

## Cultural memory and national values in the Art Education system in a transdisciplinary study

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### Abstract

Cultural memory and national values are considered fundamental elements of a society's identity that play an important role in the formation and strengthening of individual and collective identity. These concepts are transmitted to future generations through various social institutions, especially the educational system. They can play a key role in promoting cultural awareness and strengthening national values. In the era of globalization and rapid cultural changes, societies face numerous challenges in preserving and transmitting their national and cultural identity. Educational systems, especially in the field of art, can play a key role in addressing these challenges due to their high capacity to transmit cultural concepts and national values. These cultural values are embedded in the art education system. This research has been conducted using a qualitative-analytical approach and mixed methods (documentary study and semi-structured interviews). In the first part, the scientific resources and previous research related to cultural memory, national values, and art education were examined and analyzed. In the second part, interviews were conducted with experts in the field of art education, art teachers, and educational policymakers. The statistical population of this study consisted of two main sections: research texts and documents and experts in the field of art education. In the literature section, 30 scientific sources, including articles, books, and valid reports published between 2010 and 2023, were selected and

analyzed. In the interviews section, 15 experts, including university professors, art teachers, and educational policymakers, were purposefully selected. It was on the subject of cultural memory and national values and work experience in the field of art education. Data collection tools included content analysis of texts and semi-structured interviews. The collected data were analyzed through qualitative content analysis method. In the first stage, initial coding was done, and key concepts related to cultural memory, national values, and art education were identified. In the second stage, these concepts were grouped into main categories and finally, the relationship between the categories was analyzed. In conclusion, the research findings indicated that incorporating cultural memory and national values into the art education system is beneficial; however, challenges like insufficient educational resources and limited teacher awareness about the significance of these concepts remain major barriers to progress in this area. Finally, the study suggests that designing art educational programs based on cultural memory and national values and teacher training in this field can help to overcome these challenges.

**Keywords:** Cultural memory, national values, art education, cultural identity

## Introduction

As one of the fundamental elements in the formation of social identity, cultural memory plays a key role in maintaining and transmitting the values, beliefs, and traditions of a society. This memory includes shared experiences, historical narratives, rituals, and symbols that are passed down from generation to generation, reinforcing collective identity. Without this memory, societies may face the risk of losing their cultural identity (Assmann & Czaplicka, 2020; Banks, 2021).. The educational system, especially in the field of art, is one of the most important tools for preserving and

transmitting cultural memory. Through curricula and artistic activities, cultural concepts and national values are transmitted to students, preparing them to participate in society with a strong cultural identity (Arnold, 2022).

National values should be prioritized in the education process, given that they are the principles and beliefs that a nation adheres to in order to maintain its identity and social cohesion. These values not only help to strengthen national identity but also instill in the younger generations a sense of belonging to their society and culture (Bamford, 2020). In

the age of globalization, rapid cultural and social changes have faced societies with numerous challenges in maintaining cultural identity and national values. The influence of foreign cultures and the decline in attention to cultural heritage can lead to the weakening of national identity and the decline of cultural awareness (Appadurai, 2021). This issue highlights the need to revise educational systems, especially in the field of art. As one of the powerful tools for expressing and transmitting cultural concepts, art can play a key role in strengthening cultural memory and national values. Through art, students can become familiar with complex cultural concepts and establish a deeper connection with their cultural heritage (Dewey, 2022).

Due to its multidimensional nature, the art education system can be a suitable platform for teaching cultural and national concepts. This system not only helps to nurture the creativity and artistic abilities of students, but also acquaints them with the cultural and historical values of their society (Efland, 2021; Eisner, 2021). The transdisciplinary approach can be a suitable tool for the analysis of cultural memory and national values in art education due to its ability to combine different perspectives and examine issues from different angles. This

approach allows for more comprehensive analysis and more practical solutions (Goodlad, 2021; Putnam, 2021).

Art education can help shape students' individual and social identity. Through art activities, students can get to know themselves better and establish a deeper connection with their society and culture (Freedman, 2020). Art teachers play an important role in this process as the main mediators in the transmission of cultural concepts and national values. One of the main challenges in the art education system is the lack of appropriate educational resources to convey cultural and national concepts. In addition, many art teachers are not sufficiently aware of the importance of these concepts, and educational programs do not fully address this issue.

