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THE STATE OF HISTORICAL EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN DURING WORLD WAR II

Abstract: From the very beginning of the Second World War, the rich spiritual potential of the people of Uzbekistan has been mobilized to rapidly defeat fascism, the worst enemy of humanity. All fields of science and culture of Uzbekistan were directed to the needs and demands of the wartime in a very short time due to the dedication and patriotism of the workers and workers of this sphere. This article analyzes the issues, trends, issues and issues of history science and teaching in Uzbekistan's education system during World War II.

Key words: World War II, history, textbooks, equipment, higher education institutions, city of bread, Shakhahmad Shamakhmudov.

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Introduction

During World War II in Uzbekistan fundamental scientific and methodological works on teaching history were created. One of these works is the edited by correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of the former Soviet Union A.M. Pankratova, E.A. Kosminsky, A.D. Udalsova "History teaching in the context of the Great Patriotic War". [1, p.3] 7, c. 222

The world-famous historians A. Yakubovsky, M. Nechkina, N. Druzhin, K. Kosminskiy, A. Evgeny, who were evacuated from Moscow and Leningrad to Tashkent during World War II. Compiled by Pankratova, S. Bakhrushin, D. Baevsky and other historians. This 394-page guide has been used as a basic methodological guide in all the history schools of the former Soviet Union.

Despite the harsh conditions in Uzbekistan during the wartime, higher and secondary specialized educational institutions continued their work and continued to teach young people the secrets of science. Many teachers and students have gone to the front, and some of the schools have been converted into hospitals. There was a lack of textbooks, visual aids and equipment. In this regard, the institutions and

faculties close to each other are united, some of which are closed completely.

During World War II, 31 universities and 7 military academies were evacuated from Uzbekistan in the central regions of the former Soviet Union. The presence of resettled universities and many academic and pedagogical communities in the country has made it possible to bring the entire academic and research activities of all higher education institutions in Uzbekistan closer to international standards. Despite the hardships of the war, higher education in Uzbekistan has flourished. By 1945, the number of universities in Uzbekistan has not only recovered, but has also increased by three since the pre-war period [2, p.3]. The number of students increased from 19,061 to 21,195. 7, c. 222

The war also complicated the activities of public education institutions. Many teachers were drafted into the army and high school students were recruited. Most of the school buildings were donated to hospitals, evacuated military units, orphanages and military training facilities.

The total number of secondary schools in the country decreased from 4795 to 4374, compared to the

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1942-1943 school year. Most schools had classes in 3 shifts due to a shortage of buildings and teachers. There was a lack of textbooks and teaching materials[3,p. 594]. However, despite all the difficulties, Uzbek school teams have hospitals, performed concerts, assisted families of war veterans and families of war veterans.

The humanity of the Uzbek people is reflected in the efforts to restore the damaged economy, science and culture, and history in the liberated areas of the country. For example, the humanitarian activity of the population of Uzbekistan is clearly reflected in the revitalization of preschools in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russian.

On May 10, 1942, students from 115 Pushkin schools in Tashkent appealed to all schoolchildren in Uzbekistan to call for gifts and funds for children in the central regions of the Union. Schoolchildren collected over 7,000 sums of food, textbooks and literature in just two days[4,p.3].

Thousands of people were relocated to Uzbekistan during World War II (1939 - 1945), archival information provided by our people with care and hospitality, and helping the fraternal peoples to revive their economy and establish cultural construction. For example, during the war, the population of Uzbekistan collected 649.9 million sum in defense funds. They gave him 22 kg of gold and silver[5,p.456]. During the war, they supplied 2,100 helicopters, 1,7342 aircraft, 2318,000 airbags, 17,100 motors, 4,500 landmines, and many other military equipment. The fact that only 1946-1945 factories alone produced 7518,800 gymnasts, 2,666.7 thousand cotton boots and 2,861,500 army boots by the enterprises of the republic's light industry indicates the generosity and humanistic values of the nation [5,p.458]

In addition, during the Second World War, the Uzbek people provided shelter to thousands of needy people, caring for thousands of orphans as their own. The phrase "Tashkent is a city of bread" was a symbol of the generosity and kindness of the Uzbek people. Uzbekistan has welcomed nearly 1 million people who have been displaced from the front because of war, displaced from their homes, parents and relatives. Of these, 200,000 were children. Hundreds of Uzbek families have brought up orphaned children. He shared the last burger bread with them[6,p.3] According to the data, from November 25, 1941 to October 1942, 15649 children were accepted through the republic's evacuation points[7,p.59]. Until

February 1942 years 924,155 people were resettled to the Ferghana region[8,p.43]. The arriving children are immediately surrounded with warmth and motherly kindness. Displaced children and children who went to the front were given free meals every day in the canteens of Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Kokand, and Namangan. Medical aid for sick and vulnerable children.

It is worth noting that at the beginning of the Second World War there were 40 orphanages in Uzbekistan, and 7166 children were brought up. At the Tashkent Women's Council on January 2, 1942, it was stated that "no child arriving in Uzbekistan must remain homeless and have no mother." Within a few days after the appeal, 643 families adopted children and girls who had been evacuated from 69 different cities and organizations. By September 1942, 1015 children have been received to upbringing and 303 children have been adopted to children uzbek's families[8,p.487] In particular, the family of Shakhahmad Shamakhmudov and Bakhriniso Akromova from Tashkent adopted and brought up 14 children of different nationalities. The memorial has been erected to the family of the master of metalworker Shakhmad Shamakhmudov by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev[6,p.4]

Also, the fact that Hamid Samadov's family adopted 12 children during World War II reaffirms the generosity of the generous Uzbek people[9,p.456]. In the archive of A.Nefedova, who lives in the Fergana region in 1942, has raised five children. 9 collective farms in Yangiyul have brought up 169 children who were evacuated. Muazzam Jurayeva and Ashurkhodjaeva from Bukhara received eight children. By the end of 1943, 4672 children were brought up by Uzbek families in the cities and 870 in the villages[10,p.129]

In conclusion, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev noted that "World War II was really the worst, the most massacre in human history. Our nation will never forget the horrible suffering and casualties that have been inflicted on our people. Indeed, our growing generation should not forget the courage and bravery of our brave ancestors in the fight against fascism. I hope that all our responsible organizations and scientists will actively participate in bringing this historical truth to them, bringing up our children in the spirit of national pride and patriotism[11,p. 322]".

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