

The Innovative Impact of Science and Education on Understanding National Identity

Temirov Akmal Zokirovich

Researcher of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Received: 22 April 2026; **Accepted:** 18 May 2026; **Published:** 05 June 2026

Abstract: This article examines the innovative impact of science and education on the understanding and formation of national identity. In the context of globalization, particular attention is given to the role of scientific development and educational systems in preserving and promoting national values, cultural heritage, and national consciousness. The study highlights the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan to foster innovation and analyzes their influence on strengthening national identity among younger generations. Furthermore, the significance of modern educational technologies and scientific achievements in enhancing civic awareness and cultural continuity is discussed. The findings demonstrate that the innovative development of science and education serves as a key factor in reinforcing national identity, promoting social progress, and ensuring sustainable development in contemporary society.

Keywords: National identity, national consciousness, science, education, innovation, globalization, cultural heritage, national values, youth development, innovative development, civic awareness, Uzbekistan.

Introduction: The need for an in-depth study of the complex influence of global processes on the system of cultural trends inherent in Uzbek society and the formation of national identity, as well as the search for effective solutions to the problems arising in this area, is growing. The task of systematically studying issues in this area is finally becoming urgent. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "Today, Uzbekistan is developing rapidly. Following the wise traditions of our ancestors and deeply understanding them, we are implementing radical reforms, moving towards the development and formation of a new image for our country. Sociopolitical activity is growing in our society, and profound reforms are being implemented in all areas."

To further enhance the effectiveness of ongoing socio-cultural reforms aimed at shaping the country's new image, comprehensive conceptual and theoretical foundations were developed for shaping and improving the existing system of innovation trends and optimizing the mechanism for its renewal. Legal documents facilitating their implementation were prepared. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Innovation

Activity" can be considered the most fundamental legal document for shaping the system of innovation trends in the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In addition, important documents that contribute to strengthening the legal basis for the formation of a system of innovation values in society include the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5264 dated November 29, 2017 "On the establishment of the Ministry of Innovation Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PK-3365 dated November 1, 2017 "On measures to further strengthen the infrastructure of research institutions and the development and promotion of innovative activities", as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 10, 2020 "On measures to further improve the regulatory framework for the development of research and innovation activities", which is a striking example of this.

The key priority areas of the innovation promotion policy are: the development of new draft regulatory

legal acts aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the national innovation system; the creation of a national innovation system that absorbs global scientific innovations and encompasses the possibilities for their implementation; encouraging industrial enterprises to establish research and design institutes; and the gradual introduction of international standards into the national patent system.

One of the main concepts of the idea of national progress is the notion of innovation and development. In the transition from national revival to national progress, an important role is played by the development of the economy and the entire country based on innovation. Today, the development of any industry in the world is unthinkable without the idea of innovation and scientific achievements.

The greatest wealth of Uzbekistan is the enormous intellectual and spiritual potential of its people. The negative consequences of the processes of globalization of national cultures, which are gaining popularity in the world, the expansion of the spectrum of new ideological dangers and threats further increase the relevance of the issue of understanding national identity. In this process: pay special attention to the issue of developing the country in line with the modern rapidly developing world, further unification and mobilization of members of society on the path of national progress; Considering that Uzbekistan is a multinational, tolerant country, home to more than 130 nationalities and peoples, it is necessary to widely disseminate the understanding that "the national idea is our idea" and the national culture of all nationalities and peoples; strengthen a sense of patriotism, increase the socio-political, economic activity and civic responsibility of the population; Pay special attention to developing human capital, raising the level of education and upbringing to the level of national ideological values, and implementing effective mechanisms to stimulate the pursuit of education and knowledge. In this process, the globalization of cultures in the social environment and the innovative influence of science and education on the understanding of national identity are of great importance.

DISCUSSION

Recently, scholars and specialists working in this field have interpreted the concept of globalization as the transition of the financial, economic, sociopolitical, and cultural relations of the majority of humanity to unified, advanced, and new telecommunications and information technologies. The main factor driving the phenomenon of globalization is the unprecedented development of human cognition that is, the growth of scientific and technical knowledge and, consequently,

the emergence of the ability for people to independently or individually understand objects or events occurring anywhere on the earth's surface.

Globalization is a set of complex integration processes that increasingly encompass all spheres of human society. Globalization itself is an objective process and the result of the historically specific development of human civilization. Today, the education system and its integral attribute science also play a significant role in globalization. According to E. Giddens, Director of the London School of Economics, universities operating solely within their own borders will have no future. This will happen because they will be replaced by universities based on internet-based artificial intelligence. Because no matter how the internet develops, interaction between teachers and students will remain.

