

Current Issues of Innovative Approach to History Education and Research

Yuldash Hazratovich Haydarov

Associate Professor, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Head of the Department of "Methods of Socio-Economic Sciences" Regional Center for Retraining and Retraining of Public Educators of Bukhara Region, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes current issues of innovative approach to history education and research. To describe the contribution of the Uzbeks to the great victory over the Nazi invaders in World War II on the basis of new data, the study of the heritage of the victims of repression and the devotion of the reformers in the field of enlightenment, the use of the method of oral history in the study of the history of the Motherland and the nation in historical research.

KEYWORDS: Education, history, innovation, homeland, nation, oral history, repression, war, soviet system, reformers, ideology, science, historical research, a new approach

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current context of globalization, the modern requirements for the teaching and research of history are becoming more unique. Now the historical works created during the Soviet regime, the information contained in them, do not meet today's requirements. After all, as a result of the class and ideological approach to the science and research of history that existed during the Soviet era, historical events were covered on the basis of a one-sided, Soviet state and Communist ideology. Even to this day, some information in the field of history has come without updating. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev identified the coverage of history as ".....objective and free from various ideological views" as an important task in the teaching of history.

Until now, the contribution of Uzbeks to the great victory over Nazi invaders in World War II has not been sufficiently studied in history textbooks. This was due to the fact that not all archives could be used to collect data, and the limited access to foreign archives and scholars' data hindered the teaching of history and the conduct of scientific research. It is precisely this issue that has given rise to a wide range of innovations in the study of the subject, as a result of which access to the still closed archives and the collection of data, as well as the use of data from foreign archives and scientists. In his speech on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the great victory over the Nazi invaders, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan provided new information about the contribution of Uzbeks to the great victory over the Nazi invaders in World War II. This, in turn, serves as conceptual guidelines for an innovative approach to history education and research.

It was also not enough to study the heritage of the victims of repression, to write memoirs about them, and to acquaint the younger generation with their devotion. The decree of

the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev "On further study of the heritage of the victims of repressions and additional measures to immortalize their memory" was a bold step to address the shortcomings in this area. It has paved the way for innovations in more in-depth teaching and research on the heritage of victims of repression.

Historical research has also not paid enough attention to the use of oral history, which is the historical source of the homeland and the nation. In order to build a democratic society, to become one of the leading countries in the world, every nation must, first of all, deeply understand its roots, know its history and draw the right conclusions from it. Historical memory, on the other hand, is an expression of the process of preserving and restoring the past of a particular nation or state. Oral memories broaden young people's understanding of the history of Uzbekistan, provide an opportunity to learn about the causes of historical events and increase their credibility. Therefore, the widespread use of oral history in research is also important as an innovative approach.

2. Methods:

An innovative approach to history education and research means covering topics that have been covered so far unilaterally, as well as new methods of analysis and research, abandoning the principle of coding historical research during the Soviet era. Analyzing the contribution of Uzbeks to the great victory over Nazi invaders in World War II through the analytical use of historical research created during the Soviet era, based on new data, study the legacy of victims of repression, tried to present new information about the devotees of the reformer movement and scientifically based views on the use of the method of oral history in the study of the history of the homeland and the nation in historical research on the basis of an innovative approach.

3. Results:

One of the key issues of an innovative approach to history education and research is to highlight the contribution of Uzbeks to the great victory over Nazi invaders in World War II on the basis of new data.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev initiated the beginning of a new era in the study of the contribution of the Uzbek people to the great victory over fascism in World War II. In his speeches, the head of state drew the attention of the general public to the fact that the contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the great

victory has not been fully studied. The scientific community, in particular, has encouraged historians to delve deeper into this important issue.

As a result of scientific research conducted on the initiative and conceptual proposals of President Shavkat Mirziyoev, very important new information has been sought about the participation of the people of Uzbekistan in World War II, about our heroic ancestors. The President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev spoke about the achievements and results of research in this area in his speech on may 9, 2020 on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the great victory over fascism in World War II and the "Day of Remembrance and Honor". In these historic speeches, the head of state cited new information obtained as a result of scientific research, which reflects the contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the great victory in World War II.

