

NEW APPROACHES TO THE TEACHING OF CULTURAL STUDY

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Abstract: This article discusses the teaching of cultural studies in the years of independence, the creation of new literature on science, their enrichment with content and its significance today.

Keywords: strategy, independence, cultural system, values, sociology of culture, Renaissance, globalization, heritage, analysis.

In the years after the independence of Uzbekistan, the system of social and humanitarian sciences taught in the system of higher and secondary special education began to acquire a new content. In particular, "Cultural Studies" was developing as a promising science. He teaches the most important laws of cultural development, cultural system and history, cultural philosophy, cultural sociology and cultural ecology.

Unprecedented achievements in various fields of culture have been achieved over many centuries. Taking only art and sports culture, it spread globally and rose to the level of universal value in all regions of the earth.

By the 21st century, the process of globalization covering humanity, the clash of various forces and interests in geopolitics, the rise of ideological struggle, the disagreements and conflicts arising with malicious intent in the religious, national, spiritual and educational spheres affect the development of culture, the spirit and mood of peoples, and the unity of humanity. is running. Taking into account the negative pressures on spirituality, culture and education, the need to resist them also shows the importance of studying science.

The important and at the same time serious ideas put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev in the work "New Uzbekistan strategy" will serve new approaches in the teaching of science, as long as we fully understand the tasks of cultural studies along with all social sciences. In this work, the head of our state said, "We are not a follower of others, but on the contrary, we have always been a follower nation. We set an example for others with knowledge, enlightenment, and culture. This is a quality that has been ingrained in our blood, in our offspring, and has become our national values" [1], he said.

In addition, as our First President Islam Karimov noted, - "The whole world recognizes that our homeland was one of the cradles of not only the Eastern, but also

the world civilization. From this ancient and blessed soil, great scholars, virtuous scholars, scholars, politicians, and generals have grown" [2]. He is Shiraq, Spitamen, Muqanna, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Ahmad Farghani, Muhammad Khorezmi, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Moturidi, Nasafi, Burhoniddin Marginani, Pahlavon Mahmud, Ahmed Yassavi, Hakim ata, Zangi ata, Abdul Khaliq Gijduvani, Bahauddin Naqshband, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Ali Kushchi, Jamshid Koshi, Alisher Navoi's blessed names, lives and works are mentioned with deep respect. He especially acknowledges that their scientific legacy will be deeply studied by the new generation.

In the years of independence, courses that were not previously taught or were briefly taught in other subjects were included in the programs as new subjects. Cultural studies is one of those subjects.

In 1991, a period of adaptation to the new social situation began, a new worldview began to take shape, requiring new ways of thinking and analysis. The scope of scientific research in the field of cultural studies has expanded, their theoretical and practical content has deepened, individual disciplines have been using the experiences of related disciplines, and they have been harmonizing with other disciplines (psychology, pedagogy, philosophy, philology). Many works in the field of cultural studies began to be published. Because after the independence of our country, a period of sharp changes in the field of culture began. This had a great impact on the development of the science of cultural studies. The works created during this period include the monograph "Esthetics and Spiritual Values" by Dr. T. Mahmudov, "Youth and the Art Culture of the 90s" by S. Gulomova, G. Ibrahimova's scientific works and articles such as "Directions of the development of the spiritual culture of Uzbekistan at the current stage", R. Nazarov's "Culture of the few nationalities of Uzbekistan" [3].

During the past period, programs, lecture texts, teaching manuals, training manuals and textbooks were created in the field of cultural studies.

"Basics of cultural studies" by M. Abdullaev [4], "Basics of cultural studies" [5], written in collaboration with M. Abdullaev, E. Umarov, A. Ochildiev, "Culturology. Mirovaya kul'tura" [6], "Philosophy of culture" by A. Ochildiev [7], N. with M. Bekmurodov. Educational manuals and textbooks such as "Sociology of Culture" written by Yusupova [8], "Cultural Studies" prepared by M. Abdurahmonov and N. Rahmonov [9], "Changes in Culture and Thought" [10] by A. Mavrulov are distinguished by their scientificity, the credibility of facts and evidence. , is particularly important with the maturity of their analysis. Scientific-methodical literature created by cultural scientists serves as the main guide for teachers and students of higher educational institutions of the whole Republic.

