



THE INFLUENCE OF THE PROCESSES OF NATION-BUILDING IN TURKESTAN ON THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY (BASED ON ANALYSIS OF LOCAL PRESS MATERIALS)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides feedback on the development, formation and early stages of development of historical science in the territory of Uzbekistan during the years of national territorial delimitation. The fact that this information is based on local press materials adds to the scientific value of the article.

KEY WORDS: *Soviet state, Ministry of Public Education of Turkestan, "The Next Scientific Services in the Uzbek Republic", Sadridin Aini, Russian and European orientalisks.*

I. INTRODUCTION.

Beginning in the 1920s, the Soviet state and its republics began to coordinate the work of various scientific societies, to establish research institutions covering various sectors of the economy, and to organize their activities on the basis of a socialist plan.

The processes in the country in the 1920s: the abolition of the Khiva Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate in Turkestan in 1920, the TASSR, the USSR, the BNSR, the national territorial delimitation in Central Asia, the formation of the USSR, as well as the direction and ideological content of Central Asian national delimitation affected.

Historical scientific commissions, societies and institutions established under the Ministry of Public Education of Turkestan in the early 1920s also played a special role in the development of Turkestan's history and local lore. They have done significant work on the history, ethnography, archeology and local lore of the region.

With the introduction of national territorial delimitation in Central Asia, some work has been done on the systematization of historical literature, coordination of scientific research and forces, the organization of scientific expeditions.

In this regard, it is worth quoting the views of local authors in the press of that time on the importance of coordinating research in the country. For example, S. Ayni's article, "The Next Scientific Services in the Uzbek Republic," notes that the

national-territorial delimitation has created a great opportunity for the country to consolidate its scattered scientific work and operate in a single central office [1].

Vadut Mahmud, who had a special place in the cultural and scientific life of Turkestan in his time, also explains the importance of scientific work in the republic in his article "In the face of scientific and literary tasks": "Scientific and literary life in our country is about to begin. No matter how imitative and basic the device is, there are cases where there is hope for the future. It is impossible without it. One day, of course, there is an obligation to enter the scientific life. Because every country, every nation has to be thrown into the field of science first in order to see its own cultural life, and then live with that scientific life. Otherwise, it is clear that the people will disappear from the pages of history [2] "

II. DISCUSSION

Many articles on historical topics have been published in the press for 20 years. In particular, there are many articles on the 1916 uprising, the February Revolution, the Jadid movement and the attitude to national intellectuals forced to flee abroad, Turkestan autonomy, the global significance of the October Revolution in the life of the people, "repression", national boundaries in Central Asia, local lore [3].

During this period, the issue of creating works on the history of Turkestan was one of the most



widely discussed topics among contemporaries. In particular, Laziz Azizzoda, S. Translation of other foreign works on the history of Turkestan, preservation and study of historical monuments, manuscripts, translation and publication of valuable historical materials collected by his contemporaries in the press, such as Ayni, Buron, Vadut Mahmud, Saidahmad Nazir oglu, Abdulhamid Cholpon It is necessary to create scientific works on the history of Turkestan, to study the economy, culture and trade of the country, which has not been studied enough, and to "link the events in the history of Turkestan in terms of materiality[4]"

Suleiman X's article on the national boundaries, entitled "History of Turkestan," also states that there is a lack of information about the situation in Turkestan in the past, and that the existing works written by tourists are "contradictory." and trade and other issues are not sufficiently studied. The author writes about the importance of national boundaries in the study of history: It must be a matter of great importance to link them together in terms of materiality. This task is definitely in line [5]"

Sadriddin Aini also stressed the need to translate and publish in Uzbek the valuable historical materials collected by Russian and European orientalists. "... In addition, to this day, it was necessary to translate and publish in Uzbek the historical materials collected and published by Russian and European orientalists along with their lives and treasures. Because these historical things are like a soup prepared for the Uzbek people, they are meant to be told alone [6].

III. RESULTS

Said Ahmad Nazir also stressed the importance of historical monuments in the country and the need to study them scientifically: "... In Uzbekistan, in the world, there are unique antiquities. Uzbekistan stands out among the Central Asian republics with its Bolgan artifacts. The historical significance of these shows the talents and ability of Uzbeks living in Central Asia. These artifacts are a witness, a representative of the past. These need to be maintained. However, if you go to Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm and Uzgen today, you will see that the relics are being destroyed. It is up to the newly formed Uzbek Scientific Council to protect them from collapse, collapse and destruction [7]"

Laziz Azizzoda's article also discusses the importance of creating history for Turkestan and its shortcomings. "... Turkestan, which is known all over the world for its unique features, richness of nature, has a perfect history written in our own language, and I have no doubt that we would be wrong. Today our

teachers do not know Turkestan. The ignorance of our students is something that is very obvious when our teachers don't know. The reason why our teachers do not know is that there is no work in our language. It is true that there are many works on the history of Turkestan, but if you remember that all of them are written in European languages, our teachers can not use them. In addition, 99% of our teachers will no longer be able to use works written in Persian and Arabic.

