

**PEDAGOGY OF THE PEOPLE - YOUTH IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM KEY RESOURCE IN
EDUCATION**

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Abstract

In this article, the importance of folk pedagogy, which reflects the spirituality, past and history of our nation, in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, that it is an unparalleled school of practical education that guides the development of a person in all aspects, it contains invaluable experiences in teaching young people science, career guidance, intelligence, ethics, law, work, thrift, beauty, humanity, physicality and patriotism. opinions on the issue are highlighted.

Keywords: folk pedagogy, youth education, historical tradition, culture, traditions, Motherland, Patriotism, humanitarianism, faith, values.

Introduction

Just as every person has his own life path, every nation, society and state has its own historical life. The past, history and present of our nation are expressed in the spirituality of our people. Our ancestors contributed to the upbringing of the young generation and their development. That is why raising a healthy generation in our society has risen to the level of a sacred duty. Folk pedagogy has a special role in implementing such a task. Karakalpak folk pedagogy has become an unparalleled practical school of self-education for both children and adults. [1]

It is known that the role of folk pedagogy in education is incomparable. The reason is that folk pedagogy, which is in harmony with the hopes and dreams of our people, performs the main service in educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism, humanity, and hard work. After the 1990s [2], the role of national values in education began to be studied pedagogically. Currently, it is recognized that our national values are of great importance in the formation of youth spirituality. Basically, the educational traditions of the people are of special importance in the spiritual and moral formation of our students. Folk pedagogy has rich resources for the spiritual and moral development of students. Folk pedagogy is the result of national creativity, the main expression of pedagogical culture, and its roots go back to ancient times. It reflects people's dreams, visions, ideas about the person, family, education of students. [3]

The heritage of oral literature, which forms the basis of this folk pedagogy, occupies a special place in the cultural history of the Karakalpak people.

"The people of Karakalpak," writes N. Dawkarayev, "could not live without song, music, oral poetry, both in their sad days and in their happy days." [4]

... folk art is very rich in terms of its theme and content. It covers the entire life history of our people. These rich and varied examples of folklore are the main core of folk pedagogy. On this basis, people's pedagogy has developed over the centuries, people's wishes, hopes, views have grown, enriched and formed. [5]

The more rich and diverse the materials of folk pedagogy are, the more multifaceted are its issues. These issues are of great importance not only for the cultural history of the people, but also for their daily life. As a result of the study and analysis of scientific research, it was found that the theory of the science of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is an urgent problem and it is a necessary topic that requires constant research.

In our opinion, the problem of students of higher educational institutions has become of special importance in carrying out the work of education based on patriotism. The reason is that students are formed as future professionals, gain life experience, and make a great contribution to bringing the country to the ranks of developed countries.

Today, for the development, prosperity and power of Uzbekistan, it is important to form and raise well-rounded young people in the educational process. Today, developing the sense of patriotism among young people is the most urgent problem.

Our ancestors "Honest, brave man loves his country". "Your motherland is your mother," he said. Love for the country cannot be measured. The original treasure of the people is deeply rooted in legends. For example, the value of the nation is conveyed to the younger generation with words such as "Óz eliń - altin begiń", "Vatan - ottan issi", "Basqa elde sultan bolgansha, óz elińde ultan bol" [6]. People have created their own national anthems, legends, and proverbs in order to educate young people to be brave and brave, who will fight with the enemy until the last drop of blood for the land they raised with their navel blood. Due to this, the protagonists of lyrical and heroic works fight against evil for their parents, beloved country, birthplace, and family, and become the beloved sons and daughters of the people. People raise their children to love the Motherland by saying "This is why the motherland is born", "This is why the boy was born, this is why he died".

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev "... patriotism is the moral basis of the life of every state and is manifested as the most important mobilizing force for the comprehensive development of society. That's 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 destiny of our Motherland" [7].

It is a historical fact that the songs, proverbs, epics, and tales of our ancient ancestors, who defended their people with their land for freedom, have been educating young people for centuries to be humane, skilled, conscientious and true patriots. Based on this, it would be appropriate if these national qualities were widely applied in the educational process in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, instilling in their hearts such feelings as decency, care, modesty, and humanity.

We pay special attention to two issues.

First - turning the multi-ethnicity of the society into a stable unifying factor. That is, to eliminate all kinds of disagreements from the outside.

Second - specifying the unifying role of the nation in the life of the society. That is, to openly declare that he is responsible for the fate of the state. Therefore, performing the task of connecting is a more complex concept than being a simple communicator between various elements of society, for this it should become the compatibility of the social environment, the real basis, the national foundation.

