

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE IN FORMING YOUTH'S WORLD VIEW IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The article highlights the issues of historical impartiality, which is one of the important factors in the formation of the world view of young people, of educating our young people based on our historical values, and protecting them from various influences. Also, attention is paid to a number of problems that require clarification in front of the science of history.

Keywords: historical objectivity, democratic reforms, historical value, foreign ideas, institute of history.

Introduction

Today, when the world is rapidly changing and various new threats and dangers are emerging that undermine the stability and solid development of nations, it is more important than ever to pay attention to spirituality and enlightenment, moral education, and the desire of young people to acquire knowledge and develop [1, p. 27]. In order to save our youth from various influences in today's rapidly changing world, we must first of all educate our youth based on our historical values.

Uzbekistan is using all its strength and capabilities to create modern, advanced and innovative conditions for young people to get an education, acquire a profession, and grow into mature people. Because the more attention is paid to supporting the young generation in every way, raising them to be spiritually mature, physically healthy, patriotic and devoted, protecting their rights and interests, the more effective it will be. Therefore, Uzbekistan considers the youth group, which is recognized as an active layer of the society, not as a "problem", but as a great force that ensures the development of the country, a strategic resource of the state. As a result, today highly educated, modern-thinking, determined young people are increasingly becoming a decisive force in the future development of the country.

It is known that the science of history, as an analyst of social, political, economic and spiritual life, should study the important aspects of the development of society and draw correct conclusions. Therefore, it is known that a lot of work has been done in the republic to cover the history of Uzbekistan. During the thirty years of independence, the image of the science of



history, especially the history of the Motherland, was completely renewed. In order to understand and analyze this, it is necessary to compare and contrast its situation in the past, that is, with the historiography of the former Soviet era. During the years of independence, the science of history developed together with our independence.

History is not a simple description of events that happened in the past, it is an educational school that provides knowledge about the glorious past of the Motherland, the laws of social development. In fact, historical memory is an eternal beacon that gives spiritual strength to the nation. Restoring historical memory helps to fully perceive our past of many thousands of years, to understand its true essence and to understand our identity on this basis [3, p. 92].

The tasks set for the welfare of the people and the development of the Motherland were achieved based on historical knowledge. On the other hand, considering that the young generation has its own worldview and is stepping into society on the path of a certain goal, there is a question of teaching them to think broadly, drawing lessons from history. Currently, historical processes and events that took place during the years of Soviet power are being re-examined and covered objectively, and it is becoming clear how skillfully Soviet historiography worked in the matter of falsification and distortion of history.

With the achievement of national independence, many researchers and historians of Central Asia, as well as historians of our country, have gained wide opportunities and had the opportunity to illuminate the history of the peoples of the region on the basis of objectivity independently without predetermined ideological standards [2, p.28].

Fundamental changes in the science of history are directly related to the meeting of our first president with historians and journalists in July 1998, and after that meeting, the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan adopted the decision "On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [4, p. 15-17]. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan one of the important tasks assigned to the institute was "a periodical collection covering current issues of the history of our country" and "publication of a series of scientific and popular historical treatises". So far, many issues of the periodical collection organized accordingly have gone out of print.

The first book of the periodical collection "Jadidchilk: reform, janIt is called "The Struggle for Enlightenment, Independence and Development (New Lines in the History of Modernism of Turkestan and Bukhara)". The scope of the articles in the collection, scope of content, level of relevance, scientific innovation and theoretical importance are fully reflected in its name, that is, they are the history of the enlightenment and reformist ideas, efforts to renew the society, the struggle for independence and development, and the theoretical significance of these movements. It is devoted to many issues such as its foundations, political and socio-economic ground, socio-political situation of that time, Jadid thought, philosophy, modern enlightenment, literature, theater, music, connections of Jadid with Turkestan autonomy and people's movements, ideas of national statehood. These articles are notable for their wealth of new scientific evidence and data, well-founded opinions, and theoretical sophistication.

The main importance of this collection is that it shows, on the basis of historical documents and facts, that Jadidism is compatible with the social, economic and educational changes taking place in our country today.



"New lines to the current problems of the history of Uzbekistan" The second collection is mainly devoted to the study of the important problems of the history of the Uzbek nation and its statehood. The collection also includes articles devoted to Jadidism, popular movements, mysticism, injustices of the colonial period, national-spiritual policy of the autocratic system and its legal destruction from a scientific-historical point of view.

The third collection is called "The first pages of the history of independent Uzbekistan". As the name suggests, the collection is dedicated to the study of issues of the history of the independence period of our country. Articles in the collection "Achieving political independence and the formation of a democratic legal state" (A. Saidov), "Formation of the legal basis of new economic relations in the country" (R. Ro'ziev), "Restructuring of the economic system. A unique way to transition to a market economy" (A. Olmasov, A. Vahobov), "Agrarian reforms in independent Uzbekistan: experiences, problems, lessons" (A. Golovanov), "Spiritual purification and restoration of national values" (N. Joraev), "National idea and symbols of history" (D. Alimova) includes the study of a number of issues.

As you can see, each of the periodical collections is dedicated to one topic. This makes it possible to cover a specific topic or issue as widely as possible, to create a broader picture of this or that problem. This way of preparing collections is correctly chosen and effective, and it should be continued consistently.

The determination of historical objectivity reveals that the peoples of Central Asia are equal heirs in the common ownership of the rich historical and spiritual heritage created on their land. The sense of national identity is deeply rooted and stable in harmonious and united peoples with a strong historical memory and high respect for their cultural heritage, values, and traditions. Consequently, it is difficult for the people of the nation, who have a weak sense of national unity and sense of national identity, to stick together in the path of a certain national goal. In such a case, the tendency of the nation to break up and divide increases, vices such as factionalism and localism will increase. The weakness of the sense of national identity comes from the inability of the representatives of the nation to realize that they belong to an ethnic unit with a common history and destiny. So, it can be said that the awareness of national identity, national pride, and unity also rely on historical memory.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the education of young people, in the formation of a broad worldview of young people entering the society, the determination of historical impartiality serves as a major factor in deepening their love for the Motherland and their people and increasing their confidence in the future.

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