



Article

Actual Issues in Researching National and Cultural Socialization Processes in Pedagogical Higher Education

Mamajanov Mominjan*¹

1. Professor of the Department of Geography, Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Andijan state university

* Correspondence: mamajanovmuminjon1952@gmail.com

Abstract: This scientific article covers current issues in the study of the processes of national and cultural socialization in higher education institutions. The need to strengthen national identity, develop intercultural communication skills, and prepare students for social adaptation in the context of globalization was analyzed. The role of local history materials in the preservation and development of national culture is also considered, and the effectiveness of their integration into the educational process is justified. In this article analyzes innovative educational methods, interactive approaches, the importance of local history and cultural studies, and ways to improve national and cultural socialization based on international experience. Recommendations have been developed to form a national identity through local studies, introduce students to local history and culture, and improve their cultural competencies through virtual excursions and cultural and historical research. This study serves the pedagogical development of national and cultural socialization in the higher education system.

Keywords: National Socialization, Cultural Socialization, Globalization, Higher Education, Intercultural Communication, National Identity, Pedagogical Methods, Local Studies, Cultural Studies, Innovative Educational Technologies, Cultural Integration, Cultural Heritage, Historical and Geographical Environment, National Values

1. Introduction

In the current era, the process of globalization is causing different cultures to interact with each other and intensify the process of mutual integration. As a result of the expansion of the global information space, the development of digital technologies, and the influence of mass media, the process of national and cultural identification is becoming increasingly complex. There is a strong influence of global culture on the level of awareness of young people of their national identity, and this process has a significant impact on their socialization. Therefore, the issue of national and cultural socialization is one of the most relevant topics from a pedagogical point of view.

Higher education institutions play an important role in the intellectual and social development of young people. At this stage, students have the opportunity to form their personal identity, improve their professional skills, and adapt to social life based on national culture and traditions. The proper organization of national and cultural socialization within the higher education system is important not only as a source of knowledge for students but also as a process for social adaptation and the development of cultural competencies.

In the context of globalization, the higher education system plays an important role in strengthening students' national identity and cultural values, as well as introducing

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them to international culture and developing intercultural communication skills[1]. Therefore, in the modern higher education system, scientific research into the pedagogical foundations of the process of national and cultural socialization, the introduction of innovative technologies into the educational process, and the effective use of local history materials are of great importance.

National and cultural socialization is one of the important issues that has been studied within the framework of pedagogical sciences for many years. This process is inextricably linked to a person's adaptation to the social environment, assimilation of national values, and active participation in the socio-cultural life of society. The educational process is one of the important means of socialization, and it is educational institutions that are one of the most important institutions that guide young people towards national and cultural socialization.

The study of the process of national and cultural socialization in higher education from a pedagogical perspective is explained by the following reasons:

1. Ensuring the continuity of cultural heritage - It is an important task to preserve national culture and values and pass them on to the next generation during the educational process. If cultural heritage and traditions are not included in the educational process, young people's sense of national identity may weaken.
2. Problems of national identity and adaptation to the global environment - Modern youth, under the influence of global culture, are facing problems such as indifference or lack of interest in national values. Therefore, the higher education system should serve to preserve national identity while adapting young people to international culture and communication.
3. The role of local history and cultural studies in the educational process - Effective use of local history materials helps young people to deeply study the history, culture, traditions, and values of their region. This strengthens the sense of respect and loyalty to national culture.
4. The need to use innovative technologies and modern educational methods - Digital technologies, virtual museums, and interactive educational materials make it possible to promote national culture and further popularize it among young people. Therefore, the issue of improving national and cultural socialization through innovative technologies in the pedagogical process is one of the important areas of scientific research.

Pedagogical research into the process of national and cultural socialization in higher education institutions serves not only the individual development of the individual, but also the sustainable cultural development of society as a whole. This process allows us to preserve cultural diversity, prepare the younger generation to integrate national and international cultures, and align the education system with socio-cultural processes.

