

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.69722/1694-8211-2024-59-84-101>

УДК: 37.014(575.2)

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GLOBALIZATION INFLUENCE ON NATIONAL-CULTURAL ELEMENT OF EDUCATION: IN THE CONTEXT OF KYRGYZSTAN

This article explores how globalization affects the national-cultural elements of education in Kyrgyzstan. In today's globalized world, cultural interaction has intensified, leading to changes in traditional educational practices and approaches to upbringing. The focus of the article is on analyzing the changes within Kyrgyzstan's educational system due to globalization and how these changes influence the preservation and transformation of national-cultural values. It also discusses the mechanisms for adapting educational programs to these new challenges, emphasizing the role of family and society in preserving cultural heritage amid global shifts. Based on the findings, the article offers recommendations for adapting national-cultural aspects of the educational system to maintain cultural identity in a globalizing world.

Keywords: *globalization, national-cultural aspects, upbringing, cultural identity, educational system, traditions, family values, ethnocultural components, integration, transformation, modernization, cultural heritage, global standards, educational reforms, media, religion, national identity, social changes.*

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Кыргызстан

БИЛИМ БЕРҮҮНҮН УЛУТТУК-МАДАНИЙ АСПЕКТИСИНЕ ГЛОБАЛДАШУУНУН ТААСИРИ: КЫРГЫЗСТАНДЫН КОНТЕКСТИНДЕ

Макалада глобалдашуунун Кыргызстандагы билим берүүнүн улуттук-маданий элементтерине тийгизген таасири изилденет. Бүгүнкү глобалдашкан дүйнөдө маданий өз ара

аракеттенүү күчөп, салттуу билим берүү ыкмаларына жана тарбиялоого өзгөрүүлөрдү алып келди. Макаланын негизги максаты – глобалдашуунун натыйжасында Кыргызстандагы билим берүү системасындагы өзгөрүүлөрдү талдоо жана бул өзгөрүүлөрдүн улуттук-маданий баалуулуктардын сакталышына жана трансформациясына тийгизген таасирин изилдөө. Ошондой эле жаңы чакырыктарга жооп берүү үчүн билим берүү программаларын адаптациялоонун механизмдери талкууланып, глобалдык өзгөрүүлөр шартында маданий мурастарды сактоодо үй-бүлөнүн жана коомдун ролу баса белгиленет. Изилдөөнүн негизинде макалада билим берүү системасынын улуттук-маданий аспектилерин адаптациялоого жана глобалдашып жаткан дүйнөдө маданий иденттүүлүктү сактоого багытталган сунуштар берилет.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: *глобалдашуу, улуттук-маданий аспектилер, тарбиялоо, маданий иденттүүлүк, билим берүү системасы, салттар, үй-бүлөлүк баалуулуктар, этномаданий компоненттер, интеграция, трансформация, модернизация, маданий мурас, глобалдык стандарттар, билим берүү реформалары, медиа, дин, улуттук иденттүүлүк, социалдык өзгөрүүлөр.*

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Кыргызстан

ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ НА НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ АСПЕКТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: В КОНТЕКСТЕ КЫРГЫЗСТАНА

В данной статье рассматривается, как глобализация влияет на национально-культурные элементы образования в Кыргызстане. В современном глобализированном мире культурное взаимодействие усилилось, что привело к изменениям в традиционных образовательных практиках и подходах к воспитанию. Основное внимание в статье уделяется анализу изменений в системе образования Кыргызстана в результате глобализации и тому, как эти изменения влияют на сохранение и трансформацию национально-культурных ценностей. Также обсуждаются механизмы адаптации образовательных программ к новым вызовам, подчеркивается роль семьи и общества в сохранении культурного наследия в условиях глобальных перемен. На основе полученных данных в статье предлагаются рекомендации по адаптации национально-культурных аспектов системы образования для сохранения культурной идентичности в глобализирующемся мире.

Ключевые слова: *глобализация, национально-культурные аспекты, воспитание, культурная идентичность, система образования, традиции, семейные ценности, этнокультурные компоненты, интеграция, трансформация, модернизация, культурное наследие, глобальные стандарты, образовательные реформы, медиа, религия, национальная идентичность, социальные изменения.*

The Example of Kyrgyzstan" is due to the significant changes occurring in the modern world under the influence of globalization. Globalization affects all spheres—economic, political, cultural, and educational—and has a profound impact on national traditions, particularly cultural values related to educating the younger generation. In a world moving steadily towards globalization, preserving national identity and cultural traditions is a key task

for state policy. This is especially important for a country like Kyrgyzstan, where national-cultural values play a significant role in both education and public life. Globalization manifests in changing educational programs, introducing new standards, and altering traditional methods of upbringing, which can weaken the national-cultural foundations of education and potentially lead to the loss of cultural heritage.