The experience of Uzbekistan, which has implemented a system of continuous education, has advanced the idea of learning and improving knowledge throughout a person's life. This is confirmed by the stages of education outlined in the National Personnel Training Program, the Law on Education, and related regulations. Most people understand continuous education as a prerequisite for improving their knowledge and skills, as well as for maintaining employment. This is also true, but it is one-sided. The essence of continuous education, the constant changes of the era of globalization, require people to constantly develop their attitudes toward the world and their ideological views. This phenomenon is equally relevant for everyone, meaning that to a certain extent it applies to both young people working in their field and older people. It has recently become clear that while a young specialist (bachelor's degree holder) is considered to have completed their education, in higher education today, a teacher who has not conducted scientific research, academic work, or supervised a student's academic work is not considered to have completed their education. Moreover, while it was once believed that older professors and educators who worked solely as methodological instructors had completed their academic careers, these views are now outdated and actively respond to the demands of the times. Continuous education has also brought changes to higher education. But at the core of all these changes lies the core idea of universities: improving people's lives, their way of life, and serving as a knowledge base in their field.

In the era of globalization, the international character of universities is becoming increasingly stronger. Thanks to the freedom to participate in educational projects advertised online, students have the opportunity to study in different countries and in

different languages. The activities of such universities create opportunities to address global issues of building a civil society. However, the emergence of a global university, in turn, leads to a shortage of personnel, the migration of leading specialists and scientists to renowned universities, and the inability to promptly address problems in their regions, which leads to a slowdown in development. Since traditional education and traditional higher education institutions cannot solve the global problems of poverty and wealth, environmental problems, international crime, and the alienation of people in the modern world, it is necessary to explore non-traditional methods. According to E. Giddens, to raise the level of education in China to a level that meets the demands of the times, it is necessary to spend 2% of the gross domestic product over 50 years, and this forecast applies to countries where the average annual growth of the gross domestic product exceeds 10%. This calculation proves that today, developed and developing countries can develop a global education system only by creating a wireless information system.

Globalization has led to the emergence of new global standards in human activity, lifestyle, and culture, which were previously diverse. "Regardless of nationality, modern humanity watches the same television programs from childhood, the same music videos in adolescence and young adulthood, and the same TV series in middle age. People listen to the same news with similar commentary, dress alike, eat the same fast food, try to speak the same language, and work in the same offices. As a result, a new category of 'global citizens' is emerging people who think and live with the same views, interests, and goals. According to scientists from around the world, 6,000 languages will become obsolete by the 21st century".

The diversity of human culture, its national values, customs and traditions, and national moral principles are on the verge of extinction. The family, the foundation of society and therefore its very foundation, relies on these values and thrives on them. Currently, each of us is witnessing the disappearance of some of these values. We observe that economic, technological, and scientific progress is accelerating faster than society's spiritual development. The goal of life for a "citizen of the world," an "international personality" who uses the internet, is a modern car, a nice home, expensive equipment, and world travel. Can global culture provide the spiritual wealth instilled in people from childhood—kindness, compassion, morality, nobility, beauty, literature, art, religious ethics, and philosophical reflection? Can modern people satisfy the spiritual needs of society? These questions torment people.

Modern higher education should promote the preservation and advancement of spiritual wealth across society and strive to develop scientific theories and practical skills in its workforce. This issue was placed on the agenda by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, as the most important and essential issue for our country: "spiritual education and knowledge in public life." Nearly all of our President's works touch on the preservation and development of spiritual education. A number of organizations and institutions have been established and are functioning to manage and implement work in this area. "It should be clear to all of us that where carelessness, mistrust, and indifference reign, where the most pressing issues are ignored, spirituality, knowledge, and education become the weakest and most vulnerable link. Conversely, where vigilance and enthusiasm, high intellect and thinking prevail, spirituality, science, and education become a powerful force".

CONCLUSION

According to scientists, one of the most important demands of the modern millennium is the need to develop and foster an understanding of the purpose and meaning of human life a rational being who defines the spiritual image of society in accordance with the demands of the times. In today's rapidly changing world, the only solution to this problem is to educate people based on the national traditions, values, and customs of all peoples. This is the only way to preserve human existence in the era of globalization, that is, in the era of technological development. At the same time, in the era of globalization, it is essential to instill in all citizens universal human values: humanism, patriotism, family, and one of these is the truth of honesty, and it is precisely this truth of honesty that should underlie all relationships. The truth of honesty should serve as the foundation for all relationships in society.

REFERENCES

1. Speech by Mirziyoyev Sh.M. at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly. // "Word of the People", September 20, 2017, No. 189.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 24, 2020 No. ZURK-630 "On Innovation Activity". // National Database of Legislative Documents, July 24, 2020, No. 20.03.630/1101. <https://lex.uz/docs/4910391>.
3. National Database of Legal Documents, 24.07.2020, No. 03/20/630/1101.
4. Concept of integrated socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until

2030.

<https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/10120>

5. Draft concept for the development of a national idea at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan. / National database of legislative documents (www.lex.uz), April 9, 2019 / National database of legislative documents, 06.04.2019, No. 08/19/5464/2891