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THE STUDY OF CONFLICTS RELATED TO NATIONAL IDENTITY ON A GLOBAL SCALE

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ABSTRACT

The article is a study of conflicts caused by national identity in the context of a global scale. The author analyzes various aspects of the relationship of national identity with socio-cultural, political and economic processes, as well as identifies trends affecting the dynamics of conflicts. The article highlights cases from different regions of the world, which allows us to identify common patterns and unique features in the manifestation of conflicts based on national identity. Special attention is paid to the role of media, education and political leaders in the formation and intensification of conflicts of this type. The results of the study provide valuable practical and theoretical conclusions that contribute to a deeper understanding and effective management of conflicts related to national identity on the world stage.

KEYWORDS

National identity, globalization and cultural conflicts, ethnic tensions, nationalism and its manifestations, multiculturalism, global migration processes, international conflict research, the role of language in the formation of national identity, ethnic minorities and their status, politics and global aspects of national identity, historical aspects of national conflicts.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, issues of national identity are becoming increasingly relevant and often serve as a

source of conflict. Globalization, migration flows, technological changes and cultural exchange create

new challenges for traditional notions of nationality. Studying conflicts related to national identity at the global level allows us to better understand the nature of these contradictions and their impact on world politics. Modern technologies and cross-border connections lead to an expansion of cultural exchange, which can have an impact on traditional forms of national identity. This process is often perceived as a threat to established patterns of social structure and provokes resistance from those who believe that its cultural values are being eroded.

Migration-related unrest is becoming a focus of attention in the context of conflicts of national identity. The movement of people across borders raises questions about assimilation, cultural preservation, and even economic competition[1]. These aspects can lead to tensions between different ethnic and cultural groups. The digital age is making its own adjustments to the formation of national identity. Social networks and online platforms create virtual communities where identity can be more flexible and dynamic. However, this freedom can also cause friction and conflict based on differences in values and beliefs. National identity often becomes an instrument of political and economic conflicts. Competition for resources, trade advantages and geopolitical influence can lead to the activation of national feelings and their use as a means to achieve goals.

Global conflicts related to national identity require comprehensive approaches to settlement. International organizations, diplomacy, education and cultural programs can play a key role in creating mechanisms to ease tensions and strengthen mutual understanding. In the modern world, national identity plays a key role in shaping personality and determining a person's place in society. However, at the same time, it is a source of many conflicts, especially on a global scale. This research is aimed at analyzing and understanding the causes and consequences of conflicts related to national identity, as well as finding possible ways to resolve them.

National identity is a set of cultural, historical, linguistic and social elements that unite a certain group of people within state borders. This sense of belonging can be a source of pride, but also of conflict, especially when it collides with other forms of identity. Competition for resources, jobs, and economic well-being can fuel national tensions. Political leaders sometimes use national identity for their own purposes, which can lead to conflicts both within the country and on the world stage[2]. Differences in religious and cultural beliefs often become a source of conflict, especially in regions where different ethnic groups coexist.

National conflicts can lead to economic losses, loss of investment and deterioration of living conditions. Conflicts can cause mass migrations, creating

problems for countries hosting refugees and threatening the stability of the region[3]. When a conflict is related to national identity, there is a risk that it may escalate into an international conflict, threatening world security. Encouraging dialogue between representatives of different national groups can help reduce tensions. Education on tolerance, cultural diversity and the importance of peaceful coexistence can help overcome prejudice. The intervention of world organizations and intermediary countries can contribute to conflict resolution and create conditions for sustainable development.

The modern world has witnessed many conflicts based on differences in national identity. These conflicts are taking on new dimensions on a global scale, causing unrest and affecting the political, social and cultural picture of the world. National identity has become a key factor determining relations between States, ethnic groups, and even individuals.

With the process of globalization, the world has become closer, but at the same time more diverse. The growth of global communications and economic ties leads to a mixture of cultures, but also accentuates differences. In this context, national identity becomes a means of preserving the uniqueness of history, language and traditions. However, it can also become a source of conflict when differences collide with global trends. An example of a conflict related to national identity is the situation in the Middle East,

where various ethnic and religious groups struggle to recognize their unique identity in the context of regional and global power dynamics. Similar problems are evident in Europe, where issues of migration and supranational associations cause tension between nation states.