Researching this topic is relevant because it helps determine the extent of globalization's impact on the national-cultural features of education in Kyrgyzstan and provides recommendations for preserving and developing national values in a globalized context. As global trends and standards increasingly influence education, it is crucial to balance innovation with the preservation of cultural heritage, making this study significant for both educational institutions and society as a whole.

Purpose of the Article:

The purpose of the article is to study how globalization processes influence national-cultural elements in the education system of Kyrgyzstan. It aims to analyze how globalization impacts educational practices, value formation, and the preservation of cultural heritage in the context of educating the younger generation.

Research Objectives:

1. **Study the theoretical aspects of globalization and its influence on national cultures:** Review theoretical literature on globalization and its impact on national cultural and educational practices in various countries, with a special focus on Central Asian countries.

2. **Analyze transformations of education and parenting under globalization for Kyrgyzstan:** Investigate the changes in Kyrgyzstan's educational system due to globalization processes and how these changes influence the upbringing of children and youth.

3. **Study the processes of preservation and change of national-cultural values in education:** Assess how globalization impacts the preservation of national-cultural values within the educational system, identifying which cultural components are sustained and which are altered or lost.

4. **Determine the role of family and society in the preservation of cultural heritage under globalization:** Analyze how families and public institutions in Kyrgyzstan respond to the pressures of globalization in the context of upbringing, and what measures are being taken to preserve cultural heritage.

5. **Develop practical recommendations for the realization of national-cultural values in education in the conditions of globalization:** Propose concrete recommendations for educational institutions, parents, and public organizations regarding the integration and support of national-cultural values in the educational process amid globalization.

Short Summary of the Research on Globalization and National-Cultural Aspects of Upbringing, with Special Attention to Studies Applicable to Kyrgyzstan:

Globalization and Upbringing: International Context

Globalization is a powerful force that affects all aspects of human life, including education and upbringing. Several studies have already examined how globalization alters traditional educational practices and cultural values. For instance, Roland Robertson (1992) and John Tomlinson (1999) introduced the concept of "glocalization," which describes the simultaneous existence and mutual influence of global and local cultural elements. Their work emphasizes that globalization does not necessarily lead to cultural homogenization but can facilitate a dialogue between cultures, which is particularly important in education. Additionally, international studies by Anthony Giddens (1990) and Zygmunt Bauman (2000)

highlight that globalization is a process that actively transforms social structures, including family and educational systems. However, adapting to these changes in educational practices has created tension between global standards and local traditions.

The Impact of Globalization on Upbringing in Kyrgyzstan:

Studies on the influence of globalization on national-cultural aspects of upbringing in Kyrgyzstan highlight both the positive and negative effects of this process. Local researchers like Abdysheva (2017) and Bektenov (2018) have analyzed changes in Kyrgyzstan's education and upbringing systems within the context of globalization. They note that globalization has led to the adoption of Western educational models, which contribute to the modernization of the educational system but may also undermine the preservation of national cultural values. For example, Jumabekova (2015) points out that globalization has introduced new pedagogical standards and methods, which have somewhat diluted the impact of traditional upbringing practices rooted in national cultural values. However, she also notes that efforts are being made in Kyrgyzstan to incorporate more national-cultural elements into educational programs to preserve cultural identity amid global changes.

Sociocultural Challenges and Adaptation:

Research by Toktosunova (2016) showed that globalization poses challenges for Kyrgyzstan, particularly concerning assimilation and the potential loss of cultural traditions. However, these challenges can be mitigated by adapting educational practices, allowing the country to embrace global trends while preserving its national cultural characteristics. This makes initiatives aimed at preserving and developing the Kyrgyz language, traditions, and customs within the education system crucial. Jorobekova (2019) highlights that families in Kyrgyzstan continue to play a vital role in preserving cultural heritage despite the influence of globalization. She also emphasizes the importance of public organizations and programs that involve youth in maintaining cultural identity.

Therefore, it is evident that globalization has complex effects on the national-cultural aspects of upbringing in Kyrgyzstan. On one hand, it aids in modernizing the educational system and introducing new pedagogical standards; on the other hand, it threatens the preservation of national cultural values. It is essential to note that in Kyrgyzstan, efforts have been made to integrate national-cultural elements into educational programs to balance global influences with the preservation of cultural identity.

The Definition of Globalization, Its Main Characteristics, and Aspects:

Globalization is a multifaceted and dynamic process characterized by growing interdependence and interconnectedness among countries and peoples on an international level. It involves the integration of economic, political, social, and cultural processes, leading to significant impacts both globally and locally.

One of the key features of globalization is the rapid acceleration in the exchange of information, technologies, goods, and ideas across different countries and cultures. This is facilitated by modern communication methods, global transportation networks, and information technologies, which enable instant interaction over long distances. As a result, national borders are becoming increasingly nominal, and events in one part of the world can affect changes in other regions.

