

URGENT PROBLEMS IN THE TEACHING OF THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

Sariyev Nasraddin Turdibayevich
Senior Lecturer, Navoi State Mining and
Technology University

Abstract. This article analyzes the current problems and solutions in the teaching of history in Uzbekistan. The text emphasizes the importance of studying and objectively presenting historical sources, adapting curricula and methodologies to the requirements of the time, forming national pride and historical memory in the younger generation, using modern technologies, multimedia tools and interactive methods in teaching history, and expanding opportunities for exchanging scientific experience with foreign partners.

Keywords: History of Uzbekistan, education, historical sources, national pride, historical memory, curriculum, interactive methods, scientific research.

Introduction. The science of the history of Uzbekistan is a science that comprehensively and objectively teaches the centuries-old historical development of our people, the rich material and spiritual heritage created by our ancestors, the formation and development of statehood in our country, as well as the courageous struggles for independence and freedom, and the activities of heroes and statesmen who showed courage on this path. Today, the opportunities for historians to cover the history of our Motherland in a truthful and just manner, free from any ideology and oppression, have expanded even further.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov spoke about the lack of a single scientific concept in studying the historical past of the Uzbek people, the history of their statehood, and called on historians to pay more attention to this area. The work emphasizes that "understanding of identity begins with knowing history. This truth, which does not require proof, must be elevated to the level of state policy." It is necessary to avoid bias and subjective opinions in covering history, "only conclusions that are the fruit of debate, discussion, and analysis will show us the right path"... The study of the history of Uzbek statehood is currently an extremely urgent issue, but it also has acute political significance: "There are still forces that are actively promoting the idea that there was no statehood in Uzbekistan, trying to instill this idea in our minds, and if necessary, trying to convince the international community of this... The main task of Uzbek historians today is to prove that this claim is false, to create a scientifically based history of our statehood[1].

If history is a social necessity and a spiritual and educational need for the survival and development of humanity, then the science of history is a highly intellectual scientific and practical activity aimed at fulfilling these needs. The effectiveness of this, that is, the importance of methodological scientific ideas and theories, as well as methods and methodological principles in the development of the science of history, is extremely great. Because they directly contribute to a deeper disclosure of the content, essence and philosophy of history, as well as the full realization of the goals and tasks of the science of history. Therefore, what the methodological scientific and theoretical foundations, ideas and teachings of the science of history of Uzbekistan consist of is an extremely important issue. [2]

Recognizing the selfless work of our scientists conducting research on historical problems, it is worth noting that the "History of Uzbekistan" is still not devoid of questions awaiting its solution, issues that cause controversy, and topical issues that require a new approach. Much can be said about the research carried out to date. However, in a wide range of areas, including

structural and auxiliary areas of historical science - from archaeological layers to ethnological traditions, from numismatic treasures to the heritage of art history, from historical and source analysis to museological research, from issues of historical demography and historical geography to the history of science, there are still many topics that require in-depth study and problems that give rise to scientific discussions. Thus, history is not a finished page, but a living process that requires constant research, new interpretations, and deep observation.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, in his treatise "The Legal Guarantee of Our Great Future," wrote: "The Uzbek nation has always fought for its own ideology and independence. This is a testament to this. The truth about the history of our nation must be revealed to the selfless, unwavering children of our country. It is both a duty and an obligation for all of us to diligently turn over the pages of history that we must know." [3], - This means learning from the historical fate of our people. After all, the long history of our people is a period of relentless struggle for freedom and independence.

The periods, stages of development and processes of cultural uplift of our country are diverse. Each specific historical period, in turn, was associated with many historical and cultural processes. In particular, the stages of development of the first statehood and urban culture that occurred since ancient times, the socio-political system and state administration, ethnocultural and economic relations, migration processes, relations between nomadic and settled populations, the development of material and spiritual culture, etc., were directly related to each other. Showing their interdependence and uniqueness is also one of the problems in science. The forms and types of early statehood, forms of government, titles and positions, issues of ethnogenesis, migration processes in different periods, medieval cities and other issues still require a lot of research in the history of Uzbekistan. [4]

The current problems in teaching the history of Uzbekistan are multifaceted, and at the heart of them are the full study and impartial presentation of historical sources, the improvement of curricula and methodologies in accordance with the requirements of the time, as well as the formation of national pride and historical memory in the younger generation. Today, research is still ongoing in such areas as archeology, ethnology, numismatics, art history, historiography, source studies and museology, and the errors and shortcomings that have existed for many years require critical analysis. At the same time, the widespread use of modern technologies, multimedia tools and interactive methods in teaching history, as well as the expansion of opportunities for exchanging scientific experience with foreign partners, are of great importance. All these measures serve to provide a deep and impartial teaching of history, develop historical thinking and debate skills in students, instill the heritage of our ancestors in the minds of the younger generation, and strengthen national identity.

Conclusion. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "Unfortunately, in the past period, archaeological research was not carried out sufficiently in studying the history of our country. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the activities of the Institutes of Archaeology and Art History of the Academy of Sciences, archaeological research in higher educational institutions and museums together with foreign partners. We need to pay special attention to instilling in the minds of young people the invaluable heritage of our great scholars and writers, our saints, the courage of our invincible commanders and figures, and to strengthen their sense of national pride and honor. For this purpose, it is necessary to establish the "History of Uzbekistan" channel within the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan and carefully formulate its programs together with the scientific community and our creative intelligentsia." [5] As a logical continuation of these thoughts, it can be said that one of the urgent tasks of today is to deeply and objectively study the history of our country, to convey it to the general public, and to strengthen the feelings of national identity and pride in the hearts of the

younger generation. Efforts in this direction will serve to preserve our historical heritage, pass it on to future generations, and truthfully shed light on the rich and glorious past of our Motherland.

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