

SOME ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF STUDENTS' GENERAL CULTURAL OUTLOOK IN A HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sharipova, S. B.

Sharipova Surayyo Burkhanovna / Senior Lecturer/ Department of Pedagogy and Psychology/ Uzbek State University of World Languages/ Tashkent, **REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

ABSTRACT

Modernization of modern society is impossible without the task of creating and developing a highly cultured, spiritually and intellectually enriched personality with a stable scientific outlook, a system of positive views, ideas, progressive beliefs and attitudes. This article outlines the main directions and attitudes in the formation of general cultural knowledge and perceptions of students in a higher educational institution.

Keywords: Outlook, general cultural outlook, general cultural education, culture, spiritual values, social activity of personality, ecological culture, principles of formation of a general cultural outlook.

INTRUDUCTION

In modern conditions of modernization of society, the implementation of its sociocultural and integrative capabilities, the state's need for the upbringing of a moral and cultural personality and the formation of a world outlook culture of youth is being actualized. The Strategy for Action on Five Priority Directions of the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021 defines the tasks of “educating physically healthy, spiritually and intellectually developed, self-minded, devoted young people with strong life views, increase their social activity in the process of deepening democratic reforms and development civil society. ”

In the context of the implementation of socio-cultural, integrative capabilities of society, the rapid development of science and technology, information and educational technologies, an increase in cross-cultural information, the need for the state and society to increase the general cultural level is becoming more relevant: youth self-awareness, the formation of a high, new progressive thinking, personal civic positions in the political, economic, environmental spheres of life, increasing the motivation of youth to enrich their own ennogo cultural level; self-education and self-education of youth, a positive perception of social and national values, the formation of an aesthetic taste and creative attitude to reality.

Within the framework of a higher educational institution, it is advisable for students to comprehend general cultural trends, which are the canvas for the formation of a outlook:

1. Culture as part of social life.
2. The concept of culture, its value and significance for the development of society.
3. The place of spiritual culture in the formation of a comprehensively developed personality.
4. The influence of culture on the external and internal world of the individual and its development.
5. Problems of cultural heritage.

6. The main directions of cultural development in the conditions of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

7. The integrity of the concept of "culture", its traditions.

8. Culture and civilization. Cross-cultural knowledge and its significance for the development of society.

9. The main priorities in the reform of culture. The constituent elements and values of culture.

Thus, the concept of "culture" synthesizes the amount of scientific knowledge, ethical and aesthetic values, norms of behavior in society, everyday life, historically formed ethnic traditions and customs.

The most important component of culture is political culture, which involves:

1. the formation of self-identity of the individual, team, society;
2. the formation of a set of progressive political, legal ideas, their wide promotion;
3. increase the level of political literacy and activity of society;
4. Clarification of the experience of past political mistakes and preventing their recurrence in the present and future;
5. degrees of political maturity, high spirituality of a citizen of his country.

The higher the political culture of an individual, the higher its social and civic activism. Of particular importance in the context of what has been said is the social environment as a powerful factor in the formation of personality.

The social activity of a person is manifested in:

1. the presence of internal beliefs of self-control, high reflectivity of the personality;
2. a developed sense of responsibility;
3. A strong synthesis of social and personal goals and objectives.

In the process of educating the political culture of student youth, it is necessary first of all to form:

- a sense of belonging to one's society, country, or a particular social environment;
- understanding of their place in the political life of society, taking into account their real capabilities;
- adequate perception and interpretation of political realities and events;
- mastering the necessary knowledge in the political and social sphere;
- tolerance towards political opponents;
- legitimacy in evaluating political innovation;
- assimilation of ethical standards in the field of political activity, interpersonal and intergroup relationships.

Another important task of general cultural education is the formation of an economic culture, which must begin in the family, continue it at the secondary education stage and consolidate it in a higher educational institution.

Knowledge of economic culture contributes to the development of students' qualities that are in demand in life, such as thrift, industriousness, initiative, entrepreneurship, orientation in the data of economic statistics, which is especially important in terms of adapting students to the conditions of a market economy, making constructive decisions when faced with economic problems in today's changing world. Economic culture is manifested in:

- economic consciousness of the individual;
- economic activity;
- economic relations.

An important component of the general cultural basis of the outlook is a culture of behavior characterized by ethical standards, attitudes, and the formation of an ideal of personality. Moral

guidelines in the culture of student behavior determine the development of personality spirituality, self-control, the degree of personality self-esteem, and self-regulation of the emotional-volitional sphere.