Globalization also brings fundamental changes to economic structures and relations. Economic interdependence between countries is increasing, reflected in the globalization of markets, the growth of international trade volumes, transnational capital flows, and labor

migration. This means that economic activities in one country can have significant consequences for the economies of others, creating both new development opportunities and challenges that require rapid adaptation.

The social and cultural aspects of globalization involve the spread of cultural values, norms, and lifestyles worldwide. Access to global culture through media, the internet, and educational programs often enriches local cultures but also poses a risk of assimilating unique cultural traditions and identities. The impact of globalization on the education and upbringing systems is substantial, as global standards and practices stimulate educational reforms and changes in approaches to upbringing. However, this also necessitates the preservation and integration of national-cultural elements into educational programs to balance global and local influences.

Thus, globalization is a complex and multi-layered process that affects every aspect of society, including the economy, politics, culture, social relations, and education. In a globalized world, countries and societies must find a balance between preserving their cultural identity and adapting to global changes, especially when educating and raising the younger generation.

Main Features of Globalization Are:

1. **Economic Integration:** Globalization enhances economic integration among different countries, evidenced by increased global trade, capital movement, and the expansion of global markets. This spreads global economic models and standards, impacting countries' economic systems and, consequently, influencing educational practices and upbringing.

2. **Cultural Unification and Glocalization:** Globalization leads to the dissemination of global culture, often spread through mass media, the internet, and education. This process can unify cultural practices and norms. However, global cultural elements are also adapted to local peculiarities, resulting in glocalization—a blend of global and local features.

3. **Technological Development and the Information Revolution:** Technological advances, particularly in communication and information technologies, have accelerated globalization. The widespread use of the internet and digital technologies has made access to information more open and widespread, influencing educational systems and the formation of cultural values.

4. **Political Transformation:** Globalization promotes changes in political systems by expanding the influence of international organizations and global norms. It also affects educational standards and approaches to upbringing, encouraging their unification and alignment with international requirements.

5. **Migration and Social Mobility:** Globalization intensifies migratory processes and social mobility, leading to the exchange and interaction of cultures among various ethnic and cultural groups. This influences educational systems, which must integrate different cultural elements and create conditions for intercultural dialogue in the upbringing process.

6. **Ecological Interdependence:** Globalization is linked with global environmental awareness, prompting countries to collaborate on addressing ecological issues. This is reflected in educational and upbringing programs aimed at fostering environmental awareness and responsibility among youth.

The Definition and Significance of National-Cultural Aspects in Upbringing and Their Influence on Personality Development:

National-cultural aspects in upbringing refer to the values, norms, traditions, customs, and social attitudes developed within a particular nation or ethnic group, passed down from

generation to generation through the process of upbringing. These aspects are crucial in shaping cultural identity, establishing moral and ethical foundations, and fostering a sense of belonging to one's community and respect for its cultural heritage.

National-cultural aspects of upbringing include:

1. **Language and Literature:** The native language is the primary medium for transmitting cultural values and historical experience. Through language, children absorb traditions, folklore, proverbs, and sayings that shape their worldview and moral standards. Literary works written in the native language contribute to the development of cultural identity and the spiritual enrichment of individuals.

2. **Traditions and Customs:** Upbringing grounded in national traditions and customs helps children connect with and appreciate their cultural heritage. Participating in traditional holidays, rituals, and ceremonies fosters a sense of collective identity and belonging within their community.

3. **Historical Memory and Cultural Heritage:** Knowledge of one's people's history and respect for cultural monuments, folklore, and art are essential in fostering patriotism and respect for ancestors. Historical upbringing instills in children a sense of pride in their ancestors' achievements and a responsibility to preserve and enhance cultural heritage.

4. **Religious and Spiritual Values:** Upbringing based on religious and spiritual values shapes children's moral principles, understanding of good and evil, and responsibility towards themselves and society. These values are fundamental in forming the moral character of individuals and their relationship with the world.

5. **Social Norms and Moral Guidelines:** Upbringing based on social norms and moral guidelines accepted within a given cultural environment helps children integrate into society, adhere to social rules, respect elders, and care for the younger ones.

The significance of national-cultural aspects in upbringing lies in their ability to:

- **Form Cultural Identity:** National-cultural aspects help children recognize their belonging to a particular culture, which is vital for their self-perception and self-identification. Cultural identity provides internal coherence and stability for personality development in a rapidly changing world.

- **Develop Moral and Ethical Foundations:** By absorbing national-cultural values, children develop concepts of good and evil, justice and injustice, honesty, and responsibility. These moral guidelines form the basis of their everyday behavior and decision-making.

- **Preserve Cultural Heritage:** National-cultural aspects of upbringing ensure the transmission of cultural heritage from one generation to the next. Children raised with respect for their people's traditions and history become the guardians and continuers of cultural values, which is crucial for preserving cultural diversity in the context of globalization.