There is a history of Turkestan written in 1918 by Olim Makhzum and Mukhtar Bakir, written in our own language in 1915. In addition, Comrade Baloshev, written in 1922, has a very short history called "A Brief Geography of Turkestan." Regardless of the identity of the scholar Makhzum, the history of Mukhtar Bakir pays little attention to the peculiarities of Turkestan's various industries and natural resources. Comrade Balashev did not seem to be able to give a tenth of the false information to Tukrsito's culture, even though he seemed to have a slightly deeper eye for a variety of features. Reiterating our need for a more complete history of Turkestan, we look forward to this service from the Uzbek Board of Education. There are many great works in Europe about the forests of Africa, the pigs of the British, the savages of Australia [8].

Similar views are expressed in Boron's article "Uzbek History Needed." He also writes that "there is no history book written with a complete picture of Turkestan, it is useless, even if it exists, it is not covered from a materialist point of view:" It is well known that there is no complete history book with a complete picture of Turkestan. In the past, he dreamed of writing a history of Turkestan and creating such a book. However, in the country called "Turkistan" there were not only Uzbeks, but also Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Turkmens and others, each of whom had to write a separate history book. Even so, almost all the peoples of Turkestan do not have complete history books. When we come to Uzbekistan, this country is a more prosperous country of Turkestan, the cultural and scientific life is more here: the necessary materials for the writing of history and places to live can be found.

There are few people among the Uzbek people who know their history, their past. There are no people who know scientifically what century (century) the history of the Uzbeks began and what changes and events took place in the past. Especially those who have been there for the last two centuries, even if the documents say no. There are not many of our people who want to know their history and aspire to the country. If these are Uzbek laborers or someone else who wants to know and check, there



are no historical works that satisfy the needs and desires of such people (even if they exist, they are useless, because they are not written from a materialist point of view ...). Even so, the situation is complete, there is no attempt to create it without history, to bring it to the forefront and meet the needs of history lovers [9].

IV. DISCUSSION.

The author himself writes that the materials needed by historians to create historical works can be taken from the literature and various press materials stored in large libraries in private and large cities of the Union, the works of foreign tourists traveling to Central Asia and used as a source [10].

He also expressed his views on the expeditions organized to collect materials and their organization. According to him:

“When organizing expedition caravans, it is necessary to involve a large number of workers from the indigenous population.

- Along with the excavation caravans, it is necessary to organize excavation geographical caravans to collect written materials.

- In historical research, more attention should be paid to the inspection of new periods. Particular attention should be paid to issues of economic and social history that have so far been little investigated.

- Announcing the results of the caravans to examine the culture of the Turkic peoples. It is necessary to publish scientific research works on the artifacts, maps and sculptures of the eastern republics and regions, such as S.R.

- It is necessary to start the systematic translation of sources on various periods, laws, magazines, etc. on the history of the Turkic peoples, as well as materials from previously unpublished archives into local Turkish dialects.

It is considered appropriate to translate and publish important works of Russian and foreign scholars on the history of the Turkic peoples in Turkish [11].

In the 1920s, significant changes were also observed in the direction and organizational aspects of local lore. In this regard, Sh. On the importance of local lore and its teaching in schools, Rakhimi said: “The October Revolution brought about many changes, not only politically, but also scientifically and culturally. ... History lessons, which could not go beyond the history of “Islam” and “prophets”, have been reformed and expanded, and the social and political benefits for life and education have been brought to the attention of the whole nation. The history of culture has been dominated by the history of politics, economics and society. With the

introduction of geography, more local studies, republican studies, and finally cosmology, each of them was built on a complex, practical and experimental basis. The latest program is a clear proof of this [12].

Russian researcher V.V. Tikhonov writes that in his article on the state of Soviet history in the 1920s, “the legitimization of Lenin’s ideas became a reality after his death, as well as in party debates in the mid-1920s, when the texts of the late leader became a practical weapon in political struggle[13].” A similar situation can be observed in Turkestan.

In one of the issues of the magazine “Education and Teacher” in 1927, the place and role of science in socialist society, the approach of socialist and capitalist countries to science, the contribution of national republics, including Uzbekistan to socialist science, scientific societies in the republic, scientific research, their results and future The article “Scientific work in Uzbekistan” also discusses the work done. Planned socially regulated scientific work is a new principle ... The plan is based on in-depth scientific research. Therefore, the subsistence of socialism requires the expansion of science and scientific work. But the expansion of scientific work in this period is not measured by private property, competition, capitalist desire, as in the age of capitalism, but by the wealth of socialist society [14].

Thus, the socio-political processes taking place in a socialist society have had a profound effect on the structure and composition of historical scientific societies and institutions, the subject matter, direction of research, and the interaction between local and Soviet intellectuals. Despite the shortcomings of the policy of the Soviet government in the country, with the help of the scientific forces of the Republic, significant scientific achievements have been made in the field of history, archeology and ethnography.

With the strengthening of the Soviet ideology in the country, the press began to form a negative attitude towards the objective approaches to the state of historical research in Turkestan and their authors.

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