
Modern Approaches In The Lighting Of Problems Of The History Of The Second World War: Domestic And Foreign Historiography

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ANNOTATION

This article covers a wide range of analysis of archival sources and periodicals of the Ferghana Valley, discusses the issues of the modern approach in highlighting the problems of the history of the Second World War. In addition, the article highlights the topics of "a man in a war", "military everyday life" and the factors of the Great Victory.

The article also refers to the message of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, namely his speech on preserving the memory of the war.

Keywords: World War II, Namangan region, «Сталин хақиқати» (“Stalin khaqiqati»), “За Коммунизм” (“For Communism»), front, circulation, Ferghana Valley, periodical.

This year, the world community will widely celebrate an important historical date - the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory in World War II.

This is a festive and, of course, obliging to remember and honor the generation and feat of war veterans. In this war, our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, fought side by side and with the value of their lives, won the Victory. The contribution of the rear to it is also invaluable. During the war years, the humanism of the Uzbek , its high spiritual and moral principles, mercy and

compassion, which were an important prerequisite for the victory over fascism, were clearly manifested. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev repeatedly noted this in his message to the Oliy Majlis[23].

In the periodical press of Uzbekistan of those years, a huge amount of evidence of this fact has been preserved.

At that time, 200 newspapers were published in Uzbekistan, of which 124 in the Uzbek language. In addition, there are 52 magazines in the country, of which 19 are in Uzbek. The average circulation of newspapers in Uzbekistan amounted to 900,000 copies, while in Uzbek it was 600,000 copies [31:381].

Periodicals have long attracted the attention of researchers. At the same time, until the end of the 20th century, historiography had a rather stable idea of periodicals as an auxiliary historical source. And only at the turn of the 1970s - 1980s. an idea was formed about the possibility of using the press as an independent source.

All available literature on this subject can be divided into 3 groups: 1) Publications of the Soviet period. 2) Studies of the period of independence. 3) Works of foreign authors.

In the process of studying the literature of the first group, one can see what is covered in the essence of the problem from the point of view of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

P.V. made an important contribution to the study of the informational possibilities of the periodical press of the second half of the 19th – 20th centuries. Agapov, A. And Akbarov, M.D. Annagurdov, B.Ya. Goldin, H. Dzhambakiev, A.G. Karimullin and T.E. Ernazarov, in whose works the "dawn" of the political worldview of local residents was considered and this was only limited[5].

At the end of the 80s of the twentieth century, R.N. Kholmatov publishes a scientific work on the history of printing in the Fergana Valley [29: 7]. Also in

the works of A. Bobokhonov [7], Z. Yuldasheva [32] there is information about printing houses and lithographs of the valley, and the publication of newspapers and magazines in them.

In the works belonging to the second group, one can see that objectivity and historical justice have found their place, since all sources after Uzbekistan gained national independence were published without any ideological fabrications.

In the works of R. Abdullaev, D. Alimova, S. Azamkhzaev, V. Germanov, Sh. Rizaev, Sh. Turdieva, a special place was given to the issues of the Jadidism movement and the contribution of the Jadids to the development of the printing industry [2].

The work of B. Kosimov, telling about the life and work of I. Gasprinskigo, deserves a separate study [21]. In addition, in many works of this scientist, the role of the intelligentsia in the foundation of the national press and in the sociopolitical process is diversified [22].

The history of periodicals in the Ferghana Valley at the end of the 19th century - the 80s of the 20th century has not been practically developed to date. Information about publications that were published in the Ferghana Valley before 1991 is found in various collections of scientific conferences, encyclopedias, and abstracts, but almost all of them, until recently, suffered from obvious incompleteness [28].

But the work of journalist B. Dustkoraev broke this stereotype and gave more complete information about the early press in the Ferghana Valley. Data from the first Uzbek newspaper “Sadoi Fargona” became a scientific compass for our research [16].

Particularly noteworthy are the works of U. Dolimov, where he writes interesting information about the founder of the early printing house in Namangan I. Ibrat [15].