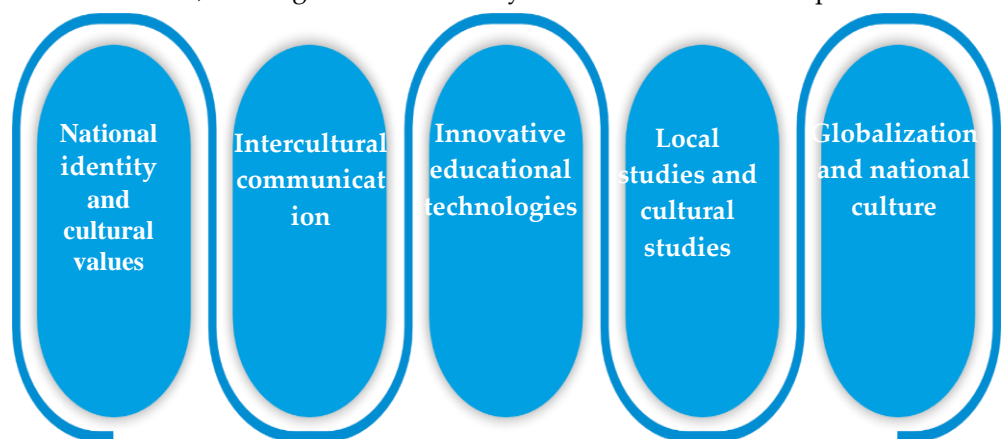


Figure 1. National and cultural socialization in higher education.

Socialization – is considered the process of a person's adaptation to society, their active integration into the social environment, and the assimilation of the rules of society. During this process, an individual assimilates social norms, values, customs, and traditions and forms their social identity based on them. Cultural socialization is an important component of this process and includes the processes of interaction of the individual with the cultural environment, understanding of national culture, and preparation for intercultural communication[2].

National and cultural socialization in higher education institutions plays an important role in strengthening an individual's national identity and ensuring their adaptation to global culture. Students in the higher education system are exposed to national and international culture and have the opportunity to develop their identity in diverse social and cultural environments. Therefore, cultural identification is a key structural element of the socialization process and plays an important role in forming a person's conscious attitude towards their national culture.

Cultural identity includes a person's ability to understand their national and cultural affiliation, respect national values, and engage in social activities on this basis. The educational process is one of the important tools for organizing this process, and it is in higher education institutions that broad opportunities are created for the development of young people's national identity, cultural heritage, and intercultural communication skills. That's why, improving the process of cultural socialization in higher education institutions on a pedagogical basis and developing strategies that positively affect the process of national identification is one of the priorities of today's educational policy.

2. Materials and Methods

National and cultural socialization is one of the most important processes in the higher education system, and it is one of the factors influencing the personal, social and professional development of students. This process is manifested in various areas, from the pedagogical environment of educational institutions to the academic and cultural activities of students. The following aspects are considered important for the effective process of national and cultural socialization in a higher education environment[3].

Pedagogical study of students' cultural environment is related to their attitude to national and cultural values, their social roles in society, their cultural identity, and their level of involvement in social activities.

The process of cultural socialization in a higher education environment is shaped by the following factors:

1. Students' level of understanding of national values and respect for their own culture.
2. Their social and cultural activity, opportunities to get acquainted with national and international culture.
3. Policy to encourage cultural and social activities in universities and institutes.
4. Events, forums, international scientific conferences, and practical training aimed at developing intercultural dialogue in an academic environment.

To effectively implement national and cultural socialization, higher education institutions need to work in the following areas:

1. Develop disciplines such as Local history, History, Cultural studies, and Ethnology.
2. Incorporate courses on national heritage and values into curricula.
3. Engage students in learning about local culture and historical traditions.
4. Promote cultural socialization through cultural events, festivals, and widespread celebration of national dates.

Local history plays an important role in the process of national and cultural socialization, as it allows students to learn the historical, cultural, and geographical characteristics of their region[4].

The use of local history materials leads to the following pedagogical results:

1. Strengthening students' interest in their region and national identity.
2. Develop a sense of respect for the cultural heritage of their region and an effort to preserve it.
3. A conscious approach to global cultural processes through the study of local culture.
4. Strengthening national consciousness and cultural values through historical monuments and local cultural traditions.

In today's globalized world, it is important for higher education institutions to adapt students to different cultural contexts. The development of intercultural communication skills is carried out through the following areas:

1. Establishing scientific and cultural communication between different cultural groups.
2. To enable students to learn about other cultures.
3. Strengthening intercultural dialogue through international educational programs and exchange projects.

