

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGIC SCIENCE IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Annotation

This article describes scientific and pedagogical analysis of improvement of pedagogical research works in formation and developing of pedagogical science in Karakalpakstan in 20th century. Furthermore, the paper deals with the educational visions determined by the geographical situation of Karakalpakstan, people's primitive lifestyle, ethnographic features as well as pedagogical scientific research. In the article, teaching military art along with education in the 7th-6th centuries BC was described including girls engagement in the secrets of martial arts. The author notes that scientific work on educational science in Karakalpakstan was divided into spiritual-ethical, patriotic, artistic-aesthetic, ecological, physical education types, and based on a new approach.

Key words: history, culture, Karakalpakstan, pedagogy, period, school system, textbooks, teaching process, education.

Introduction. Karakalpak people's rich educational life experience with a long history has the power to educate the future young generation as a well-rounded person who is educated, free-thinking, confident, religious, strong-willed, has worldview and mindset who knows his identity and realises his rights, and finally national identity. Especially, it is a social necessity to scientifically study the rich experience of our people in the science field of school and education, to effectively use their appropriate aspects in today's education system. Firstly, it increases the education quality, and secondly, it forms the feeling of the Motherland in the hearts of the future generation. Thirdly, it serves to enrich the pedagogy science, more precisely, the field of pedagogy with a specific historical-pedagogical idea. To comprehensively research the national culture, education history and upbringing of each nation is one of the important tasks of all sciences, especially pedagogy.

Literature review. Karakalpak people's history has a rich pedagogical heritage, and people's educational ideas go back a long way from the earliest times. Educational visions are determined by the geographical situation of this region, people's primitive lifestyle, ethnographic features. In the 7th-6th centuries BC, young people were taught military art along with education. Girls also engaged in the secrets of martial arts. For example, the Karakalpak people's works "Qirq qiz", "Tumaris", "Ayollar saltanati" testify to this. Sincerity and justice education in youth was especially important. Youth were taught the oldest writings (Avesta, Sogdian, Bactrian writings) in Southern Aral, Qoyqirilgan qala, Jambasqala, Qalaliqir and other castles. In the 4th-3rd centuries BC, special attention was paid to the tradition of teaching fathers' profession. The pursuit of mathematics and people's aesthetic behaviors have been formed as a science. During this period, Sakas and Massagets raised their children based on Zoroastrian religion. In Karakalpakstan, the book "Avesta" was of great importance in the development of pedagogical ideas. The moral triple system such as "Good thought", "Good word", "Good deed" put forward in this book has not lost its importance until the present time.

Also, educational problems of that time were reflected on "Tunyuquq", "Bilga hoqon", "Ongin", "Quli chir", "Qizil chir", "Oltinkol" as a certain part of Karakalpakstan people, which are part of the "Turkish Khanate", which are considered the educational beliefs of the Turkic peoples preserved in runic inscriptions in the 6th-8th centuries AD and on other written monuments.

Research methodology.

Karakalpak people’s historical heritage and educational ideas

Secrets of martial arts, girls’ education	“Qirq qiz”, “Tumaris”, “Ayollar saltanati”
Educating young people based on the principle of sincerity and justice	The oldest scripts (Avesta, Sogdian, Bactrian scripts)
Turkic people’s educational dogmas	“Tunyukuk”, “Bilka hoqon”, “Ongin”, “Kuli chir”, “Qizil chir”, “Oltinkul”
Eastern Renaissance	Muhammad al-Xorazmiy, al-Farg’oniy, Imom al-Buxoriy, Abu Nasr Farobiy, Abu Rayxon Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sino
Importance of didactic works in youth education	Yusuf Xos Yujib, Ahmad Yugnakiy
Kipchaks, Karakalpaks included in the Golden Horde and Nogai after the Mongols’ tyranny	Botu Saroy, Berke Saroy, Otror, Qashgor, Bolasogun, Talas, Ozgan cultural centers
In madrassas	Astronomy, architecture, types of professions began to be taught through Turkish language explanations.
Jiraws along with educational and moral works	Sopbasli Sapira jirov, Asan Sabit uli, Shal kiyiz, Kaz tuwgan, Jiyrenshe, Dospambet jirov, Jiyen Amanlik uli
Karakalpak enlighteners	Kunxoja, Ajiniyoz, Berdaq, Otesh, S.Majitov, A.Musaev, X.Axmetov
Basic schools	J. Xojametov, G. Begaliev, S. Majitov, Q. Avezov

Today, the methodological basis of the development of the educational system in the world is the question of the development of pedagogical ideas, the research achievements in the education field and the problems awaiting their solution is gaining priority.