In the book of A. Zhalolov and H. Ozganboev one can also read very interesting facts concerning the history of the national press [17].

The 3rd chapter of the dissertation by A. Isakbaev [19] discusses the role of the Tatars in the development of the national press. And here, the author mentions the role of Tatar Kh. Makayev and his wife F. Makayeva in opening a printing house in one of the villages of the Ferghana Valley.

The study of Shodmonova S, Abduazizova N. and Esenboeva Z. [1: 294] is devoted to the development of a set of general theoretical and methodological questions of source study of periodicals of the period of interest to us.

Especially the work of M. Obidov [27: 320], according to our conclusions, is a great leap into the study of the history of journalism in the Ferghana Valley.

In the works of K.A. Vohidova, D.N. Razhabova and A.M. Khudoykulova, you can also find information about the figures of the enlightenment of Jadidism [30].

The third group of sources includes works by foreign authors - M. Avsharova [3], V.V. Bendersky and In Khmylyova [6]. In Soviet times, there was virtually no research on the history of the national periodical press, while along with the local press Crimean Tatar, German and Armenian appeared. This gap is currently almost filled in with respect to the Crimean Tatar periodicals, thanks to the contribution of V.Yu. Gankevich, who investigated the publishing activities of the Crimean Tatar enlightener I. Gasprinsky and his family [10], as well as the works of I. A. Bogdanovich [9].

Considering the goals and objectives of the study, we were particularly interested in the works examining the informational potential of periodicals. The thesis that the press reflects quite fully and truly different processes that took place in society was proved by the works of V.I. Bovykina [8], A.G. Golikova [13], E.G. Kostrikova [20].

Thus, the main source study - the possibility of using the press as an independent source in solving specific historical problems - is positively resolved in the scientific literature.

In general, engaging the press as a source on particular historical issues has long been the norm. But in most cases, it is used without proper source criticism and only as vivid illustrations.

In the 40s, in the Ferghana region alone, 14 newspapers were published (2 regional, 2 city and 10 regional) [4: 122]. They combined well the publication of local and central materials. The number has significantly increased, and the work of wall newspapers, war sheets, lightning sheets and photo newspapers in the Namangan and Andijan regions of the Ferghana Valley has improved.

During World War II, such newspapers were published in Namangan as: "Stalin khaqiqati" ("Stalin Truth") and "For Communism". The pages of these newspapers constantly published articles on the heroic deeds of our on the fronts and in the rear.

The newspaper "Stalin khaqiqati" ("Stalin Truth") began to be published from 1936 to 1958 in the Uzbek language. The newspaper was published daily. Its circulation in this period increased to 4 thousand. The first editors of the newspaper were T. Fathulin, J. Koraev, and during the Second World War and after K. Uzokov, S. Tilla, T. Soatov, S. Otazhonov, A. Khamroev and A. Madumarov. In 1941, Zhonboyev was the editor-in-chief of the newspaper Stalin Kagiati [14:20].

Under his leadership, the newspaper "Stalin khaqiqati" was published almost all days of the week. The August 5, 1941 issue of the "Stalin khaqiqati" newspaper published the following: "Our strength is unlimited. Frantic enemies every day more and more learn and convince themselves of this. "Together with all the , the

journalists also went up to the battle, they fought for victory, whose weapons were a bayonet and a feather.

Many information about journalists who did not stop their activities even during the Second World War, specifically about those who made a great contribution to the development and prosperity of the periodical press of the Namangan region, can be found in documents stored in the 796-fund of the State Archive of Namangan region. In particular, the article by Y. Egamberdiev “Our Main Correspondent in Moscow” on the activities of R.I. Myaskov, says: “... the yard on Mir Mir Avenue is known and dear to many journalists and Namangans. Here lives the real son of our Namangan, one of the ebullient agitators, a veteran - journalist Rafael Ivanovich Myaskov. His childhood, life and work are mainly closely connected with our flourishing city and the fates of with an open soul.” In 1944, at the crucial and difficult moment of the continuation of World War II, R.I. Myaskov was sent to the front to prepare articles for the newspaper "Stalin haqiqati" in Uzbek [11:20].

