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## THE INFLUENCE OF FALSIFICATING HISTORY ON HISTORICAL THINKING

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Karimov Yuldosha

Senior Lecturer At Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

The article examines the causes and consequences of falsification of history and its negative impact on historical thinking. It has been argued that a system based on colonialism and a single ideology is aimed at gaining public support by falsifying history with ulterior motives hidden behind it. It is also explained that the influence of falsification of history on the construction of social life through historical thinking can have disastrous consequences.

### KEYWORDS

Falsification of history, historical thinking, ideology, public consciousness, colonialism, false ideals, identity, threat, problems of national delimitation, Central Asia, threats.

### INTRODUCTION

After Uzbekistan gained independence, a process of national revival took place in society. The basis of national revival is the three-thousand-year history of our people. Over the past hundred years, history has been falsified as a result of viewing and studying it through the prism of ideology. In conditions of independence and new paradigms, a need for self-awareness has arisen in society. This required the

restoration of history written under the influence of ideology. For a nation trying to find its place in a globalized world, understanding historical truths helps to find the right path in difficult situations and choices. In this sense, the study of the causes and consequences of falsification of history, the impact on the historical thinking of our people is of current importance.

## **METHODS AND LEVEL OF LEARNING**

The study of issues related to the falsification of history began to be seen as an important problem for the independent states formed on the territory of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Over the past time, issues related to the falsification of history have been reflected in the research of many specialists - historians, sociologists, political scientists, cultural scientists and representatives of other fields. In particular, a number of studies were conducted in the Russian Federation [1]. In particular, in the article by Livtsov V.A., Podzhidaev A.S. it is emphasized that falsification of history is the most effective mechanism for devaluing (distorting) historical memory, especially in the West there is a tendency to downplay the role of the Soviet Union in the fight against fascism [2]. Lushin A.N. On the issue of harm caused to state interests by falsification of evidence of Russian history. was suggested in a study [3].

Historical topics are also aimed at clarifying issues related to the falsification of history in Uzbekistan Gulomov A. [4], Radjabov K. [5], Alimova D. This was carried out in studies [6] and others.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS**

There is skepticism about the impartial and objective writing of history, especially when it comes to history written at the initiative of rulers. But there is a fact that

attempts to falsify history did not pass the test of a judge called time.

Due to the lack of openness and freedom in totalitarian societies, there are cases of falsification of history to suit the ideology and system. During the Soviet regime, the goal was to distort history and turn history into a weapon of power and politics. As a result of this, the national liberation movement in Turkestan, the policy of repression, land and water reform, the colonial policy of Russia, etc. problems became blank spots in our recent history.

The subordination of history to ideology led to a rethinking by ideology not only of the history of this system, but of all history. History was written in black and white when viewed from a classist perspective.

What are the consequences of falsifying history:

Firstly, distortion of history, concealment of the truth, betrayal of justice, which is the beginning and service of evil;

Secondly, as a result of the falsification of history, false ideals and ideas that are far from life were formed in the thinking of several generations;

Thirdly, falsification of history gives rise to nationalism, separatism, and conflicts between peoples.

In the era of localism, states and nations emphasized individuality and isolation, but in today's globalization, integration and cooperation have become important

features of the world order. From the point of view of ideological security, national separatism and nationalism can be used by geopolitical forces as a lever to achieve their malicious goals. There are also those who distort and interpret events from history, seeking to create conflicts and conflicts between peoples and nations.

“Falsification is a deliberate and sometimes malicious distortion of historical facts and events. It is important to understand that any scientific point of view is an interpretation of phenomena based on a certain set of facts. However, if a person relies on a certain conclusion, and then, among all historical facts and events, selects events that confirm it, then there is an obvious falsification” [7].

This is V. Vyazemsky I agree, by falsification of history he understands the deliberate distortion of historical events for certain, often political, purposes [8].

In our opinion, falsification of history causes a rupture in vertical relations between ancestors and descendants, alienation, and devaluation. Studying history from ideological and class positions leads to educating people on the basis of false ideals and violating historical justice. The falsification of history is aimed at instilling in the thinking of a certain generation belief in false beliefs and ideals that are far from historical truth. There are also cases where

falsification of history is often used as a tool of manipulation.

In history, colonialists explain their evil by introducing civilization and development. In particular, Russia's occupation of Turkestan was seen as a progressive phenomenon, one of the elements observed in the history of the Soviet era. The falsification of history is also observed in the views of Eurocentrists and other centrist researchers. The Jadids were assessed as ideological leaders of the exploiting class, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie, and were presented as bourgeois ideologists.

During the Soviet period, history was politicized, resulting in distortions of the Russian occupation of Turkestan, the "printers" movement, and the nature of the policies of eavesdropping, collectivization, and repression. “...a scientist who decides to create a national history must belong to this nation; his intellect, scientific and historical views must fully serve the interests of the country and people among whom he lives. How can a scientist, brought up and educated in a European way from a young age, who has forgotten his native language and joined the ranks of his “elder brother,” know Russian history?! After all, his way of thinking, views on history and philosophy, and even more so his entire way of thinking, mentality are different from the aspirations and interests of our people! [5].

