

## **Science of History in the Scientific System of the 20th Century Soviet Period**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes issues such as the educational system of the peoples of Uzbekistan in the 20th century, the system of subjects taught in education, the status and importance of history. Issues such as the influence of the content of history on the intellectual thinking of the local population during the research period are studied based on the analysis of scientific literature.

**Keywords:** historical memory, history science, value, statehood, historical analysis, independence, personal history.

It is known that education, as the most important social institution, determines the place and role of an individual in the development of society. Along with modern sciences, the issue of teaching historical knowledge is also important in the development of society. This indicates that along with the solution of the main socio-political and economic tasks, at the stage of historical development, the solution of the issues of teaching and learning of historical knowledge in the territory of Uzbekistan, its implementation and its essence is the science of history. example has important aspects. Making historical information about the state of the higher education system in the 20s and 30s of the XX century and the measures taken to reform it will not only help to determine the causes of many problems that are being solved in the higher education system today, but also allows to conduct modern education policy taking into account historical lessons.

Globalization and digitization in the countries of the world are rapidly changing the relationship to humanitarian knowledge, and in the modern world, the science of history is gaining importance as the core of understanding national identity and preserving the discipline of national values. Undoubtedly, the science of history is, in many ways, a unique point of intersection of subjects and inter-subject relations in various spheres of society, and it is also a science system that shows various processes in society from a general perspective. That is, the science of history and history education are being taught as an object to preserve the characteristics of changes in important economic, political, social and cultural processes in society and as a bridge that delivers to people.

One of the main goals of the educational reforms implemented in the new Uzbekistan is to introduce effective forms and methods of educating students on the basis of national, universal and spiritual values through a properly established education system in the society. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 6, 2017 "On approval of state educational standards of general

secondary and secondary special, vocational education"<sup>1</sup> special attention is being paid to the teaching of history as part of the measures for the implementation of the priority goals and tasks defined in the decision No. 187.

But during the rule of the former Soviet state, the impartial study of historical figures and the dissemination of historical information about them were not allowed. During the study of the history of Uzbekistan until the years of independence, as noted by Professor H. Ziyoev, "there was no attempt to write the history of the national struggle against the foreign invaders led by Spitamen, Temur Malik, Jalaluddin, Mahmud Torobi and Sarbador. As a result, the dignity of many thousands of people who sacrificed their lives for the independence of our motherland was not replaced"<sup>2</sup>.

Undoubtedly, one of the main aspects of the structural structure of the researched scientific problem was related to the training of historians. It is known that education, as the most important social institution, determines the place and role of an individual in the development of society. Along with modern sciences, the issue of teaching historical knowledge is also important in the development of society. This indicates that along with the solution of the main socio-political and economic tasks, at the stage of historical development, the solution of the issues of teaching and learning of historical knowledge in the territory of Uzbekistan, its implementation and its essence is the science of history. example has important aspects.

The position of humanities in the system of sciences of the Soviet era education system in the 1920s and 1930s had a great place in the development of effective methods and means of connecting education and training with socially useful activities. This includes working groups organized in the field of science, seasonal and thematically structured brigades, school educational and craft production circles. By the first half of the 1930s, the secondary school stage of education focused on preparing students for university entrance. Therefore, the amount of books and theoretical knowledge in the school has been expanding. In 1937, all subjects related to the preparation of schoolchildren for work began to be removed from the curriculum. As a result, humanities, including history, will be re-introduced into the curriculum, and its main educational methods and tools will be developed<sup>3</sup>.

Issues of modernization of subjects in the educational system, their content and structure were also revised. After a long debate about history and its form and content teaching, it was determined that history is necessary as a means of suppressing from the minds of students any information about the past that does not belong to the Soviet ideology, the construction of socialism, as the main tool for the formation of a new morality in citizens<sup>4</sup>.

In the former Soviet era, impartial study and popularization of historical figures was not allowed. The instructions of the party's secret document in 1947 state: "It is impossible to talk about the politicians who have served in the history lessons or tried to serve for the development of the country, it is necessary to focus only on the tyranny of the tsars and the people's struggle against them." Accordingly, it became customary to describe historical figures as tyrants and enemies of the people in general. However, in the past, there were many kings, intellectuals and people's representatives who fought for the independence and development of their homeland. It should not be forgotten that in the past, efforts to ensure peace and progress, or destruction and disorder, were led by someone. Nothing happens by itself. It is even known that there were

<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Махкамасининг "Умумий ўрта ва ўрта махсус, касб-хунар таълимининг давлат таълим стандартларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида"ги қарори. <https://lex.uz/docs/3153714>.

<sup>2</sup> Зиёев Х. Тарих-ўтмиш ва келажак кўзгуси: Тарихнинг долзарб масалалари. Асарлар тўплами. 8-том. – Тошкент: F.Фулом номидаги адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Ўз МА, 94-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 198А-иши, 219-варак.

<sup>4</sup> Культурное строительство СССР: статистический сборник. – Москва, 1940. – С.147.

people who organized treason against their homeland and licked the feet of foreign invaders. Therefore, it is necessary to put the dignity of people-loving statesmen and representatives of all other classes in their place, and embody them as the pride of the nation, just like sorting white from white and black from black<sup>5</sup>.

On April 21-27, 1949, extended meetings of the social sciences sector of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan were held in Tashkent. As a result of the meetings of 1949, the history of Uzbekistan became extremely ideological. That is, the past of Uzbekistan was written only with the concept of "friendship" and national history without "nationalism". With the collapse of the Soviet state, the attitude towards history began to change. In the 90s of the 20th century, the struggle for history reached its peak. Every intellectual began to search for "authentic" history. Scientific investigation institutes began to write "authentic" national history.

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<sup>5</sup> Зиёев Ҳ. Тарих-ўтмиш ва келажак кўзгуси: Тарихнинг долзарб масалалари. Асарлар тўплами. 8-том. – Тошкент: F.Фулом номидаги адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2000.