until artistic and scientific works about their activities and bravery are written. Until it is presented to the people, we will remain responsible to future generations because of this shortcoming of ours" [2.].

Over the years of independence, large-scale work has been carried out to restore national values, honor the memory of unjustly forgotten historical figures, transform the feet of our saints into prestigious shrines, in a word, achieve historical justice.

In the speeches of the First President I.A. Karimov at the ceremony dedicated to the opening of the memorial complex "Memorial of Martyrs", "The restoration of historical justice,

which affects the fate of all of us, opens the closed pages of the recent past of our country." people and nation, which still remain a secret. "Indeed, this monument and our noble works occupy a special place in giving, learning lessons from this history and forming a conscious view of our present and future life" [3.].

Today, the correct implementation of youth education in independent Uzbekistan requires the full and effective use of all the possibilities of national and universal values. It cannot be denied that the developed culture of the peoples of the world can have a positive impact on raising our national spirituality to a higher level. No matter how we use the positive aspects of the heritage of other peoples in the process of education, Uzbek national values remain the basis of our spiritual maturity. In this regard, the traditions of folk pedagogy are of great importance. These traditions developed over a long period of time, were generalized in philosophical thought, and wise words took the form of folk proverbs. They are also reflected in written monuments, the works of Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khosa Khadzhib and others. Many important problems related to theoretical and practical issues of education were put forward in them.

At the same time, the restoration of the history and values of our ancestors is a wonderful result of our independence. It is also a joy that works reflecting the past, history and life of our people are published in the native language. Now many pages, documents, handwritten materials of our past are illuminated on the basis of primary sources. Historical values and truths are restored on the basis of primary sources. All of them are a celebration of the great victory of historical justice. High culture and scientific discoveries created by our great ancestors are of great importance in the formation and development of the human worldview, which is the highest value of our society. As President Sh. Mirziyoyev said: "Nothing in great history passes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples, manifested in their practical activities. That is why it is powerful. Preservation of historical heritage, its study and transmission from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy"[4].

Thanks to independence, the attitude towards our historical heritage and colorful culture has completely changed. Our rich history, language, religion and values have begun to find their place. Sacred books such as the Koran, Hadith, and works by scholars of the Islamic world such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Ahmad Yassawi, and Bahovuddin Naqshband began to be published. The anniversaries of Mirza Ulugbek, Babur, Amir Temur, Imam Bukhari, Bahovuddin Naqshband, and Ahmad Fargani were widely celebrated. The holidays of Khait and Navruz were restored. Weddings of 2500-2750 years were widely and internationally celebrated in our cities such as Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, and Samarkand.

Another powerful source of values of our people is the traditional family and kinship etiquette. Respect for elders, mutual assistance, care for the future generation have always been its main rules. Unfortunately, these values suffered greatly during the years of Soviet power. The Shura system prohibited private entrepreneurship and, under the pretext of combating the use of close relatives, destroyed the inheritance of professional skills in families and related clans. This led to the loss of the traditional professional and economic "place" of families and clans. As a result, these skills and moral standards are becoming more difficult.

In general, values are divided into national, regional and universal types according to the sphere of their application. National values are a complex social and spiritual phenomenon that includes language, culture, history, customs, traditions, the total material and spiritual wealth of a nation, all aspects of its economic, social and political life. A person's idea of what nationality he belongs to is not only an idea, but also a feeling. This feeling is embodied in a person in the form of a sense of understanding of history, mentality, current state and characteristics of the nation. If a person does not have national consciousness and pride, if he does not feel what nation he belongs to, it is difficult to imagine an understanding of his national values. As long as nations and national ideologies exist,

national relations, national feelings and national customs will be preserved. An attempt to deprive a nation of its national values is the greatest crime against history and humanity.

Regional values are a complex of natural and social phenomena that serve the interests of peoples who have a common economy, culture, history, language, religion, customs and traditions.

The wealth of values of our society is our national pride, and it is the duty of each of us to carefully preserve and protect them. "Citizens are obliged to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan. Cultural monuments are under the protection of the state" [5.] in the Constitution of Uzbekistan.

Values have great socio-political, philosophical, educational significance. They represent the continuity of the past and the present, due to which the history of the nation is embodied in the culture of its past life. That is why each political system, the values of each country were used for their own purposes and interests, and this continues today.

People who do not know and do not value the history of their people, national values, the future interests of their language, who are not ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the nation, have neither national pride, nor a sense of pride in their nation, nor patriotism. Today, only a person whose faith has fully matured in all respects, values national values and moral qualities and adheres to them, will illuminate the future of the new Uzbekistan. Therefore, the education of youth in the spirit of national values and moral qualities is of particular importance today. The antiquity of our values, the importance of spirituality in the education of a person and the development of society, the realization of national identity are highly appreciated. After all, a person cannot live without spiritual education. Our ancestors have long sought spiritual perfection. Their unique national pride, values, national heritage, faith, religious rites, life and customs have been formed over centuries and are passed down from generation to generation. In the East, enlightened people, sages, intellectuals, scientists, poets were highly revered and treated with great respect and deep respect. Because they are the pride of their time, society and nation. Thus, over the centuries, the traditions, holidays and rituals of each people and nation have been formed. They are an expression of the level of socio-economic development of their nation, and this nation is inextricably linked with the unique way of life, culture and morality of this nation. National values and moral characteristics become eternal through the activities and actions of people, have a social impact, are improved and enriched in various directions.

This means that we need to raise our national spirit, learn about our ancestors, and properly educate the future and current generations. It is necessary for people to understand their values, have the right to enrich themselves not only materially but also spiritually, deeply feel their human rights, their humanity, and understand their national identity. Understanding national identity is a factor that ensures the cohesion and unity of the nation and serves to understand the existence of the nation itself.

As President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted: "While we honor and respect our religious values, in today's age of high technology, along with strong faith and convictions, modern science, professions, and foreign languages, we understand well that deep assimilation of achievements in the field of innovation and education of our youth in the spirit of national and universal values is the most important condition for achieving sustainable development"[6].

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