

## CURRENT PROBLEMS OF HISTORY TEACHING IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEORIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
From time immemorial, our country has been an integral part of world civilization, a single geographical region, from the migration of various tribes at different stages of history, the emergence of the first city-states in this region to our modern statehood, and many historical events: wars and massacres, the Islamic Renaissance, the decline of states and khanates from flourishing empires, have taken an indelible place in the pages of our history.	History, students-youth, ancient times, the Middle Ages, modern history, source studies, state and society.

### Introduction

With the help of independence, in our country, in order to restore our history and culture and convey it to the younger generation in its original form, from the first years, our President I.A. Karimov set the task of objectively recreating the history of Uzbekistan for historians, which was an important step in the study of history. Also, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 16, 1996 “On the establishment of the “Center for the New History of Uzbekistan” at the Academy of State and Society Building under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and in order to study and write the new history of our people, to demonstrate the great changes taking place in the life of our country and its global historical significance, a group of experts worked at the center to write and publish the “New History of Uzbekistan”. As a result of several years of hard work, a 3-volume “History of Uzbekistan” was created in 2000. And most importantly, a number of important steps were taken towards the development of historical science in Uzbekistan. On October 27-28, 1993, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Department of "History and Source Studies" organized and held the second interregional "Historical Studies" on the topic "Historical Studies of Uzbekistan during the Independence Period". On December 3-4, 2003, the Department held the third "Historical Studies" on the topic "History in Uzbekistan: Achievements and Problems of Development". These efforts strengthened the teaching and promotion of history.

### Methodology

In recent years, significant changes have also occurred in the field of history. On December 27, 2017, the seventh "Historical Studies" was held at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the topic "Historical Science in Uzbekistan: Problems and Development



Prospects". These events revealed the relevance of the science and the importance of its development. On June 30 of this year, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a resolution "On the organization of the activities of the Public Council on the Recent History of Uzbekistan under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan". This document played a very important role in "researching and teaching the recent history of the emergence and development of national statehood of Uzbekistan, preparing and publishing scientific, popular science, educational and methodological, educational literature, and strengthening the mechanisms for integrating science with education and other social spheres. From the 2020-2021 academic year, the subject "The Latest History of Uzbekistan" will be taught to all 1st-year undergraduate students of universities. This also plays an important role in the formation of young people's interest in the history of their country, love for the homeland and the ideas of loyalty. By Presidential Decree No. 60 of January 28, 2022, the "Development Strategy of a New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026" was adopted. The 77th goal of this document is called the further development of the study and promotion of the history of Uzbekistan, and it is intended to implement the concept of developing history until 2030.

## Research Outcome

This also indicates the attention paid to the field of history. Reforms in the state and society, as well as drastic changes in the higher education system, today in Uzbekistan pose a pressing task to solve a number of requirements and problems in the teaching of history. Today, we historians face the following problems related to the teaching of history in higher education institutions: - First, the preservation of the traditional method of teaching history; this may be due to the low material and technical base of the relevant higher education institution. However, organizing classes in an unconventional way does not require much cost. The most unfortunate thing is that the traditional teaching method leads to the homogeneity of the audience, even to the narrowing of students' thinking and reasoning. Also, the gradual fading of interest in science in some students leads to the underdevelopment of their talents and their gradual laziness. –

The problem of the potential of professors and teachers participating in the process of teaching history specialties and their lack of modern innovations; The lack of satisfactory organization of experience exchange between professors of local universities and foreign specialists within the field, conducting master classes, preparing grant projects and cooperation within the field is also the root of the problems in the field. Today, a history teacher must be knowledgeable about modern science and technologies in all respects and organize lessons based on interactive methods and equipment. However, there are still personnel in the field who cannot use new modern technologies.

## Discussion

There are professors in the system who are not sufficiently prepared for lessons when entering the classroom, and who cannot inform students about new changes and reforms within the subject. Also, problems with the ethics of the teacher when initially entering the classroom also affect the quality of the lesson between the teacher and the student.

– The lack of proper organization of independent study sessions by professors and teachers for students of the relevant specialization in history; gross errors in assigning coursework assignments within the specialization and accepting them from students (not up-to-date coursework writing and duplication of information), the lack of communication between relevant state institutions and universities in



internships in the subject, depending on the interest and direction of students, and the lack of transparency, and the infrequent implementation of field internships lead to a lack of freely formed knowledge and skills among students.

– The issue of the quality of textbooks within the subject created by professors and teachers today; The textbooks and study guides used in teaching history are created in a traditional way, that is, the textbook does not contain questions and assignments based on innovative methods that encourage students to think about each topic (innovative textbooks available in the Finnish and Singaporean education systems), which leads to a decrease in thinking and logical thinking skills, which bores students and leads to a decrease in their ability to think and reason as a result of memorization alone.

– The lack of electronic equipment that makes the classroom and the subject more convenient for students studying in the relevant disciplines, the lack of classrooms equipped based on historical periods, the lack of sufficient historical corners in some history faculties, the lack of sufficient attention paid by the leadership of the Republic to the development of the field of history and the improvement of the material and technical base of the history faculties of universities, also contribute to the slow development of the subject and its promotion. The problem of attracting students to museums and the low culture of museum studies, the lack of the organization of some types of museums in the subject areas are considered to be one of the obstacles to the growth of knowledge and skills for students of science.

– It is regrettable that in the teaching of history, a compromise between religion and secularism persists; The lack of consideration of religious views in the creation of textbooks, and even the lack of religious education among professors - causes members of society whose faith is Islam and whose religious values are developing to retain their old-fashioned views on history and reduces the audience supporting the science in society.

- Insufficient and ineffective propaganda and agitation work to develop history; One of the problems in the system is the fact that international and local scientific conferences are held at history faculties of universities for more formality, and the results are not discussed.

## **Conclusion**

The above-mentioned problems in universities related to teaching history are the most serious obstacles to the processes related to the development and teaching of history in modern Uzbekistan. To overcome this problem, first of all, the government should be able to prioritize the issue, seek solutions to the problem in cooperation with organizations and institutions responsible for the development of science, establish material support for the radical reform of the relevant faculties of universities and the creation of a material and technical base, develop cooperation between relevant educational and research institutions and foreign institutions within the framework of science, and consider the introduction of advanced practices in relevant institutions of our country as an important priority task. By solving the problems highlighted above, searching for and finding solutions, it is possible to have theories for the development of science.

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