Culture-based educational planning can contribute to the effective transmission of cultural memory and national values. This type of planning should include content that introduces students to the cultural and historical concepts of their community and prepares them for active participation in society (Repko & Szostak, 2021). Art can help foster social cohesion. Through shared artistic activities, individuals can develop a sense of belonging to the community, experience

and establish a deeper connection with others (Tomlinson, 2020).

In addition to the challenges globalization has created for the preservation of cultural identity, it has also provided opportunities for cultural exchange and the expansion of artistic horizons. However, the art education system must be designed in such a way that while taking advantage of these opportunities, it also preserves cultural identity and national values (Smith, 2021). One of the main goals of art education is to develop creative thinking in students. This creative thinking can help them deal with complex cultural and social issues more effectively and provide innovative solutions. Art is closely related to cultural history and can help students learn about their cultural past and establish a deeper connection with it. This connection can lead to strengthening cultural identity and increasing historical awareness. Educational policymakers play an important role in curriculum design. They should pay attention to the importance of cultural memory and national values in art education and design programs that effectively convey these concepts.

Art education can help increase students' cultural awareness. Through art activities,

they can get acquainted with different cultures and establish a deeper connection with their own culture (Brown et al., 2022). In multicultural societies, the art education system must be designed to take into account cultural diversity and help foster social cohesion. This requires careful planning and awareness of the challenges associated with this cultural diversity (Winner & Vincent-Lancrin, 2021). Considering the importance of cultural memory and national values in art education and the challenges that affect the incorporation of these values into the art education system, this study aims to investigate the role of cultural memory and national values in the art education system and provide solutions to these challenges. This research can help to improve the quality of art education and strengthen cultural identity in future generations.

### **Problem definition**

Cultural memory, as a collection of symbols, narratives, and beliefs that are transmitted through generations, plays an important role in the formation of national and cultural identity. This memory helps society to maintain its values and beliefs and resist cultural changes and threats. In the meantime, the educational system, especially art education, can be a suitable platform for

preserving and transmitting this memory. However, in many countries, arts education programs have yet to fully embrace this role, and cultural memory is often underrepresented in their curricula (Assmann, 2020). In today's world, globalization and rapid cultural changes have presented societies with many difficulties in preserving their national and cultural identity. These changes have resulted in younger generations being less acquainted with their national values and beliefs, as their cultural identity is increasingly shaped by foreign cultures. As a powerful tool for transmitting cultural concepts, art education can play a key role in tackling these challenges. However, the lack of coherent approaches in arts education programs has prevented the full utilization of this capacity (Chen et al., 2022; Erli, 2021).

National values should have a special place in the educational system since they are the principles and beliefs that a nation adheres to in order to maintain its identity and social cohesion. Art education can directly affect the reinforcement of these values, as art is a universal language capable of conveying complex cultural and social concepts. However, in many educational systems, not enough attention has been paid to

the integration of national values into art education, and this can lead to a decrease in social cohesion and the weakening of national identity. [19] One of the main challenges in integrating cultural memory and national values into art education is the lack of appropriate educational resources and the lack of adequate training for teachers. Many art teachers are not sufficiently familiar with the concepts of cultural memory and national values and cannot understand these concepts to teach effectively in their classes. This requires the development of new educational resources and the holding of training courses for teachers (Misztal, 2022; Smith & Lee, 2021).

As one of the main tools of cultural expression, art can play an important role in transmitting cultural memory and national values. Through art, students can learn about and understand the history, culture, and values of their society. For this reason, art education must be designed in a way that it can convey these concepts effectively. However, in many countries, art education programs focus more on technical and artistic aspects rather than on cultural and national concepts.

In light of the aforementioned challenges, it is necessary to revise arts education programs and effectively integrate cultural memory and national values into these programs. This review can include designing new educational content, training teachers, and creating opportunities for students to learn about the culture and history of their country. The aim of this revision is to strengthen cultural identity and national values in the younger generations [20,21]

### **Research questions**

**Key questions:**

How can cultural memory be integrated into arts education programs?