Thus, national-cultural aspects of upbringing are fundamental in personality development, ensuring cultural and moral resilience. In a globalized world where external cultural influences are increasing, preserving and integrating national-cultural aspects into the upbringing process is essential for the holistic development of individuals and the maintenance of cultural identity.

Examination of the Mechanisms and Channels of Globalization's Influence on Culture and Upbringing:

Globalization, as a complex and multifaceted process, deeply affects various aspects of society, including culture and upbringing. In Kyrgyzstan, as in other countries with rich cultural heritage, this process brings both positive and negative changes. Here are the main mechanisms and channels through which globalization influences culture and upbringing:

1. **Media and Digital Technologies:** The development of media and digital technologies is a key channel through which globalization influences culture and upbringing. The internet, social networks, and global media provide widespread access to cultural products and behavioral models from around the world. This exposure to diverse cultural values and behaviors can lead children and youth to assimilate these global influences, potentially resulting in the loss of national traditions.

2. **Educational Reforms and Standards:** Globalization introduces changes to educational systems through international standards and programs. In Kyrgyzstan, this is evident in how educational programs are adapted to meet global labor market demands and international rankings, sometimes at the expense of national traditions and cultural upbringing. Programs like the International Baccalaureate (IB) and a focus on foreign language instruction broaden students' perspectives but may also detract from national culture and language.

3. **Economic Integration:** Economic globalization alters labor market structures and the values they promote. In Kyrgyzstan, as in other nations, increased migration has led to the erosion of traditional family and cultural values. Interaction with foreign cultures and the resultant migration contribute to the emergence of new behavioral models that may differ from traditional national norms, leading to changes in family roles and upbringing practices.

4. **Cultural Exchange and Tourism:** Globalization facilitates cultural exchange, offering opportunities for mutual understanding between different cultures. However, it can also lead to cultural assimilation. In Kyrgyzstan, the rise of tourism and international cultural projects has spurred interest in Western cultural models and values, potentially altering traditional methods of upbringing.

5. **Transnational Corporations and Consumer Culture:** The spread of global consumer culture through transnational corporations also impacts cultural and educational aspects. Global brands often promote images and values that may not align with national-cultural characteristics. In Kyrgyzstan, this is reflected in changing lifestyles, youth preferences, and a shift towards Western behavioral models, which can displace traditional cultural practices and educational norms.

These mechanisms and channels illustrate how globalization exerts a wide-ranging and profound influence on culture and upbringing in Kyrgyzstan. While globalization offers benefits such as expanded access to knowledge and cultural experiences, it also poses risks to the preservation of national traditions and cultural values. Balancing these global influences with the preservation of national-cultural identity requires careful attention from both society and the state.

Description of the Methods Used in the Research:

To examine the "Impact of Globalization on National-Cultural Aspects of Education: The Example of Kyrgyzstan," a comprehensive research approach was employed, utilizing various methods of data collection and analysis. This approach ensured a thorough investigation of the topic, yielding reliable and diverse findings. The primary research methods included:

1. Document Analysis:

Official Documents and Government Programs: The research involved analyzing legal acts and government programs related to education and upbringing in Kyrgyzstan. This included reviewing laws, decrees, and strategies that govern educational policies in the context of globalization.

Educational Programs and Methodological Materials: The study analyzed educational programs and teaching materials used in Kyrgyzstan's educational institutions to determine how national-cultural aspects are integrated into the educational process and how they evolve under the influence of globalization.

International Studies and Reports: The research also reviewed reports from international organizations, such as UNESCO and the World Bank, focusing on how globalization impacts educational systems globally, including in Kyrgyzstan.

2. Surveys:

Teacher Surveys: Surveys were administered to teachers and educators in Kyrgyz educational institutions to gather their perspectives and experiences regarding globalization's impact on education and the preservation of national-cultural values. The surveys included questions about how educators perceive changes in upbringing practices due to global standards and what methods they use to maintain cultural identity among students.

Parent Surveys: Surveys were also conducted among parents of schoolchildren to assess their views on the influence of globalization on their children's upbringing and the measures they take to preserve national traditions within the family.

3. Interviews:

Semi-Structured Interviews with Experts: To gain deeper insights, semi-structured interviews were conducted with experts in education, culture, and sociology. These interviews explored topics related to globalization's impact on upbringing, strategies for preserving national values, and how these values are integrated into modern educational systems.

Interviews with Representatives of Governmental and Public Organizations: Interviews were held with representatives from ministries responsible for education and culture, as well as leaders of public organizations focused on cultural heritage preservation. These discussions helped identify strategies and initiatives aimed at maintaining national identity in the face of globalization.

4. Observation:

Observation in Educational Institutions: The study involved direct observation of educational activities in schools and kindergartens across Kyrgyzstan. This approach provided insights into how national-cultural elements are practically integrated into educational programs and how these are aligned with global standards.

