

Use Comparative Analysis to Create and Teach National History in a National Spirit

Yuldash Haydarov

Head of the Department of “Methods of socio-economic sciences” of the Bukhara Regional Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of Public Educators, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor

ABSTRACT

This article describes the specifics of creating and teaching our national history in a national spirit. Special attention is paid to the using of comparative analysis to the creation and teaching of the historical development of our people in the national spirit. There are vivid examples of the analytical creation and teaching of the stages of national development on the basis of the principle of “Yesterday and today”.

Unique approaches in the economics, culture, and foreign policy. It analyzed on the basis of a comparative comparison of the Soviet regime and the periods of independence. The importance of using comparative comparisons to instill national history in the minds and hearts of students is highlighted.

KEYWORDS: *national history, national spirit, dictatorship, independence, scientific analysis, comparative analysis, economics, culture, lifestyle, religion, foreign policy, evolution, national development, free and prosperous life, social strata.*

1. Introduction: So far, not enough attention has been paid to the creation and teaching of national history in the national spirit. Therefore, on January 19, 2021, our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in a video conference, he mentioned about on the radical improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work, strengthening cooperation between government and public organizations in this regard: “National history must be created with a national spirit. Otherwise, it will have no educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, to draw conclusions, to equip them with the science of history and historical thinking”¹, - said our honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

The President also criticized the video conference for the lack of analysis of historical laws in historical research. January 19, 2021 was the day of the establishment of the Uzbek National School of Modern History, says the director of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Professor Azamat Ziyov².

The current task of the Uzbek school of modern history is to create and teach national history in the national spirit.

2. Methods: In the creation and teaching of national history in the national spirit, it is important to describe and teach all stages of our national development on the basis of comparative analysis.

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. If the body of a society is the economy, its soul and spirit is spirituality. “People's Speech”, January 20, 2021.

² “People's Speech”, January 20, 2021.

Comparing the state of social policy and culture during the Soviet era with the period of independence, especially the next 4-5 years of national development, will be the basis for covering and teaching the real state of our national history. That is the only way to get rid of the narrative that still exists today in the creation of our history.

We think that historical evidence and scientific analysis are important in creating and teaching our national history in a national spirit. “.....Perceptions of history without historical evidence are abstract and ideas are unproven”³.

It is in the process of creating and teaching national history in the national spirit that it is important to prove the conclusions of historical events and phenomena, to present them in an undeniable way.

3. Results: A comparative analysis of the Soviet system and the period of independence are very effective in creating and teaching our national history in the national spirit. During the Soviet era, the history of our national statehood, which dates back three thousand years, was not allowed to be studied in depth on a scientific basis. The concept of state was approached from a class point of view. As a result, although the Uzbek statehood was formed in the VII century BC, according to the teachings of Leninism, the socio-political system of our country was enslaved until the VI century AD, feudal until 1924 and socialist until 1991, this regularly mentioned in Soviet historiography.⁴

Azamat Ziyo's book "History of Uzbek statehood (from the earliest times to the Russian invasion)", published in 2000 by the publishing house “Sharq” publishing house, it serves to explain on the basis of providing historical evidence and scientific analysis of the formation of the first statehood in our country and the stages of development of Uzbek statehood.

Today, our people, living freely and prosperously in the "New Uzbekistan", must study their national history in the national spirit. We live in a time when concepts such as “New Uzbekistan” and “Third Renaissance” are associated with the future and destiny of the people of our country. The fact that the news of science reaches the minds and hearts of everyone during this period also increases their activity in society. The quality and effectiveness of education in general secondary schools will increase, especially if teachers learn innovations in their fields in the process of professional development. In turn, the interest of educators in the process of professional development will increase. “For any learning process to be effective, it must be tailored to the interests and needs of the learner. An educator attends an in-service training course, usually to learn something new, to learn new teaching methods and technologies, and to meet professional needs”⁵. Therefore, in the process of professional development, we believe that it is necessary to introduce history teachers to the current issues of creating and teaching national history in the national spirit, based on their interests and needs. To achieve this goal, we recommend studying and teaching the stages of national development on the basis of comparative analysis based on the principle of “Yesterday and today”.