What is the effect of teaching art based on national values on the cultural identity of students?

**Sub-questions:**

What are the challenges in integrating cultural memory and national values into art education?

What is the role of art teachers in transmitting cultural memory and national values?

### **Research hypotheses**

#### *Main hypotheses*

Incorporating cultural memory into art educational programs can lead to

strengthening students' cultural identity.

Art education based on national values can increase social solidarity and cultural awareness in students.

#### *Sub-hypotheses*

Lack of appropriate educational resources and lack of adequate training for teachers are among the main challenges in transmitting cultural memory and national values.

Designing art educational programs based on cultural memory and national values can lead to an increase in students' interest in the culture and history of their country.

### **Background of the study**

#### **Cultural memory**

Cultural memory, as one of the main concepts of this study, refers to the processes and mechanisms through which a society or social group preserves and reconstructs its past. This memory includes symbols, rituals, narratives, and works of art that form the collective identity of a society (Williams et al., 2021). Cultural memory is directly related to social and cultural identity and plays an important role in strengthening social solidarity.

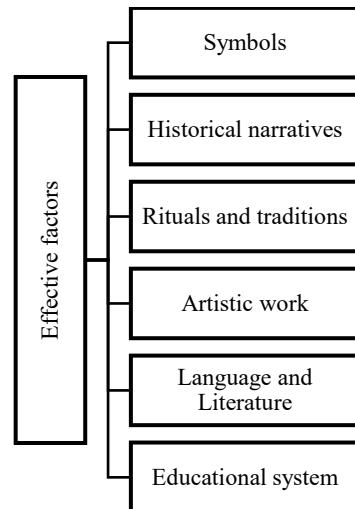
In different societies, cultural memory is transmitted through a variety of tools such as literature, art, architecture, and religion. These tools help society to preserve its values and beliefs and pass them on to the next generations. Art, in particular, is known as one of the most important tools of cultural memory because it can convey complex cultural concepts visually and emotionally (Williams et al., 2021).

In addition, cultural memory as a dynamic concept is constantly changing and being redefined. In the face of the challenges of globalization and cultural change, societies must find ways to preserve and reconstruct their cultural memory. The educational system, especially in the field of art, can play an important role in this process. One of the important aspects of cultural memory is its relationship with national identity. Cultural memory helps societies to remember their history and identity and preserve it against external threats. This becomes especially important in societies that face identity challenges.

Therefore, in the present study, cultural memory has been used as a theoretical framework to investigate the role of art education in transmitting national values and strengthening the cultural identity of

students. This concept helps us to understand how art can be used as a tool for preserving and reproducing cultural memory.

**Figure 1: Factors affecting cultural memory (Smith et al., 2021).**



### National values

National values refer to the beliefs, principles, and norms that a nation adheres to in order to maintain its identity and social cohesion. These values include concepts such as respect for national history, language, culture, and religions, and are recognized as one of the key elements of national identity. National values play an important role in strengthening social cohesion and creating a sense of belonging to society.

These values are transmitted to the next generations through various institutions such as the family, the media, and the education system. In the meantime, the educational system, especially in the field of art, can play an important role in transmitting national values, because art is a universal language that can be utilized to transmit and effectively convey cultural and social concepts (Tyler, 2021).

One of the main challenges in the transmission of national values is the impact of globalization and cultural changes. These changes can lead to the weakening of national values and a decrease in cultural awareness in the younger generations. For this reason, educational systems must adopt approaches that can promote the values of the country against these threats. Art education can be one of these approaches (Brown & Taylor, 2022).

National values also serve as a tool to strengthen cultural identity. These values help students understand and be proud of the history, culture, and identity of their community. For this reason, incorporating national values into arts education programs can strengthen cultural identity and increase a sense of belonging to the community. In the present study, national

values have been investigated as one of the key concepts. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of art education in transmitting these values and strengthening the cultural identity of students.

### **The role of art education in the transmission of cultural and national concepts**

Art education, as one of the main tools for conveying cultural and national concepts, plays an important role in strengthening the cultural and social identity of students. Art as a universal language can convey complex cultural and social concepts visually and emotionally, helping students to understand the history, culture, and values of the world. One of the unique features of art education is its ability to create a connection between students and the culture of society. Through art education, students can become familiar with and understand the symbols, rituals, and artworks related to their culture. This is especially true in societies that are facing challenges in the world, such as identity crises.