At the front, R.I. Myaskov, together with experienced journalists, such as K. Uzokov, I. Yusupov, I. Aliyev, jointly mobilized the to achieve victory. His excellent knowledge of the Uzbek , language, culture, traditions and respect, helped him a lot in the process. Then he worked as a correspondent throughout Uzbekistan in Komsomolskaya Pravda, then in the newspapers Sovetskaya Rossiya and Izvestia. But wherever he was, R. Myaskov did not forget the magnificent city of Namangan and its honest, hospitable .

In 1945, the circulation of the newspaper "Stalin khaqiqati" reached 6,300 copies [25]. This is a great merit of the responsible editor, colleague and friend of R. Myaskov - journalist K. Uzokov.

The second regional newspaper published in Namangan region during the Second World War, it is a newspaper in Russian - “For Communism”. The

newspaper was published under this name from 1941 to 1958, whose editor-in-chief was R. Pommrich, after which Glanshtein worked in this position [26: 258]. It was in these newspapers that the regular heading was From the Soviet Information Bureau, where morning and evening news of the front and behind the front were printed. Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the former USSR were published on the front pages of newspapers and according to these decrees, continuous information was printed on rewarding soldiers for their exploits in the fight against fascism. In particular, in the issue of the newspaper dated August 5, 1941, there is information about the receipt of D.A. Zaitsev, I.I. Ivanov, N. A. Dobnovy along with the Order of Lenin and the medal “Oltin Yulduz” (“Golden Star”) the title of “Hero of the Soviet Union”. On the fourth page of the newspaper, mostly photos from the fields and battles were published [12:20].

On January 1, 1942, an interesting article was posted on the first page of the newspaper’s festive issue, entitled “New Year's Gifts for Defenders of the Homeland,” written by special correspondents of the newspaper. There was information that the collective farmers of the Papal region of the Namangan region sent fighters New Year presents - dried fruits, nuts, almonds, apricots, soap, wool mittens, socks, a towel, handkerchiefs with their own embroidery, etc.

The Pravda collective farm, the village council of There (one of the villages of the Pap district of the Namangan region is the author), sent the valiant Red Army soldiers 134 kg of sugar apricot, 15 kg of raisins, and many other dried fruits. The Syr Darya collective farm, the Sanga Village Council, sent front-line soldiers 260 kg of dried fruit, the Yangi-Davlyat collective farm 187 kilograms. The workers and employees of the Gulbakh state farm contributed over 2,600 rubles to purchase gifts for war veterans [18].

We are heading from Namangan to Andijan. (Andijan - one of the large cities of the Ferghana Valley. - A.D.) In 1941-1945, Andijan Pravda was published here - an organ of the Andijan regional committee and city committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the regional and city Council of Workers' Deputies. "Russian Surname" is another relevant and heroic article in "Andijan Truth". It says the following: "Uzbek SSR. An unusual surname for an Uzbek - Melnikov - has been Khalil Khashamov from the small village of Sokh for 45 years now.

He received her in the near 41st to honor the memory of his deceased senior comrade - company commander Captain Melnikov. In November 1941, the company took an unequal battle on the right bank of the Bug. Captain Melnikov was seriously wounded in the battle. 8 kilometers. Khalil carried him to the sanbat without stopping. But the wound was fatal. "So my family ended," said the dying Melnikov. "No, I'll take your last name," Khalil told him. Soon, by order of the regiment, Khalil was given the name of Melnikov. He was seriously injured in the Brest region ... After 8 months of treatment at the hospital, he returned to Sokh, began to work in the police. In 1945 he became a member of the CPSU. 27 years - such is the experience of Captain Khalil Melnikov in the police "[24].

In summing up, we can say that the unity and heroism of our s played a decisive role in the most terrible and bloody World War II in the history of mankind. Press officers of the Ferghana Valley made a huge contribution to the common cause of the Victory - saving the world from German Nazism, mobilizing to bring together moments of great victories. This work is once again subject to the possibility of using periodicals as the main historical source.

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