



International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Toronto, Canada

Website: econfseries.com

7th October, 2025

LITERATURE OF THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Jumayev Temur Jamol ogli

Teacher at Secondary School No. 40, Oqdaryo District, Samarkand Region.

Annotation:

This article analyzes the process of covering the history of Uzbekistan in scientific publications during the years of independence, as well as the new directions and methodological approaches that have emerged in historiography. It highlights the role of research conducted in the independence period based on the ideas of national identity, statehood traditions, spiritual heritage, and independence. In addition, the article examines the re-study of historical sources, their introduction into scientific circulation, and research carried out on the study of Uzbekistan's history at the international level.

Keywords: independence period, historiography, scientific publications, history of Uzbekistan, source studies, statehood, national identity.

Introduction

During the years of independence, the process of revisiting the history of Uzbekistan and restoring national values and historical heritage has played a crucial role in the country's socio-political life. Restoring historical truth to the people, studying the roots of national statehood on a scientific basis, and conveying this legacy to future generations are among the most important tasks of independence. Therefore, in recent years, the analysis of Uzbekistan's history based on historical sources, archival documents, and scholarly publications from a new perspective has become an urgent issue.

Scientific studies on the history of Uzbekistan have been widely conducted not only by scholars of our republic but also by foreign orientalists, historians, and anthropologists. In particular, research on the history of Central Asia, the civilization of ancient cities, the Great Silk Road, and the political and cultural development of states in the region is being published in international academic journals. This



International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Toronto, Canada

Website: econfseries.com

7th October, 2025

indicates that the history of Uzbekistan remains in the focus of the global scholarly community.

During the independence period, hundreds of monographs, scholarly articles, and educational manuals dedicated to the study of Uzbekistan's history have been produced. In particular, research carried out at the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, leading higher education institutions, and historical research centers has resulted in comprehensive studies of national statehood, the heritage of ancestors, the ideas of independence, and contemporary historical processes. This, in turn, laid the foundation for the emergence of new schools and approaches in national historiography.

Thus, the representation of Uzbekistan's history in scholarly publications during the years of independence became an important stage in fostering national identity, restoring historical truth, and promoting our historical heritage on an international scale. This process contributed to the renewal of historiographical methodology, the scientific formation of the national statehood concept, and the in-depth study of historical sources.

In the years of independence, the newly formed approaches in historiography were primarily directed toward fostering national identity and restoring historical truth. Scholars such as Ibrohim Mo'minov, Habibulla Boltaboev, and Baxtiyor Bobojonov paid particular attention in their research to the history of statehood in Uzbekistan, its civilizational roots, and the cultural heritage of the people. In particular, I. Mo'minov's scientific works were revisited within the framework of new methodological perspectives during the independence period, serving to analyze historical processes from the standpoint of national interests.

Habibulla Boltaboev, in his research, conducted an in-depth analysis of sources related to the 19th–20th centuries history of Uzbekistan, providing a scholarly foundation for the Jadid movement, enlightenment ideas, and the processes of national awakening. Through this, he developed a scientific interpretation of the formation of national consciousness and the strategy of progress within the historiography of the independence era.

Foreign scholars have also paid particular attention to the history of Uzbekistan in the post-independence years. For example, American orientalist Devin DeWeese



International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Toronto, Canada

Website: econfseries.com

7th October, 2025

studied the Islamic heritage, Sufi orders, and religious culture of Central Asia, analyzing the history of Uzbekistan within a broader regional context. British scholar Shirin Akiner, through her research dedicated to political transformations and the process of restoring national identity in Uzbekistan during the independence period, gained an important place in international historiography. At the same time, the works of scholars such as R. Frye consistently examined Uzbekistan's history from ancient times to the modern era, providing broad coverage in academic publications.

These scholarly and theoretical approaches demonstrate that the study of Uzbekistan's history during the independence era became a relevant issue not only within the local sphere but also in the international academic community. By reanalyzing historical sources, introducing archival materials into scientific circulation, and studying history on a new conceptual basis, historiography rose to a new stage.

The coverage of Uzbekistan's history in academic publications during the years of independence marked the beginning of a new stage in national historiography. In this process, restoring historical truth, rediscovering the roots of national statehood, and introducing the spiritual heritage into broad scientific discourse emerged as key tasks. At the same time, international interest in the study of Uzbekistan's history grew, and both local and foreign researchers carried out scholarly investigations within various methodological frameworks.

The research of Uzbek scholars has contributed to interpreting national history on new theoretical and conceptual foundations, while foreign scholars have examined the country's past within the context of world civilization. This, in turn, has led to methodological innovations in historiography, the advancement of source studies, and the development of an objective approach to historical processes.

Thus, historiography of the independence period is significant not only for the increase in the number of scholarly publications, but also for the enhancement of analytical quality, the expansion of international cooperation, and the in-depth study of historical sources. This process serves to strengthen national identity, preserve historical heritage, and consolidate Uzbekistan's place within the global academic community.



International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Toronto, Canada

Website: econfseries.com

7th October, 2025

References

1. Mo'minov, I. M. The History of Socio-Philosophical Views of the Uzbek People. – Tashkent: Fan, 1960. – 280 p.
2. Boltaboev, H. Historical Processes in Uzbekistan at the Beginning of the 20th Century. – Tashkent: Universitet, 2001. – 315 p.
3. Bobojonov, B. B. The History of Statehood of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2010. – 412 p.
4. Karimov, I. A. High Spirituality is an Invincible Power. – Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. – 176 p.
5. Saidov, A. Historiography of Uzbekistan in the Independence Period: Methodology and Approaches. – Tashkent: Akademiya, 2015. – 258 p.
6. DeWeese, D. Islamization and Native Religion in the Golden Horde. – University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994. – 509 p.
7. Akiner, S. Islam in Post-Soviet Central Asia: Religion and Politics in an Emerging Society. – London: Routledge, 1997. – 350 p.
8. Frye, R. N. The Heritage of Central Asia. – Princeton: Markus Wiener, 1996. – 220 p.
9. Khojayev, A. Source Studies and Methodology of Historical Research. – Tashkent: Universitet, 2018. – 298 p.
10. Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. History of Uzbekistan (5 volumes). – Tashkent: Sharq, 2017. – Vols. 1–5.