At the same time, we prefer an analytical and comparative approach to the achievements of the Soviet era and the years of independence of our country, especially in the last 4-5 years under the leadership of our President. Of course, the truth is obvious when you compare.

Under the dictatorial regime, the monopoly of state property in the economy of Uzbekistan and the policy of administrative command in management intensified. As a result, production growth and new products have declined. Labor productivity fell sharply. Uzbekistan is portrayed as a backward republic, supposedly subsidized by the former center. In fact that the annual cotton fiber exported

³Jorayev N. Theoretical foundations of the philosophy of history. T., “Spirituality” 2008, p.202

⁴ Azamat Ziyo. “History of Uzbek statehood”, T.; 2000, p.7.

⁵ Radjiev A. The principle of "lifelong learning" applies to professional development. New Uzbekistan, December 13, 2020, No. 241.

from Uzbekistan alone earned 25 billion rubles, with a subsidy of only 2.5 billion rubles.

In the conditions of independence rose to a new level in the large-scale modernization of production, technical and technological modernization and support of high-tech processing, creating a competitive environment for industries and also achieving competitiveness of national goods in domestic and foreign markets and expanding the structure and geography of exports.

Structural changes in the country's economy, the formation of a free competitive environment in the commodity and financial markets and equal opportunities for entrepreneurs, macroeconomic stability, ensuring the rights of businessmen and entrepreneurs, especially the inviolability of private property have allowed our people to live freely and prosperously in independent Uzbekistan.

When thinking about the issue of poverty, which was a "closed topic" during the Soviet era, the mistakes of many years, incomplete reforms, scientifically undeveloped projects, as well as the interests of the people and the state are taken into account. The disparities between the two countries, unfortunately, have turned a certain part of our country into a "poor" class. Over the next 4-5 years, rising labor and small business incomes are leading to poverty reduction.

Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, comprehensive reforms are being carried out to reduce poverty among the population of our country. The employment and living conditions of the population included in the "Iron Book" are being created. Today, the stereotype that "poverty is not a crime" is being abandoned. The struggle to get out of poverty is gaining momentum: "If I am healthy people, why I should be poor if I'm no less than one?"

A comparative analysis of the attention paid to the development of national cultures also plays an important role in the creation and teaching of national history in the national spirit. During the Soviet era, efforts were made to create a single "Soviet culture" that incorporated the cultures of all national republics and nations. The "development" of national culture has been molded. It is coded for historical study and research. Any work that did not meet the political standards, the communist ideology, was destroyed. Uzbek national culture has also suffered greatly under the dictatorship, thanks to approaches based on the slogans "Single Soviet Culture" and "National Culture in Form, Socialist Culture in Content".

Its rare works have been destroyed due to the fact that the Uzbek national culture is also evaluated in terms of class and party affiliation. Thousands of our intellectuals, especially our jadid ancestors, have been branded "enemies of the people". From the end of 1936 to 1940, 5758 intellectuals - writers, poets, scientists, cultural figures and artists - were arrested throughout the country. 4811 of them were shot.

Today, the Uzbek national culture is becoming a means of overcoming the problems that have accumulated in all spheres of society. Our national classical melodies are being played in cultural and amateur art circles, our death-defying status and the art of benevolence are gaining momentum, and the interest of our people, especially our youth in such arts is growing.

In the current era of the study of history on the basis of civilizational approaches, it is important to study the real history, the past, to analyze each historical period in detail. Given that the period of civilization spans several hundred years, many years, the historian tries to clearly understand the dynamics of the historical process, the stages of development, but it is very difficult to express the essence of civilization as a whole. That's what Arnold Toynbee, who enforced this rule of life, said: "The lifespan of a civilization is so long in relation to the lifespan of an individual that it is to be hoped to measure it only when it is far enough away from it. It can only be achieved through the

study of a dead society”⁶. Indeed, a true history is created only by a comparative analysis of historical events that have taken place in the past and the stages of their historical development, and by comparing them with subsequent historical periods.

