

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Specific Indicators of The Means of Forming a Sense of Relevance to National History

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Received: 24 January 2025 **Accepted:** 16 February 2025 **Published:** 15 March 2025

ABSTRACT

In this article, information about the components of belonging to national history, ways of defining them, and the most effective methods of instilling a sense of belonging in students is analyzed using observations. It also describes various aspects of the sense of belonging and specific indicators of the means that form them. The interrelationship of categories such as feeling, interest, nationality, belonging, integration and globalization was studied in the coverage of the topic.

Keywords: National history, relevance, educational methods, survey method, globalization, values, worldview, time and space.

INTRODUCTION

In today's era of globalization, national history, self-awareness, and nation's distinctive features are becoming common due to integration, leading to the loss of the main ideals, the only unifying force for the nation. There are cases where people do not know their past, prefer the history of conflicts and tensions in the world to the national history. This leads to the weakening of the sense of belonging to history. Unfortunately, we cannot say that our national history is free from such influences. Because there are people who do not understand why it is necessary to study the history of the Motherland and feel connected to it. Such processes ultimately lead to the formation of feelings of indifference and lack of confidence in the fate of the country. That is why it is necessary to develop and put into practice the means of forming a sense of belonging to the national history. It's not just something that happens on its own. Educational institutions are an important factor in this process. One of the most effective means is to convey a sense of belonging to students using special methods.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In historical studies, there are different ways of examining the sense of belonging to history. One of them is to

determine the level of the sense of belonging using the questionnaire method. In the process of conducting this research, modern Internet technologies are widely used and this allows to increase the efficiency of the research in practice. Survey research has historically involved the collection of large population-based data. The main purpose of this type of survey research was to obtain relatively quickly information describing the characteristics of a large sample of interested individuals [1, p. 168].

Advantages of the survey method:

- The possibility of covering a large audience;
- High level of psychological freedom of the participants due to the fact that it is anonymous;
- Ability to quickly collect and analyze data;
- High possibility of increasing experimental experience from a distance;
- High availability of Internet technologies and modern methods;

- Disclosure of specific wishes of the participants.

Based on the above possibilities, in this scientific research work, together with the questionnaire method, the data of scientific analysis and public opinion were used as additional sources. But the principle of some caution and thoroughness in obtaining analytical data is important. Because the questions in many questionnaires are asked in a general way. This affects the result of specific targeted responses.

The first and most important step in creating a query is to have a clear idea of what you're looking for. It is always tempting to ask as many questions as possible and ask as many questions as possible in the hope of getting as much information as possible [2, p. 6]. If the content of the questions and their level of accuracy are high, the purpose of the survey will be clear and thorough.

A survey can be seen as a research strategy in which quantitative data is systematically collected from a relatively large sample of the population [3, p. 36]. Standardization should be seen as an important step in survey implementation. The reason is that unsystematic survey questions affect the orientation of the research, which is related to the sense of belonging.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nationality and personal identity play a decisive role in the formation of a sense of belonging. [4, p. 1]. The national character of the sense of belonging in history is formed through stories and oral narratives. Since the process of social identification is partly related to the pursuit of positive self-esteem, if the historical event is positive, it can be expected that the narrator will be motivated to be active in the construction of the story, which will result in a story with a more complex structure (5, p. 457]. Perhaps belonging is understood as a soft and vague concept because it is often emotional and emotional (6, p. 3). The sense of belonging to history has a slightly different meaning in the concepts of space and time. In this case, the general appearance of the space, its location, and the sense of respect for the region among the country's youth are important. These signs determine the level of involvement in people. Of course, empirical research on feelings of territorial belonging is needed to take into account both dimensions [7, p. 19].

A sense of belonging to history is not only related to space

and time. it is also related to processes, events and emotions. A sense of belonging is not about involvement with or closeness to others or groups. Rather, belonging comes from a sense of quality, meaning, and satisfaction from social connections. Belonging can also relate to a sense of belonging to a place or even an event. Therefore, it is a complex and dynamic process unique to each individual [8, p. 3]. The dynamics of the development of involvement is manifested first in individuals and then in group individuals. In the process of transitioning from an individual order to a general order, we receive scientific news and conclusions. It should be noted that the analysis of the components of relevance is a complex process. After all, it is difficult for these concepts to create interest, which is the driving force for individuals.

On the other hand, as a result of increasing integration processes, nationality, identity, historical relevance and patriotism are becoming a unique concept. In this sense, it is very difficult to belong to any team today. Globalization is one of the main aspects of this obstacle, because it is difficult to find ways to have a sense of belonging in a globalized world [9, p. 335]. At the same time, developing a national development strategy can be the most powerful means of achieving the goals.