In our opinion, this important research information can be conveyed to the minds and hearts of students and young people using the following table:

No	Data available to date	New data identified as a result of research	Note
1	It was estimated that about 1.5 million Uzbeks took part in the war.	In fact, about 1,951,000 people were mobilized for the war.	The names and destinies of 451,000 of our compatriots are unknown
2	Information on how many of those deported to other countries as "ears" took part in World War II was incomplete.	It was revealed that more than 59,000 of our compatriots deported to other countries were sent to the army.	The fate of more than 59,000 of our compatriots remains unknown.
3	It was estimated that 396,000 Uzbeks had died in the war	In fact, more than 538,000 Uzbek citizens died in the war	The fate of more than 142,000 Uzbek citizens has been neglected
4	The number of Uzbek representatives awarded military orders and medals was estimated at 120,000	In fact, more than 200,000 of our soldiers and officers have been awarded orders and medals	The fame of more than 80,000 soldiers and officers was ignored.
5	It is stated that 280 Uzbeks were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union	In fact, 301 Uzbeks were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union	Information about the fame of 21 Uzbek Heroes of the Soviet Union was ignored
6	It was reported that more than 100 industrial enterprises had been relocated to Uzbekistan from the front lines.	In fact, 151 factories were evacuated from the front lines and Uzbekistan produced products for the needs of the front	The labor of the people of Uzbekistan was not taken into account in the reconstruction and commissioning of 51 factories relocated from the front lines
7	During the war, 1 million people were deported to Uzbekistan, 200,000 of whom were children.	In fact, 1.5 million people, including more than 250,000 children, have been evacuated to Uzbekistan	No information was provided about the 500,000 people and more than 50,000 children who were evacuated. The Uzbeks shared the last loaf of bread with them.

Incorporating this new information on the subject of "History of Uzbekistan" into the content of topics taught in educational institutions will serve to develop an innovative approach to science and education, as well as to instill in the younger generation a sense of patriotism and involvement in the country's destiny.

Another topic that requires an innovative approach in the teaching and research of history is the study of the legacy of those who were persecuted during the Soviet era and the provision of new information about the devotion of the reformers. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev "On further study of the heritage of victims of repression and additional measures to perpetuate their memory" paved the way for innovations in the deeper study of the heritage of victims of repression.

The textbooks of general secondary schools, and even the textbooks and manuals of higher education institutions, do not provide sufficient information about the victims of repression and their legacy. It is no secret that the scientific and spiritual heritage of the country's devotees such as Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Cholpon, Abdulla Avloni, Usmon Nosir, Munnavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov, Ibrat, Tavallo,

Elbek, Haji Muin, Botu has not been fully studied. Only Mahmudhoja Behbudi's work "Kasdi Safar" serves to provide students with new knowledge and expand their worldview. Insufficient examples of articles on important socio-cultural issues in history lessons in Reformer newspapers such as "Sadoy Turkistan", "Fergana", magazines "Country", "Truth", "Education and Teacher". In our opinion, the dissemination of articles from these newspapers and magazines, as well as information about their content to students will help to improve the quality and effectiveness of education. In this way we contribute to the study of the heritage of the victims of repression. As Academician Naim Karimov noted, ".....Only then will we fulfill our duty to the memory and history of our unfortunate ancestors".

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev gave constructive instructions on conducting research on each of the 100,000 repressed people, going out to meet their relatives, restoring their names, publishing books about their work. Achieving these priorities requires the use of proven data on the heritage of victims of repression in both history education and research. The achievements of our country during the years of independence require it. As the President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev said, "The history of mankind shows that every nation has the right to build its life and future independently only if it is free and free". Therefore, the introduction of radical changes in the education and research of history, which is the spiritual foundation of our country's independence, on the basis of innovative approaches, remains one of the most pressing issues of our time.

We look at historical research as a source for studying the destiny of the homeland and the nation. The role of innovative approaches is also invaluable in creating a history rich in scientific evidence, ending a history free from objective and ideological views.

