



AWARENESS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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Abstract

This article points out that awareness of national identity is closely linked to national consciousness. Under the influence of the development of national consciousness, the understanding of national identity in the representatives of the nation develops. National consciousness is also not a factor of self-development, but it is also formed in the long historical stages of the formation of the nation, in its specific aspects. These peculiarities are objectively reflected in the national consciousness in the process of nation formation.

KEY WORDS: *awareness, national identity, national consciousness, mentality, development.*

DISCUSSION

The strength and power of the national consciousness is that, on the basis of the peculiarities of the nation, it differs from other forms of consciousness and gives the nation spiritual vitality. That is why the national identity, which is reflected in the spirituality and mentality that has become an integral part of the national consciousness, cannot be destroyed by force. They serve to ensure the stability of the nation in all conditions. If we consider that the formation of a nation and the emergence of national consciousness on its soil is a complex process, then the peculiarities of the nation, which have become an integral part of the national consciousness, can be destroyed for a long time.

It should also be noted that the physical destruction of the nation is a very complex problem. If it is "destroyed" in some countries, then, given that today the representatives of the nation live in different countries around the world, they have always been one of the main sources of reshaping the identity of "destroyed" compatriots. Even if the nation is "destroyed", it is possible for the nation to realize its identity and regenerate itself if some of its representatives survive. Because even a minority of the nation's national consciousness, national pride, the nation's destiny, its sense of belonging to the future does not "come out" of the national consciousness, but rather intensifies its desire to take revenge on its organizations for the tragedies of its compatriots, this will lead to the revival of the nation. However, if a nation is destroyed, there is a strong

risk that it will be assimilated. Because the destruction of a nation's manner will eventually lead to its loss of consciousness and self-awareness. A nation deprived of them will not have a chance to regenerate itself.

However, the experience of national development shows that there is no possibility to implement both of the above, especially today. In particular, such negative actions have been reflected in the experience of the tragedies that befell our nation, as the actions aimed at the physical destruction of nations that have made a significant contribution to the spiritual and scientific development of the world have not yielded the expected results.

Returning to the analysis of the processes of tolerance in the national consciousness in the context of the development of national identity, it should be noted that the main focus in clarifying this issue is the various changes in national life in the development of national identity and their development and interethnic relations.

It is clear from the above definitions of national identity by the authors that as a result of the development of this factor, the "tendency" of each nation to defend its interests increases. This, in turn, has a positive impact on the development of nations on the one hand, and on the other hand, can lead to the risk of "conflict" of interests. If this negative situation occurs, national development will be disrupted and the country will be in socio-economic and political disarray. Preventing this process remains a task of practical importance in the



formation of a spirit of tolerance in the national consciousness in the context of growing awareness of national identity.

In our opinion, in order to prevent this negative process, it is necessary to first answer the question by asking what factors are included in the understanding of national identity and what functions they perform as a "conflict of interest". Because the understanding of national identity is theoretically an abstract concept, it manifests its "height" only in the protection of national interests, in the influence of the transfer of power to national development. It is only in the manifestation of these processes in practice that the understanding of national identity becomes a material force and demonstrates its power. Thus, what is reflected in the transformation of the understanding of national identity into a material force and how the national consciousness influences the development of tolerance. As noted above, the factors of national identity awareness and tolerance are theoretically capable of contradictory nature. Because through the understanding of national identity, the nation realizes its responsibility to protect its national interests, to ensure the prosperity of the nation. This self-awareness is a characteristic of a nation, without which a nation cannot rise to the level of a full-fledged nation. Tolerance, on the other hand, simply means being patient and tolerant of the interests of another nation. Logically, the question arises as to how many people should be patient and tolerant of the interests of other nations when it is not possible for their own interests to be fully emphasized?

The answer to this question is that the understanding of each nation's identity does not mean that it seeks to live in isolation from others, but that as the nation's self-awareness grows, so does its self-awareness that there are other interests. In this sense, The following opinion of Prof. A. Ochildiev is noteworthy. He writes: "As our country is multi-ethnic, in our understanding of our national identity as a basic nation, we have a deep respect for the representatives of other nations and peoples, a political-legal, spiritual-moral responsibility to fully support their aspirations to preserve and develop their values. In a word, cultivating a sense of national responsibility is also extremely important. Only then, interethnic harmony, peace and tranquility in our country will be established." [2] However, we must also keep in mind that the process of national identity will not be "smooth" for nations that in the past have lost their values, language, customs, traditions and rituals, and have achieved their independence at a certain stage of historical development. This is because in such a situation, every nation that is freed from dependence will have a much higher level of "neglect" than the realization that there are the interests of other nations, putting their own "self" in the first place. In such circumstances, it will be important to have laws that ensure balance in

interethnic relations and to ensure that they are enforced in real life. At the same time, it is necessary to pay more attention to the formation of a culture of interethnic relations in national education.

Returning to the analysis of the processes of real manifestation of national identity, it should be noted that it is manifested in the nation, through all the factors that can be a "shield" to ensure its existence. If we take into account the main strategic direction of national identity, the main strategic direction of each national identity, the way of ensuring the self-identity of each nation in the sense, they find their expression in the following. For each nation, the followings are prerequisites for development:

- To feel like an independent subject in all processes and relations and to realize that their independence is;

- Striving to preserve and develop the national language, customs, traditions, values;

- Respect for historical memory, heritage, its strengthening, its transmission to future generations;

- The application of such feelings as national pride, honor, dignity of the nation in the actions of the representatives of the nation;

- Understand the priority of national interests over various other interests;

- Loyalty to the Motherland, its preservation, realization that the departure from the Motherland is a great tragedy for the representative of the nation;

- The expression of nationalism in the activities of the representatives of the nation in their daily lives, which contribute to national development;

- The priority of national development, a sense of responsibility for its present and future;

- Recognition of the existence of other nations and their interests in national development and taking it into account in the protection of their own interests.

