

# Pedagogy of Karakalpak People is the Main Factor of Patriotic Education Development in Youth

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## Abstract

This article describes the ideas of patriotism, their importance in educating the young generation, the views of great thinkers about patriotism, and the traditions of patriotism in Karakalpak folk pedagogy.

**Keywords:** Karakalpak folk pedagogy, patriotism, homeland, history, views of great thinkers on patriotism.

## INTRODUCTION

It is known from history that the examples created by Karakalpak people in the field of education have their own school. It has developed over the centuries and incorporates educational ideas and the essence of the events of different periods. Our forefathers brought up their children to love, protect, work honestly, honor their parents, the elderly, and be kind to the younger ones from a young age.

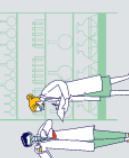
In dictionaries and encyclopedias, patriotism means love for one's country, honesty, readiness to serve it, protect it from internal and external enemies.

**Patriotism** (in greek πατριώτης – «patriot», πατρίς – «homeland») – political principle, social feeling, its meaning is love and loyalty to the Motherland, pride in its night and day, always being ready to defend the Motherland [1].

Patriotism is expressed as "Patriotism" in Russian, "Otansüygishtik" in Kazakh, "vatando'sty" in Tajik, "Vatany söjülik" in Turkmen, "Patriotism" in Kyrgyz, "Patriotism" in Uzbek, "O'atansüyo'shilik" in Karakalpak.

In the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the **Motherland** is the birthplace, country, country of people; a territory historically belonging to a specific nation and its nature, population, unique development, language, culture, life and traditions. Motherland is one, sacred like a mother. A sense of duty and responsibility towards the motherland is characteristic of every mature person. Love for the country is manifested in patriotism [2]. "**Patriotism** is a concept that expresses people's love and loyalty to their motherland and their homeland. Patriotism is one of the spiritual values common to all people, peoples, and nations, which has been refined over the centuries..." [2], and in the encyclopedia of pedagogy, **patriotism** - (Greek patriotes - fellow countryman, patris - homeland) is defined as the country where one was born and grew up, love and loyalty to the country, service for its prosperity with one's own actions, ... [3].

The main thing in it is that every person is obliged to look at the future of the Motherland with great confidence and hope when faced with difficulties and opposition. For this, first of all, a person should embody the feelings of patriotism and national consciousness. These characteristics are formed through reading, knowing, learning, aspiring and nurturing.



Many well-known people and scientists have expressed their views on homeland and patriotism. In particular, our President Sh. Mirziyoev "... patriotism is the moral basis of the life of every state and is manifested as the most important mobilizing force in the all-round development of society. That is why we must take concrete measures to form a strong immunity in our citizens against harmful influences that are completely foreign to us and to strengthen the sense of responsibility for the fate of our Motherland" [4], emphasizing the great importance of patriotism in human and state life.

V. I. Dal defines the concept of "Patriot" as follows. "Patriot - one who loves his country, protects its wealth, a citizen" [5]. Today, a patriot can be said to be a patriotic person who loves his country, serves his people and country honestly, and is ready to make sacrifices and heroism for its interests.

K. D. Ushinsky says that "Just as there is no person without pride, there is no person without love for the Motherland, and this love is the key that guides education to the human heart, and is a strong support in the fight against bad vices" [6], showing that patriotism is not only an important task of education, but also a powerful pedagogical tool.

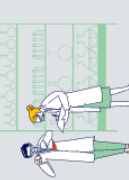
Academician J. Bazarbaev "Motherland is a sacred place where the navel blood of a person and his ancestors dripped. ...Motherland is a person's support, pride, refuge like a mother. Because of this, we compare it to a mother and call it the Motherland, it is as dear to us as a mother," [7] he says.

Ҳақиқатан ҳам ватанпаварлик тарбияси – теран илдиз отган, халқимизнинг неча минг асрлик орзу-умидлари, қарашлари, урф-одат, анъаналари ва миллий маданиятининг тимсолидир.

Historical concepts such as "To love the country is from faith", "My fatherland", "My fatherland", "The place where my navel blood dripped" are taking their place in life and regaining their importance in Hadith Sharif. However, to be a true child of the Motherland, it is not enough to love, appreciate and be proud of it. Every person who considers himself a child of the Motherland must carefully preserve its economic and spiritual wealth, increase it further, strengthen the power of the Motherland, and make a worthy contribution to the work of raising its prestige among the peoples" [8].

In our opinion, patriotic education is an integral part of general education, and in folk pedagogy, there are wonderful and amazing examples of raising young people from the spiritual side, increasing their social activity, educating ideological, moral, physical qualities, and forming high qualities. The main goal of folk pedagogy is education. When a person reads and learns, he gets knowledge. But even if a person has knowledge, not everyone will be well-educated. In order to form this education, folk pedagogy serves as an educational school. Folk pedagogy is like an ocean. All types of education are embodied in it.

**Professor K.Yoldoshev stated that folk pedagogy is a set of practical views formed in the life experience and lifestyle of a certain nation regarding the goals and tasks of education; It is a practical activity that is considered necessary for each person to live in a certain society and is manifested in empirical means such as custom, custom, behavior, ceremony, tradition, lifestyle, artistic creation, game. Folk pedagogy is also known as**



**ethnopedagogy. One of the most important characteristics of folk pedagogy in the science of pedagogy is its antiquity. [9].**

In the study guide "Ethnopedagogy of Karakalpak", the authors say that "the past, history and present of our nation are expressed in the spirituality of our people. Our ancestors contributed to the education of the young generation and their development. That is why raising a healthy generation in our society has been raised to the level of a national task. Folk pedagogy has a special role in the implementation of such a task. Karakalpak folk pedagogy has become an incomparable school of practical education for both children and adults, re-education and self-education. It serves as a practical pedagogical manual that guides the development of newly born babies in all aspects" [10], he says.

The authors put forward the following points: Karakalpak folk pedagogy is a golden treasure of practical educational experience together with life lessons. It reflects the pedagogical knowledge, wisdom and eloquence of the Karakalpak people, which has been used for centuries. Invaluable experiences have been accumulated in teaching science, career guidance, intelligence, morals, law, labor, thrift, beauty, humanity, physical, military and patriotic education. Our nation's history, culture, folklore, customs, traditions, festive ways, national games, art, etc. show that patriotism is a powerful source of education for young people.

In short, Karakalpak folk pedagogy has been serving in educating young people for centuries. The way young people find their place in life depends on the education given to them. As a result of education, human consciousness develops and human qualities are embodied. Today, the need to use the experience of folk pedagogy in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is becoming more and more clear. Folk pedagogy is an integral part of folk art, it embodies the thoughts and aspirations of the people and reflects their worldview, ideas about the individual, family, and youth education.

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