

## Issues of Tolerance, National Identity and Ideological Immunity are Becoming Increasingly Relevant in the Process of Globalization

Faizullayeva Iqboloy Ghairatovna

Doctoral student of the Department of Social Sciences of the Tashkent State transport university

Email: [iqboloyfayzullayeva94@gmail.com](mailto:iqboloyfayzullayeva94@gmail.com)



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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** With an emphasis on the difficulties and solutions for maintaining cultural values in the face of global integration, this study attempts to investigate how globalization has affected Uzbekistan's national identity, tolerance, and ideological immunity. **Method:** The impact of globalization on Uzbekistan's social and cultural structures was evaluated through a qualitative analysis that combined historical, sociological, and ideological frameworks. Policy documents, cultural studies, and interviews with important players in the preservation of national identity were the sources of the data. **Results:** The report highlights the main dangers of globalization, such as the loss of national identity and cultural uniformity. Along with outlining strategies for maintaining ideological immunity, it highlights how national policies and neighborhood projects can foster cultural resilience. A number of adaptation techniques are put forth to preserve cultural values and provide stability in the face of external forces. **Novelty:** By providing fresh perspectives on the idea of intellectual immunity as a safeguard against cultural dilution in a globalized environment, this study adds to the scant literature on the relationship between globalization and national identity in Central Asia.

## INTRODUCTION

Globalization processes pose new challenges to national states related to the preservation of national identity, strengthening tolerance and developing ideological immunity. The impact of globalization on socio-cultural structures leads to changes in traditional values and may threaten the integrity of national identity. In the context of Uzbekistan, as a multinational and multi-confessional country, these processes require special attention.

National identity forms the basis of social and cultural unity, which makes it vulnerable in the context of global changes. The development and implementation of ideological immunity mechanisms are becoming necessary to maintain stability and cultural identity. Tolerance, in turn, plays a key role in maintaining social harmony and preventing conflicts in the context of growing cultural and ethnic diversity. This study aims to examine the impact of globalization on these key aspects and identify strategies that can help maintain cultural resilience and social cohesion in the context of increasing globalization.

Globalization has a significant impact on socio-cultural processes in Uzbekistan, which requires the development of adequate strategies to preserve national identity and strengthen tolerance. In this regard, the President of Uzbekistan and the Government are actively implementing policies aimed at preserving cultural heritage and national

identity. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of state policy in the field of national culture" dated November 30, 2017 No. UP-5268 was an important step in strengthening the country's cultural identity. The document emphasizes the need to preserve and develop national traditions, customs and cultural values in the context of globalization [1].

In addition, in the context of increasing tolerance and cultural diversity, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 25, 2018 No. 1047 "On measures to implement the state program for the development of national culture for 2019-2021" plays a special role. This resolution is aimed at supporting the multinational culture of Uzbekistan and developing intercultural dialogue [2].

The issues of strengthening ideological immunity have also received attention at the highest state level. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 15, 2019 No. UP-5635 "On measures to further improve the system of spiritual and educational work" is aimed at developing mechanisms to protect young people from the negative impacts of globalization and ensuring the sustainability of national values [3].

Research shows that globalization increases the challenges associated with maintaining national identity. According to the data presented in the study by Islamov (2019), globalization has an impact on the formation of national identity in Uzbekistan, especially among young people, which requires the development of effective educational programs [4]. In the work of Rakhimov (2020), it is noted that globalization also leads to a change in the perception of cultural values and traditions, which can weaken national identity in the long term [5].

An important component of the national policy of Uzbekistan is the support of intercultural dialogue and tolerance, which is reflected in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 22, 2019 No. 633 "On measures to develop interethnic harmony and tolerance in the Republic of Uzbekistan". This document regulates the implementation of activities aimed at strengthening tolerance and preventing ethnic conflicts [6].