In the context of globalization, students face certain challenges in adapting to global culture while preserving their national culture and values. To solve these problems, the higher education system must perform the following tasks:

1. Development of special educational programs aimed at preserving national culture.
2. Promoting national culture using modern technologies.
3. Adapting students to national and international culture through the development of cultural competencies.

Thus, the effective organization of the process of national and cultural socialization in the higher education system allows for the strengthening of the social and cultural identity of the individual, facilitating his adaptation to the global society, and creating the necessary conditions for the preservation of national values.

In the current era, the process of globalization is an integral part of human development, affecting the economic, political, cultural, and social spheres. As a result of globalization, cultural cooperation between the peoples of the world is increasing, and interethnic integration processes are intensifying. But along with the positive aspects of this process, the threat of the loss of national culture and values is also becoming an urgent issue[5].

As a result of the development of the global information space, cultural hybridization, and the dominance of Western culture, some national values may lose their relevance or undergo transformation. There is a possibility that the growing interest in global culture among young people will lead to a weakening of national identity. Especially as a result of the rise of mass culture, traditional values, national heritage, and cultural identity are becoming a problem.

The higher education system plays a crucial role in this regard. It is important to provide students with effective methods for studying national culture, understanding the cultural heritage of their people, and promoting it. This risk can be reduced by introducing courses based on cultural heritage and national values in higher education institutions and supporting students' research activities on national culture.

Popular culture has developed in a more commercial direction and does not pay attention to national cultural values. As a result, there is a shift away from national traditions and an increased interest in foreign culture among young people. To counter this process, the higher education system must develop strategies to harmonize national culture and values with global culture[6].

The following directions are important in this regard:

1. Implementation of curricula based on national culture.
2. Promote intercultural communication and expand exchange programs between different cultural groups.

3. Widely promote national values using mass cultural media.

Modern technologies are one of the most important drivers of globalization. Digital technologies and information and communication technologies have greatly accelerated cultural exchange between people. At the same time, the opportunities for preserving and developing national culture through technology have also expanded.

Digital technologies can become an integral part of the educational process, through which national and cultural socialization can be developed. Virtual learning platforms are characterized by the following aspects:

1. The ability to convey national and cultural values in a digital environment.
2. Creating electronic resources to expand students' knowledge of national culture.
3. Provide wider access to materials related to national culture through distance learning.

Nowadays, many higher education institutions are introducing online courses in cultural studies and local history using virtual learning platforms. This approach serves to preserve and develop national and cultural values among students.

Local history materials play an important role in shaping national and cultural identity. Digital technologies can be used to develop various projects in local history and provide students with interactive textbooks.

Digital local history can be developed in the following areas:

1. Creation of electronic historical maps and virtual museums.
2. Collecting regional cultural values in the form of digital archives and using them in the educational process.
3. Widely promoting national culture through online teaching of cultural studies.

It is important to use modern technologies and innovative pedagogical methods to promote national culture in higher education institutions. This approach helps students deeply assimilate national values and develop their cultural competencies using modern technologies.

Virtual tours and online museums have become one of the most important tools in increasing the effectiveness of the educational process today. These technologies provide students with the opportunity to directly experience national culture and historical monuments.

The following results can be achieved through virtual tours and online museums:

1. Increasing students' interest in national culture and values.
2. Expand their historical knowledge through the use of local history materials.
3. Enriching and making the learning process interactive using innovative technologies.

Involving students in active participation in national and cultural projects in higher education institutions is one of the effective means of developing national culture. Students can participate in projects in the following areas:

1. Virtual historical projects – Creating online platforms about the historical and cultural monuments of their region.
2. Cultural blogs and vlogs – Expanding students' opportunities to create content that promotes national culture.
3. Interactive online textbooks and electronic libraries – Developing resources that help students learn about national culture.

Local history and cultural studies are one of the important means of ensuring the national and cultural socialization of an individual in the educational process. Local studies is a scientific branches aimed at studying the history, culture, social life, and natural features of a specific geographical area, which plays a special role in the process of national identification and cultural socialization. Through these materials, the younger generation will have the opportunity to understand the historical roots of their region, become more familiar with national culture and traditions, and appreciate them.

