



COMBINATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SOCIAL MEMORY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: August 6 th 2023 Accepted: September 6 th 2023 Published: October 8 th 2023	The article examines the role of social changes occurring in the consciousness of the population in modern society, in the social life of society. but they also develop in a person a sense of national pride and national pride, provide impartial historical information about the past, cultivate historical patriotism and, in addition, are a source of historical consciousness in the life of society. It is explained that the expression History is considered an important tool in the formation of culture. It was also revealed that interest in ancient monuments is due not only to the desire for the ancient past, but also to love for the Motherland.
Keywords: Society, heritage, history, memory, globalization, past, Motherland, social memory, global history.	

The transformation of social memory in modern Uzbek society is based on the dependence of transitivity of socio-cultural identification (social status) on adaptation to the environment and socialization in society by forming new components (global history, world memory, presentism) formed under the influence of the spirit of time and era. At the same time, social memory mainly ensures the uniqueness of social groups in society.

At the new stage of development of the society, the social attitude towards the national history of the country has changed radically in recent years. Ensuring the socio-spiritual development of the country, developing models that define national development, developing "Sense of the Motherland" in mature generations, "historical memory", "historical outlook", "historical culture", "historical thinking" in the working memory of people. reforms aimed at strengthening their understanding and developing a positive attitude towards historical heritage among young people are being implemented. The increasing attention to increasing the effectiveness of the study of the latest history of Uzbekistan, the decisions on the establishment of international research centers that study the scientific work of great thinkers, as well as the goal of educating a mature, patriotic generation in all respects. "In particular, realizing our national identity, studying the ancient and rich history of our Motherland, strengthening scientific research work in this regard, and comprehensively supporting the activities of scientists in the field of humanitarianism"[1] are becoming important. Development of national social memory in people, research of its role in socio-spiritual life and preservation of national identity is of theoretical and practical importance.

PQ-3105 dated June 30, 2017 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of the Public Council on the latest history of Uzbekistan under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PQ-3160 dated July 28, 2017 - Issue "Resolutions on improving the efficiency of spiritual and educational work and raising the development of the field to a new level" starting from the oldest stone inscriptions and inscriptions created with the thinking of our ancestors, examples of folk oral creativity, which are kept in the treasury of our libraries today. thousands and thousands of manuscripts, precious works of history, politics, ethics, philosophy, architecture, literature, agriculture and other fields embodied in them are such spiritual and material wealth of ours. It is rare to find a nation with such a great heritage. President Sh. As Mirziyoev noted, "Our country has more than eight thousand two hundred objects of cultural heritage, and it is necessary to speed up the inclusion of new objects in Uzbekistan in the list of UNESCO's World Tangible Cultural Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage" [2,171]. Therefore, in people's social memory, it is possible to develop a sense of belonging to the Motherland from a historical, spiritual and cultural point of view, as well as a sense of courage in society. We "bring up young people to become people with good qualities who think independently and logically based on modern knowledge and experience, national and universal values" [3,11].

We are living in a new era of national awakening and self-awareness based on completely new thinking, extremely humane ideas of modern civilization in completely new historical conditions. This phenomenon of self-awareness is defining unprecedented stages of development in our country. Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly teach the public the history and heritage of the Eastern Renaissance, the role of great people in history. In the modern perception of the past, the concept of "patrimoine" (inheritance) is of course important. French scientist and historian "Krzysztof Pomian" treated the concept of "Semiophore" representing historical heritage (material traces of the past, symbols, historical objects, memorials of saints and prophets, and at the same time rituals are part of customs)[4,45]. entered Today, the concept of heritage is expanding and requires centralization, Artogyu says. In his opinion, any memory innovation is history and it should be historicized. But in the interest of any heritage, it is essential to take into account the time, or rather, the responsibility of conveying this heritage to the future on the

basis of the same attitude. At the same time, there is also the concept of "Memory places" in the scientific literature, and not everything is preserved in the memory of a person, but the historical memory stores only those memories that are acceptable to it. But all the rest of the memories live in the subconscious. It is used only when necessary. The President of our country, Sh. Mirziyoyev, is not limited to strengthening the historical heritage of the past period, but is implementing a number of reforms in the matter of restoring new historical and cultural monuments, illuminating the forgotten pages of our history. It is necessary to add to the opinion that "in order for other nations to enter the culture of the present time, it is necessary to distance themselves from their traditions, in order for the Turks to enter the culture of the present time, it is enough to understand their old traditions" [5,42] along with understanding, it should be inculcated in the minds of young people in accordance with the spirit of the times.

Historical monuments enrich the spiritual life of the society, instill respect and reverence for the Motherland, people, and ancestors. The system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources was further improved, Imam Termizi International Scientific Research Center, Center for Research of Cultural Assets of Uzbekistan Abroad under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Center of Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan were established. [6]. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the territory of our country is a land of historical monuments. Each pattern, each brick, each piece of wood they embrace takes us back to their era. It is clear from this that the national consciousness and its main elements - historical thinking and historical memory are not simple feelings, but are based on a certain level of spirituality, moral and legal culture, scientifically based ideas and ideological values, and historical experience. is a belief. It should be said that the training manuals and textbooks prepared in recent years, although they are being prepared in the spirit of the national idea, cannot conquer the minds of the rapidly developing young generation. The reason is that the first dream of most of today's youth is a job with a guaranteed high salary, economic prosperity, attempts to achieve a royal life, and these one-sided imaginations prevent it. It is true that everyone dreams of such a prosperous life, but the prosperity that comes at the cost of spiritual poverty causes a person, in the words of Chingiz Aitmatov, to be "depressed".

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 globalization processes, the procedures and traditions that have been in force until now are taking on a new meaning, and the moral values, which are the ideological basis of the mentality, are being revised, re-evaluated and based on it. Morality is being formed. This trend is currently visible in any region of the world. It is true that "as one of the parameters of age, in addition to biologically determined needs (intensive physical development) and has priority social needs (social recognition, civilized choice, games and experiences)" [7,137] has a special place.

The change of historical consciousness under the influence of globalization processes affects the society with its positive and negative aspects. "The process of globalization is getting stronger. It is increasingly increasing interdependence between countries, enterprises and scientific research institutions." It is necessary to provide peace for future generations" [9,16]. Therefore, improving sociological and pedagogical approaches in the process of formation and development of historical thinking among young people is an important factor of social development.

Conducting research on the study of historical and architectural monuments through the development of the attitude to the events of the past and the formation of historical thinking in young people will help them to understand spiritual and moral values, the understanding and knowledge of the objects of everyday life around them. it is possible to achieve the formation of their opinions, to increase their interest in traditions, customs, cultural values, to develop conscious thoughts in young people about historical monuments that are witnesses of the past.

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