According to the data presented in the UNESCO report (2020), Uzbekistan occupies one of the leading places in Central Asia in terms of cultural diversity, which is due to the historical and social characteristics of the country. This factor plays an important role in the development of tolerance and the preservation of national identity [7]. Alimov's study (2021) emphasizes that the development of tolerance in the context of globalization requires special attention to the issues of education and upbringing of young people [8].

At the level of international cooperation, Uzbekistan actively participates in programs aimed at preserving cultural heritage and strengthening tolerance. In 2021, the Declaration on Cooperation in the Field of Culture and Intercultural Dialogue between Uzbekistan and UNESCO was signed, which demonstrates the country's commitment to international standards in this area [9].

Karimov's (2022) study confirms that the development of ideological immunity is becoming a key factor in the context of the increasing influence of globalization on the

cultural and social structures of Uzbekistan. The work points to the need to develop national programs aimed at strengthening ideological immunity [10].

In 2022, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the State Program "Development of National Culture and Tolerance in the Context of Globalization" for 2023-2025, which is aimed at supporting national traditions and strengthening cultural identity in the context of global changes [11]. This program provides for measures to develop intercultural dialogue, support national cultures and educate young people in the spirit of respect for cultural values [12].

In addition, as part of the implementation of state policy in the field of culture and tolerance, by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 17, 2023 No. 816 "On measures to improve the system of education in the spirit of tolerance and respect for national traditions" additional measures were introduced to support multinational culture and strengthen national identity. These measures include the organization of educational programs aimed at developing tolerance and national pride among young people [13].

The conclusion about the importance of developing tolerance and strengthening national identity in the context of globalization is also supported by the analytical data presented in the UN Human Development Report (2023), which emphasizes the need to preserve cultural diversity as a factor in sustainable development [14].

## RESEARCH METHOD

The study was conducted on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of scientific and empirical data devoted to issues of tolerance, national identity and ideological immunity in the context of globalization. The primary sources used were publications covering the processes of socio-cultural transformations in the context of global integration, as well as materials analyzing the dynamics of changes in cultural and national identities. The data analysis was carried out using interdisciplinary methods, integrating sociological, cultural and political theories. The use of statistical data obtained from international sources such as UNESCO and the UN made it possible to reflect current trends in the change of the ethnic and cultural composition of the population, as well as the transformation of social attitudes.

The empirical basis of the study included the results of sociological surveys and interviews conducted in the regions of Uzbekistan. These data were used to assess the levels of tolerance and perception of national identity in various social groups. Comparative analysis of the data obtained in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries helped to identify regional characteristics.

Ideological immunity was studied through content analysis of publications in national media and academic literature, with the aim of identifying dominant narratives and discourses that shape social and political attitudes. The study also included state-level programs and initiatives aimed at strengthening intercultural dialogue and preserving cultural heritage. An analysis of successful practices in this area allowed us to propose approaches that ensure the maintenance of social cohesion in the context of globalization.

The research methodology was based on comparative analysis, which was supplemented by a historical and cultural approach, which provided a comprehensive understanding of long-term changes in national identity and tolerance. The results of the study were systematized within the framework of existing theoretical models, which allowed us to propose new directions for studying the impact of globalization on the social and cultural structures of Uzbekistan.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of tolerance, national identity and ideological immunity in the context of globalization was conducted based on data from sociological surveys covering 2,000 respondents from various regions. The surveys were conducted from January to December 2023, which made it possible to obtain up-to-date information on the perception of globalization processes and their impact on the social and cultural aspects of society.

### Distribution of respondents by age and level of education

**Table 1.** Shows The Distribution of Respondents By Age Group and Level of Education. This is Necessary for The Analysis of The Relationship Between These Parameters and The Level of National Identity and Tolerance.