The effective use of local history in higher education institutions serves to build national pride and identity in the minds of students. It also helps to increase their respect for their cultural heritage. This process is manifested in the following main areas[7]:

Historical and geographical heritage is one of the most important means of preserving and developing national culture. Each region has its own cultural values, historical monuments, and geographical features, which, if effectively studied in the educational process, can have a positive impact on national and cultural socialization. By studying regional history, students learn about the historical development of their region, the lifestyle, customs, and traditions of their ancestors. Geographical features help us understand how they influenced the formation of cultural values. In addition, through historical monuments and ethnographic research, students will have the opportunity to deeply study the national heritage and develop their cultural awareness.

Studying local culture and integrating it into the education system is important in shaping national identity in the minds of students. By understanding regional social processes based on local culture, students gain a deeper understanding of the cultural, economic, and social processes in their society. At the same time, through the widespread use of cultural traditions and art forms in the educational process, young people will have the opportunity to engage in national arts, crafts, and creative activities.

The discipline of cultural studies is an important tool for educating the younger generation in understanding and preserving cultural values. Through this subject, students will have the opportunity to compare their national culture with other cultures, identifying their unique and common aspects. Cultural studies, in particular, serves to develop intercultural communication skills among students and accelerate the process of adapting to different cultural environments[8].

The use of cultural studies in higher education institutions provides students with the opportunity to deeply study local culture, become familiar with international cultural values, and develop intercultural communication skills. The integrated model of cultural studies and local studies allows students to be more involved in cultural research and innovative projects by combining national and global culture.

The widespread use of local history materials in the higher education system serves to strengthen cultural identity in the minds of students and increase respect for national culture. Effective ways to integrate this process into education include:

1. Organizing excursions to historical sites - by involving students in trips to cultural and historical sites, their interest in national culture can be increased. Studying places associated with historical figures and events helps to build national identity.
2. Using elements of local literature and folklore in the educational process - by providing students with information about local writers, poets, and examples of folk art, interest in national culture can be increased. Also, by incorporating ethnographic and folklore research into the educational process, an opportunity is created to study folk songs, legends, and epics in depth.

By integrating local art and theatre traditions into the education system, students will have the opportunity to learn about national culture in a practical way. Organizing master classes in national theatre, applied arts, and crafts serves as an important factor in developing their cultural awareness[9].

Local history and cultural studies materials are an integral part of the process of national and cultural socialization, and deepening this process through the education system allows students to form their national identity, develop a sense of respect for cultural values, and increase their social adaptability. The effective use of these materials in higher education institutions will not only strengthen national identity in the minds of students, but also help them adapt to global cultural integration.

Therefore, the development of comprehensive pedagogical approaches to the wider introduction of local history materials in the higher education system and their integration with cultural studies is one of the current scientific directions. Such a strategic approach not only preserves national culture, but also serves to develop it using modern innovative technologies.

As a result of the acceleration of the globalization process, issues of cultural integration are becoming increasingly relevant. Higher education institutions are responsible not only for developing professional knowledge and skills, but also for ensuring students' adaptation to the social and cultural environment. In particular, the issues of effectively organizing the education system in conditions of ethnic and cultural diversity, reconciling cultural differences among students, and integrating with global culture while preserving national values are emerging as pressing problems. The process of cultural integration requires the development of competencies such as social interaction, intercultural communication, tolerance, and awareness of national identity among students. At the same time, cultural differences and conflicts can sometimes lead to mutual misunderstandings. This creates the need for effective pedagogical organization of intercultural integration in higher education institutions. In such circumstances, it is important to reduce the differences between different cultures, coordinate the socialization process of students, regardless of their belonging to different cultural groups, and help them maintain a balance between national values and global culture[10].

The socialization of students in higher education institutions, their interaction with different cultural groups, and the development of their ability to accept cultural diversity are directly dependent on the educational process. Therefore, special pedagogical approaches must be developed to properly guide the process of cultural integration in the education system. In particular, organizing seminars and trainings on intercultural dialogue, engaging students in dialogue with different national groups, and encouraging their participation in international exchange programs are important strategic directions. Such methods serve to reduce cultural differences between students, develop interethnic communication, and promote cultural harmony in society.

