



KARAKALPAKSTAN YOUTH IN THE ETHNO-CULTURAL SPACE

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Аннотация: *В статье кратко представлена этнокультурная социализация современной каракалпакской молодежи. Раскрываются термины как :этнокультурное пространство, социализация современных молодежи. Также имеется сведения о рациональное отношение молодежи на культуру и традиции.*

Ключевые слова: *Молодежь, воспитание, социализация, этнокультура, идентичность.*

Annotation. *The ethnocultural socialization of Modern Karakalpak youth is briefly presented in the article. The terms such as: ethno-cultural space, socialization of Modern youth are revealed. There is also information about the influence of youth on culture and traditions.*

Keywords: *Youth, upbringing, sociolization, ethnoculture, identity.*

Youth is a socio-demographic group of society that is characterized by the implementation of activities related to preparation for inclusion in independent life under the guidance of older generations and social differentiation corresponding to the socio-class division in society [1. p-27].

Certain traditions of the previous type of civilization and culture are preserved, but along with this, new forms are being born. A striking example is Bekmuratova in her work, some issues of everyday life, family relations of Karakalpak youth are written [2].

She clearly showed the preserved traditions, the custom of kinship of the Karakalpak people, and showed new traditions, custom. She also studied about the terminology of youth. All these traditions and customs play an important role in the socialization of young people.

The analysis of the term Ethno-cultural sociolization is connected with the understanding of the essence of ethno-cultural literacy, ethno-cultural orientation, ethno-cultural competence [3].

In Western sociology and historiography there is no about The content of ethno-cultural socialization of young people includes, first of all, the development of the native



national language and its application, which in childhood is most directly connected with the family, close environment. At a young age, general education and vocational educational institutions and other social institutions actively participate in this process. It is also necessary to note the development of the basics of native national culture and their use in everyday practice.

Thus, the ethno-cultural socialization of youth includes four main types of activity:

- state;
- public, private;
- family;
- the activities of the youth itself, its individual groups.

In this socialization, a very important role belongs to both state institutions of educational, cultural, social, ethnic, managerial and industrial purposes, as well as private institutions (large, medium and small private enterprises, firms, etc.), public organizations of cultural and national. Therefore, the problem of preserving age-old positive traditions and their combination with ethno-cultural innovations in Karakalpakstan is very acute.

One of the first and most important criteria is the preservation of the native national language, careful and highly respectful attitude towards it, resistance to any clogging, vulgarization, vulgarization (obscenity, criminal jargon, etc.). National culture begins and continues with the national language. If there is no normal literary national language, today there is no normal national culture, and if there is no national culture, there is no nation itself as a special ethnic community. Consequently, the problem of cultural norms is also very important for understanding the ethno-cultural socialization of Karakalpak youth.

Thus, taking into account that the dialectic of social life in the XXI century is such that there are strong international tendencies of rapprochement of states, peoples, nationalities, the growing relationships of many peoples, const

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