The Resolution "On measures to organize the activities of the memorial complex Victory Park" signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev on September 9, 2020 also immortalizes the names of participants of World War II and our compatriots who worked selflessly behind the front, to seal their incomparable courage and tenacity in the pages of history, to educate the younger generation in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland, in order to scientifically substantiate the great contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the victory, the following tasks have been set: to conduct targeted, fundamental and applied research and present them to the general public. Based on these goals, it is necessary to study the heritage of the victims of repression and the enlightenment, patriotic ideas of the Reformers on the basis of innovative approaches. In our opinion, the use of the method of oral history, which did not fully use its potential during the Soviet era, is also effective in implementing these goals and objectives. Thousands of people who have witnessed history will have the opportunity to learn about their destinies, ideas, thoughts and hopes through the memories of our compatriots.

Research in history usually relies more on archival materials and written sources. Archival materials and written sources are compared, analyzed and scientific conclusions are drawn. But we should also be well aware that not all documents on the topics studied in the archives are preserved. Oral history (oral history in Western sources) helps us. Oral history is directly related to the historical-biographical method of historical research, which is aimed at creating a psychological portrait of the past individual or social group, reconstructing, describing and analyzing living conditions.

The verbal tradition of passing on information about the past from generation to generation is characterized by the fact that in it a person expresses his memories of the past based on his own feelings created by the present. Oral history is an innovative area of historical research that has emerged as a result of past events not being adequately reflected in archival documents and written sources.

This is done by collecting the memories of the participants of the Second World War and our compatriots who worked behind the front lines, the heritage of the victims of repressions and the memory of the sacrifices of the Reformers. Because over time, the number of our compatriots who witnessed the hard times of World War II

and witnessed the fate of the victims of repression and the Reformers is declining year by year.

It would be expedient to give examples from the memory of our compatriots in the textbooks of general secondary schools and higher education institutions. The study of the experience of Germany and Russia in the use of the oral history method in historical research also gives good results. This is because in these countries, the use of the oral history method in research is seen as an effective way to study history. The method of oral history can be widely used in historical research in the study of the history of the period of independence of Uzbekistan. After all, independent Uzbekistan also has its own oral history. In particular, the development of science and education in the new Uzbekistan will serve to lay a solid foundation for the Third Renaissance.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev noted: ".....Science, education and upbringing are the cornerstone of development and the force that makes a country strong and a nation great. Our future is closely connected with the bright future of our country, first of all, with the education system and the upbringing of our children".

Indeed, the role of modern methods in education and upbringing of the younger generation is invaluable. From this point of view, another advantage of using an innovative method called oral history is the efficiency of collecting and organizing oral history (memories) as a source of information. It will be possible to involve students and students in data collection. The involvement of the younger generation in the method of oral history not only strengthens in their minds and hearts a sense of involvement in the fate of the country, but also in them to study and appreciate the history of the Motherland with great responsibility, encourages pride in it and independent conclusions, interest in historical research.

4. Discussion:

In historical education and research, the contribution of the Uzbeks to the great victory over the Nazi invaders in World War II has been described mainly on the basis of paradigms established in Soviet historiography. Due to the fact that access to the archives required for the study of the subject was not allowed, it was not possible to fully cover this topic in history education. The legacy of the victims of repression, the enlightenment ideas of the Reformers, are also embodied in the whirlpool of class approaches.

In the process of historical research and in the teaching of history, little attention has been paid to the method of oral history. The article addresses these issues on the basis of credible evidence. The role of textbooks in history education is invaluable. Academician Anatoly Sagdullaev writes that the content of the textbook "Stories from History" for 5th grade teachers does not correspond to his name". Because now the data of the oral history method is scarce. The article highlights the issues of innovative approaches to history education and research, as well as its role in improving the quality and effectiveness of history education and research. Well-known educators R.Ishmuhamedov and M.Yuldashev according to, "In order to solve the problems facing the education system in the current innovative processes, we need individuals who are able to assimilate new information

and evaluate the knowledge they have acquired, make the necessary decisions, and think independently and freely". We also agreed with these views on the topical issues of an innovative approach to history education and research.