While the national culture was treated with contempt during the Soviet era, today our national culture has entered a stage of development. Today, 39 professional theaters, more than 4,580 museums, 826 cultural centers, more than 70 folk theaters, more than 100 sample and folklore groups, 152 song and dance ensembles, more than 3,000 amateur artists, in addition to this, 312 children's music and art schools and 225 parks of culture and recreation serve to our people.

The real situation becomes clearer when the comparative analysis of the Soviet system and the situation during the period of independence in the history lessons, as seen above. Under the dictatorship, Uzbekistan was deprived of the right to pursue its own independent foreign policy. The main direction of the foreign policy of our country with foreign countries at that time was mainly in the cultural and educational sphere, in which the priority was given to the advantages of the Soviet state through Uzbek culture, the positive impact on national cultures.

In the spirit of independence, Uzbekistan is a country pursuing its own independent foreign policy, with a growing influence in the world community, striving for mutually beneficial cooperation with its near and far neighbors. Openness in its policy, a constructive and pragmatic approach is welcomed by countries around the world.

The opening of borders with neighboring countries, the recognition and approval of Uzbekistan's initiatives in the international arena is a clear evidence of the growing prestige of independent Uzbekistan in the world.

On July 15-16, 2021, at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the conference “Central and South Asia: regional connectivity. Threats and opportunities” was held in Tashkent. The participation of delegations from 44 countries and about 30 international organizations, heads of leading foreign research and analysis centers in the international conference also shows that Uzbekistan's prestige in the international arena is growing.

At the conference, proposals were made to restore the long-standing mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and take it to a new level. All this is a clear proof that today Uzbekistan is recognized by world leaders and international experts as a full member of the world community, an influential entity.

4. Discussion: The creation and teaching of national history in the national spirit and the use of comparative analysis in these processes have not yet been the subject of special research. This is because the Soviet approach to historical research from the point of view of the primacy of class and communist ideology did not allow for such research. As a result, opportunities to create and teach national history in a national spirit were severely limited. Due to the fact that the topics of scientific research from history are supposedly coded or specially molded, the teaching of history is not allowed to deviate from the paradigms established by the Soviet system. The research also consisted only of narrative, and there was a lack of analysis of historical laws in historical research, more precisely of a lack of national spirit in historical research.

5. Conclusion: Today, the creation and teaching of national history in the national spirit is an urgent task. Because the inculcation of historical knowledge in the minds and hearts of the younger generation imbued with the national spirit, strengthens their sense of belonging to the fate of the country. Only a young generation that is sufficiently aware of the heroism, courage and creativity of

⁶ Toynbee A. Comprehension of history. M, "Progress", 1991, P. 69.

our ancestors will be able to be active in solving the problems of today's globalization, finding full solutions to them and become people who can withstand global competition.

Therefore, the concept of development of history in Uzbekistan until 2030 and the National Curriculum in History, as well as textbooks and manuals on history pay special attention to the creation and teaching of national history in the national spirit.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. If the body of a society is the economy, its soul and spirit is spirituality. "People's Speech", January 20, 2021.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh. M. The independence of our country is a source of strength and inspiration for us, the basis of development and prosperity. "New Uzbekistan", September 1, 2021, No. 176.
3. Ilhomov Z. Methodology of historical science (historical knowledge, historical consciousness and historical memory). TDPU named after Nizami, 215.
4. Tadjiev M. and others "Modern information technologies in education". T., 2001.
5. Alimova D.A. "History as history, history as science" T.2.T, "Uzbekistan" 2009.
6. Askarov A. "Tasks of history in the conditions of independence of Uzbekistan". Social Sciences in Uzbekistan, 1992, Nos. 7-8.
7. Alimova D.A. "Methodology of historical science" T., 2018.
8. Jorayev N. Theoretical foundations of the philosophy of history. T. "Spirituality". 2008, p.202
9. Azamat Ziyo. "History of Uzbek statehood", T.; 2000, p.7.
10. Radjiev A. The principle of "lifelong learning" applies to professional development. New Uzbekistan, December 13, 2020, No. 241
11. Toynbee A. Comprehension of history. M, "Progress", 1991, P. 69.
12. "People's Speech", January 20, 2021.