From the above, it is clear that the real manifestation of national identity is a very complex factor, the formation of which is an event associated with a long historical stage.

As mentioned above, the realization of national identity is the highest stage of development of national consciousness, which you cannot have the status of a national independent. This can be understood through the process of whether or not the factors of real manifestation of national identity are observed. In particular, when does a nation realize itself as an independent entity in all processes and relationships? First of all, it has to do with the development of national consciousness. Comparison of a nation's independence with others is manifested in the fact that it is free from various negative influences in its development, and feels independent in various social, political, spiritual and enlightenment spheres. The most important thing is the independence of the nation, the full exercise of its rights, the guarantee of equality in all relations.



However, we must also keep in mind that this is a complex, but also somewhat controversial process. The question is, will not the desire of many nations to understand themselves as an independent entity eventually lead to their disintegration from within the country? Unless a balance is found in this process, there can be no question of tolerance. If the pursuit of national identity serves to erode the country from within, to exert its influence, it can be seen as a negative process. In fact, the perception of each nation as an independent entity, which occurs in the growth of national identity, is not the separation of nations from each other, but their rapprochement with each other on the basis of equality in understanding their identity. Otherwise, the nation will only be isolated, and its opportunities for development will be limited. In this regard, prof. O. Abdilov's following remarks are noteworthy. "The future of any nation depends in many ways on how the nation develops and understands its national identity," he said. If its "practical and legal progress" takes on the character of a national constraint, there can be no question of an ontomistic direction. [3] Based on the above, it can be emphasized that, first, the nation's perception of itself as an independent entity in all processes and relations is one of the necessary conditions for national development. Without this factor in the national consciousness, the nation will not have the status of an independent subject. Second, the feeling and understanding of the nation as an independent subject does not mean its desire to isolate itself from others, but the feelings of tolerance in a nation that has achieved its full equality also develop and improve objectively. Because there is no place for socio-political and spiritual-enlightenment bases for the national consciousness, which feels its equality among its peers, to have feelings of "concern" for its future. In a nation that has reached such a level, the mentality of treating its own interests in harmony with the interests of other nations and peoples living side by side with it will also develop. However, a nation that realizes that there is a threat to its future, or that there are certain conditions for the emergence of socio-political, spiritual and enlightenment conditions for the consolidation of its interests, develops a spirit of "selfishness" in the pursuit of its own interests. leads to This in turn leads to inter-ethnic tensions and instability in the country. In the development of national identity, it is one of those "subtle" and, in turn, very important issues in the understanding of the nation as an independent entity.

The main mechanism in this process is the realization of the identity of each nation as an independent entity, the creation of an opportunity to feel and achieve its implementation.

It is known that the uniqueness of each nation is manifested through its language, customs, traditions and values. As researcher F. Atamuratova rightly points out, when thinking about customs,

traditions and values, "First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to their epistemological essence. How they originate and what they are applied to has scientific and practical significance. Secondly, since tradition is a product of the activity of the mind, it is also an expression of the worldview, spiritual perfection of man, nation, people. Thirdly, it is necessary to take into account that the concepts of customs, traditions and values are based on a long historical-evolutionary process. They are the "fruit" of such a process. Therefore, they also serve as a spiritual heritage that connects generations with ancestors." [4] That is why language expresses the identity of a nation through customs, traditions and values. Take language, for example. Through it, the nation protects its unique psyche, status and interests. It is also inevitable that a nation deprived of its own language will join others. In this sense, the national language also means the spirituality, culture, political and legal existence of a nation in the broadest sense. Because through language, a nation manifests itself, develops its spirituality and culture, and absorbs them into the minds and hearts of its compatriots, especially the younger generation, as well as forms their national qualities. The national language means that the representatives of the nation have political existence and legal equality, while at the same time achieving their protection.

Historical memory, respect for heritage and the desire to honor it are also manifested through an understanding of national identity. If we connect these ideas with the understanding of national identity, the role of historical memory and heritage in this process becomes even clearer. Indeed, historical memory involves the restoration of certain knowledge about the way of life of the ancestors, the conditions of their influence, and the values they have formed, but also reflects the experiences they have accumulated throughout their lives. Historical memory is one of the important sources of the nation's transformation into a full-fledged subject. In this sense, too, the expression of the nation and confidence in the future develops in harmony with the historical memory.

Historical memory is of great importance as a very important source for the understanding of the nation's identity. It is a set of ideas and knowledge "about the formation and development of the nation, its positive and negative developments." Their preservation in the national consciousness and the fact that they will be passed on to the next generation will inspire confidence in the future of the nation and encourage them to work creatively. Historical memory is theoretically an abstract concept. In practice, it is manifested through its influence on the formation and development of the transformation of real material power. This is reflected in the desire of the representatives of the nation to learn about their past, the historical stage of their ancestors, the events that took place in it.



Historical memory is an important part of the national consciousness, its characteristic feature is that it is preserved in the minds of the representatives of the nation and enriched at every historical stage. In this sense, as the national consciousness develops, the historical memory becomes richer and serves as a spiritual basis for the nation to express its "I". Historical memory and heritage are interrelated, however, they are not concepts that have the same meaning. Inheritance constitutes all the material and spiritual wealth created in the process of nation formation. Historical memory, on the other hand, in the process of formation of national consciousness, as an integral part of it, evolves from one generation of consciousness to another. It is therefore possible to determine its scale only by looking at the levels of attitudes towards the past of the descendants of the representatives of the nation.

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