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strongly. While the democratic values of Ukraine are certainly an important factor in the European Union's support for the country, there are also other reasons why the EU supports Ukraine. One of the main reasons is the EU's commitment to promoting stability, security, and prosperity in its neighborhood. Ukraine is an important partner for the EU in achieving these goals, as it is located between the EU and Russia, and has historically been a bridge between the two regions.

The aim of the research, the evaluation of the European Union's humanitarian assistance to Ukraine and to know which countries support Ukraine the most and why, was achieved and the set objective were fulfilled: to consider the historical background of the conflict, to explain the meaning, importance of humanitarian aid and what it consists of, to reveal the main areas of humanitarian aid and which countries supply it the most and to discover the main challenges in the provision of the humanitarian aid.

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## THE THEORY OF CONSTRUCTING HISTORY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF CENTRAL ASIAN HISTORY

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The theory of Constructing History challenges traditional notions of history as an objective, fixed record of events, and posits that history is a subjective and constructed interpretation of those events, influenced by a range of factors including cultural norms, political ideologies, and the

biases of historians themselves. This article explores the implications of this theory for our understanding of history, and argues that by recognizing the constructed nature of historical narratives, we can gain a more nuanced and critical perspective on the past. According to this theory, the way in which history is constructed and told is influenced by a range of factors, including cultural norms, political ideologies, and the biases of historians themselves. This means that the same events can be interpreted and presented in vastly different ways, depending on the context and the interests of the historian.

The study of history has traditionally been seen as a search for objective truth, a process of uncovering and recording the events of the past in a neutral and unbiased manner. However, in recent years, scholars have increasingly challenged this notion of history as an objective record of events, arguing instead that history is a constructed and subjective interpretation of those events, shaped by a range of factors including cultural norms, political ideologies, and the biases of historians themselves. This theory of Constructing History has important implications for our understanding of history, as it emphasizes the role of power and agency in shaping historical narratives, and highlights the need for critical reflection and multiple perspectives when interpreting the past.

The theory of Constructing History posits that historical narratives are constructed through a range of processes, including the selection of particular events and the interpretation of those events in light of cultural norms and political ideologies. This means that historical narratives are not objective, but rather reflect the biases and perspectives of those who construct them. Moreover, because historical narratives are constructed, they can be deconstructed and reconstructed in different ways, depending on the interests and perspectives of the historian [1].

One of the key implications of this theory is that historical narratives are not fixed, but rather are constantly evolving and changing over time. As new information and perspectives emerge, historical narratives are revised and reinterpreted to reflect these changes. This means that historical narratives are never complete or final, but rather are always open to revision and critique.

Another important implication of the theory of Constructing History is that historical narratives are not neutral, but rather reflect the interests and perspectives of those who construct them. This means that historical narratives can be used to reinforce existing power structures and to marginalize certain groups or perspectives. However, it also means that historical narratives can be used to challenge existing power structures and to give voice to marginalized groups.

The relationship between history and politics has long been a subject of debate and discussion. Historians and political scientists have explored the ways in which political ideology shapes the interpretation of history, and the ways in which historical narratives are used to support political agendas. In recent years, the theory of Constructing History has emerged as an important framework for understanding the relationship between history and politics. This theory emphasizes the role of power and agency in shaping historical narratives, and challenges the idea of history as an objective record of events. In this article, we explore the significance of the theory of Constructing History for political ideology, and argue that it offers a valuable framework for understanding the complex relationship between history and politics [2].

The theory of Constructing History has important implications for political ideology in several ways. First, this theory emphasizes the ways in which historical narratives are constructed by those in power to promote particular political agendas. This means that historical narratives are not objective records of events, but rather are shaped by political ideologies and interests. For example, in many countries, the history of the nation is constructed to promote a particular vision

of national identity, one that emphasizes certain cultural, ethnic, or religious characteristics. In this way, historical narratives are used to promote political ideologies and shape national identity.

Second, the theory of Constructing History challenges the idea of history as a static, unchanging record of events. Instead, this theory recognizes that historical narratives are constantly evolving and changing, reflecting the interests and ideologies of those in power at any given time. This means that historical narratives are not fixed, but are rather subject to change over time as political ideologies and interests shift.

Finally, the theory of Constructing History offers a valuable framework for understanding the relationship between history and politics. By emphasizing the ways in which historical narratives are constructed and shaped by political ideologies and interests, this theory offers insight into the ways in which history can be used to shape political agendas and influence public opinion. For example, politicians may use historical narratives to justify certain policies or actions, or to promote a particular vision of national identity [3]. By understanding the ways in which history is constructed and used for political purposes, we can better understand the complex relationship between history and politics.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 had a profound impact on the study and interpretation of history in the region. As post-Soviet Union countries began to develop their own national identities, they were forced to confront the legacy of Soviet-era historiography, which had emphasized the role of the state and downplayed the role of individual agency in shaping historical events [4]. In this context, the theory of Constructing History offered a new way of understanding and interpreting historical narratives, emphasizing the role of power and agency in shaping the study of history.

The theory of Constructing History has had a number of important implications for post-Soviet Union countries. One of the key implications is a renewed interest in alternative historical narratives, particularly those that challenge dominant narratives constructed by those in power. For example, in Ukraine, there has been a renewed interest in the history of the Holodomor, a famine that occurred in the 1930s and was caused in part by Soviet policies[5]. This interest has been driven in part by a desire to challenge the dominant Soviet-era narrative of the famine, which downplayed the role of the state in causing the crisis.