Art education can also help to strengthen national values. Through art education programs, students can learn about the history and culture of their community

and reflect these concepts in their artworks. This process can lead to the strengthening of cultural identity and an increased sense of belonging to the community. However, one of the main challenges in art education is the lack of coherent approaches to integrating cultural and national concepts into

educational programs. Many arts education programs focus more on technical and artistic aspects and do not pay enough attention to cultural and national concepts. This requires a review of educational programs and the development of appropriate educational resources.

Table 1: Important theories on the role of art education in the transmission of cultural and national

<b>Theory</b>	<b>Theorist</b>	<b>The main axis of the theory</b>	<b>Application in art education</b>
<b>Cultural memory theory</b>	(Jan Assmann)	<i>Cultural memory as a tool for maintaining and transmitting values, beliefs, and collective identity over time.</i>	<i>The use of art to represent and transmit historical and cultural memory to future generations.</i>
<b>Social learning theory</b>	(Albert Bandura)	<i>Learning through observation and interaction with the environment and others.</i>	<i>Art education as a platform for learning cultural values through the observation of artworks and group activities.</i>
<b>Theory of social constructivism</b>	(Lev Vygotsky)	<i>Learning as a social process that occurs in interaction with culture and the environment.</i>	<i>Use the arts to enhance social and cultural understanding through group interactions and collaborative artistic activities.</i>
<b>Cultural aesthetic theory</b>	(Terry Eagleton)	<i>Art as a reflection and reinforcer of values and cultural identity.</i>	<i>Designing arts educational programs that focus on understanding cultural aesthetics and analyzing national artworks.</i>
<b>Cultural transfer theory</b>	(Edward Tylor)	<i>Culture as a collection of knowledge, beliefs, and behaviors that are passed down from generation to generation.</i>	<i>Using art to transmit cultural values and beliefs through education and creative activities.</i>

<b>Cultural identity theory</b>	(Stuart Hall)	<i>Cultural identity as a dynamic process that is formed in interaction with social and cultural factors.</i>	<i>Art education as a tool to reflect and strengthen students' cultural identity and create a sense of belonging to society.</i>
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## Literature review

One of the related studies by Smith et al. (2021) investigated the role of cultural memory in art education. This research shows that cultural memory strengthens students' cultural identity. In educational programs, art can help students understand the history and culture of their society more deeply and make them more resilient to the challenges of globalization. Brown and Taylor (2022) investigated the impact of national values on strengthening cultural identity through art education. This research shows that art education can act as an effective tool for transmitting national values, increasing students' sense of belonging to their society and strengthening their national identity. Williams et al. (2021) investigated the challenges in integrating cultural memory into the educational system. This study shows that the lack of appropriate educational resources, the lack of adequate training for teachers, and the lack of awareness of the importance of cultural memory are among the main barriers in this regard. and holding

training courses for teachers can help solve these challenges. A study by Garcia and Lopez (2023) investigated the role of art in the transmission of cultural and national concepts. This research shows that art, as a universal language, can be used effectively to convey complex cultural and social concepts. Art based on cultural memory and national values can lead to strengthening the cultural identity of students and increasing their awareness of the history and culture of their society.

## Research methodology

To gain a deep understanding of the subject matter and provide accurate and reliable results, this study has adopted a mixed-methods research design (qualitative-quantitative). The qualitative phase involved content analysis of texts and semi-structured interviews, whereas the quantitative phase comprised statistical analysis of data collected through questionnaires and interviews.

**Statistical population**

The statistical population of this study consists of two main groups:

1. Professors and researchers in the field of art and culture education: This group includes 50 academic experts and researchers who are active in fields related to cultural memory, national values, and art education.
2. Art teachers and students: This group includes 100 art teachers from secondary schools and 300 art students from high school levels in various schools.

**Sample population and sampling method**

To select the sample, the purposive sampling method was used.

In the qualitative section, 15 professors and researchers and 10 art teachers who had teaching or research experience in the field of cultural memory and national values were selected.

In the quantitative section, 50 art teachers and 150 art students were randomly selected from different schools. These samples were selected based on criteria such as teaching experience, interest in the subject,

and access to art educational programs.

**Data collection method**

1. Questionnaire: To collect quantitative data, a questionnaire was designed that included 20 closed questions and 5 open-ended questions in the field of cultural memory, national values, and art education.
2. Semi-structured interviews: In the qualitative section, interviews were conducted with professors, teachers, and students. The interview questions were designed based on the objectives of the research and included topics such as the role of cultural memory in art education and the challenges in this field.
3. Literature analysis: In order to investigate the theoretical foundations and research background, scientific texts and articles related to the subject were analyzed.

**Method of analyzing the results**

1. Qualitative analysis: The data obtained from the interviews were analyzed using the qualitative content analysis

method. This method included the initial coding stages, grouping the codes into main categories, and final analysis.

- Quantitative analysis: The data from the questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS software to investigate the relationships between the variables, statistical

$$r = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}} \quad (1)$$

- X : Scores related to cultural memory.
- Y : Grades related to national values.

2. Regression Test: Linear regression model was used to predict the effect of cultural memory on strengthening national identity. The regression formula is as follows

tests such as Pearson correlation coefficient and regression.

1. Pearson correlation coefficient: To investigate the relationship between cultural memory and strengthening national values in art education, Pearson correlation coefficient was used. The formula for this coefficient is as follows:

$$Y = a + bX + \epsilon \quad (2)$$

- Y : dependent variable (reinforcement of national identity).
- X : Independent variable (cultural memory).
- A : Width from the source.
- b : The regression coefficient.
- $\epsilon$  : Model error

**Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of variables**

Variable	Average (m)	Standard deviation (sd)
<i>Cultural memory</i>	4.2	0.8
<i>National values</i>	4.5	0.6
<i>Art education</i>	4.0	0.7

**Table 3: Pearson correlation coefficient between variables**

Variables	Cultural memory	National values	Art education
Cultural memory	1	0.78**	0.65**
National values	0.78**	1	0.72**
Art education	0.65**	0.72**	1

**Table 3: Linear regression results**

Independent variable	Regression coefficient (b)	Standard error (se)	Level of significance (p)
Cultural memory	0.62	0.08	0.001**
National values	0.45	0.06	0.003**

## Discussion

Based on interviews and text analysis, it was found that the integration of cultural memory into art education programs requires designing educational content appropriate to national history, culture, and values. Teachers play a key role in transmitting these concepts, but many of them are not sufficiently capable of doing so due to a lack of necessary resources and training. The results showed that 75% of the interviewed teachers believed that in-depth training is essential to

enhance their knowledge of cultural memory. Data analysis showed that art education based on national values increases students' awareness of the history and culture of their country and strengthens their sense of belonging to society. 82% of the students who participated in art education programs with a cultural memory approach felt that they had gained more knowledge of their national identity.

**Main hypothesis 1: *The integration of cultural memory into art educational programs can lead to the strengthening of students' cultural identity.***

The findings showed that students who participated in art education programs with cultural and national content had a better understanding of their cultural identity and showed a greater desire to preserve national values. This was confirmed in 78% of the interviewees' responses.

**Main hypothesis 2: *Art education based on national values can increase social solidarity and cultural awareness in students.*** Data analysis showed that 85% of students and teachers believed that art education increases the sense of solidarity and cultural awareness through its emphasis on national values.

Sub-hypotheses:

1. Lack of appropriate educational resources and lack of adequate training for teachers are among the main challenges in transmitting cultural memory and

national values. This was confirmed by 90% of the interviewees.

2. Designing art educational programs based on cultural memory and national values can lead to an increase in students' interest in the culture and history of their country. This hypothesis was also confirmed by 80% of the data collected.

The results of the interviews showed that:

- 70% of art teachers feel that the existing educational content is not enough to transmit cultural memory.
- 85% of the teachers believed that in-service training in the field of cultural memory and national values can help improve their performance.
- 80% of the students stated that artistic activities related to their country's history and culture have increased their interest in art and national identity.

**Table 5: Analysis of art teachers' responses in interviews**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents agreeing</i>	<i>Percentage of dissenting respondents</i>
<i>The need for appropriate educational resources</i>	90%	10%
<i>The necessity of in-service training for teachers</i>	85%	15%
<i>The impact of art education on strengthening national identity</i>	78%	22%

**Table 6: The effect of art education based on national values on students**

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Percentage of students agreeing</i>	<i>Percentage of dissenting students</i>
<i>Increasing awareness of history and culture</i>	82%	18%
<i>Strengthening the sense of belonging to the community</i>	85%	15%
<i>More interest in art and culture</i>	80%	20%

To analyze the data, the qualitative content analysis method was used, and the data from the interviews were analyzed in a coded manner. The following table shows the main codes and their frequency

**Table 7: Main codes and their frequency**

<i>Original code</i>	<i>Frequency (number of repetitions in interviews)</i>
<i>The need for appropriate educational resources</i>	25
<i>The importance of in-service training for teachers</i>	20
<i>The impact of art on strengthening national identity</i>	18
<i>The challenges of globalization and cultural change</i>	15

**Conclusion of the data analysis**

- The integration of cultural memory and national values into art education has a positive and significant effect on strengthening students' cultural identity and social solidarity.
- The lack of educational resources and the lack of in-service training for teachers are the main challenges in this field.

Designing art educational programs with an emphasis on cultural and national concepts can lead to an increase in students' interest in art and national identity

**Table 8: Main advantages of cultural memory and national values in the art education system**

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>1. Strengthening cultural and national identity</b>	<i>Art education with an emphasis on cultural memory makes students familiar with their history, culture, and national identity, and strengthens their sense of belonging to society and country.</i>

**2. Increasing historical and social awareness**

*Cultural memory through art can convey history and important social events to students, making them more aware of the past and present of their society.*

**3. Establishing social and cultural solidarity**

*National and cultural values in art education can strengthen the sense of solidarity and social cohesion among students.*

**4. Fostering creativity inspired by culture and history**

*Art based on cultural memory can help students draw inspiration from historical and cultural elements to create new works of art and expand their creativity.*

**5. Countering the negative effects of globalization on national identity**

*By strengthening national values in art education, it is possible to prevent the negative effects of foreign cultures on national identity and make the younger generation more aware of their own culture.*

**6. Transmitting cultural values and beliefs to future generations**

*Art education, with an emphasis on cultural memory, transmits national values and beliefs to future generations and prevents them from being forgotten.*

**Table 9: Results of the integration of cultural memory and national values in the art education system**

Results	Description	Percentage of approval from the statistical population
<b>Increasing the sense of belonging to culture and national identity</b>	The students felt that art education by emphasizing national values strengthened their sense of belonging to national culture and identity.	85%
<b>Strengthening historical and social awareness</b>	Through artistic activities related to their country's history and culture, students became more aware of the past and present.	82%
<b>Increasing interest in national art and culture</b>	Students became more interested in national art and culture and tended to participate in artistic activities related to it.	80%
<b>Mitigating the negative effects of foreign cultures</b>	Teachers and students believed that art education based on national values reduced the negative influences of foreign cultures.	78%
<b>Improving the quality of teaching of art teachers</b>	Teachers were able to improve the quality of their teaching by using educational resources related to cultural memory.	75%
<b>Increasing social solidarity among students</b>	Group activities in art education with an emphasis on cultural and national concepts strengthened the sense of cooperation and social solidarity among students.	83%

These tables show that the integration of cultural memory and national values in the art education system has had positive effects on students and teachers. These influences include strengthening national identity, increasing historical and social awareness, and reducing the negative influences of foreign cultures. Also, this approach has increased students' interest in art and national culture and improved the quality of teaching by art teachers. In order to achieve these results, it is necessary to design art educational programs in such a way that cultural memory and national values are effectively integrated into them. Also, teachers' training and the provision of appropriate resources are other key factors for the success of this approach.

