

# The Role of Folk Pedagogical Legacy in the Education of the Youth

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**Abstract:** The article talks about folk pedagogical legacy, including ancient written sources, the importance of the educational views of thinkers in the education of modern youth.

**Key words:** Avesto, folk pedagogy, pedagogical views, education, upbringing, manners.

One of the main tasks which have become important in our country is studying the historical and spiritual heritage of our nation, especially preserving the masterpieces of folk pedagogy and passing them on to the next generation. Most importantly, in his work named "Law supremacy and ensuring human interests are the keys to the development of the country and people's well-being" the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized the following "We rely on our national traditions, rich heritage of our ancestors which was formed over the centuries. We will mobilize all our strength and opportunities so that our children, especially girls, possess modern knowledge and professional skills, know foreign languages, stay healthy and be well-educated in all kinds of fields, and find the rightful place in life" [1; 24, 25]. Actually, the content of our scientific heritage is made up of pedagogical ideas enriched with national and universal values. The reason is that knowledge, which is a product of universal thinking, leads humanity to a new stage of development.

The cultural and enlightening development of our people has been improved and progressed over the centuries, and these processes have been expressed in the national pedagogy. Folk pedagogy is the rich experience of our ancestors which were gained during their life activities over the centuries. One of the most important tasks is to study the history of folk pedagogy deeply, pass on the information about it to today's and future generations, and perform our national traditions and customs on the basis of the requirements of life.

The ancient written records of our ancestors and their earliest educational ideas appeared in the centuries before Christ.

The rules of behavior appeared in the result of the improvement of primitive religious beliefs and simple inventions. The first simple wishes, dreams, and character traits of the ancient people were expressed in the form of legendary images in the ancient epics. The world of thought of our oldest ancestors is described in legends and narratives which reflect religious beliefs and rituals.

One can get valuable information about education of the earliest period from the samples of oral folk art. The reason is that the educational experiences characteristic to the national pedagogy are generalized in the folklore, which is a mirror of the nation. Primitive people's perceptions of nature and society, customs, and relationships are reflected in legends, one of the oldest genres of folklore.

The heroes of legends struggle against evil and darkness for good and light. We know about them from the ancient written sources like "Avesto" and Firdavsi's "Shahnama". The legends, based on myths, set the stage for the foundation of heroism. The feeling of love for the Motherland and freedom, sacrificing one's life for one's country and clan, fighting for glory and honor is described in these heroic epics.

The important good qualities that should be present in people of ancient times were courage, strength and bravery. Women's dedication, courage, intelligence, and equal activities with men are vividly expressed in the epics. Gender equality has been introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan and great attention is being paid to supporting women which are clear confirmation of this. Because

it is important to ensure full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political, economic and social life for making right decisions.

"Avesto" which is considered the holy book of Zoroastrian religion, nowadays, is an important historical and pedagogical resource for the broader study, promotion, and education of the young generation as a perfect human being. In particular, the three factors that form an individual - good thoughts, good words and good deeds are still important in the education of young people. For example, "Don't think about anything but the truth, don't talk about anything but the truth, don't engage in anything but the truth"[2;53]. Adhering to these ideas, teaching our children honesty and truthfulness and raising them in the spirit of national values is one of the important tasks that stand before adults and parents is to teach our children honesty and truthfulness and bring them up in the spirit of national values following the ideas of our great ancestors.

If we know the essence of our national customs, traditions and rituals in the family, we look at them with respect, appreciate and follow them, and this situation is reflected in the behavior, work and actions of our children. Our ancestors taught their children honesty and truthfulness from time immemorial, and brought them up with good intentions based on life experiences. Besides, we can find verses about worldly knowledge that a person can have in the holy book of Islam, the Qur'an, and it is emphasized that worldly knowledge can be achieved through the three organs of the human body - eyes, ears and heart. The Holy Qur'an serves as an important source of encouragement for young people to acquire knowledge. It is known that the word "knowledge" is repeated 765 times in the Qur'an [3;68]. If we take into consideration that Qur'an consists of 780,000 words, then we can see that the word "science" makes up 1/104 of the holy book. The Qur'an divides people's knowledge into two types: religious and secular.

Part of the educational and enlightening views of the Prophet Muhammad is explained by the fact that it must be paid attention to the importance of learning science by young people and become scientists who understand world events. Also, due to his influential opinions like "Every person is obliged to acquire knowledge", "Learning for one hour is better than praying all night", "Learning for one day is better than fasting for three months" [4;27] young people's interest increased more in getting world knowledge.

There were such outstanding people in human civilization that all generations in all times receive spiritual and educational nourishment from them. Ismail al-Bukhari, the Sultan of Hadith science, took an honorable place among such scholarly figures. Our great compatriot left huge spiritual heritage to the world. On this point, the collection of hadiths - "Al-Jome'-as-Sahih" is the second most respected source after the Holy Qur'an in Islam.

F. Rosenthal, the scientist who studied the religion of Islam fully and emphasized the following ideas connected with knowledge:

- acquiring knowledge opens the way to heavens;
- one gains knowledge only by learning;
- a person should be educated before being leader;
- women are allowed to have knowledge;
- the loss of science and scientists means the end of the world.

A lot of enlightening poets expressed the meaning of education in their works. For instance, Karakalpak classic poet Berdakh told broadly about the social life of his period and the importance of family education. In his opinion, it is important to educate children beginning from the birth, because the formation of a person in future depends on his early education. He notices that a child can be taught good or bad habits, and it depends not on his gene but his education, lifestyle and surrounding atmosphere.

The characteristic feature of national pedagogy is the nation acts thinking about past, present and future in the matter of education, it means not forget the past, to appreciate present time and hope for future. One more exemplary side of folk pedagogy is the perfect use of life, nature, subject, image and every event in society. Persuasion, proof, influence, role model, experimental results, confirmation also have a special place in traditional folk pedagogy.

Therefore, it is important to create the necessary opportunities and organize modern education for our young people so that they could acquire worldly knowledge, have creative thinking and

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professional competence, study the traditions of folk pedagogy and our priceless heritage with deep love for science.

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