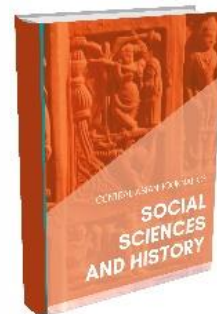




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## Updates in Thinking

**Mamayunusova M.**

Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Department of "Social Sciences and Sports".

E-mail: [m.mamayunusova@ferpi.uz](mailto:m.mamayunusova@ferpi.uz)

### Abstract:

The article describes the positive changes in the development of our society during the years of independence and their impact on the formation of the culture of thought in the process of social cognition.

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### Introduction.

The principle of historicity requires that each era of human development has its own characteristics. Therefore, the period of more than thirty years since the independence of Uzbekistan is not an exception. Because during this period, there were very big fundamental changes in the life of the society, all of which clearly confirm the above opinion. These changes are reflected in the wide-ranging reforms implemented both in the economy and in social life. As a result, it is no exaggeration to say that new thinking qualities were formed in the social consciousness of our compatriots, and a new look at history and a new assessment of social events began.

In this regard, as the well-known specialist N. Jorayev has specially stated: "Evaluation of historical processes with scientific impartiality also requires a historical-logical understanding of the historical process. In fact, the essence of the philosophy of history makes it relevant to perceive history based on the philosophical understanding, philosophical understanding, analytical approach to every reality and event, the factors, sources, socio-historical environment and interests that caused it" [1-10].

Such an approach to history is essential for a correct understanding of the grandeur and majesty, scope

and essence of the old age. And this is reflected in the social identity, which embodies the level of the development of historical thinking in the minds of people, the level of cultural attitude to the study of modernity, and in a certain sense determines its level. It is noteworthy that these aspects of the issue are attracting the attention of many researchers in the scientific literature.

The philosophy of history has its own laws and principles. It usually studies society as a social reality based on such approaches as historicity and rationality, historical evidence, scientific analysis, subjective approach, history and hermeneutics, historical process and succession, modernity and traditionalism in the philosophy of history, collectivism and individualism, and totalitarianism. As a result, social knowledge is formed as a component and direction of the theory of scientific knowledge [11-16].

### **The main part**

Thanks to social knowledge, knowledge about society and its history is accumulated and, falling into a single system, forms historical consciousness. Both the paralysis of historical consciousness and its development take place on the basis of a number of factors. In particular, it should be noted that the development of any historical consciousness and historical thinking is determined by the goals arising from the needs of everyday life and the demands of social reality.

The culture of thinking is formed in each of us in the process of interrelationship of social knowledge about society, historical memories, and historical consciousness. Thinking culture is the art of thinking about society and its development - it is very important that thoughts approach the realities of life. Otherwise, instead of painting the history and reflecting the social reality, instead of the knowledge shared by all, there will be a claim that the opinions that reflect the interests of some social groups, that correspond to their goals and objectives, are the truth. There is a tendency to accept other people's opinions in place of the truth. In this case, instead of reflecting historical events and events as they are, attention is artificially increased to serve the purposes of glorifying certain categories of groups and elevating them. Historical events unfold under the influence of various political persecutions, without free, thoughtful thinking. As a result, an unreal unscientific picture of the past of mankind is created, historical memory is blurred, the true nature of events is hidden from the public, and ideas about modernity are falsified in the social consciousness. As a result, the culture of thinking becomes shallow, and the scientific study of real reality becomes difficult. As a result, there is a situation in the development and history of society that is very difficult to correct, and in many cases, it is highly likely to cause serious consequences. There are many examples of this from different periods of history [17-22].

In fact, the culture of thinking in social knowledge is the objective discovery of the true form, essence and reasons of historical events, the representatives of each generation should study them and learn from history, feel pride and pride in their history, recognize themselves as individuals in the social consciousness. , as a representative of the nation and the people, as a citizen of society and a certain state. Science, instead of rewriting history, has the responsibility of truthfully reflecting it.

The formation and development of a culture of thinking in a person teaches to think philosophically, not to be indifferent and indifferent to the events happening around him, to deeply understand the civic duty and to behave logically with a sense of high responsibility. A low level of historical thinking actually indicates a low culture of logical thinking. The deeper a person understands the world, the more his attitude towards society and the people around him changes - the more his interest in studying them increases. The more deeply he studies existence and the world, the more deeply he understands

the essence of social events and processes, the more he has a spiritual need to know the interrelationships and relationships between man and his life, humanity and creatures, and to study the history of all mankind. increases; A person's interest in learning about his past, predecessors, ancestors and the legacy left by them becomes a socio-historical and vital necessity [23-26].