Age group	Level of education	Number of respondents	Level of national identity (%)	Tolerance level (%)
18-29 years old	Average	320	47.85	66.30
18-29 years old	Higher	310	52.40	71.20
30-49 years old	Average	405	59.75	59.80
30-49 years old	Higher	395	65.12	67.45
50 and older	Average	280	73.10	52.98
50 and older	Higher	290	78.35	60.50

The results show that older respondents demonstrate a higher level of national identity, which may be related to their commitment to traditional values. At the same time, young people and respondents with higher education demonstrate a higher level of tolerance, which is probably due to their greater involvement in global processes and contacts with a multinational environment.

### Level of national identity and perception of globalization

To analyze the perception of globalization and its impact on national identity, the Globalization Perception Index (GPI) was used, which was calculated on the basis of a series of questions concerning the economic, cultural and social aspects of globalization. The index values ranged from 0 to 100, where 0 meant complete rejection of globalization, and 100 meant complete acceptance.

**Table 2.** Shows The Distribution Of Average IIV By Age Group And Level Of National Identity.

Age group	Level of education	Average IIVG	Level of national identity (%)
18-29 years old	Average	68.45	47.85
18-29 years old	Higher	72.10	52.40
30-49 years old	Average	64.30	59.75
30-49 years old	Higher	70.50	65.12
50 and older	Average	61.05	73.10

50 and older	Higher	66.80	78.35
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The data show that young people, especially those with higher education, have higher GII values, indicating greater openness to globalization. This may explain their lower levels of national identity compared to older age groups.

### **Tolerance and its relationship with cultural practices**

To assess the level of tolerance, a comprehensive tolerance index (CTI) was used, which included assessments of respondents' attitudes towards representatives of other ethnic and religious groups, as well as readiness for intercultural interaction.

**Table 3.** Shows The Average Values Of KIT Depending On The Cultural Practices Of The Respondents.

<b>Cultural practices (frequency of participation)</b>	<b>Average KIT</b>	<b>Level of national identity (%)</b>
Often (more than 3 times a month)	74.20	64.45
Moderately (1-2 times a month)	69.80	59.25
Rarely (less than once a month)	62.15	57.10
Never	56.75	53.50

The results show that respondents who actively participate in cultural events demonstrate a higher level of tolerance. This confirms the hypothesis that involvement in cultural practices contributes to the development of intercultural competencies and increases the willingness to interact with representatives of other cultures.

The data obtained confirm the hypothesis about the significant influence of globalization on the perception of national identity and the level of tolerance in society. Young respondents, especially those who have higher education and actively participate in cultural events, demonstrate a higher readiness for global changes and intercultural dialogue. This may be due to their more flexible perception of cultural transformations and greater openness to new social realities.

At the same time, older age groups, despite a higher level of national identity, show less pronounced readiness to accept globalization changes, which may indicate the need to develop targeted educational programs and cultural initiatives aimed at preserving national identity in the context of globalization.

## **CONCLUSION**

**Fundamental Finding :** According to the study, social tolerance and national identity perception are greatly impacted by globalization. While older generations exhibit resistance to global changes because of their adherence to traditional values, younger, better-educated people are more receptive to cross-cultural interactions.

**Implication :** These results highlight the value of cultural involvement and education in promoting societal harmony and tolerance. The findings imply that in order to maintain a balanced adaptation to globalization without compromising national identity, customized programs targeted at conserving cultural traditions—especially for older generations—are crucial. **Limitation :** The study's results might not be immediately relevant to other nations with different cultural and sociopolitical landscapes due to its narrow focus on a single national setting (Uzbekistan). Additionally, the findings' generalizability may be constrained by their dependence on qualitative data. **Future**

**Research :** To provide a more thorough understanding of the dynamics between globalization, tolerance, and cultural preservation, future research could build on this work by examining how globalization affects national identity across age groups and geographical areas, employing quantitative methods, and utilizing a larger sample size.

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\* **Faizullayeva Iqboloy Ghairatovna**

Doctoral Student of the Department of Social Sciences of the Tashkent State Transport University

Email: [iqboloyfayzullayeva94@gmail.com](mailto:iqboloyfayzullayeva94@gmail.com)

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