

THE ROLE OF THE USE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN THE TEACHING PROCESS IN THE INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

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Annotation:

The article analyzes the role of the use of achievements in the field of scientific study of the history of Uzbekistan in the education system in the integration of science and education. There are vivid examples and methodological recommendations for more efficient organization of this process.

Keywords: Science, science, integration, education, upbringing, innovation, cognitive approach, great victory, new era, history, young generation, new Uzbekistan, great country.

Introduction

Highly creative work is being carried out in our country to raise the living standards of our people to a new level, to further develop our country socio-economically, to be among the top 50 developed countries by 2035.

At the beginning of the construction of a new Uzbekistan, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, at a meeting with representatives of the scientific community of our country on December 30, 2016, called on them to dedicate their achievements in science to the development of our country.

Emphasizing that no country can develop without scientific achievements and innovations in this area, the President said: "Strategies and mechanisms of innovative development of the country are closely linked, first of all, with the effective use of intellectual and scientific-technical potential created in this country. 'liq'. Deepening the integration of science and industry, including science and education, will play an important role in fulfilling this task. The role of the subject "History of Uzbekistan" taught in educational institutions is invaluable in the implementation of the results of research in the field of history of Uzbekistan.

In his works, speeches and speeches, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev instructed to teach the younger generation a true, scientifically based history: "... To understand our national identity, to study the ancient and rich history of our Motherland. We need to study, strengthen research in this area, and fully support the activities of scientists in the humanities. The assessment of the past must be objective and, most importantly, free from various ideological views," he said, outlining ways to implement these guidelines. At the initiative of the head of our state, the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan has launched a channel "History of Uzbekistan", which provides information on low-profile aspects of the history of Uzbekistan on the basis of research on the subject "History of Uzbekistan".

The following example shows that the effective use of the integration of science and education can be achieved through the introduction of research results in the field of history of Uzbekistan in the education system. As you know, the teaching of the subject "History of Uzbekistan" is based on the principle of evaluating the role of historical figures in terms of their services in terms of that period. However, the activity of rulers (khans and emirs) has not yet been fully studied on the basis of this principle. Historians of our country have taken bold steps in this regard. Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Kahramon Rajabovni's book about Amir Nasrullah Bahodurkhan, the seventh ruler of the Mangit dynasty, who went down in history as "Khan Shahid" ("Shahid Khan"), was published in 2011 in educational institutions. History "is important in teaching the subject. Because until recently, the reign of Amir Nasrullah was misinterpreted. Historian Kahramon Rajabov clarified this issue through a comparative study of various sources. It is known that Mirzo Shams Bukhari, a writer and historian who was a direct participant in the political events in Bukhara in the 1920s, described Amir Nasrullah's struggle for power in his book "A Narrative of Some Events in Bukhara, Kokand and Kashgar". writes that a lot of blood was shed in Bukhara during the city. According to Mirzo Shams Bukhari, 7,000-8,000 people died during the occupation of Bukhara. In addition, Amir Nasrullah writes that in the first months of his reign, 50-100 people were killed every day, as a result of which many people fled to Shakhrisabz and other places.

Historian Kahramon Rajabov compares his opinion with the works of other authors and primary historical sources written at that time and gives his scientifically based conclusion: “Mirzo Shams Bukhari... was in the service of Amir Nasrullah for some time, but later went to Shakhrisabz. After living there for 11 months and then going to ex-emir Umarkhan (the sixth representative of the Mangit dynasty who ruled Bukhara for about 4 months) in exile in Kokand, he was in opposition to Amir Nasrullah. The reasons for describing his activities in excessive black paint become clear. Summarizing the opinions of later historians and travelers about Nasrullah, Kahramon Rajabov came to the following conclusion: Like any ruler who came to power at that time, Nasrullah Khan in order to maintain his position in a short time to destroy all political forces that were his rivals. or expelled them from Bukhara. However, the fact that 50-100 people are killed in Bukhara every day is an exaggeration. This, in turn, is based on the paradigms developed during the Soviet era in the assessment of the activities of historians (rulers, khans, khans, kings, sultans, kings, emirs, caliphs, kings, emperors). is clear evidence that the practice of imaging has been completely abandoned.

Inculcating in the minds and hearts of the younger generation the information of the above-mentioned scientific research on the history of Uzbekistan will strengthen the sense of separation of black and white, selflessness of their people for the fate of the motherland, involvement in the fate of the country. In such processes, the role of the integration of science and education in the formation of high spirituality in society becomes clear, and the opportunity for the younger generation to benefit from the results of cognitive research in science and education expands. There are many such examples in the history of Uzbekistan. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 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 Mirziyoyev, very important new information has been sought about the participation of the people of Uzbekistan in World War II, about our heroic ancestors.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about the achievements and results of research in this area in a 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 our state presented new information obtained as a result of scientific research that reflects the contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the great victory in World War II.

We believe that this important research information can be conveyed to the minds and hearts of students and young people using the following table:

T \r	Information available to date	New research findings	Description
1	It is estimated that about 1.5 million Uzbeks took part in the war.	In fact, about 1,951,000 people were mobilized for the war. One in three people was found to have been involved in the war.	The names and destinies of 451,000 of our compatriots are unknown
2	It was not clear how many of those deported as "ears" took part in World War II.	As a result, 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 is estimated that 396,000 Uzbeks died in the war	In fact, more than 538,000 Uzbeks died in the war	The fate of more than 142,000 Uzbek citizens has been neglected
4	The number of Uzbeks awarded military orders and medals is estimated at 120,000	In fact, more than 200,000 of our soldiers and officers have been awarded combat state awards	The fame of more than 80,000 soldiers and officers was ignored.
5	It is estimated 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 has been ignored
6	More than 100 industrial enterprises have been relocated to Uzbekistan from the front lines	In fact, 151 factories were relocated to 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 them children.	In fact, 1.5 million people, including more than 250,000 children, have been evacuated to Uzbekistan	no information was provided on the 500,000 displaced people and more than 50,000 children. 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 the integration of science and education, as well as to instill in the younger generation a sense of patriotism and involvement in the country's destiny. To complete this task, we recommend that you:

- To reveal the essence of the conceptual ideas of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on further strengthening the integration of science and education on the example of teaching the subject "History of Uzbekistan";

- Regularly acquaint students with the content of new research on the subject "History of Uzbekistan";

- It is necessary to inculcate new information in the field of "History of Uzbekistan" in the minds and hearts of students on the basis of comparative analysis with previous data. In this case, the use of methods and techniques such as "Comparison", "Comparative Analysis", "Scientific Analysis", "Concept Analysis", "SWOT-Analysis" gives good results.

In short, the introduction of new research-based information on the "History of Uzbekistan" to students and young people serves to strengthen the integration of science and education, the effective use of cognitive research in science and education. At the same time, it will expand the opportunities for training competitive personnel in our country that meet world standards. New information on the contribution of the Uzbek people to the great victory over fascism in the Second World War shows that our people have united in any difficult days, lived with faith and achieved great victories. will provide. The complete abandonment of the practice of studying only coded history in the former Soviet Union, the absence of science-based, ideological restrictions, the beginning of a new era in the study of true history, paves the way for further integration in science and education.

List of used literature:

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