Another important implication of the theory of Constructing History is a more critical approach to the study of history. Post-Soviet Union countries have begun to recognize the ways in which historical narratives have been shaped by political and cultural factors, and have worked to challenge these biases [6]. For example, in Russia, there has been a renewed interest in the history of the Soviet Union, and a more critical approach to the role of Stalin in shaping Soviet history.

This theory has important implications for the history of Central Asian countries, which have experienced significant political, social, and cultural changes over the centuries. The region has been home to a range of different cultures, languages, and religions, and has been at the crossroads of many empires and trade routes. As a result, the history of Central Asia is complex and multifaceted, and has been constructed and reconstructed by a variety of actors over time [7].

One of the key challenges in constructing a comprehensive history of Central Asia is the lack of reliable sources. Many of the region's historical documents were destroyed or lost during periods of political upheaval, and what remains is often incomplete or biased. This has led to a situation in which different groups within the region have constructed their own narratives of history, based on their own cultural and political perspectives. For example, the Soviet-era focus on economic development and the role of the state in shaping society has shaped the way in which historians have understood the history of Central Asia. Similarly, the rise of nationalist movements in the

post-Soviet period has led to a renewed interest in the region's pre-Soviet history, and has led to a re-evaluation of the role of Islam in shaping Central Asian society [8].

The study of Central Asian history has been shaped by a range of political and cultural factors, including the legacy of Soviet rule, the influence of Islam, and the role of local elites. In this context, the theory of Constructing History offers a valuable framework for understanding the construction and interpretation of historical narratives in Central Asia. By recognizing the constructed nature of historical narratives, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of the ways in which power and agency have shaped the study of Central Asian history.

The theory of Constructing History suggests that historical narratives are constructed through a range of processes, including the selection of particular events and the interpretation of those events in light of cultural norms and political ideologies. In the context of Central Asian history, this means that historical narratives have been shaped by a range of factors, including the influence of Soviet-era historiography, the role of nationalist movements, and the influence of Islam. Moreover, because historical narratives are constructed, they can be deconstructed and reconstructed in different ways, depending on the interests and perspectives of the historian [9].

Another important implication of the theory of Constructing History for the study of Central Asian history is the need to incorporate multiple perspectives and voices into historical narratives. This means recognizing the diversity of experiences and perspectives within the region, and working to challenge the dominant narratives that have been constructed by those in power. By doing so, historians can work towards a more inclusive and comprehensive understanding of Central Asian history.

For example, the history of the Kazakh people has been constructed and reconstructed in different ways over time. During the Soviet era, the history of Kazakhstan was interpreted through a Marxist lens, which emphasized class struggle and the role of the state in shaping society. After independence, a new generation of historians emerged who sought to tell the story of Kazakhstan from a Kazakh perspective, emphasizing the role of traditional culture and identity in shaping the nation.

Similarly, the history of Uzbekistan has been constructed in different ways by different groups over time. The ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara, which are now part of Uzbekistan, were important centers of Islamic scholarship and culture during the medieval period. However, during the Soviet era, the history of Uzbekistan was reinterpreted through a Marxist lens, which downplayed the role of religion and emphasized the role of the state in modernizing society. After independence, a new generation of historians emerged who sought to tell the story of Uzbekistan from an Islamic perspective, emphasizing the role of religion and spirituality in shaping the nation.

In conclusion, the theory of Constructing History is highly relevant to the history of Central Asian countries, which have experienced significant political, social, and cultural changes over the centuries. By recognizing that history is not an objective record of events, but rather a subjective and constructed interpretation of those events, we can better understand the complex and multifaceted nature of the region's history. Moreover, by acknowledging the role of different groups and perspectives in constructing history, we can work towards a more inclusive and comprehensive understanding of the region's past.

The theory of Constructing History challenges traditional notions of history as an objective, fixed record of events, and highlights the role of power and agency in shaping historical narratives. By recognizing the constructed nature of historical narratives, we can gain a more nuanced and critical perspective on the past, and can work towards a more inclusive and comprehensive

understanding of history. Moreover, by acknowledging the biases and perspectives of historians, we can work towards a more reflective and self-aware approach to the study of history.

The theory of Constructing History offers a valuable framework for understanding the construction and interpretation of historical narratives in Central Asia. By recognizing the constructed nature of historical narratives, we can gain a more nuanced and critical perspective on the past, and can work towards a more inclusive and comprehensive understanding of Central Asian history. Moreover, by acknowledging the biases and perspectives of historians, we can work towards a more reflective and self-aware approach to the study of history in the region.

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## **WOMEN'S MOVEMENT AS A FACTOR IN FORMATION OF A CIVIL SOCIETY**

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Human rights, their genesis, social roots, purpose is one of the eternal problems of the historical, socio-cultural development of mankind, which has always been in the focus of political, legal, ethical, religious, and philosophical thought. In different epochs, the problem of human rights, invariably remaining political and legal, acquired either a religious, or ethical, or philosophical sound, depending on the alignment of social forces, culture and traditions.

The relevance of the study is directly related to the most important feature of the women's movement: having arisen as a socio-political movement for the equality of men and women, the