Participation in Cultural Events: The researcher actively participated in cultural events organized within educational institutions, such as national holidays, festivals, and competitions. This participation offered a deeper understanding of the role that cultural events play in the upbringing process and in maintaining cultural identity among the youth.

5. Content Analysis:

Analysis of Media and Educational Resources: The study included an analysis of both local and international media materials, as well as educational online resources, to evaluate the impact of globalization on public perceptions and educational practices in Kyrgyzstan. This involved reviewing textbooks, internet platforms, and media content that influence the formation of cultural values among children and adolescents.

By employing these methods, the research achieved a comprehensive understanding of how globalization impacts the national-cultural aspects of education in Kyrgyzstan. The diversity of methods used ensured that the findings were both deep and reliable, enabling the formulation of recommendations to help preserve cultural identity amid global changes.

Object and Subject of the Research:

Object of the Research:

The object of this research is the education and upbringing system in Kyrgyzstan within the framework of globalization. This encompasses educational institutions at various levels, including preschool, school, and secondary vocational education, as well as family and public upbringing practices. The research focuses on the institutions and mechanisms through which national-cultural values and norms are transmitted to new generations.

Subject of the Research:

The subject of this research is the impact of globalization on the national-cultural aspects of upbringing in Kyrgyzstan. The study specifically addresses the following areas:

1. Changes in Educational Program Content:

The research investigates how globalization influences the inclusion or exclusion of national-cultural elements in educational programs. It explores how global educational standards and new teaching materials shift attention away from studying Kyrgyzstan's history, language, literature, and traditions.

2. Transformation of Pedagogical Practices:

The study examines how globalization affects methods and approaches to education and upbringing. This includes analyzing the integration of modern pedagogical technologies and techniques, their impact on transmitting national-cultural values, and the resulting changes in upbringing practices within educational institutions.

3. Preservation of Cultural Identity Among Youth:

The research explores how globalization affects the cultural identity of Kyrgyzstan's younger generation. It assesses the role of families and educational institutions in preserving national traditions, language, and customs, as well as how youth perceive and integrate global cultural elements.

4. Response of Public and State Institutions:

The study evaluates the measures taken by state and public institutions to preserve and promote national-cultural aspects of upbringing in the face of globalization. This includes analyzing government programs, educational reforms, and initiatives designed to support cultural heritage and its integration into contemporary upbringing practices.

5. Social and Cultural Challenges:

The research also delves into the challenges faced by the upbringing system in Kyrgyzstan amid globalization, such as cultural assimilation, the loss of national traditions, and the erosion of language and culture. It examines strategies to overcome these challenges through the adaptation and development of national-cultural components in the upbringing process.

Analysis of the Impact of Globalization on the Educational System in Kyrgyzstan:

Globalization has significantly influenced Kyrgyzstan's educational system, bringing about various changes, including the introduction of new educational standards and the transformation of upbringing programs. These changes have affected multiple aspects of the education system, from the content of educational programs to pedagogical methods.

1. Introduction of New Educational Standards:

Globalization has prompted Kyrgyzstan to align its educational system with international standards, leading to the following developments:

Integration of International Educational Standards:

In recent years, educational institutions in Kyrgyzstan have increasingly adopted standards recommended by international organizations such as UNESCO and the World Bank. These standards focus on ensuring educational quality, accrediting programs, and assessing student knowledge. A notable example is the adoption of the Bologna system in

higher education, marking a significant step toward the globalization of Kyrgyzstan's educational system.

Adaptation of Educational Programs:

Educational programs have been adjusted to meet international requirements, resulting in an increased emphasis on subjects such as foreign languages, information technology, and global economics. However, this shift has led to a reduction in the time dedicated to studying national history, language, and culture, raising concerns about the preservation of cultural identity among the younger generation.

2. Transformation of Upbringing Programs:

Globalization has also reshaped upbringing programs, resulting in the following changes:

Modernization of Upbringing Practices:

Upbringing programs have evolved to incorporate global values like tolerance, human rights, and environmental consciousness. While these changes aim to foster a global citizenry, they sometimes reduce the focus on traditional national-cultural values.

Impact of Media and Technologies:

The globalization of information technologies and media has had a profound impact on upbringing. Access to global resources and information via the internet and social networks has expanded the worldview of Kyrgyzstan's youth but also introduced foreign cultural influences into their daily lives and behaviors.

Changing Role of Educators:

Educators in Kyrgyzstan are now required to adapt their teaching methods to address the challenges posed by globalization. This adaptation necessitates new competencies in areas such as media literacy, intercultural communication, and the use of modern pedagogical technologies, which can sometimes conflict with traditional approaches to upbringing.

3. Preservation and Transformation of National-Cultural Values:

One of the significant challenges posed by globalization is the preservation of national-cultural values while integrating international educational standards:

Reduction of Time for National Subjects:

The adoption of global standards has resulted in a decreased emphasis on national disciplines, such as Kyrgyz history, language, and literature. This shift raises concerns that the younger generation may lose a deep connection with their national culture and identity.