In the formation of the general cultural foundations of the outlook, an important place is occupied by the ecological education of youth, which should be carried out from a social, philosophical, political, and spiritual and moral standpoint.

Ecological culture contributes to the formation of universal values, a sense of ownership and responsibility of the individual to the ongoing natural changes. The increasing pace of industrialization and urbanization with biases in the world demography determine the increased importance of the ecological culture of young people, regardless of the specialization of a higher educational institution.

Students should also have an idea of the internal and external culture of the individual. Internal culture presupposes the presence of a developed mental potential of a person, vital interests, a broad outlook, empathic attitude towards people, regulation of feelings and emotions, preservation of one's integrity. External culture is the norm of society's behavior, its morality, the culture of dialogue, the purity of family relations, and a worthy appearance.

It is known that scientific knowledge is an integral part of a personality culture. Science, being a creative potential, forms an outlook, determines the content of training and education. Domestic science seeks to integrate into world science through an increase in the share of innovation.

In the history of culture, a special place belongs to religion, which has very deep roots in the social life of a person, largely determines the inner world of a person, its representations and life perception. The basic religious principles are based on the requirements of spiritual and physical purity of a person, condemning an unrighteous lifestyle.

Religion as values declares not only religious dogmas and rules, but also regulates the political, legal, economic, social and philosophical relations of people. Students should learn to differentiate the concepts of "sacred faith" and "religious extremism", to focus on the moral and ethical principles of Islam, formed long before independence: moral and physical purity, a duty to the motherland, support for sick and weak people, dedication, high spiritual culture.

The process of forming a general cultural outlook is governed by the following principles:

1. The principle of value attitude to the world. Updated in connection with the rethinking of outlook views and beliefs on the material and spiritual life of society. The uniqueness of man, the value of human life, being, spiritual, moral, intellectual values, the value of creativity.

2. The principle of scientific outlook. The dominance of truly scientific knowledge, ideas, views on laws, the development of society and man, the depth and degree of assimilation of knowledge, skills. Worldview culture is formed through sources and means of culture, education, the press, radio and television, cultural and educational institutions, scientific societies, libraries, cinema, theaters, in the process of studying scientific disciplines.

3. The principle of continuity. The logic and sequence of stages of formation of worldview culture, the dynamics of the levels of its formation. "Education through life", self-education, self-education, self-correction.

4. The principle of continuity. The spiritual and creative development of the personality on the basis of historically established forms, ideals, moral and ethical standards of behavior, cultural traditions and customs of the people, the embodiment of their artistic and creative

activities (mythology, folklore, art, etc.). Continuity of historical forms of the general cultural heritage of society and the state.

5. The principle of goal setting. The strategy is the formation of a personal worldview culture, its conformity to the needs, interests, desires and expectations, personality settings.

6. The principle of consistency. Integrity of outlook, systematic attitude. Structural outlook. From knowledge to beliefs, from them to practical actions.

7. The principle of the relationship of theory and practice in the formation of the general cultural outlook. Expediency of applying pedagogical, outlook technologies, active teaching methods.

8. Didactic principles of activity, consciousness, visibility, accessibility, strength of assimilation of knowledge.

In the light of the implementation of personality-oriented training and education of students, it is advisable to consider the axiological, acmeological, technological, reflective, procedural and cognitive, diagnostic and correctional components of the students' outlook culture.

- Axiological component (value guidelines, moral and ethical principles, socially significant motives).
- Acmeological component (creative development of patterns and traditions of world and native culture, economic, valueological, ecological culture, culture of a healthy lifestyle).
- Cognitive component (cognitive, communicative, activity culture of personality, development of creative activity of personality, mental processes and properties);
- Technological component (outlook technologies, dialogue and creative interaction of students in the process of educational and extracurricular activities, problematic, developmental training, algorithms for the formation of a worldview culture). Personality-oriented and cultural-like models of education.
- Diagnostic and correctional (monitoring of the worldview culture of students, diagnosis and correction of personal and professional capabilities).
- Reflective component (image-I, self-esteem, orientation, personality identification, reflective features of outlook, outlook).
- The procedural component (the implementation in practice of a personal strategy for building a worldview culture, the worldview orientation of training and education, and readiness for professional activity).

Thus, the general cultural preparation of students is a complex, controversial, multilateral and dynamic process, the success of which is ensured by the impact on the intellectual, emotional, volitional and motivational sphere of students, the purposeful organization of their cognitive activity.

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