One of the most important tools for creating a sense of belonging is the educational process. It is this system that is important in implementing the mechanism of history. Because students' feelings of belonging begin to arise during educational processes in educational institutions. In essence, a sense of belonging can increase students' sense of ownership and confidence in their own learning potential to self-direct their learning. Also, students are encouraged to be more persistent in learning because they feel autonomy, freedom and belonging in the learning environment [10, p 62]. The knowledge acquired by the students during the educational process and the formed worldview show the extent to which their sense of belonging to history is developed. Therefore, it is necessary to enrich educational programs with relevant components and to describe them using a method that is suitable for the students' point of view. Only then will the result be in the pointer as we expect.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A survey was conducted on the manifestation of the sense of belonging to history in the minds of people and its analysis in the form of digital transformation. The stages

of its implementation are as follows:

Questionnaire form. This survey was conducted in written form, using the Telegram social network, which is one of the tools of modern pedagogical technology.

Objects. 210 students took part in the survey and answered questions in the field of their choice.

Means. During the experimental test, students were asked three logical questions related to relevance. They expressed their conclusion based on two choices. Indicators are given in percentage, depending on their average value, the components of relevance were

determined and the data was analyzed.

This research and survey results show that space plays a key role in increasing engagement rates. Because it is the features, opportunities and atmosphere of the space that are capable of instilling in students a sense of gratitude and loyalty to this land. Although students have different opinions about the sense of belonging to history, the majority of them consider themselves to be related to history. Of course, its indicators have a low value compared to the percentage. However, this indicator increases depending on the feeling and understanding of relevance. (See Table 1.)

Table 1. Indicators of the formation of a sense of belonging to history.

№	Survey questions	Forms of education					
		Full-time 70		Evening education 70		Part-time 70	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is studying world history more important than studying national history?	40%	60%	30%	70%	21%	79%
2	Do you feel connected to history?	65%	35%	51%	49%	17%	83%
3	Does a sense of belonging to history drive him to study it?	52%	48%	27%	73%	11%	89%
Total	Average percentage	52,3%	47,6%	36%	64%	16,3%	83,6%

A total of 210 students from full-time, evening and correspondence courses took part in the survey. They voted “yes” or “no” on three questions related to history. According to him, the majority of full-time students asked “Is studying world history more important than studying national history?” 40% answered “yes” to the question, which is the highest among all three groups. The smallest value in this direction belongs to students of part-time education, which was 21%. In the third column, “Does a sense of belonging to history motivate him to learn?” question produced statistics of particular importance. The biggest difference in the analytical results is related to the part-time education, this indicator was 89% by 11%. From this survey, it was found that the level of belongingness of students in full-time education is higher than that of students in both part-time and evening education.

Therefore, in order to form a sense of belonging in students, it is necessary to rationally increase the information about the sense of belonging in the textbooks and cover students with education for more time.

During the experimental research, the main indicators and differences of the importance of national history and the sense of belonging to it were clearly demonstrated. Also, this survey can be analyzed by gender, age and subject areas. The reason is that the sense of belonging among specialists in the fields of medicine, information technologies and economics is passive compared to the leaders of social sciences. Because they do not always feel a strong need for a sense of social belonging.

Although e-mail and online surveys have the same advantages and disadvantages as computer-based data

collection, many additional challenges arise. Challenges are related to sampling, response rate, non-response characteristics, confidentiality and ethical issues [11, p. 32].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analyzing the question of belonging to the general received history with the help of new research methods to ensure the observation of the sense of belonging. It can be agreed that globalization and integration processes will eventually become more general and disappear. The above survey, which explored the question of belonging, determined the specific dynamics of objects and subjects. It helps to identify and predict the goals and objectives of the main research. In addition to questionnaires, feedback, interviews, and interviews can be used to develop a sense of belonging. Among the many advantages of the survey method, one of its disadvantages is that it brings a sense of belonging together. In addition, it consists of short questions and answers. However, a survey is one of the methods that can be used to gather the opinions of a large audience.

In order to develop the main tools and their characteristics that form the sense of belonging, it is necessary to perform the following tasks.

- Organization of a group of young people with a strong sense of belonging to history and coverage of their activities in mass media;
- Creating a database of national history among students;
- Paying attention to highlighting the components of relevance in the process of social and humanitarian sciences and interdisciplinary integration;
- Supporting channels, programs and broadcasts related to the sense of belonging in modern networks;
- Awakening the category of conscience as a strong feeling in students;
- Creating feelings of national pride and honor by enriching history on the basis of national values;
- Taking into account common interests in forming a sense of belonging to history;

- Development of models that form a sense of belonging to national history and their inclusion in science programs.

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