Initiatives to Integrate Cultural Elements:

In response to these challenges, educational institutions and government bodies are actively working to integrate national-cultural elements into educational programs. This includes the development of specialized courses and activities focused on promoting national culture, language, and traditions. However, these initiatives often struggle to compete with the pervasive influence of global cultural trends.

4. Role of Family and Society:

Globalization has also redefined the role of family and society in the upbringing process:

Family as a Custodian of Traditions:

As globalization progresses, the family's role in preserving national-cultural values becomes increasingly crucial. Parents are taking on the responsibility of passing down knowledge of national traditions, language, and customs to their children, compensating for what may be lacking in the formal education system.

Public Organizations and Cultural Events:

Public organizations are playing a vital role in the upbringing process by organizing cultural events and educational programs designed to preserve cultural heritage. These initiatives are essential in supporting national identity amid the global influences that permeate daily life.

Globalization has deeply impacted Kyrgyzstan's educational system, leading to the adoption of new standards and transforming upbringing programs. While modernization brings benefits like improved education quality and the integration of global values, it also poses significant challenges to preserving national-cultural identity. Educational institutions, government bodies, and public organizations in Kyrgyzstan must work together to find a balance between global and national elements, ensuring the harmonious development of individuals while safeguarding the country's cultural heritage in the face of global changes.

Preservation and Transformation of National-Cultural Values:

Research on "The Impact of Globalization on National-Cultural Aspects of Education: The Example of Kyrgyzstan" reveals that globalization exerts a dual influence on the country's national and cultural values. On one hand, it poses challenges to the preservation of traditional cultural norms and practices, while on the other, it encourages their adaptation and transformation in response to new global conditions.

1. Preservation of National and Cultural Values:

Despite the significant impact of globalization, active efforts are being made in Kyrgyzstan to preserve and uphold national-cultural values. These efforts are evident in several key areas:

Educational Programs:

Educational institutions continue to emphasize courses that focus on the Kyrgyz language, literature, history, and traditions. These programs include elements designed to preserve national identity, such as the mandatory study of the epic "Manas" and other cultural works, along with participation in national holidays and cultural events.

Family Traditions:

In Kyrgyzstan, the family remains a pivotal institution for transmitting cultural values and behavioral norms. Parents and elder family members play a vital role in imparting traditional practices, language, religious, and cultural customs to children, thereby helping to maintain cultural identity amidst the pressures of global trends.

Religious Education:

Religious organizations and communities also play a critical role in sustaining national-cultural values. In the context of globalization, religion often serves as a bastion of traditional norms and values, aiding in their preservation and transmission to future generations.

2. Transformation of Cultural Values under the Influence of Globalization:

Globalization has also brought about significant transformations in many national-cultural values in Kyrgyzstan, affecting various aspects of cultural life:

• Integration of Global Cultural Elements:

The youth in Kyrgyzstan are increasingly engaging with global culture through the internet, social networks, cinema, and music. This interaction has led to the emergence of new cultural expressions that blend national and global elements. For instance, contemporary art forms in Kyrgyzstan often incorporate traditional motifs with Western styles, and musical genres are evolving to mix folk music with modern pop culture influences.

• **Changing Family and Social Roles:**

Globalization is driving changes in traditional family and social roles. With increased migration and greater access to education, women in Kyrgyzstan are taking on more active roles in society, leading to shifts in gender norms and family dynamics. However, these changes necessitate balancing new societal roles with the preservation of traditional values.

• **Adaptation of Religious Practices:**

Religious practices and beliefs in Kyrgyzstan are also adapting to the pressures of globalization. This is evident in the incorporation of modern technologies in religious education and preaching, as well as in the modification of rituals and practices influenced by global religious trends.

3. **Role of Governmental and Public Initiatives:**

To safeguard national-cultural values amid globalization, the Kyrgyz government and public organizations are actively developing and implementing a range of initiatives:

Government Programs: The Kyrgyz government has introduced programs designed to support and preserve national cultural practices. These efforts include funding cultural events, enhancing museums, theaters, and other cultural institutions, and supporting educational projects focused on the preservation and promotion of the Kyrgyz language and culture.

Public Organizations: Non-governmental organizations and cultural associations also play a crucial role in maintaining cultural values. They organize festivals, competitions, seminars, and educational programs that not only promote national culture but also integrate its elements into contemporary forms of expression.

These initiatives demonstrate that globalization has a complex and multifaceted impact on national-cultural values in Kyrgyzstan. While globalization poses challenges to preserving these values, it also encourages their adaptation and transformation in response to new conditions. In this global context, Kyrgyzstan's national-cultural values are not only being preserved but are also evolving and becoming part of the broader global cultural landscape. It is essential to continue finding a balance between maintaining a unique cultural identity and integrating global elements to ensure the sustainable development of Kyrgyzstan's cultural heritage in the face of global changes.

