



THE ROLE OF THE HISTORY DISCIPLINE IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Tursunov X.

PhD Candidate, Karshi State University

Email: xurshid12@mail.ru

Abstract

This article analyzes the place and significance of the history discipline in Uzbekistan's education system. History plays a vital role in fostering patriotism, shaping national consciousness, and studying cultural heritage among the younger generation. Within the framework of state education policy, the study examines the teaching of history and its legal-regulatory foundations. The paper also considers the role of modern teaching methods and innovative approaches in history education.

Keywords: Independence, education, history, law, Institute of History, university, higher education, concept, modern history of Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Since the independence of Uzbekistan, the education system has undergone significant reforms aimed at improving the preparation of pedagogical staff. This period saw multiple stages of change, including the adoption of the Law "On Education" three times (1992, 1997, and 2020), each version addressing the pressing issues of its time and gradually improving the national education framework.[1]

A notable milestone was the Presidential Decree of February 28, 1992, which elevated several pedagogical institutes — in Andijan, Namangan, Gulistan, Bukhara, Khorezm, Karshi, and Termez — to university status, thereby expanding access to higher education across all regions. These reforms marked the first stage of structural transformations within higher education institutions.



In December 1996, the Presidential Order on establishing the “Center for the New History of Uzbekistan” under the Academy of State and Social Construction aimed to study, document, and disseminate the significant transformations occurring in the country. This led to the creation of the multi-volume work “The New History of Uzbekistan”, published in 2000, reflecting both scholarly research and national historical consciousness.[2]

Methods

The research adopts a historical-analytical method, drawing from legal documents, presidential decrees, cabinet resolutions, and academic publications related to the institutional development of history education in Uzbekistan. Archival data, government policy papers, and official concept documents serve as the primary sources.

Legislative acts examined include:[3]

- The 1992, 1997, and 2020 versions of the Law “On Education”
- The Presidential decrees on university status upgrades (1992)
- The creation of the “New History of Uzbekistan” Center (1996)
- Cabinet resolutions on enhancing the activities of the Institute of History (1998)
- The establishment of specialized history schools (1998)
- The 2012–2017 decrees on forming Public Councils for modern history research
- The 2019 decree on the creation of the “Uzbekistan History” television channel
- The 2021–2030 Concept for the Development of Historical Science in Uzbekistan

Results

The institutionalization of history education in Uzbekistan can be outlined in several key stages:

1. Early Independence Period (1992–1997):

- Introduction of the first “Law on Education” (1992) and the upgrading of pedagogical institutes to universities.[4]



Modern American Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities

ISSN (E): 3067-8153

Volume 01, Issue 06, September, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

*This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.*

-
- Creation of the “New History of Uzbekistan” Center and publication of comprehensive historical works in 2000.
 - However, reforms lacked a unified concept, leading to gaps in implementation.

2. Second Reform Wave (1997–2000):

- Adoption of the revised “Law on Education” (1997) and the “National Program for Personnel Training”, which introduced a two-tier higher education system (bachelor’s and master’s levels).[5]
- Cabinet Resolution (1998) strengthening the Institute of History’s scientific capacity, establishing the Republican Scientific Seminar on the history of Uzbek statehood, and revising history curricula in major universities.
- Establishment of specialized history schools in Bukhara, Urgench, and Tashkent.

3. Institutional Strengthening (2012–2017):

- Formation of the Public Council on the Contemporary History of Uzbekistan under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (2012), later transferred to the Academy of Sciences (2017).
- Organization of international and national conferences to promote modern Uzbek history domestically and abroad.
- Establishment of the Coordinating and Methodological Center for modern history studies.[6]

4. Recent Developments (2016–2021):

- 2016 decree reorganizing the Institute of History under the National University of Uzbekistan.
- 2019 creation of the “Uzbekistan History” television channel to promote historical knowledge.
- 2021–2030 Concept for the Development of Historical Science, outlining critical analyses of the current state, integration with education and information sectors, and alignment with global best practices.



Discussion

The chronological development of history education policy in Uzbekistan reflects the state's consistent emphasis on historical consciousness as a strategic component of nation-building. Early reforms addressed structural and institutional gaps, while later stages sought to enhance research capacity, integrate modern pedagogical methods, and ensure wider dissemination of accurate historical narratives.[7]

The establishment of dedicated centers, seminars, and specialized schools reflects a systematic approach to training historians and teachers equipped with both academic rigor and patriotic values. The introduction of the 2021–2030 Concept signals a forward-looking strategy to modernize the field, improve international collaboration, and align historical research with national development goals.

Nevertheless, challenges remain in terms of ensuring consistent quality across institutions, integrating innovative technologies into history teaching, and bridging the gap between academic research and public historical awareness.[8]

Conclusion

The role of history in Uzbekistan's education system has evolved through deliberate state policies aimed at strengthening national identity, fostering patriotism, and preserving cultural heritage. Legislative and institutional reforms from 1992 to 2021 have transformed history from a conventional subject into a strategic instrument of social and cultural development. Continued modernization, as envisioned in the 2021–2030 Concept, holds the potential to further enhance the discipline's relevance in the global academic and educational context.

References

1. Bulletin of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 1992, No. 4, pp. 60–61.
2. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution “On the preparation and publication of “The New History of Uzbekistan”,” December 16, 1996.
3. “The New History of Uzbekistan”. Vol. 1. Tashkent: “Sharq,” 2000, 464 pp.; Vol. 2, 688 pp.; Vol. 3, 560 pp.



4. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution “On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan,” July 27, 1998.
5. Collection of Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2012, No. 5, Art. 42; 2014, No. 29, Art. 356.
6. Collection of Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2016, No. 29, Art. 349.
7. Collection of Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, No. 26, Art. 583; National Database of Legislation, 06.04.2018, No. 06/18/5399/1018; 18.04.2018, No. 06/18/5420/1081; 09.11.2021, No. 06/21/3/1037.
8. National Database of Legislation, 11.07.2019, No. 07/19/4390/3405; 09.07.2020, No. 06/20/6021/1047.
9. Ахмедова, М. (2023). НОТЎЛИҚ ОИЛАДА ВОЯГА ЕТАЁТГАН БОЛАЛАРНИНГ ҲУҚУҚИЙ, ПСИХОЛОГИК ВА МАЪНАВИЙ-АХЛОҚИЙ ҲОЛАТЛАРИ ТАҲЛИЛИ. *Журнал Педагогика и психологии в современном образовании*, (I).
10. TURSUNOV, X. (2024). VOHA SANOAT TARIXI BUNYODKORI, QASHQADARYO TARIXCHILARINING ZABARDAST VAKILI PROFESSOR OBOD JO‘RAQULOVNING ILMIY MEROSI. *UzMU xabarlari*, 1(1.3), 4043-4043.
11. Tursunov, X. N. (2023). О ‘ZBEKISTONDA TARIXCHI MUTAXASSISLARNI TAYYORLASH JARAYONI TENDENSIYALARI. *Экономика и социум*, (4-2 (107)), 283-286.