In every speech, the President emphasizes the concept of "Patriotism" in every way. For this, it is necessary for young people to be citizens in the society who clearly feel their political freedom and consciously protect their homeland and work for its development.

Then every citizen can contribute to the past, present and future of his country. He will deeply understand that he is personally responsible for the fate of the country. El, thousands of problems related to the life of the people are equally understandable to everyone.

The feeling of patriotism is related not only to harmony in the spiritual sphere, livelihood, and fulfillment of civic duties, but also to strengthening the material basis of the state.

The feeling of patriotism is the only force that creates the ground for our people to join the world civilization and occupy a special place in the world. People are not interested in a country that has no history, culture, crafts, and economic power. In order to introduce them to the general public, first of all, we need to know our values well and be proud of them.

The essence of loving the country is also revealed in this way. Putting honor and national honor above all else is the main sign of patriotism.

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

The main thing in it is that every citizen looks at the future of the Motherland with great confidence and hope, despite facing some difficulties and opposition. For that, first of all, we need patriotism, a sense of national consciousness. These characteristics are instilled in the hearts of young people through reading, knowledge, learning, aspiration and education.

Usı jerde ósip-ónip,

Qara shańıraq el bolǵanbız.

Awır miynetine kónip.

Islep qara ter bolǵanbız.

... Tegin emes tuwǵan topıraq,

Beze almaydı adam degen.

Tereń tamır urǵan daraq, -

Watan degen, watan degen! [9]

It is impossible to educate young people as patriots who will protect the land of the golden cradle, the place where the blood of the navel dripped, and who will use all their strength and energy for this goal without instilling such feelings into their hearts.

The main goal of folk pedagogy is to educate young people worthy of our ancestors as a generation of "jeti qirli, bir sirli" formed in every way on the basis of national education.

The basis of our research is to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism on the basis of Karakalpak folk pedagogy. The following educational guidelines were used to implement such an urgent goal:

First, to think that the experts of tomorrow will be conscientious citizens who love their country, land, and people. First of all, it takes a large place in the advice and wishes of the elderly. The prayer of the elderly "may you be happy in your journey" encourages a person to do good.

Every conscious person who thinks of preserving his nationality without obeying the culture of idleness and frivolity should preserve the program of his ancestors and inculcate our traditions and values in his mind.

In this regard, our respected President stated: "We have a single goal in mind, that is, Uzbekistan must be globally competitive in the field of science, intellectual potential, modern personnel, and high technologies", [10] in his address to the parliament.

Love for the country begins with love for the country... There are people in the world who honor their profession, are proud of it, and consider it the meaning of their life. Loyalty to one's profession comes from love for one's country and country. A person who recognizes his profession as sacred and honors it will receive the respect and love of the nation.

Second, to raise a child to be hardworking, demanding, and responsible from an early age. The visions for this purpose are often found in Karakalpak lullabies, traditional programs, fairy tales, narratives, folktales, and songs with proverbs.

Folk wisdom such as "Miyne túbí ráhát" and "Mynetin kiti bolsa, tatkanın tatlı bolar" can be cited as an example. Berdaq, the classical poet of Karakalpak:

... Mynetsiz dúnya izleme.

or:

Talap islep tap dúnyanı,

Súttén aqdur bilseñ anı [11]

– glorifies work and encourages young people to work honestly.

Third, Our people, who follow the rule of "first bayliq - den savliq", paid special attention to the beauty of the body saying "Den savliq - deep bayliq", "Avirio' astan", "Deni savdin - teni sav".

From the moment the child opened the door to the world, bathing him with salt water every day, rubbing him with oil, and stretching his limbs affected his healthy growth. The nomadic people who relied on the concept of "sap denede sap akil" did not ignore the education of the young generation. National games are our precious wealth, our original treasure, which has come down to us from our ancestors, connecting the past with the present.

Because of this, learning it and using it in everyday life is important in educating young people to be a generation suitable for our time. At the same time, it is necessary to know how to use national games in physical training classes.

In her research, scientist G. Jumasheva emphasizes that "... national games are not only fun games, but they are a method that has a great impact on the physical, aesthetic and moral education of children, on the growth of their language, and on the development of their minds" [12].

There are admonitions in the hadiths of the Holy Qur'an: "Know the value of your health before you get sick." We need to raise a conscious, healthy generation that can continue the future. This is our main duty before our country and people.

Since ancient times, our nation has constantly cared for and educated the young generation so that they could grow up to be brave and courageous who will defend the motherland in the future.

