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## EDUCATION CULTURE: THE DIALECTICS BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERNITY

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### Abstract:

This article analyzes the interaction between traditional and modern pedagogical approaches in the development of educational culture. It highlights the differences and commonalities between the traditional education system, based on social, cultural, and ethical values, and modern pedagogy, which incorporates technological innovations and advancements. The dialectical processes between the rigid norms of traditional education and the creative, independent thinking promoted by modern education are explored.

**Keywords:** Education culture, traditional education, modern education, pedagogy, dialectics, educational paradigms, social values, technology.

### Introduction

Education culture plays a vital role in the development of humanity. It not only reflects the process of transmitting and imparting knowledge but also serves as the primary means of conveying the social, ethical, and cultural values of a society to new generations. Education culture, of course, is constantly evolving and adapting to the demands and needs of society. At the same time, the interaction between tradition and modernity plays a crucial role in shaping education culture.

Today, the dialectical relations between traditional values and modern pedagogical approaches in the educational process are shaping society's attitude toward education. While traditional pedagogy tends to preserve a certain system of values, modern education focuses on developing students' creative and independent thinking abilities. The existence of a dialectical balance between these two opposing approaches expresses a distinctive process in the development of education culture.

### 1. The Role of Tradition and Modernity in Education

a) **Tradition:** In the context of education culture, tradition is based on values, methods, and norms that have been historically shaped and accepted by social institutions. In

traditional education, the teacher is dominant, and students passively receive knowledge. In this approach, the teacher imparts certain knowledge through scientific expertise and experience, but there is less emphasis on allowing the student to freely express their personal opinions.

One of the key social contributions of traditional education is the formation of high moral values and providing students with an understanding of their place in society. Additionally, traditional education is closely linked to cultural and religious values, playing an essential role in preserving historical and national heritage.

b) **Modernity:** The modern education culture is evolving in response to the rapidly changing social, political, and technological conditions of the world. This approach develops students' creative and analytical thinking abilities, promotes independent learning, and fosters an interest in creating innovations. The widespread use of technology and information-communication tools in modern education increases the efficiency of the learning process and provides students with the opportunity to acquire new knowledge interactively.

The main objective of modern education is not only to provide knowledge but also to teach students how to analyze, think critically, develop a sense of social responsibility, and actively participate in solving global issues. In this paradigm, the role of the teacher is shaped as a guide who assists in the development of the students.

## 2. The Dialectics Between Tradition and Modernity

The dialectics between tradition and modernity is one of the most significant processes in the development of education culture. In this process, there is continuous mutual influence and development between the two opposing approaches. The values of traditional education merge with new pedagogical approaches to create a new education culture.

a) **Integration and Development:** Finding a balance between traditional education and modern pedagogy means integrating the two systems. For example, while the authority of the teacher and the respect of students for their instructor should be preserved in traditional education, modern approaches must allow students the freedom to express their opinions. This dialectic requires the implementation of pedagogical approaches that incorporate not only traditions but also new technologies and methodologies.

Moreover, traditional education systems teach students to respect national culture, historical values, and norms, while modern approaches aim to develop a global and socially broad perspective. These processes help maintain harmony and unity in the education system.

b) **Contradiction and Renewal:** Dialectical processes lead to changes. The rigid and structured methods of traditional education are forced to confront modern pedagogical

approaches. In this case, the modern education system requires the integration of new pedagogical methods, scientific innovations, and technological advancements into the learning process. The acceptance of a new pedagogical paradigm, in contrast to traditional approaches, may generate some contradictions, but these contradictions provide an opportunity to implement necessary changes for development and renewal. Additionally, the coexistence of traditional and modern approaches in education culture allows for a clearer and broader understanding of students' personal development and their place in society. Traditional education, based on social norms, and modern education, which teaches innovative thinking, work together in shaping students.

### 3. Education Culture and Society

Education culture is not only the process of preparing students for education but also creating ethical and cultural values for them. The dialectical relationship between tradition and modernity is essential for ensuring the high effectiveness of the education system. This dialectical process ensures the development of education culture by strengthening the interaction between new and existing values.

For example, teaching students merely to acquire knowledge is not enough. They must also be taught to feel social responsibility, adopt moral values, find their place in society, and seek solutions to global problems. The integration of traditional and modern pedagogical approaches in these processes plays a crucial role in shaping the future of society.

### Conclusion

Education culture, with its connection to both modernity and tradition, plays a significant role in shaping students not only as knowledgeable individuals but also as active members of society. The dialectical relationship between tradition and modernity serves as the main factor in developing education culture and ensuring its adaptability to changes and innovations. Therefore, the education system must continually update its values and respond to societal needs.

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