Cultural conflicts often arise as a result of differences between different cultural values. Therefore, it is important to build a culture of tolerance and openness to prevent and resolve cultural differences. Teaching students to respect different cultures and values, developing a mediation system to resolve intercultural conflicts, and creating an environment of equal dialogue should be one of the main directions of pedagogical approaches. This process serves to strengthen mutual respect, a positive attitude towards cultural diversity, and social integration among students.

The integration of national and global culture remains one of the most important issues in the modern education system. As a result of globalization, the influence of international culture is increasing, and young people are increasingly inclined towards global values. This can sometimes lead to a weakening of national identity[11]. Therefore, it is important to develop special strategies in the education system aimed at harmonizing national values with global culture. Such strategies should be aimed at strengthening national identity in the minds of students, while also introducing them to the content of global culture.

Maintaining a balance between identity and global communication requires developing students' ability to interact with other cultures without losing their national culture. Therefore, it is necessary to organize special courses in higher education institutions aimed at understanding the connection between local and international cultures, and to more widely introduce virtual platforms, international educational projects, and intercultural exchange programs. This process ensures students' harmonious acceptance of global and national values and increases their intercultural communication skills.

Another important aspect of strengthening cultural integration in higher education institutions is to more broadly reflect elements of national culture in educational programs. Broader integration of subjects such as history, ethnology, cultural studies, and philosophy into curricula will increase students' positive motivation to understand and develop national culture[12]. It is also possible to ensure in-depth study of national culture by establishing scientific and practical centers, cultural studies laboratories, and special research groups for students in higher education institutions focused on the integration of culture and education. To bridge cultural gaps and strengthen cultural integration among students, specific strategies should be developed to promote intercultural dialogue, expand opportunities for participation in international cultural events, and foster a culture of intercultural tolerance. The participation of representatives of different nationalities in cultural festivals, international forums, national art events, and scientific conferences increases their interest in intercultural dialogue and accelerates the process of their adaptation to the global society.

To effectively implement intercultural integration, it is necessary to encourage students to participate in scientific research projects on national cultures, organize special training on preserving national traditions, and respect for cultural diversity. Also, special festivals, creative meetings, and art events should be held in higher education institutions to further promote national culture. The process of cultural integration in higher education is closely related to developing students' ability to understand cultural differences, respect national values, and adapt to global culture. In this process, higher education institutions need to develop innovative pedagogical strategies aimed at developing intercultural communication, harmonizing national and global cultures, and strengthening social cooperation among students[13]. This will help young people be socially and culturally active and preserve their national values in harmony with global culture.

Improving the process of national and cultural socialization in the higher education system requires the use of modern pedagogical methods and innovative approaches. In today's globalization environment, strengthening students' cultural identity, familiarizing them with national and international cultures, and developing skills to respect cultural diversity are among the main tasks of the education system. To effectively organize this process in the pedagogical process, interactive teaching methods, cooperation with the external environment, and intercultural education models should be widely introduced.

Innovative pedagogical approaches play an important role in the development of national and cultural socialization. Unlike traditional teaching methods, interactive and research-based approaches serve to increase students' interest in national values, develop their creative thinking, and expand scientific research based on national culture. By involving students in cultural research, it is possible to increase attention to national and cultural heritage, create opportunities to study historical and cultural monuments, and conduct ethnographic research. Such approaches contribute to the practice-oriented nature of the education system and the development of students' independent analytical thinking skills[14].

Interactive teaching methods, including project-based learning, discussions and debates, case studies, role-playing games, and simulations, significantly activate the process of cultural socialization of students. The project-based learning method provides students with the opportunity to conduct independent research, delve into the cultural heritage of their region or country, and scientifically substantiate their results[15]. Through discussion and debate, students learn to understand the interconnectedness of national and global cultures, analyze the differences between representatives of different cultures, and find their commonalities. Role-playing games and simulations help students develop their ability to behave in a cultural context by engaging them in real-life situations.

Cooperation with the external environment is of particular importance in the development of the process of national and cultural socialization. Higher education

institutions can have a positive impact on the formation of students' cultural awareness through cooperation with museums, libraries, historical monuments, and cultural centers. Students' practical knowledge can be expanded by organizing excursions to museums, conducting research on national and cultural heritage in collaboration with libraries, and studying historical monuments on site. Such approaches not only expand students' knowledge, but also strengthen their respect for national culture.