Historical culture, which is formed due to social knowledge, makes a person realize that the history of society is a whole and complete, and at the same time, it is rich in conflicts, that development cannot happen without conflicts and contradictions, that every event and phenomenon has its own reason. the process of going gradually increases the attention of a person to these aspects. The fact that the First President paid great attention to the formation of a culture of historical thinking in Uzbekistan from the first years of independence is also explained by the same need and necessity. had been broadcast repeatedly. At the same time, it is worth remembering that I. Karimov called on people to realize their identity in a situation where fundamental reforms are necessary. The realization of this identity motivates a person to be interested in and study the history of his ancestors. In the conditions of today's New Uzbekistan, in history, the human factor is considered as a criterion of spirituality. And this puts the demand to draw appropriate conclusions from the mistakes made in the past, to study the history of our nation as it is, without giving in to any emotions, without using excessive lines and paints, in the current period, when the processes of radical renewal of our society are taking a comprehensive shape [27-29] .

"By restoring the historical past, putting the historical truth in its place, we enrich our thinking, expand our understanding, and begin to understand the philosophy of reforms, the essence of reforms through the philosophy of life. As a result, we reform ourselves and renew ourselves. And finally, through this process, we will renew the society" [ 30-35] - writes N. Jorayev.

However, among the characteristics of historical thinking, there is another important aspect that the past serves only the person who understands it and respects it, and the future belongs only to its real creator. A person who does not understand the past well, who does not show respect and respect to it, cannot be the creator of the future.

Only by understanding his past can a person appreciate the present day, discover his "I", and understand that without yesterday, today cannot be visited. In addition, the understanding of the past teaches the possibilities of living for tomorrow, the future is created from the past through the present, the path of development of history is not different, and the fate of today and the future is in the hands of each person, just like the past. will teach. Indifference to the past, disdain for it, betrayal of it will not fail to find its reflection in the consequences of today, it creates great obstacles and difficulties in creating a future. Such errors and weaknesses in the culture of thought delay the formation of the future, and prolong the period of reaching the desired goal of man and humanity. Sooner or later, it forces people to learn from history.

During his time, the First President emphasized the lack of "spirited, modern-thinking people" who would decide on a new way of thinking, deliver a new policy to people's minds and hearts, and reveal the truth of history, and said, "Overcoming the people who know their history and get spiritual strength from it. won't be. We need to restore our true history, arm our people, our nation with this history. If the scientific research work of our scientists does not have this idea, this goal, then they have no significance" [2-6] , said.

All this has made our historical thinking obsolete, one-sided thinking, evaluating history lightly, and in

many cases based on false evidence. After we gained independence, our devotion changed completely, and we started a new life in practice. A new foundation of our society has begun to be created. Before our people, the tasks of radically changing our attitude towards the history of our country, abandoning old approaches, and implementing reforms with the full feeling that we are equal members of the world community have been determined. We have moved towards a culture of making fair, truthful and comprehensive conclusions based on looking at the past, present and future with open eyes, reflecting it as a whole with all its shortcomings and achievements [36-40].

By the time of the President of our country Sh. Mirziyoyev, new reforms began in the life of independent Uzbekistan. This is now reflected in the concept of New Uzbekistan. In this regard, as the head of our country specifically stated, "New Uzbekistan is not an accidental phenomenon, it is not just a social reality that comes to the world and is transient. To date, this concept has taken a deep place in the life of our society, the hearts and minds of our people, affecting the process of reforms" [1; 28].

Most importantly, in the years of independence, there was also a renewal in historical thinking. If during the time of the former union, all nationalities considered themselves members of a single family, understood all the achievements and shortcomings as theirs, the former union as a single motherland, the Russian nation as "big brother", while the Russian language is considered as a "second language" and the ideas of internationalism, which were overblown due to the communist ideology, were inserted, and today, the rich history and past of the Uzbek people are introduced to the whole world, concepts and ideas such as showing off its aspects that are no less than other nations, showing the possibilities of living in an atmosphere of tolerance with different peoples, and being sympathetic to the ideas of the mutual striving of the Turkic peoples of the world began to gain importance. All this is reflected in the renewal of thinking. Freedom of thought began to become a unique value characteristic of the era of New Uzbekistan. We began to form our culture of thought based on the principle that thought deprived of freedom cannot serve either man or man. After all, the level of freedom of any society is determined by freedom of thought. In the new Uzbekistan, it became possible to achieve the historical identity of our people, to take a true look at the stages of its development and to determine its future on this basis, to have its own creative and independent opinion [37-39].

## Conclusion.

As long as this is the case, knowing history and developing a culture of historical thinking is very important for all our compatriots, especially the younger generation. After all, today's independent and educated generation are the owners of the future of our country. Therefore, it remains an important issue to develop a new thinking culture of young people of New Uzbekistan, who are striving to find their rightful place in the world community.

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