

Historical Sources of Spirituality of the Karakalpak People and their Role in the Formation of High Spirituality

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Abstract:

The article examines the historical sources of the spirituality of the people and its role in the formation of high spirituality.

Keywords: *national values, interests, historical sources, high spirituality, needs of the population.*

The rapid development of global information flows has led to changes in the format, methods and principles of the press at the local level. In this sense, qualitative transformations are also taking place in the structure of the press of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. According to the press and information agencies of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in 2010, 35 newspapers are published here, of which 4 are state-owned, 13 are industry-specific, 16 are regional and city, 2 of which are private. In other words, the growing information needs of the audience have led to the segmentation of the media themselves. The formation and development of different types of printing is caused by the need to satisfy the information needs of specific groups of the population.

In this regard, a separate aspect of the activities of the Karakalpak press is the study of the rich national spiritual heritage, issues of reviving the spiritual and moral origins of the people.

What are national values? Why did journalists most often begin to address this topic? The fact is that researchers put national and universal values on the same level. Thus, the Uzbek scientist Zh. Tulenov believes: "...in meaning, universal human values are very deep and broad compared to national values. It absorbs national values. Universal human values specify the goals and aspirations of all nationalities and peoples." National values include rituals, customs, and traditions that are not repeated among other peoples. Doctor of Philosophy K. Nazarov classifies them as follows:

- gene pool, natural uniqueness, characteristics, historical variability and social variety of nationality;
- history, past, future and cultural values of the people.

A person's need for information arises in the process of interactions with the outside world. According to the correct definition of the Russian scientist T. Orlov, "Newspaper text, radio or television material is created by a journalist and intended for the audience. However, they may not reach their destination, leave you indifferent, or not be perceived. The main intermediary between the journalist and the audience - the text - may contain valuable information, but the consumer for some reason will not accept it. Therefore, it is important to know exactly how relationships are established in the designated chain. General ideas about what the expectations and preferences of the audience are, rough estimates are not enough." A person's need for information and its exchange can be considered as a sign of the manifestation of internal spiritual value. In increasing the effectiveness of the media, a special place is given to studying the needs of the audience. E. Prokhorov sees efficiency as "the degree of achievement of journalistic goals that meet the needs of society for mass information, taking into account the real capabilities of both its producers and consumers."

In addition, the processes of globalization, unfortunately, lead to the leveling and loss of national values, spiritual and moral guidelines of individual peoples. In this regard, UNESCO adopted the "International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage" in 2003. It addresses, inter alia, the need to protect intangible cultural heritage, respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned, sensitize local, national and international attention to the importance of intangible cultural heritage and its mutual recognition, international cooperation and assistance. From which we can conclude that all intangible values, including customs, moral guidelines, traditions, mentality, language, must be protected and comprehensively developed. In this sense, through the media it is possible to prevent the threat of disappearance of national values, determine ways to solve pressing problems, and develop moral guidelines for the younger generation.

In this direction, the print media of Karakalpakstan are actively focusing on covering spiritual and moral problems. Many newspapers have opened special sections dedicated to this topic. The newspaper "Erkin Karakalpakstan" introduced such headings as "Amazing people of our region", "Heritage", "Unreasonable verdict", "Echoes of history", and a special page "Hurliman". In the newspaper "Karakalpakstan Zhaslary" the columns "Theme of Morality" and "Club Darman" appeared. For example, the materials "The Butterfly That Struck Itself into the Flame" by K. Khozhanov and "Woe from Sons" by D. Rametullaev talk about the reasons for the moral decline of a certain part of the youth. Educational articles "Wooing guests is a sign of friendship and humanity" by M. Ashirbekov, "Everything begins with a greeting" by T. Muratov are dedicated to the rituals and traditions of the Karakalpak people. The authors use real-life examples to prove the need to preserve national traditions and their role in educating the younger generation. In the publications "Where is our national skullcap?" B. Saparova, "Is it our way to steal a girl?" G. Zhumamuratov talks about national clothing and wedding rituals.

In turn, the republic's newspapers paid great attention to such national heroes as Ernazar Alakoz, Aidos Bii, Kulen Bolis and others. For example, the articles "Who was the witty Umirbek?" K. Tileuova, "Ernazar bii, born of a tiger" by Zh. Bazarbaev. So, in the article "Who was the witty Umirbek?" the author cites several interesting moments from the life of the witty Umirbek and talks about his role in the development of the Karakalpak school of humor. The article by Zh. Bazarbaev talks about the prominent Karakalpak hero Ernazar, who lived in the 19th century. The author paints a historical picture of that time and talks about Ernazar's great service to his people, who rose up against the dominance of the Khiva Khan. The Erkin Karakalpakstan newspaper was one of the first

to publish research articles about repressed compatriots and their tragic fate. For example, the articles “Necessary sources about the “black spots” of the totalitarian regime remaining in history” by S. Kamalov, “The death penalty sentence was carried out in 20 minutes” by Sh. Babashev tell about the last minutes of the lives of prominent figures of Karakalpakstan, repressed due to denunciations.

“Karakalpakstan Zhaslary” in this regard began to invite famous artists and scientists of the republic to cooperate. For example, the article by Doctor of Philology Zhuma-nazar Bazarbayev “A modest girl is sacred” (“Karakalpakstan Zhaslary.” 2003. February 27) talks about the human qualities and upbringing of Karakalpak girls. The scientist especially emphasizes the gradual leveling of moral guidelines in the upbringing of girls. The main idea of the publication-the need to educate the younger generation in the spirit of modesty and politeness towards others. The prominent scientist Yu. Pahratdinov has also been collaborating with the editors for many years. In the article “There are such girls on our street,” the author criticizes the process of destruction of greeting customs. The author illustrates his thoughts with examples from everyday life. Greeting elders regardless of your relationship to that person is a generally accepted norm.

Taking into account the education of young people in the spirit of commitment to national values, the pages of the newspaper “Erkin Karakalpakstan” have opened such columns as “At the crossroads of life’s difficulties”, “Heritage”, “Echo of History” and others. The articles “It’s not difficult to get married, it’s hard to be a full-fledged family” by E. Ermanov, and “You shouldn’t be afraid before jumping” by G. Zhaksimov aroused particular responses from readers. They draw a parallel between national customs and their manifestations in real life.

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