



THE ISSUE OF IDEOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND THEIR PERIODIZATION

Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijp>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Submission Date: January 20, 2023, Accepted Date: January 25, 2023,

Published Date: January 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijp/Volume03Issue01-18>

Mamatkulov Davlatjon Makhamatkulovich

Docent Of The Department Of "Educational-Psychological Provision Of Service Activities" Doctor Of Philosophy (Phd) In Pedagogical Sciences Of The University Of Public Security Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

A historical development is periodized from the point of view of historical science, so far the issues of transformation of ideological processes in the historical development of the Uzbek folk and their periodization have not been researched. This article aims to describe the results of scientific researches carried out in this direction.

KEYWORDS

Idea, ideology, transformation, Zoroastrianism, Shamanism, Monism, Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, national idea, communist ideology, petroglyph.

INTRODUCTION

A historical development shows that sometimes ideologies have ensured stable development, while in other cases they have led development to a "dead end", stagnated or caused deep crises. So, what ideological processes took place in the historical development of the Uzbek folk? What force unites the Uzbek people in these events? If there is a national idea, what form and content did it have in what periods?

The relevance of the tasks set in this article is that:

- When did the formation of ideological processes in the historical development of the Uzbek folk start?
- Whether the transformation of ideological processes related to the historical development of our nation and their periodization has been researched?



- What general features of the national thought have been preserved in the processes of ideological transformation up to the present time?

In that scientific analysis is carried out to find answers to such questions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The transformation of ideological processes and their periodization in the development of the Uzbek people is closely related to the science of history. At this point, it is impossible not to turn to the science of history, including the approaches of historians to the periodization of the history of our country.

Today, in current history manuals [4], the history of Uzbekistan is periodized as follows:

- 1) Ancient period - from the best period to the 4th century;
- 2) History of the Middle Ages from 4th to 16th centuries;
- 3) The period of the Khans - from the 16th century to the middle of the 19th century;
- 4) The period of Russian invasion - from the middle of the 19th century to 1917;
- 5) Soviet period – from 1917 to 1991;
- 6) The period of independence – from 1991 until now.

All this periodic approach cannot be called absolute.

Because it is now known that some historical scientists are raising the issues of improving the current periodization in their research work.

The periodization proposed by academician A. Askarov among such historians is noteworthy, in which the

author indicates the following seven main periods in the history of Uzbekistan:

- 1) Primitive swarm period (1 million - 40 thousand years);
- 2) The period of formation of the primitive breeding community and property ownership (From 40 thousand years to 4th centuries AD)
- 3) Early Middle Ages (from the 5th century to the end of the 8th century);
- 4) The period of the Middle Ages (from the middle of the 9th century to the first half of the 19th century);
- 5) Period of colonialism and national renaissance (from the middle of the 19th century, from the time of the invasion of Tsarist Russia to the October coup country of 1917);
- 6) Soviet period (1917-1991 years);
- 7) The period of national independence, achieving independence and building a democratic-civil society [2].

It should be noted that the current and newly proposed approaches to the periodization of the history of Uzbekistan are certainly developed within the requirements of the science of history and have their own scientific and methodological foundations. Leaving the assessment of these approaches to historians, we must say that these periodizations do not correspond to the problem of the transformation of ideological processes in the development of the Uzbek people and their periodization, which is raised in the article. The main reason for this is that the science of history focuses on starting from the earliest times of the beginning of mankind. In this matter, the lack of a spiritual source for the science of history is not an issue; the existence of material sources is considered sufficient for this issue. As for the issue raised in the



article, it is impossible to insist on the same approach as the science of history. Because, if the material sources are enough to determine the first stage of periodization in the science of history, the sources that acquire certain ideological and spiritual significance are taken into account in the periodization of ideological processes.