The Role of Family and Society in Preserving Cultural Heritage Amid Globalization: The Example of Kyrgyzstan

Globalization has brought profound changes to cultures and lifestyles worldwide, including in Kyrgyzstan. In this context, the family and society play an essential role in preserving and transmitting national-cultural heritage to future generations. Examining these roles within Kyrgyzstan provides insights into how families and public institutions are adapting to the challenges of globalization while maintaining cultural identity.

1. **The Role of Family in Preserving Cultural Heritage:**

In Kyrgyzstan, the family has long been the primary institution for transmitting national-cultural values and traditions. Amid globalization, this role becomes even more significant:

Transmission of Language and Traditions:

In Kyrgyzstan, the family is crucial in passing down the native language, customs, and traditions. Parents and elder family members are actively involved in teaching children their native language, national literature, folklore, and traditional crafts. As globalization exposes children to foreign languages and cultures through media and the internet, the family's role in preserving and nurturing the native language becomes increasingly vital.

Cultivating Cultural Identity:

The family is central to forming children's cultural identity by providing knowledge of national history, traditions, and religion. Parents play a key role in celebrating national holidays, teaching traditional songs and dances, and instilling respect for their cultural heritage.

Adapting to Modern Challenges:

Kyrgyz families face the challenge of balancing traditional values with modern global influences. This requires parents to be adaptable, integrating new elements into their children's upbringing while ensuring that the core aspects of their national-cultural heritage are preserved.

These roles highlight the importance of the family in maintaining cultural continuity in Kyrgyzstan, particularly as globalization presents both opportunities and challenges for the preservation of cultural identity.

The Role of Society in Preserving Cultural Heritage:

Society, including governmental and public institutions, plays a crucial role in maintaining national-cultural aspects of upbringing in the face of globalization:

• Educational Institutions:

Schools and other educational institutions in Kyrgyzstan actively contribute to preserving national culture by integrating subjects that focus on history, culture, and language into their curricula. Government programs support initiatives that aim to protect cultural heritage, such as Kyrgyz language courses, training in traditional crafts and arts, and the organization of cultural events.

• Cultural Organizations and Events:

Numerous cultural organizations and public associations in Kyrgyzstan are key players in preserving and promoting national cultural heritage. These organizations host festivals, competitions, and other events that engage the youth and foster an interest in national culture and traditions.

• Religious Communities:

Religious organizations also play a significant role in preserving cultural heritage by upholding religious traditions and customs that are integral to the cultural identity of the Kyrgyz people. Religious rites and holidays, such as Kurman Ait, continue to hold an essential place in society, helping to preserve moral and ethical values.

3. Collaboration Between Family and Society:

The effective preservation of cultural heritage in the context of globalization relies heavily on close cooperation between the family and society. In Kyrgyzstan, there is active collaboration among families, educational institutions, and public organizations to preserve and transmit national-cultural values:

Joint Cultural Events:

Schools and public organizations frequently organize events in which families actively participate. Activities such as national holidays, cultural days, and traditional competitions help strengthen cultural bonds and increase children's awareness and appreciation of their cultural heritage.

Support for Parents:

Government programs and public organizations offer support to parents in their efforts to raise children with national traditions. This support includes providing educational materials, conducting seminars and training sessions for parents, and creating communities and clubs where parents can share experiences and learn from each other.

In summary, the family and society in Kyrgyzstan play a vital role in preserving national-cultural aspects of upbringing in the face of globalization. As globalization continues to influence culture and lifestyle, families and public institutions are working together to safeguard cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. This collaboration requires adaptability and flexibility to integrate new elements into the upbringing process while maintaining the core of national identity. Strengthening the interaction between family and society is essential to ensure the sustainable preservation of Kyrgyzstan's cultural heritage amid global changes.

Main Findings of the Research:

The research on "The Impact of Globalization on National-Cultural Aspects of Education: The Example of Kyrgyzstan" has uncovered several key conclusions that illustrate how globalization is influencing the educational system and cultural practices in the country. The main findings of the research are as follows:

1. **Introduction of Global Standards in the Educational System:** Globalization has led to the adoption of international educational standards in Kyrgyzstan, positively impacting the modernization of educational programs and enhancing the quality of education. However, this shift has also resulted in a reduction of time dedicated to studying national subjects such as the Kyrgyz language, literature, and history. This raises concerns that the younger generation may become disconnected from their national culture and traditions.

2. **Adaptation and Transformation of National-Cultural Values:** The influence of globalization has significantly transformed national-cultural values in Kyrgyzstan. The youth are increasingly incorporating elements of global culture into their daily lives, resulting in a fusion of traditional and modern cultural practices. Despite this blending, national cultural elements continue to be preserved through the concerted efforts of families, educational institutions, and public organizations.