Our country draws on the advanced world experience of training specialists. And, above all, it creates conditions for high-quality education directly in Uzbekistan itself. In the 10th-12th and 14th-16th centuries, during the developed Movaraunnahr culture, there were higher educational institutions in many cities and were considered scientific centers. Currently, this auspicious tradition is being restored. It was concluded that the knowledge of the truth, which is a permanent quality of our people, should be directed to the assimilation of world achievements in science, technology, technology, management and informatics. Jiraws create along with educational and moral works, Sopbasli Sapira jiraw, Asan Sabit uli, Shal kiyiz, Qaz tuwgan and others promote the thinking ability development and moral qualities in young people. As a statesman, the wise Jirenshe paid attention to freedom, justice, and the development of science. In particular, his opinion that paying attention to the education of girls, their behavior culture and high morals are the main criteria for a happy life, is important because of its vitality. After the collapse of the Golden Horde Khanate, the Karakalpaks moved from the Volga and Jayik banks to the Aral and Turkestan regions. Despite their difficult social and political life, Karakalpaks began to develop in the cultural and educational sphere. Dospambet jirov and Jiyen jirov Amanliq uli, who lived in the 16th and 18th centuries, paid special attention to the patriotism education, peace and harmony. In the aesthetic upbringing of the young generation, the art of music, the feeling of beauty, and the development of noble feelings were considered to be the main means. The thinker jiraw emphasizes the importance of the artistic word in helping young people to endure difficulties and to be patient in overcoming them.

Karakalpak enlighteners Kunxoja, Ajiniyaz, Berdax and Otesh served a great role in the 19th century. There were more than 15 madrasahs in the Karakalpak area, where secular sciences were taught along with religious knowledge in the 19th century. Young people learned various trades in madrassas and

workshops. The proceeds from the endowment lands were spent on madrasa teachers, academics and other expenses.

During this period, Kunkhoja Ibrahim uli performed a great activity as an enlightened poet and pedagogue. His pedagogical ideas are based on the socio-philosophical views of his time, and he attaches great importance to education. He also believed that the mental potential development of young people depends on their thinking, attention, and intelligence, which is manifested in their inner world. Kunkhoja also paid great attention to education of work and patriotism of young people, considering this as a criterion for their maturity, healthy life and long life. Kunkhoja's aesthetic views were also noteworthy. His thoughts on raising young people's desire to feel the beauty of the world and to live happily have not lost their value even in the present time. Enlightened poet and pedagogue Ajiniyaz Qosibay uli opened schools and spread his ideas on education to the general public together with the youth. His views on the youth education and training are valuable. He also emphasized adult literacy. He used new methods and techniques in education. He is a supporter of boys and girls studying together in school. He advocated that children should be brought up correctly, justly and honestly. He taught children music and singing in the schools he opened. He said that all the beauty in the world should serve for a man.

Another great thinker of the 19th century in Central Asia is Berdimurat Qargabay uli Berdaq. All forms of the social right: philosophical, political, economic, psychological, pedagogical, ethics, aesthetics, history, logic, etc. ideas were expressed in his works. He encouraged the younger generation to acquire knowledge. He believed that textbooks and manuals should respond to children's age characteristics, and that it is necessary to teach science related to nature in schools. He paid great attention to the youth's aesthetic education. He encourages the younger generation to acquire knowledge. He believes that textbooks and manuals should respond to children's age characteristics, and that it is necessary to teach nature-related subjects in schools. He pays great attention to the aesthetic education of young people.

The son of the Karakalpak enlightener O'tesh Alshinbay also has a role in the development of the Karakalpak pedagogical thought. He attaches great importance to physical education, family environment, and the example of parents. He says that teachers should look at child education with great responsibility. Protects human rights, attaches great importance to the education of girls. Criticizing the Russian autocracy, he advocates the study of their teaching methods, skills and knowledge in schools.

Results and discussion.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Russian schools were also established in Karakalpakstan. At the end of the 19th century, modern schools appeared in Khodjeli, Kungiro, and Chimboy in Karakalpakstan as well as in all regions of Central Asia. At this time, Umar Suyirbek's son, Abduqadir Bekimbet's son, along with promoting advanced ideas, demand that teachers-coaches have deep knowledge and educational principles in order to teach in schools and madrasas.

Enlighteners pay great attention to educating young people in the spirit of humanity, patriotism, equality and freedom. By the 1930s, great socio-political changes took place in the territory of Karakalpakstan. During such changes, the pedagogical ideas of S. Majitov, A. Musaev, Kh. Akhmetov and others made a great contribution to the development of school, education and new pedagogical ideas in Karakalpakstan, even under the pressure of the former union system.

The educational ideas of the Karakalpak people have developed since ancient times, their historical traditions and views on youth education have developed in connection with the pedagogical ideas of the Central Asian peoples. As a nation, its own culture and educational traditions have been formed. An in-depth study of the unique national culture and pedagogy of the Karakalpak people, as well as their appropriate use in the modern education system, are important tasks. Because the best experiences of the past and today help to further develop pedagogical ideas and improve the education and training system. Scientific study of the state of development of pedagogical ideas in the period from the 50s of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century, putting it into a certain system within the framework of today's requirements, and scientific analysis of the development processes is one of the main problems of studying the educational and educational ideas of the Karakalpak people. Due to this, today in Karakalpakstan, the need to study and analyze the pedagogical views on the further improvement of

pedagogic science during the period of independence, the advanced ideas related to methodological issues, requires conducting scientific research as one of the urgent issues of the history of pedagogy.

Pedagogists and historians J.Urumbaev, G.Nepesov, U.Aleuov, M.Karlibaev conducted research on the history of the first schools that arose in the Karakalpak region in ancient Khorezm, the history of the formation of the educational system. Issues of education, school and education in Karakalpakstan from the beginning of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century N.A. Baskakov, Ya. Dusimov, A. Panabergenov, R. Timasheva, Sh. Nepesova, B. Sultamuratov, G. Baymuratov, B. Jolamanov, It was analyzed from a scientific and pedagogical point of view in the works of Q. Daniyarov, T. Aytanov.

In the 40s-60s of the 20th century, N. Urumbaev, K. Ubaydullaev, and in the 70s-90s, J. Qayirbaev, R. Jumaniyazov, O. Korseev, S. Babaev, O. Matkurbanov, R.P. Khvan, P. Shylmanov, S. Baribina, A. Gurbanbaev, T. Karamaddinova, G.Qallibekova, A. Pazilov are inextricably linked with the names of great methodist scientists.

During the years of independence, the people of Karakalpak acquired new pedagogical views in the field of education. In particular, U. Aleuov, E. Yangibaeva, R. Urazbaeva, I. Allaniyazov, P. Abdimuratov, U. Seitjanova, G. Jumasheva, F. Babashev, T. Saparbaev, Z. Qurbaniyazova, M. Pazylova, A. Tilegenov, In the works of P. Berdanova, R. Aleuova, R. Nurzhanova, S. Romanova, A. Bekimbetova, R. Torejanova, K. Seytmuratov and others, national education, self-awareness, upbringing of the future generation in a spiritual and moral spirit, taking into account the national mentality of our people issues were covered. Especially, the system of general secondary education in the period of independence is perfect. Also, the development of the secondary special education system was a great influence on this field. In particular, I. Pirniyazov, R. Seytimbetova, T. Jiemuratov, I. Matchanov, T. Kudaybergenova, S. Seytbekova, T. Saparov conducted scientific research on the improvement of spiritual-ethical and other types and methods of education. Kh. Alyaminov, J. Darmenov, T. Abdukhalikov, R. Gaypova, M. Ajieva, A. Naorizbaeva, N. Jumabaev, N. Bekniyazova, R. Nurzhanova, A. Urumbaeva, M. Pirmzharov, G. Urumbaeva, G. Karlybaeva, M. Allambergenova, as well as A. Khojaniyazova, G. Saparova, T. Saparbaev and others contributed to the development of new pedagogical technologies in didactics.

Since the first years of independence, great attention has been paid to the importance of physical education and sports in raising the young generation to be healthy, mature people in all respects. A number of important decisions have been made by our government. As a result, all types of sports in our country have developed on a large scale, and talented young people of our people have shown their potential around the world. Dozens of world champions came out, they firmly defended the country's honor on the world scale. Including: A.Niyazov, P.Serimbetov, B.Kaypov, N.Kaypov and others. Also, several researchers such as D.Mamirbaeva, A.Tajieva, J.Kurbanbaev contributed to the development of new pedagogical technologies in didactics in terms of foreign language teaching methodology.

At the same time, in the years 2013-2023, that is, in the last 10 years of independence, in the education of the young generation, the formation of new pedagogical ideas, new directions in their development, pedagogical research, and the renewal of the pedagogical methodology in general are required. In this regard, the main directions of the development of pedagogical ideas in Karakalpakstan were studied. From this, 13.00.01-"Pedagogical theory." 4 Doctors of Pedagogical Sciences T. Utebaev, Q. Kadirov, Z. Qurbaniyazova, M. Pazilovalar, majoring in "History of Pedagogical Teachings", 13.00.02- majoring in the theory and methodology of education and upbringing, 5 doctors of pedagogic sciences, G.Karlybaeva, G.Jumasheva, Q.Yusupov, G.Abylova, N.Matchanov defended their research works. 13.00.01-"Theory of Pedagogy; 32 doctors of philosophy (PhD) M.Aytymbetov, N.Nag'metova, J.Asamatdinova, G.Aljanova, L.Bektursynova, Y.Moyanov, A.Erejepov, N.Abdimuratova, S.Alauatdinov in the specialty "History of Pedagogical Teachings" , E.Tilewov, J.Otepbergenov, G.Bekimbetova, A.Allambergenov, Sh.Allanazarova, G.Babasheva, A.Daukeeva, A.Kadrekova, B.Bekniyazov, Yu.Purkhanov, A.Ismaylov, D.Gaypov, A.Turekeeva, G.Yusupova, E.Allambergenov, A.Kudaynazarov, J.Taspanova, M.Allayarov, A.Aynazarova, E.Orazimbetov, A.Kurbanbaeva, R.Khojamuratov, A. Narshabaeva. 13.00.02-on the specialty of the theory and methodology of education and training, 19 doctors of philosophy (PhD), N.Babaniyazova, S.Tajbenova, N.Matchanov, I.Allambergenov, M.Berdibaev, G.Abylova, G.Izetaeva, N.Orymbetov, A.Sultanova, Z.Ilyasova, K.Jakaeva, Z.Jumagulov, U.Khodjaniyazova, T.Qalekeeva, F.Kaipbergenova, A.Najimova, D.Jumambetova, N.Aytymbetov,

R.Khojanazarova, S.Kabulov, B.Tilegenov, K.Qalimbetov. Also, on the specialty of 13.00.04 - 2 doctors of philosophy (PhD) D.Nurishov, B.Erimbetovs works are considered noteworthy.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the development of thoughts on education in Karakalpakstan has acquired a new meaning. This is related to the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the independence of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In addition to socio-political and economic spheres, the educational system was identified as one of the priority directions of the development of our independent state. Research work on educational science in Karakalpakstan was divided into spiritual-ethical, patriotic, artistic-aesthetic, ecological, physical education types, and based on a new approach, they were enriched with the national spirit.

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