In the book "Culturology" prepared by M. Abdurahmonov and N. Rahmonov, the main sections of this science, i.e. philosophy of culture, sociology of culture, history

of culture, morphology of culture, and ecology of culture are thoroughly analyzed:

1. Philosophy of culture is based on comparative analysis and classification, showing the most general principles of the approach to the analysis of complex and multi-purpose processes in culture. In the world of natural and social groups in which humanity lives, its physical, spiritual and spiritual life activities are formed. The theoretical explanation and unique analysis methods of the development of this life activity of a person are related to the philosophy of culture.

2. Sociology of culture - deals with the study of cultural processes existing in a certain historical period of society; that is, various sociological information is collected, processed and analyzed. So, the cultural process associated with such processes is empirically researched. Interactions of people in certain cultural conditions and other socio-cultural phenomena are also the subject of this field. Sociology of culture also studies the relationship of cultural events to society and the individual.

3. Cultural history - studies each culture as a unique and unrepeatable phenomenon; also compares different cultural processes, researches their interaction and interaction, differences in time and space, specific and general aspects of cultural development.

A number of studies conducted by archaeologists and anthropologists in the 20th century gave a new meaning to the term "culture". According to observations of anthropologists, among the indigenous peoples of Australia or African bushmen, there are tribes that live according to primitive laws. They have neither an opera house nor a picture exhibition. But there are criteria and value systems that connect these tribes with the civilized nations of the world. Those criteria and values are their language, songs, dances, customs, traditions and manners. With the help of these, life experience is regulated, the relationship between people changes for the better. Both processes represent the way of life of the whole society or a certain part of the society. The material monuments that surround people in everyday life form the past culture or cultural heritage. In these nations, traditions and monuments are kept as sacred things and are passed down from generation to generation. Traditionalism is already strong in historical culture.

4. Morphology of culture. Muayyaan studies the origin and internal structure of a particular cultural phenomenon.

5. Culture ecology. He studies the personal life and creativity of a person.

In the current period, attention is being paid to the development of high culture, especially to the development of aesthetic culture, new attitudes are being formed.

Aesthetic culture is also important in the development of ecological culture. In the content of aesthetic culture, an aesthetic attitude towards nature has an important place. It is easier to raise "ecological responsibility" and ecological behavior of people through aesthetic culture. A person's aesthetic culture is a process that he learns

throughout his life. Of course, such issues are studied by the science of cultural studies [11].

There are several factors of studying cultural science, and every cultured person needs to be aware of the treasures of world culture and national culture in order to keep up with the times. The representatives of the growing new generation should appreciate and preserve the cultural wealth that is the product of human creative work.

Cultural science:

First of all, this science gives us information and knowledge about the culture created by our people over the centuries, the laws and principles of its development, the history and current state of cultural processes. Accumulated knowledge opens the way to the expansion of the worldview and the development of thinking. This helps to acquire knowledge and skills about universal and national values, to correctly determine the path of life, to overcome problems and difficulties encountered in life.

Secondly, studying the history of world culture, especially learning about the great contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the world civilization, strengthens the historical memory, forms and strengthens the sense of national identity and national pride. Historical memory is the foundation of the future.

In a situation where Uzbekistan is getting to know the world and the world is getting to know Uzbekistan, international relations are expanding, and our youth are going abroad to learn about the culture, lifestyle, customs and traditions of other countries and peoples, it is impossible not to know their own culture and spiritual heritage well. Young people should not only perfectly know the legacy of their ancestors, who surprised the world, but should also be worthy heirs to it.

Thirdly, the science of cultural studies helps every person to acquire high moral qualities, cultural skills and spiritual values. To become a perfect person, to rise to the level of a mature citizen, first of all, it begins with carefully mastering the culture of one's people, carefully preserving it and protecting it from foreign influences.

Fourthly, the information of the science of cultural studies helps to improve the intellectual, moral aspects and professional skills of future specialists (regardless of what profession they are). In order to become an intelligent, cultured and enlightened person, to be respected by the country, each of us should know the masterpieces of world culture, the culture created by our people, have a broad outlook, free thinking and the potential to live consciously.

In conclusion, today the teaching of cultural studies is more relevant than ever. This science has its own place in a time when the times are changing and the period of development and renewal is creating the foundation of the third Renaissance of new Uzbekistan covering all areas. It is possible to achieve great results in the future by studying the cultural processes in the history of our country.

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