It should be noted that identifying the transformation of ideological processes in the historical development of our nation and their periodization is a scientific problem that has not been researched to date and is currently facing our science and waiting for its solution.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The issue of determining the transformation of ideological processes in the development of the Uzbek people and its periodization is, first of all, "To what periods do historical sources of spiritual and ideological importance in the history of Uzbekistan go back?" requires finding an answer to the question. This answer allows determining the period of formation of the first ideas existing in our country. The carried out research showed that the period of formation of the first ideas in the territory of our country goes back to the Teshiktash cave located in the Surkhandarya region. This settlement is a world-famous monument of the Middle Paleolithic culture of 100-40 thousand years BC. When this place was first explored by the Russian scientist A.P. Okladnikov in 1938-39, the bone remains of a Neanderthal child around 8-9 years old were found. The importance of this find for our research is that "around the place where the child was buried, several pairs of horns of a mountain goat were lying, burying the deceased in the grave with various objects indicates the beginning of early religious ideas"[1]. This foundation, which goes back to 100-40 thousand years BC, shows that the first religious beliefs appeared, and these simple religious ideas, in turn,

started the first ideological processes in the territory of our country. In addition, there is another basis related to ideological processes in the territory of our country, which is petroglyphs, that is, rock paintings. The oldest rock paintings on the territory of Uzbekistan belong to the Mesolithic period, i.e. 12-7 thousand years BC, and were found in 1912 in the Zarautsoy gorge, located 100-110 kilometers north-west of Termiz [6].

In 2001, 25 kilometers north-west of the city of Kitab in the neighboring region, on the slopes of the Zarafshan system, Siypantash rock paintings were also discovered, which are approximately Mesolithic (12-7 thousand years BC) and Neolithic (6-4 thousand years BC) belongs to the periods. Mineral paint - ochre, liver, red and white geometric paintings, symbolic image of the sun, wild bull and female finger prints, in general, became the basis for the assumption that the paintings of Siypantash reflect heavenly belief [3; p. 68]. In addition to Zarautsoy and Siypantash, such rock paintings can also be found in Sarmishsoy, Bironsoy and Ilonsoy regions of our country. These scientific evidences make it possible to determine the period in which the first ideas were formed in the history of the Uzbek people.

In our opinion, it is possible to define the period when the above foundations were formed in the development of our nation as "the period of the emergence of the first ideological-ideological processes (100-1000 BC)".

It should be noted that "In Central Asia, there is not much information about the beliefs of the Paleolithic period. Therefore, the literature often talks about totemism, animism, fetishism, and magic that arose in the Late Paleolithic" [3; p. 67]. The record of the formation of the above primitive ideologies in these periods in historical sources indicates that we did not make a mistake in defining the period from 100 to 1000



achievements and shortcomings, and through this, the theoretical and practical activities related to the further development of the national ideology.

REFERENCES

1. Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» давлат илмий нашриёти, 2010. 351-б. // <https://n.ziyouz.com>.
2. Асқаров А. Ўзбек халқининг келиб чиқиш тарихи. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2015. –Б.67-90.
3. Sagdullayev A.S. О‘zbekiston tarixi. I kitob. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2021. 279-b.
4. Tarix. Qadimgi dunyo. 6-sinf: umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 6-sinfi uchun darslik / A.Sagdullayev, V.Kostetskiy. –Toshkent: Yangiyo‘l poligraf servis, 2017. – 192 b; О‘zbekiston tarixi: 7-sinf uchun darslik / A.Muhammadjonov. –Toshkent: Sharq, 2017. – 160 b; О‘zbekiston tarixi: Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 8-sinfi uchun darslik / U.Jo‘raev va boshq. –Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2019. – 160 b; О‘zbekiston tarixi (XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi – XX asr boshlari): 9-sinf uchun darslik / Mas’ul muharrir: D.A. Alimova. –Toshkent: Sharq, 2019. – 160 b; О‘zbekiston tarixi: O‘rta ta’lim muassasalarining 10-sinfi va o‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi muassasalarining o‘quvchilari uchun darslik / Q.Rajabov, A.Zamonov. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2017. – 144 b; О‘zbekiston tarixi: O‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 11-sinf o‘quvchilari va o‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi muassasalari uchun darslik / N.Jo‘rayev, A.Zamonov. –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2018. – 144 b.
5. О‘zbekiston tarixi (XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi – XX asr boshlari): 9-sinf uchun darslik / Mas’ul muharrir: D.A. Alimova. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2019. – 160 b; О‘zbekiston tarixi: O‘rta ta’lim muassasalarining 10-sinfi va o‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi muassasalarining o‘quvchilari uchun darslik / Q.Rajabov, A.Zamonov. –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom, 2017. – 144 b.
6. Заратсой расмлари // <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-z/zarautsoy-rasmlari-uz>.

OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES