

## Teaching Methods of Ethno-Culture of Karakalpagist

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### ABSTRACT

*Excursions, which are considered one of the non-traditional forms of education in the development of aesthetic culture of students, are fundamentally different from the class-lesson system, as well as practical training.*

**KEYWORDS:** *aesthetics, culture, classroom system, methodology.*

Excursions, considered one of the non-traditional forms of education in the development of aesthetic culture of students, are fundamentally different from the class-lesson system, as well as practical training. These differences include:

- even if the learner leads all planned and conducted excursions, he may not be familiar with all the details of the excursion objects, in such cases a tour guide with special training will work;
- the duration of the excursion varies, and there is a responsibility to follow the requirements of the regular training schedule;
- The teacher's or guide's management method and the activities of the students may be different.

The well-known scientist K. Shaniyozov stated that one of the groups that broke away from the main core of the Kipchak ethnos had accepted the Karakalpak, Kangli, Durut and other ethnic groups and formed a large tribal union.

It is known that with the passage of time, a part of the people of the ethnic unit separated, went to another place and settled in another natural environment, joined the ethnos of this place, changed their way of life somewhat, adopted the language of the local people and mixed with it. not a little. If a similar ethnic group joins another nation and retains its ethnic name (ethnonym), which is one of the main conditions of ethnic unity, and some other signs, then such an ethnic group belongs to its former ethnic unity.

If an ethnic group that joined another ethnic group completely forgets its language, culture, and identity over time, such a group will remain (before) people of another ethnic group.

The essence and tasks of the educational process aimed at any goal that develops the aesthetic culture of students are planned by the educator and the sequential methods are determined:

1. It is planned to awaken and develop students' aesthetic culture-forming feelings.
2. We are looking for ways to develop these feelings or resources that serve to improve aesthetic culture.
3. It is planned to use which and where theoretical and practical resources that serve the specified purpose.

The implementation of such planned works will develop the aesthetic culture of students, increase the aesthetic and physical activity of society and people in the course of the educational system.

Differently from the general culture of the ethnos, the ethnic culture is understood only as the culture

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recognized by the ethnos itself and its neighbors. Manifestations of ethnic culture may not be specific to a certain ethnic group, but may apply to several ethnic groups. For example, although the otov, which is the home of herdsmen, is called by different names among Turkic peoples, its shape and structure are almost the same among Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and Karakalpaks, and they recognize the house as an integral part of their ethnic culture.

Of course, it is appropriate to evaluate all the creative works and talents and skills of students, and reward them with various gifts and awards.

Despite the theoretical situation and practical examples presented above, the problem of aesthetic culture and its development is one of the most complex issues of psychology and pedagogy.

In order to further increase the effectiveness of cultural and educational activities aimed at the development of the sphere of culture and art and cultural tourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the wide promotion of national values and traditions, the Cabinet of Ministers decides:

**1.** The program of measures for the further development of the sphere of culture and art in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2021-2024 (hereinafter referred to as the Program) should be approved in accordance with Annex :

increase the efficiency of educational institutions;

further development of the activities of museums, theaters and creative communities;

strengthening the material and technical base of cultural centers;

Strengthening the material and technical base of the film studio "Korakalpoqfilm" and developing its activities;

organizing and conducting cultural-educational, promotional events.

**2.** Under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state institution "Karakalpakstan Art Palace" (hereinafter - the Art Palace) should be established and the following should be defined as its main tasks:

development and promotion of Uzbek, Karakalpak and world classical art traditions, theater, music, dance and national pop art;

to enjoy the creativity of art masters and talented young performers to the broad strata of the population by showing bright stage works that glorify the rich spiritual heritage of the Uzbek and Karakalpak people, glorifying national and universal values;

to strengthen the feelings of national pride and pride in the hearts of our people, especially young people, to raise the spiritual outlook of young people through various creative programs that serve to educate them in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland;

conducting important events of state importance, international festivals, pageants, conferences and socio-cultural meetings.

**3.** The structure of the Karakalpakstan Art Palace should be approved in accordance with Appendix .

The Minister of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if necessary, should be given the right to make changes to the structure of the Palace of Arts within the limits of the general limited number of employees and the labor remuneration fund.

The following are the main tools for the development of aesthetic culture of students: museums, theaters, libraries, clubs, cinemas, galleries, monuments of the past, historical architectural monuments, works of art and historical cultural places and our existence in our way of life and the beauty in them. Zalliks are the basis for educating our students in an aesthetic spirit. Means of

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development of aesthetic culture - for the purpose of aesthetic education of students and young people, it consists of selected examples of life, nature, art aesthetics and artistic creativity of young people, as well as a set of above-mentioned tools. In this regard, independent research and creative skills of pedagogues-teachers in music and painting lessons are of great importance in the performance of works of art and types, in particular, music performance, singing, other musical activities, visual art works, music and painting classes. Is enough.

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