

THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL AND INNOVATIVE PROBLEMS OF HISTORY TEACHING IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: the abstracts of this scientific lecture outline the theoretical and methodological foundations of teaching and studying history based on a new innovative approach. The abstracts of this lecture substantiate the theoretical and methodological foundations for studying and teaching history, an innovative approach that acquires methodological and conceptual significance for all areas of history.

Key words: historical thinking, theoretical and methodological foundations of teaching history, objective factor, subjective factor, periodization, philosophy of history, laws of history, principles of civil society.

The main goal of teaching history in Uzbekistan is the need to form historical thinking in young people. Because through the formation of historical thinking, young people can have a deep understanding of the historical event, make an impartial evaluation, and correctly understand the essence of the event.

In the 71st goal of the fifth direction of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" entitled "Ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new stage", the idea of "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development" based on the principle of goodness and humanity is widely the task of turning a healthy worldview and creativity into a national movement in society through promotion" [1.]. Also, the important tasks such as "In-depth study and wide promotion of the rich scientific heritage of our great ancestors" and "Further development of the study and promotion of the history of Uzbekistan" (goal 77) [1.] are important in the study of history among young people.

In Uzbekistan, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the teaching and learning of the history, especially the world history, the history of the Motherland, and the innovative approach to the field, first of all, to its theoretical and methodological foundations. Because with the passage of a certain historical period, the concepts that are outdated and do not meet the requirements of the historical period, will not have the opportunity to illuminate the history of the modern era truthfully and objectively.

This, in turn, means that historical events are theoretically and methodologically unsuitable for teaching and learning.

In Uzbekistan, teaching and learning of history, as well as in the innovative approach to the field, the essence of the philosophy of history acquires a unique theoretical and methodological importance. Because the philosophy of history assumes the responsibility of revealing the true nature of historical events. For example, the May 12-13 incident in Andijan, 2005, which happened in our recent past, "Andijan incident" has different interpretations. In clarifying the true essence of such interpretations, it is necessary to evaluate the historical event based on the essence of the historical period and on the basis of the analysis of the external and internal factors that caused it [2].

In the teaching and learning of history in Uzbekistan, periodization of historical events and phenomena of a particular country is also important. In this regard, first of all, it is necessary to be based on historical chronology, the sequence of occurrence of historical events, the logical process and development trend of their occurrence, as well as the objective aspects of historical events. When studying the history of any state, nation and people, it is necessary to begin with its historical periodization. The most difficult part of the problem is to answer questions such as what is permissible to base the periodization of history on, what methodology and theoretical concept should be based on the periodization of history and its truthful, realistic and impartial presentation. All of these are very important and decisive in teaching and learning history.

In the history of human society, in the teaching and learning of the science of history, there are formational approaches, civilizational approaches, evolutionary and revolutionary approaches to periodization of historical events and phenomena of a particular country. Each of them has its own essence, its own aspects and characteristics of its application.

Another important aspect of the innovative approach to the teaching and learning of history in Uzbekistan is the dialectical approach to the study of historical events and events. It will be necessary to pay attention. This, in turn, constitutes an important theoretical-methodological basis for researching the field.

The research of the objective laws of human society is also important in teaching and learning history in Uzbekistan. In general, in the teaching and learning of history, we believe that the objective laws of human history, the divine laws of the universe; laws of nature; the laws of society; It is appropriate to study it by dividing it into such types as the laws of history.

No person or state can violate the divine laws of the universe. No human being can change or violate divine laws. Ignorance of the divine laws, disrespect for them and not following them will ultimately bring humiliation to a person in this world as

well. However, only in some cases, a person can make divine and eternal changes in his destiny with his specific good deeds. Such cases have happened many times in history. The laws of history, different from the laws of society, apply only within certain regions and countries and during certain periods.

It is necessary to take into account the importance of subjective aspects of these processes. Because subjective factors have an important influence on how the objective laws of historical events are applied. Therefore, it is important to show the role of subjective factors in the study of history, the history of each state and nation. The role of subjective factors (historical figures, groups, political parties, elites, etc.) in the past history of mankind was incomparably large. It is appropriate to study and teach their significant influence on historical processes, such influences are divided into types such as positive, negative, decisive, and secondary.

In the present time, in the teaching and learning of history and in the formation of the theoretical and methodological bases of social and humanitarian sciences, the principles and methodology of democracy serve as a basis.

The principles of modern civil society also serve as a theoretical and methodological basis for teaching and learning modern history in Uzbekistan. The following important features of civil society serve as the main innovative approach in the teaching and learning of history today.

1. Full independence of the nation in political, economic and all other spheres.
2. Political, legal, economic (property, financial) independence of citizens.
3. High level of awareness of citizens.
4. The majority of the population is financially well-off on the basis of private ownership.
5. Socially active members of society.
6. Mutual solidarity of community members regardless of race, nationality, gender, religious belief, social origin and status.
7. The transfer of many functions of the state power to non-governmental organizations, public associations and self-management bodies.
8. The establishment of community at a high level (on the basis of consciousness).
9. Social activity of citizens, active participation in the way of ensuring the interests of society, nation and region.

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