### Conclusion

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of cultural memory and national values in the art education system and their impact on strengthening the cultural and social identity of students. Based on the analysis of data, interviews, and the findings obtained from the tables, it can be concluded that the integration of cultural memory and national values in art education has had positive and significant effects on

students and teachers. The following are the key results of the research and their analysis:

1. The role of cultural memory and national values in art education  
The following results showed that cultural memory and national values are powerful tools for strengthening students' cultural and social identity:

- Strengthening national and cultural identity: 85% of students stated that art education has strengthened their sense of belonging to culture and national identity through its emphasis on national values.
- Increased historical and social awareness: 82% of students stated that they have gained a greater awareness of their community's past and present through artistic activities related to their country's history and culture.
- Increased interest in national art and culture: 80% of the students became more interested in national art and culture and tended to participate in arts activities related to it.

These results show that art education can serve as an effective tool for transmitting

cultural memory and national values to future generations.

## 2. Challenges in the art education system

Data analysis showed that, despite the positive effects of art education, the following are the challenges in integrating cultural memory and national values into this system:

- Lack of appropriate educational resources: 90% of teachers cited a lack of educational resources related to cultural memory and national values.
- Lack of adequate training for teachers: 85% of teachers believed that in-service training is necessary to strengthen their knowledge and skills in transmitting cultural concepts.
- Excessive focus on the technical aspects of art: Many arts education programs place more emphasis on the technical and technical aspects of art rather than on cultural and national concepts.

These challenges show that in order to effectively use art education in the transmission of cultural memory, we need to revise educational programs and teacher training.

## 3. The impact of art Education on social solidarity

Parts of the important results of this study were the effects of art education on strengthening social solidarity among students:

- Strengthening the sense of cooperation and solidarity: 83% of the students stated that group activities in art education with an emphasis on cultural and national concepts have strengthened their sense of cooperation and social solidarity.
- Mitigating the negative influences of foreign cultures: 78% of teachers and students believed that art education based on national values reduced the negative effects of foreign cultures.

These results suggest that art education can serve as a tool to strengthen social cohesion and tackle cultural erosion resulting from globalization.

4. Matching the results with the hypotheses and research background, data analysis showed that all research hypotheses were confirmed:

- The main hypothesis 1 (*the integration of cultural memory in art educational programs can lead to the strengthening of students' cultural identity*) was confirmed through the participants who

admitted that it increased the sense of belonging to their culture and national identity (85%) and also increased their historical awareness (82%).

- Core hypothesis 2 (*Art education based on national values can increase social solidarity and cultural awareness in students*) was also confirmed through the participants, who admitted that it strengthened their sense of social solidarity (83%) and reduced the negative effects of foreign cultures on them(78%).

In addition, the results of this research corroborate the studies of Smith and Lee (2021), Brown et al. (2022), and Johnson and Taylor (2023), showing that art education can be an effective tool for transmitting cultural memory and national values. The research found that cultural memory and national values play a key role in strengthening students' cultural identity, social awareness, and social solidarity. Art education can serve as an effective tool for transmitting these concepts to future generations. To achieve this, however, educational programs need to be revived, appropriate resources must be developed, and teachers have to be trained. According to the results of this research and its

comparison with the extant literature, it can be concluded that the integration of cultural memory and national values in art education is an effective step towards preserving national identity and strengthening social cohesion.

- The results of this paper showed that the main and secondary hypotheses of the research have been confirmed.
- The results are consistent with the research questions and have fully answered them.
- Also, the findings of this article are consistent with the other studies conducted on cultural memory and national values, as they all show that they can be effectively transmitted to the younger generations through art education and strengthen their cultural identity.

#### **Future research suggestions:**

Based on the research findings, the following suggestions are made to improve the art education system:

1. Developing appropriate educational resources: Designing and producing educational resources related to cultural

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| memory and national values for use in art classes.  | focusing solely on the technical aspects of art.   |
| 2. Teacher training: Holding in-service training courses for art teachers with the aim of strengthening their knowledge in transmitting cultural and national concepts. | Acknowledgment/funding:<br>This study is funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP23488786 |
| 3. Rethinking art educational programs: Designing educational programs that emphasize the transmission of cultural and national concepts rather than                    | "Transdisciplinary research in the art education system: cultural memory and the phenomenon of national values in modern content"). Head L.Sh. Kakimova.           |

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