3. Results

Organizing cultural studies and historical-educational events is one of the effective ways to accelerate the process of national and cultural socialization of students. By involving students in cultural and historical research, their interest in the history and culture of their region can be increased. This process should be carried out through local and international scientific research, conferences, and scientific seminars. Cultural festivals, national art days, and historical expeditions serve as important tools for directly introducing students to national culture and developing their skills in understanding and respecting cultural diversity.

Developing an intercultural education model helps to harmonize national and global cultures in the higher education system. Nowadays, studying the experience of different countries and introducing it into the educational process allows for further development of national and cultural socialization. In particular, expanding international educational exchange programs, establishing partnerships with foreign higher education institutions, and ensuring the active participation of students in international conferences and scientific projects will serve to strengthen the intercultural education model. At the same time, it is also important to compare local and foreign experiences in strengthening cultural socialization. By studying the advanced pedagogical experiences of different countries in preserving and developing national culture, it is possible to develop innovative approaches in the higher education system.

It is necessary to compare local and foreign experiences in strengthening cultural socialization, develop advanced educational programs to preserve national culture and integrate it into global culture. National and cultural socialization can be improved by studying research conducted in different countries to support cultural integration and adapting their effective aspects to the national education system. The use of innovative pedagogical methods, effective cooperation with the external environment, and the development of an intercultural education model are of great importance in the higher education system to develop the process of national and cultural socialization. Higher education institutions should serve to strengthen national and cultural socialization by enriching students' knowledge of national culture, developing their intercultural communication skills, and promoting national culture in a global educational environment. The effective conduct of this process will ensure the integration of the future generation into modern society while preserving its national identity.

4. Discussion

The organization of the process of national and cultural socialization in the higher education system, combined with educational methods and innovative approaches, has emerged as an important factor in the formation of cultural identity, tolerance, and intercultural communication competencies in students. The research found that the methods used, in particular project-based learning, interactive activities, virtual excursions, and cultural studies activities, provided positive dynamics in student activities.

These results are in common with the research on national education and socialization of such scientists as Kh.Kh. Jabborov, N.K. Daminova, and A.R. Turaqulov. In particular, while Kh.Kh. Jabborov recognized socio-psychological behaviors formed on the basis of national values as a necessary factor for a student's integration into society,

this article also argues that strategies that strengthen cultural identity serve precisely this purpose.

Also, the approaches put forward in the article are consistent with the problems of socialization in a multicultural environment raised by T.D. Marzinkovskaya and I.V. Chumicheva and the need to solve them with pedagogical methods. This aspect requires balanced approaches in the higher education system, not only in preserving national culture, but also in integrating it with global culture.

In addition, the idea of integrating local history materials into the educational process through digital technologies proposed in the article is consistent with modern views on the importance of artificial intelligence and online resources in the development of cultural competencies. These methods allow students to deepen their understanding of cultural memory, historical awareness, and regional identity.

The methodological approaches developed in the article, along with theoretical justification, have demonstrated their effectiveness through practical results. Thus, the deepening of the process of national and cultural socialization in the pedagogical system plays an important role in shaping not only the social activity of young people, but also their cultural awareness, and in adapting them to the global cultural environment.

5. Conclusion

The process of national and cultural socialization is an essential element of higher education that nurtures students' national identity, respect for cultural heritage, and intercultural communication skills. In a globalizing world, integrating national values into education becomes crucial to prevent the erosion of cultural identity. To achieve this, higher education institutions must align educational content with national traditions and values through curricula that include local history, cultural studies, and intercultural dialogue. Using digital platforms, interactive teaching, and collaboration with cultural institutions can enhance students' engagement with national culture while building global competencies. Incorporating local history into the learning process promotes students' awareness of their regional roots, strengthens national pride, and improves social adaptation. Strategies such as cultural events, historical excursions, and project-based learning help deepen this connection. Finally, fostering cultural competence should be a strategic priority. Through international collaboration, virtual museums, and ethnopedagogical programs, students can embrace both their heritage and global diversity. By blending innovation with tradition, universities can shape a generation that is culturally rooted yet globally aware.

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