Fourth, our people tried to concentrate the high human qualities in their stature and patiently educate them through the direction and content of ethno-pedagogy. "The country starts from the foot of the horse", "If you give life to the horse, don't be afraid of it", "For the country, shoot for it, give life for it",

"Erdin sani el bolar, Ediń sani ger bolar, Jerdiń sani water bolar", "Eldi süygen elge dos", "Jakşdan bâg dyüenish...", "Jakşdan bâg kadi...", "Under the lining of humanity" brought up in the spirit of honesty, honesty, and promise.

Karakalpak classical poet Berdak in the song "Bolam":

Óshińdi al dushpanıńnan,
Kúshińdi jıyna jasıńnan,
Xalqıń qalmasın qasıńnan,
Kishi peyil bol jastan balam...

...Jaman ushın túspe otqa,
Sózge erip ketpe jatqa,
Qıyanet oylama jurta,
Onarına jaqsı balam - deb yuqoridagi fikrlarni tasdiqlaydi.

Therefore, the emergence and formation of the educational programs of each nation and the service they perform are related to the socio-economic and historical changes in the society, the development of science and culture.

It is the demand of the times to turn the educational views, traditions, customs, social life, and material culture of our people into the object of scientific research of ethnopedagogy.

Our goal is to reveal the meaning of the views on patriotic education in the people's understanding, the principles and methods of patriotic education formed through the sieve of history, and to show the ways of its application in the work of educating today's youth as the main problem of the science of ethnopedagogy [13].

Fifth, patriotism is one of the main rules of folk pedagogy. Relying on the saying "The motherland begins with the family", our people raised their children to respect their parents, adults and children, and to be caretakers of the nation.

"Instilling the ideas of patriotism into the minds of our youth begins first of all with the family. This process is carried out through grandfather's training, father's example, mother's love. As a person realizes his identity and knows his lineage, the feeling of love for the Motherland takes root in his heart and rises" [14]

Family education is important in the all-round development of the young generation. Also, the family order, social atmosphere in the family, the attitude of family members to each other, and the behavior of parents and adults are the main factors in raising a healthy generation.

Our people considered it a duty to help the needy. He showed examples of humanitarianism through proverbs such as "Don't be a father's child, be a man's child", "There is life in unity", "Respect, respect". Berdak poet's song "Bolam" strengthens our opinion.

...Ata-anańdı qádirle,
Ólgenińshe jaqsı sóyle,
Mal tapsań torqağa bóle,
Óserińe jaqsı balam.

Jetim kórsen qolińdi ber,

Ağa bolsa keynine er,
Onsha bultıyıp bolma sher,
Álpayım bolğım balam.

Ćárip kórsen aqlıńdı ayt,
Ońlı bolsa qasıńa tart,
Olda bolsa úlken murat,
Onıdağı oyla balam.

Six, Our people, who created proverbs such as "Knowledge is a gift, knowledge is a legacy", "Bilegi kushli birdi jıgadı, kushli kushli mindı jıgadı", "Akıl kópke jetkizer, öner kökke jetkizer", "Flow is a source of knowledge, Knowledge is a lamp of life", considered craft and knowledge to be a criterion of livelihood, a beacon of life. Because of this, it is appropriate to teach the young generation the essence of proverbs, proverbs, and songs from the rich oral literature of our people.

Therefore, due to the fact that every person, every nation has a different concept of feeling towards the Motherland, it is a legitimate phenomenon that there are thousands of secrets of summarizing the concept of patriotism.

Education is a continuous process of life. The issue of organizing an educational process for young people in line with today's demands and training knowledgeable specialists is based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 27, 2017 "On measures to further expand the participation of economic sectors and industries in the training of highly educated specialists" dated June 5, 2018 PQ-3775 "On additional measures to ensure active participation in the reforms" paid special attention to education, in which special attention was paid to the tasks of eliminating shortcomings in the field of education, updating the content of education and improving the quality of specialist training.

Seven, human life is closely connected with nature. Because of this, our ancestors aimed to preserve nature throughout their lives.

There are four powerful types of all livelihood. They are the sun, earth, air and water. Without one of them, livelihood ends. That is why people respect them like mothers.

The sun is a powerful source of all life. Our ancestors have long worshiped the sun as the mother sun. Example: Tomaris, the ancient ancestor of the Karakalpaks, a brave female king of the Massagets, said to the Persian king Cyrus: "Bloodthirsty Cyrus!... leave my land." If you don't, I swear by the sun god. I will fill your eyes with blood...", [15]- they swore in the name of the sun.

Sun worship is reflected in the work "Tumaris" by I. Yusupov, the national poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan.

... Ant edi bul qorqınışlı,
Ayqasarda ómir -ólim,
Jurt sezıp bir ullı kúshti,
Zor shayqasqa buwdı belin.
«Wa, patshayım, Quyash qızı!
Jolıń bolar, qara áne...

