

THE ISSUES OF FORMING CULTURAL VALUES AMONG STUDENTS BY PEDAGOGICAL METHODS

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Summary: This article analyzes the theoretical and practical foundations of the forming of cultural values among students, the role of pedagogical methods and ways to effectively apply them in the educational process. The article widely covers the issues of enrichment of the educational process on the basis of the concept of cultural values, their significance in the developing of personality, methods of moral and cultural education in modern education, interactive and competency approaches.

Key words: cultural values, education, pedagogical method, ethics, education, national values, competence, interactive method.

Introduction: The spiritual and moral developing of society depends primarily on the cultural consciousness of the younger generation, the system of values and the level of national identity. In particular, students studying in higher educational institutions become active members, specialists and civic leaders of the future society. Therefore, their worldview, spiritual and moral qualities, attitude to cultural values are formed and improved by the pedagogical process.

Currently, the concept of "human capital development" is being determined as a priority in the Republic of Uzbekistan. President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev noted that "educating the youth of New Uzbekistan in the spirit of our national values, traditions and culture is our most important task." From this point of view, the forming of cultural values by pedagogical methods is becoming one of the central issues of modern education.

Main part: Cultural values are spiritual wealth, moral norms, aesthetic views, traditions and life philosophy that have formed over the centuries. They are the moral bridge that connects people to the nation and society. Therefore, cultural values play a decisive role in the spiritual development, aesthetic taste, social activity and self-awareness of young people.

The student's period is a period when a worldview is formed, a system of beliefs and values is strengthened. It is at this stage that the pedagogical process serves as the main factor in enriching the student's social experience, forming him as a spiritually mature person. Cultural values broaden the horizons of students, teaching them to keep up with world information flows, understand national roots, and think socially responsibly.

The forming of cultural values is not a single theoretical process, but a targeted system of pedagogical impact. With the help of pedagogical methods, the student not only acquires knowledge, but also masters moral positions, cultural behavior, national and universal values.

Pedagogical methods are divided into the following groups[1]:

- Information and explanatory methods: through lectures, conversations, moral discussions, the student forms spiritual ideas.
- Interactive methods: "Psychic attack," "Debate," "Debate," "Role-playing games," "Case-study."
- Reflexive methods: allow the student to analyze his behavior, evaluate himself, understand his inner thoughts.

In practice, cultural values are mastered by methods based on cultural activities: acquaintance with the theater, museum, folk culture, analysis of a work of art.

When these methods are used together, students develop "cultural competence" the ability to understand the relationship between their culture, national heritage and universal human values. Pedagogical theories see teaching cultural values as central to personal education. While J. Dewey interpreted education as "the foundation of democratic culture," and A. Maslow and C. Rogers promoted humanitarian pedagogy [2, 3]. In their opinion, each person has creative potential and moral consciousness.

In modern pedagogical practice, the priority is the developing of the moral and cultural qualities of students on the basis of a competency approach. According to this approach, "the learning process should provide not only education, but also the forming of a socially active, culturally developed person with aesthetic taste."

In the content of the pedagogical process, national values should be instilled as the main goal - love for the Motherland, kindness, honesty, hard work, mutual respect. Therefore, the teacher should be not only a teacher, but also a cultural educator.

The forming of cultural values among students are the task not only of the higher education system, but of the whole society. Family, educational institutions, cultural centers, arts and media institutions are active participants in this process.

The family is the primary source of cultural property. Through upbringing, relationships and values in the family, the student learns moral standards. The educational institution develops, strengthens and expands these values on a scientific basis. And society through social practice creates opportunities for their implementation.

In this integration system, the teacher's task is to combine all educational forces and turn culture into a philosophy of life. Not knowing cultural value, but turning it into a culture of life, is the highest form of pedagogical excellence.

Studies show that among students there is a decrease in attention to cultural values, adherence to Western stereotypes, and an increase in network culture.

The main reasons for this are the excessive breadth of the information flow, remoteness from their cultural roots, as well as an insufficiently strong educational component in pedagogical processes.

To eliminate such problems, the following measures are needed:

- increasing the share of cultural and spiritual modules in educational programs;
- teaching "culture and education" subjects in an interactive form;
- conducting practical classes related to national art, theatre, cinema and literature;
- support for the projects "Culture Week," "Day of Values," based on the students' own initiative.

Thus, cultural values will be introduced into the student's personal worldview, which will become an integral part of his life philosophy.

Conclusion: The forming of cultural values by pedagogical methods is not just an educational process, but a process of forming a person as a spiritually and socially perfect person. As a student becomes deeply aware of their culture, they become strong, dedicated to their roots and a creative thinker in dealing with world culture.

The effectiveness of pedagogical methods is determined by their personal orientation, interactivity and practical orientation. Every lesson, every communication, every cultural event plants seeds of value in the student's heart. Thus, the forming of cultural values by pedagogical methods is the philosophical and spiritual basis of modern times.

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