



METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF MODERN HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This article discusses the methodological foundations of teaching the subject of the latest history of Uzbekistan. The author, relying on scientific data and existing literature, studied and analyzed the specific aspects of the methodological foundations of teaching the subject of the latest history of Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>Independence, history, latest history of Uzbekistan, democratic reforms, methodological foundations.</p>

Introduction

It is well known that the science of history divides the study of processes that took place in the past into certain periods. One of such periods that we are going to study is the period of the most recent history of Uzbekistan. It is important for us to learn that the period of the most recent history of Uzbekistan symbolically began with the political changes and changes that took place in our country in 2017 and continues to the present day, which is related to the processes related to the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of 2017 on the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of great importance.

During 2017-2021, 1. State and society building. 2. Ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system. 3. Further developing the economy. 4. Developing the social sphere. 5. Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, conducting a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy [1,1]. Democratic reforms have been implemented in our country in these five areas, and as a logical continuation of these reforms, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 on the new Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, published in 2022, is of great importance.

Literature Review

The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan includes 100 goals. The implementation of these goals is carried out on the basis of the following seven socio-political ideas. 1. Building a people-oriented state through the enhancement of human dignity and the further development of a free civil society. 2. Making the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country. 3. Rapid development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates. 4. Conducting a fair social policy, developing human capital. 5. Ensuring spiritual development and bringing the sector to a new level. 6. Approaching universal problems based on

national interests. 7. Strengthening the security and defense potential of our country, conducting an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy [2,14]. The latest history of Uzbekistan will carry out explanatory work to convey the goals and objectives set out in these legal documents to students studying in higher education institutions.

The study of historical sources, historical manuscripts, archaeological finds, and cultural monuments that contribute to the development of historical knowledge and historical thinking among people is an urgent task. In the geopolitical struggles taking place in the world today, the negative consequences of historical ignorance for society are extremely painful.

Research Methodology

The years of independence are characterized by the rapidity of socio-political processes, the intensity of events and phenomena, the global problems affecting the fate of the world and man, and all phenomena, from our general views covering all aspects of life to the smallest, most personal tasks. Naturally, such a process of general renewal sets new tasks for the science of history, along with the social and humanitarian sciences. Researchers should first of all comprehensively examine a number of important problems, such as the centuries-old relentless struggle of our people to achieve independence, the ways and means of achieving it, the experience of building national statehood, the study of the political, economic, social and spiritual factors of strengthening independence, and the creation of a national idea. Indeed, historical memory has a strong influence on human development and serves as an important factor in the formation of a national idea. National consciousness, national thinking are related to the history of the people, how to study the stages of its development, and how to learn from it. As great scholars have said, history invites man to the future and stimulates great creativity.

The task of the subject "The Latest History of Uzbekistan" is to study and teach the latest history of the emergence and development of the national statehood of Uzbekistan, to prepare and publish scientific, popular science, educational and methodological, educational literature, to increase the effectiveness of the coordination of the activities of scientific, cultural, educational, public institutions and organizations in strengthening and developing mechanisms for the integration of science with education and other social spheres, to form in-depth knowledge of the history of the country among young people, primarily among students of secondary schools, vocational colleges, academic lyceums, and students of higher educational institutions. Indeed, this is its great mentoring, educational, and guiding power. The last quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century marked a new era of socio-political changes in human history, and it was precisely during this period that Uzbekistan gained its independence as a national state. This situation also required fundamental changes in the science of history, theoretical and methodological renewal, in short, to be worthy of the prestige of independent Uzbekistan.

Analysis and Results

During the years of independence, the arsenal of historical science was renewed and changed. The process of deep internal transformation that took place in historical science was reflected in the theoretical-methodological, conceptual, substantive, and structural changes of the science. Under the influence of new social impulses, many topics began to be viewed in a new way. Topics that needed a truthful interpretation and analysis became the focus of historians' attention, and this process continues

to this day in reaching a firm conclusion about some of their conceptual aspects. Topics that were forbidden to study and misinterpreted during the Soviet era were re-studied on the basis of scientific impartiality - from the perspective of national independence. The range of historical research expanded, and new scientific directions emerged.

The most recent history of Uzbekistan has become one of such new scientific directions in the science of history. It arose directly with the formation of an independent national state and is aimed at studying and analyzing the development of modern historical processes, generalizing historical experience, and thereby understanding national identity.

"The modern history of Uzbekistan has not yet acquired an institutional character, that is, it has not been allocated as an independent scientific field with its own methodology, research work and educational and methodological support. The scale and development of events that have taken place in the life of our country in recent years puts before science and education the issue of their systematic observation. In connection with the extremely urgent need to study the modern history of Uzbekistan, in January 2012, the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of a public council on the modern history of Uzbekistan under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Among the main tasks of the Council - to deeply study and clearly demonstrate the essence and content of the "Uzbek model" in the formation of a democratic legal state, a socially oriented market economy, and the foundations of civil society, to ensure human rights and freedoms, to carry out large-scale work to maintain stability in society, interethnic and interreligious harmony, and to deeply study and clearly demonstrate the role and place of Uzbekistan in the modern world.

During the years of independence, scientific conferences played an important role in identifying the current problems of historical science, reflecting the approaches and activities of the scientific community in finding solutions to these problems. The republican and international scientific conferences devoted to the discussion of these problems, such as "New History of Uzbekistan: Conceptual Methodological Problems" (1999); - "New History of Central Asia. Reassessment of History, Modern Problem and Approach" (2004), were of great importance in developing the theoretical and methodological foundations of historical science, approaches to historical research based on the requirements and criteria of the new era, and in identifying the tasks facing it.

In May 2013, at a press conference organized by the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Current Issues in the Study of the Recent History of Uzbekistan", a summary of the work done was presented to the scientific community, and the tasks set before historians, based on world experience, were the need to raise the science of history to a new theoretical and methodological level and master new scientific directions. Scientific cooperation with various funds, which is one of the modern means of carrying out historical research, allows for the implementation of new projects.

Conclusion/Recommendations

For example, the presentations and discussions at the round table on the topic "Interdisciplinary study of the modern history of Uzbekistan" (September 24, 2014), held within the framework of the project "Modern history as a component of global processes" implemented in scientific cooperation with the Institute of History and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, were an important scientific event for the community of historians in identifying current issues and research methods of modern history. Considering that dissertation research is an indicator of the development of scientific knowledge in the

organization of the scientific process, the accumulation and development of scientific knowledge on the modern history of Uzbekistan during the years of independence was reflected in the dissertation research defended during 1991-2012.

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