...«Gúldir - gúldir kisnegen,
Altın júwen tislegen,
At jolina sadağa,
Miyrimli Quyash, qollaygór,
Júyrik Quyash, qollaygór!

Qamısı nuwlı kól bergen,
Selewi semiz shól bergen,
Gúrkirep Gúldirmaması,
Aspanda póstek sabağan,
Miyrimli Quyash, qollaygór,
Saqıy Quyash, qollaygór!
Asıgı pútın aq serke,
Qoy baslasın qotanda.
Beldewde kisnep tulpar at,
Súrinbesin jortqanda.
Miyrimli Quyash, qollaygór!
Júyrik Quyash, qollaygór!

Oshağımızda ot sónbesin,
Bále-qada kelmesin,
Atımızğa tuyaq ber,
Tánimizge quwat ber,
Miyrimli Quyash, qollaygór,
Qáhárli Quyash, qollaygór!

Biyigin kórset tawlardıń,
Eńsesin kórset jawlardıń.
Abıray berseń - ulıstan,
Ájel berseń - qılıshtan.
Ottan, suwdan asıra,
Tınıshlıq - oshaq basına.
Miyrimli Quyash, qollaygór!
Nurlı Quyash, qollaygór!»

The people of Karakalpak say the earth, mother - the earth. "Jeri baydin - yeli bay", "Tuo'gan jer - atlin besik", "Jerdi bakhsan - jer seni bagadi", the people call the earth mother and protect it.

There is a proverb in our people that says "Earth is on the ground, and the dog is on the ground." Everyone's place of birth is more valuable than anything else.

The reason is that a person grows up in the soil of this land, drinks its water and breathes its air. It forms with nature. Because of this, every person protects, honors, and takes care of the place where he was born.

The source of life in the world is water. Plants, animals and all kinds of creatures cannot live without water. Due to the fact that water is the most valuable and most necessary thing in life, our people considered water to be precious. Our ancestors used to advise the future generations that water should not be wasted, saying "Suvdiin da saravi bar", "Suvli jer - nurli jer", "Suv bar jerde ömir bar", "Bulak körseñ, közin ash", "Suvdai taza, süttey aq bol".

The most powerful thing in life is air. For this reason, our people aim to keep the air clean by saying "Taza hava - tenge dava".

Keeping the four sources of livelihood - sun, earth, water and air clean - is the program and law of life of our people.

There are many songs about the homeland among the people. Ajiniyaz's "Yellerim bardi" and A. Musayevti's "Karakalpakta" songs fully show the picture of the Karakalpak people.

Motherland means place of birth, nature, its riches, language, program, historical monuments and customs.

They are the main source of creating feelings of warmth, closeness, and kinship in the human heart, and educating young people in the spirit of patriotism. Our people, who attach wisdom to philosophy, such as "The thorn blooms, every palm grows", "Each person has his own land - the city of Egypt", "A tree with a brain", "Syiz water falls and flows", draws strength from nature and teaches to perceive beauty. They are the fruits of ethnopedagogy, which has been formed in the chest of our people for centuries.

Respecting the state symbols and laws, which the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan recognizes, is a program that has become a way of life in today's advanced age. It is sealed like a grass of honesty in democratic processes with the unity of the people. Within the framework of spiritual consciousness, which is based on showing the most delicate aspects of a person, it acts as a strong guiding force, a perfect stone of progress with the state. A well-known scientist, academician J. Bazarbaev spoke about this issue, which is an urgent issue in our research - education is built for the strengthening, strengthening and development of the national idea. The national idea refers to the concept of the state's driving and advancing power [16].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ORQ-406 of September 14, 2016 "On State Policy Regarding Youth", the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3031 of June 3, 2017 "On Further Development of Physical Education and Mass Sports", the establishment of the "Youth Union of Uzbekistan" on June 30, 2017 The announcement of June 30 as "Youth Day" in Uzbekistan and the President's promotion of 5 important initiatives to raise the morale of young people and meaningfully organize their free time prove that the issue of youth education in our country is at the level of state policy.

Young people are the future of our country and nation. As we entrust the fate of our country to them, first of all, they should fully understand the complex and responsible task assigned to them, and contribute to it. After all, love for the Motherland and affection for it are directly determined by the creative work that everyone does for the development of this country. Therefore, today folk pedagogy shows that it is an urgent problem that requires more in-depth study, and is waiting for its solution in the creation of pedagogical foundations for improving the sense of patriotism in young people.

Therefore, today folk pedagogy shows that it is an urgent problem that requires more in-depth study and is waiting for its solution in the creation of pedagogical foundations for improving the sense of patriotism in young people.

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