5. Conclusion:

Innovative approaches to the teaching and research of history serve as one of the important sources in creating a solid foundation of the Third Renaissance in our country. First of all, everyone should understand the high status of a new citizen of Uzbekistan and consciously strive to be worthy of it.

In these processes, it is also effective to be aware of the history of the homeland, especially the historical data presented on the basis of innovative approaches. The contribution of Uzbeks to the great victory over Nazi invaders in World War II in secondary schools and universities, the study of the heritage of the victims of repression and the devotion of the Reformers on the basis of innovative approaches, the use of the method of oral history in historical research will undoubtedly raise the objective approach to our history to a new level. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev noted, the inspiring idea "From national revival to national uplift" is penetrating deeper and deeper into our lives. On this basis, we are taking important steps to radically improve the lives of our people, ensure human rights and freedoms, the rule of law and social justice, and innovative development".

If every citizen of the new Uzbekistan, who is taking important steps towards innovative development, learns the history of our country free from objective and ideological views through scientific research based on innovative approaches and effectively uses the results of such research in history education, our good intentions and great goals will lay a solid foundation for the Third Renaissance. would have made a worthy contribution.

"Today, when we talk about our country in the world, the phrase "New Uzbekistan" is used. This is a recognition of the fact that in recent years we have entered a completely new stage of development, of the tremendous achievements we have achieved", said the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev. An innovative approach to history education and research also plays an important role in strengthening students' knowledge of the New Uzbekistan.

Introducing students and young people to new research-based information on the "History of Uzbekistan" to strengthen the integration of science and education, in addition to serving the effective use of cognitive research in science and education, it expands the opportunities for training competitive personnel in our country in accordance with world standards.

References:

- [1] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисиغا Мурожаатномаси . "Халқ сўзи", 2018 йил, 29 декабрь
- [2] Мирзиёев Ш.М Иккинчи жаҳон урушида фашизм устидан қозонилган буюк ғалабанинг 75 йиллиги ва "Хотира ва қадрлаш куни" муносабати билан 2020 йил 9 майдаги тантанали маросимда сўзланган нутқ. "Янги Ўзбекистон", 2020 йил 10 май
- [3] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Мустақиллик-эзгу ниятларимиз, буюк мақсадларимиз рўёби йўлида қудрат манбаи. Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси мустақиллигининг йигирма тўққиз йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи. "Янги Ўзбекистон" 2020 йил, 1 сентябрь
- [4] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Мустақиллик –эзгу ниятларимиз, буюк мақсадларимиз рўёби йўлида қудрат манбаи. Президент Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Мустақиллигининг йигирма тўққиз йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи. "Янги Ўзбекистон", 2020 йил 1 сентябрь.
- [5] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўқитувчи ва мураббийлар - Янги Ўзбекистонни барпо этишда катта куч, таянч ва суянчимиздир. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг ўқитувчи ва мураббийлар кунига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи. "Янги Ўзбекистон" 2020, 1 октябрь
- [6] Илхомов З. Тарих фани методологияси. Т, 2012
- [7] Раҳмонқулова Н ва бошқалар. Замонавий таълим тарбия-жамият тараққиётининг муҳим асоси. Тошкент, 2017.
- [8] Мухаммеджонов Л, Алимова М. Бухорода жадидчилик ҳаракати тарихидан. Бухоро, "Дурдона" нашриёти, 2019.
- [9] Алимова Д., Илхомов З. Тарих фани методологияси. Т, 2018.
- [10] Каримов Н. Тарих олдидаги бурч. "Янги Ўзбекистон", 2020 йил, 22 октябрь, 202 -сон
- [11] Собиров А. Ватан ва миллат тарихи манбаи. "Янги Ўзбекистон," 2020 йил, 9 октябрь
- [12] Сагдуллаев А. Таълим: Тарих масаласи ва мактаб дарсликлари ҳолати. "Маърифат", 2020 йил 5 август