In 1924, the implementation of national delimitation in Turkestan was interpreted as self-determination and liberation of national territories in Soviet times. It was noted that the Soviet era led to the process of formation of National Socialist nations in literature. The historical event was assessed from one side only from one point of view. Works were published abroad that reflected a different interpretation of this event. For example, Boymirza Hayit's work "Turkestan between Russia and China (from the second half of the 15th century to the end of the 20th century)", published in German in 1971, was published in Turkish in 1975 and finally in Uzbek in 2023.

He wrote about the national demarcation carried out by the Soviets in Central Asia: "The far-sighted goal of this is Russification, the growing up of the younger generation in the communist spirit and the end of the colonization and appropriation of the country by the Russians along with other Slavic peoples, that is, to eliminate the land peoples - the Turks and Muslims, in order change your mind, instill Russian traditions. In fulfilling this task, these "national states" are an excellent tool—a weapon that realizes the goals of the Soviet-Russian system" [9].

The Soviet government did not want to create a single state in Turkestan. He worked on the principle of "divide and conquer". First, five republics were created based on nationality. It was laid down that when it became independent, it would not be able to unite into

five countries. Secondly, they introduced the alphabet separately. Because the most "cultured" way to culturally divide people who understand each other is that they cannot read each other's letters. As a result, these peoples were brought to the level where they communicate with each other in Russian and exchange letters. Thirdly, national delimitation was carried out in such a way that an artificial border problem was created, which became a problem requiring solution among today's independent states. Fourth, they remained economically dependent on the center, and their economic interdependence remained weak for many years. Because their economy specialized only in the production of raw materials.

By the 90s of the 20th century, the countries of Central Asia gained independence and the chains of colonialism, which lasted about 150 years, were broken. Although the Central Asian countries became independent, the traps laid down during the colonial period continued to serve their purpose. The most dangerous of them is the creation of hotbeds of national conflict that can break out at any moment.

The biggest threat of falsification of history is the negative impact on the formation of the historical thinking of young people. Deepening cooperation between Turkestan and Central Asian countries, which were once fragmented and are becoming increasingly fragmented, opens the door to new opportunities. Because the political and social roots of the countries

of Central Asia go back to the distant past. You are culturally and spiritually interconnected.

Falsified history will one day be exposed, the life of any lie is limited to a certain time m, outside of which she cannot live. Once the lie is exposed, a cultural crisis ensues. Falsified history gives rise to social problems - disorganization and marginalization of society. By falsifying history, a person becomes a tool, not a goal. History is being turned into a tool for manipulating people and people, and is being used for political and ideological purposes.

The transfer of national boundaries created the ground for falsification of history. Because the future of peoples whose political, social and cultural life had hitherto been the same was predetermined. This border was not limited to the territory only, but it was also established in history. Peoples who previously had a single history began to divide their single history into mine and yours.

The lies aimed at instilling patriotism in history textbooks do not lead to the formation of identity, but rather to the disintegration of identity.

The consequences of falsifying history are manifested in:

1) Falsification of history is carried out for political and ideological purposes, and this manifests itself as a threat to national security and the future of the

country. The significance and importance of the event is emphasized through propaganda channels, and the people turn into an object of manipulation.

2) Falsification of history prepares the ground for possible conflicts, enmity and disagreements.

Who would be interested in falsifying history?

There are ideological aspects of falsifying history, which they use to strengthen their power and political achievements. Or it is intended to be used to highlight the “positive” aspects of current politics.

The falsification of history has a civilizational basis. This is manifested in the views of Eurocentrism, in the falsification of historical events. Attempts will be made to justify its superiority by focusing on arguments related to Europe. Also, in the issue of autochthony, there is a noticeable tendency to consider oneself as the indigenous population of a certain territory, and other ethnic units as not connected with historical culture, etc.

The falsification of history can be supported by geopolitical forces. Falsification of historical data can be used to sow seeds of discord among the peoples of a certain territory. From time immemorial, it has been aimed at ensuring that peoples with civilizational roots are located on the same territory as far as possible from each other, and do not allow them to unite.



The possibility of falsifying history is created under conditions of totalitarianism and authoritarianism. Because lack of freedom in society, propaganda of baseless ideas (with practice or far from real life) leads to the falsification of history.

## CONCLUSIONS

Falsifying history has a number of consequences, including political threats, security threats, moral, social and other threats, which, if ignored, create serious problems. These risks manifest themselves as:

Firstly, falsification of history is detrimental to the construction of a common historical thinking of the people. By interpreting historical evidence for ulterior motives, it is possible to direct public historical thinking and perception of the past towards the intended goal;

Secondly, the falsification of history manifests itself as a threat to national security, damages the sovereignty, stability and values of the state, ideologically serves colonialism and dependence;

Thirdly, falsification of history is contrary to national interests and harms the transformation of values, alienation from identity and the historical foundations of statehood;

Fourthly, totalitarianism and regimes are characterized by falsification of history, and historical facts are distorted in pursuit of the narrow goals and interests of political leaders;

Fifthly, the falsification of history manifests itself in the form of using historical events as a weapon of ideological struggle between geopolitical forces in their own interests. In this case, evidence is hidden or misinterpreted.

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