3. **The Role of Family and Society in Preserving Cultural Heritage:** The family and society play an essential role in maintaining national-cultural aspects of upbringing. The family remains the primary institution responsible for transmitting language, traditions, and cultural values. Educational institutions and public organizations actively support these efforts by organizing cultural events and integrating national elements into educational programs. The collaboration between family and society is vital in preserving cultural heritage in the face of globalization.

4. **Challenges to Cultural Identity:** Globalization presents challenges to the preservation of cultural identity in Kyrgyzstan. The reduction in hours devoted to national subjects and the growing influence of global media and the internet create a tension for the younger generation, who often struggle between traditional and global values. This situation necessitates that educational institutions and families place special emphasis on preserving cultural identity.

5. **Initiatives to Support National-Cultural Values:** In response to the challenges posed by globalization, state and public institutions in Kyrgyzstan are actively developing and implementing programs aimed at preserving and promoting national-cultural values. These efforts include the creation of educational programs, the organization of cultural events, and the support of initiatives that integrate national culture into modern education.

Discussion of the Results: Comparison with Data from Other Studies, Analysis of Trends, and Possible Consequences of Globalization for National-Cultural Aspects of Upbringing:

The research on the impact of globalization on national-cultural aspects of upbringing in Kyrgyzstan reveals the complex and multifaceted effects of this process on traditional educational practices and cultural values. To further understand these findings, it is valuable to compare them with data from other studies, analyze emerging trends, and consider the potential consequences of globalization on cultural upbringing.

Comparison with Data from Other Studies:

Numerous studies conducted in different countries confirm that globalization has a significant impact on the cultural dimensions of upbringing. For instance, research in Central Asia indicates that globalization leads to changes in educational programs and upbringing practices, diminishes the focus on national traditions and languages, and amplifies the influence of Western cultural models. These findings align with the results observed in Kyrgyzstan, where the introduction of global educational standards and the reduced emphasis on national culture in upbringing are also evident.

However, some studies also point to the positive effects of globalization, such as the broadening of cultural perspectives and access to global advancements in science and education. In this regard, the data from Kyrgyzstan supports the notion that, despite the risks of losing cultural values, globalization offers opportunities for the country to integrate into the global educational community and enhance its educational standards.

Analysis of Trends:

The analysis of current trends indicates that globalization is continually deepening, affecting an increasing number of aspects of social life. In Kyrgyzstan, there is a rapid adoption of international educational standards driven by the need to align with the global labor market and enhance the country's international competitiveness. However, this trend is accompanied by a diminished focus on national-cultural aspects of upbringing, raising concerns among researchers and educators.

Additionally, the growing influence of global media and digital technologies is fostering the spread of Western cultural models, which in turn reduces the interest of youth in national traditions. This trend is not unique to Kyrgyzstan but is observed in many countries undergoing modernization and integration into the global community.

Possible Consequences of Globalization for National-Cultural Aspects of Upbringing:

Globalization presents both opportunities and challenges for upbringing in Kyrgyzstan, leading to several possible scenarios:

1. **Weakening of National-Cultural Values:** Without concerted efforts to support and integrate national-cultural aspects into educational programs, there is a risk of a gradual decline in the role of national traditions in upbringing. This could result in a loss of cultural identity and the erosion of spiritual foundations, which are vital to the nation's heritage.

2. **Preservation and Adaptation of Cultural Values:** Alternatively, national-cultural values could be preserved and adapted to the new global context. This scenario would require proactive involvement from both the state and society in developing and implementing educational programs that emphasize the preservation of national identity while embracing global influences.

3. **Hybridization of Cultures:** A third potential outcome is the creation of a hybrid culture that blends elements of national traditions with global values. In this scenario, culture and upbringing would evolve, adapting to the changes brought by globalization while still preserving key aspects of national heritage. This hybridization could lead to a more dynamic and resilient cultural identity that reflects both local and global influences.

The research has demonstrated that globalization exerts both positive and negative influences on the national-cultural aspects of upbringing in Kyrgyzstan. It underscores the need for ongoing efforts to preserve cultural heritage and uphold national values to ensure the harmonious development of youth in the face of global changes. In this context, collaboration between families, educational institutions, and society at large, focused on preserving and fostering cultural identity, becomes especially crucial.

Comparison of Research Data with Other Studies' Results:

Comparing the research data with findings from other studies confirms that the impact of globalization on national-cultural aspects of upbringing is indeed a complex and multifaceted process. Similar to observations in Kyrgyzstan, other countries also experience both positive and negative outcomes from globalization. The analysis of trends suggests that preserving cultural identity in a globalized world requires striking a balance between integrating into the global community and maintaining national traditions. The potential consequences of globalization will largely depend on society's ability to adapt to new conditions while safeguarding its cultural uniqueness.

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