Politics and the media play an essential role in shaping national identity and in strengthening or resolving conflicts[4]. In some cases, politicians use national identity as a tool to mobilize society, while the media can reinforce stereotypes and bias by supporting conflicts. Resolving conflicts related to national identity requires a global approach. International organizations, diplomatic efforts and international treaties can play a key role in finding compromises and supporting sustainable solutions. Global trends such as the strengthening of human rights and the development of intercultural exchange can contribute to a more tolerant and inclusive world.

The study of conflicts related to national identity on a global scale is a complex and multifaceted task. It is important to recognize that national identity can be a source of rich cultural heritage, but also cause problems when it confronts global challenges. Global cooperation and respect for differences can be key elements for creating a sustainable world free from conflicts related to national identity. The modern world, gripped by globalization, presents new challenges in the field of national identity[5]. Global

changes such as migration, the transnational economy and cultural exchange contribute to the emergence and intensification of conflicts related to national identity. This article attempts to explore the essence and causes of such conflicts, as well as their impact on global stability.

Globalization creates new environments for the interaction of cultures and national groups. Multicultural societies face increasing uncertainty and competition for resources, which often leads to conflicts based on nationality. Ethnic, religious and linguistic differences can become a source of tension and conflict in the context of global interdependence. The global economy affects the structure of employment and the distribution of wealth, which can create tensions between different ethnic and national groups. Conflicts over access to resources and well-being can arise from a sense of inequality and unfairness in the distribution of economic benefits.

Mass migration caused by various causes, including economic difficulties and political conflicts, can exacerbate tensions between national groups. Conflicts based on national identity can arise both in the countries receiving migrants and in the countries from which they leave, due to fear of losing cultural uniqueness or resources. Political leaders can use national identity as a tool for mobilizing society. This can lead to the emergence of populist movements, nationalist movements and even separatist

movements. Political competition on ethnic grounds can threaten the stability of the State and the region as a whole. With the development of social media, the possibility of rapid dissemination of ideologies supporting national identity is increasing[6]. This can exacerbate conflicts and contribute to radicalization by creating barriers between groups and undermining social solidarity.

The study of conflicts related to national identity on a global scale requires a systematic approach that takes into account economic, political, socio-cultural and informational aspects. Understanding the roots and dynamics of these conflicts is a key step towards developing strategies aimed at mitigating tensions and building sustainable peace in a globalized world. The modern world has witnessed numerous conflicts that have left a deep mark on history. One of the most important aspects of modern conflicts is their connection with national identity. National identity has a significant impact on the behavior of groups, on the formation and maintenance of conflicts in various parts of the world. This research aims to gain a deeper understanding of the nature, causes and consequences of conflicts related to national identity in a global context.

For many decades, the issues of national identity have remained one of the most acute and relevant in global politics. The modern world is facing a number of conflicts related to national identity, which affect

political stability, social well-being and international relations. The study of these conflicts on a global scale is becoming necessary to understand the dynamics and causes underlying them. National identity is a complex concept that includes cultural, linguistic, historical and social aspects[7]. On a global scale, this concept can collide with a variety of cultures and traditions, which creates fertile ground for conflicts. The study of various aspects of national identity in the context of globalization makes it possible to identify factors contributing to the emergence of tension.

The analysis of history and modernity allows us to identify a number of conflicts based on national identity. For example, the Kurdish issue in Turkey, conflicts in Africa related to ethnic groups, as well as the confrontation of nationalism and cosmopolitanism in a number of countries. Understanding these conflicts requires an analysis of sociocultural factors, economic conditions, and political processes. The study of conflicts related to national identity on a global scale is a complex and multifaceted task that requires an interdisciplinary approach. Such conflicts can arise from various causes, such as historical, political, economic, social and cultural factors.

CONCLUSION

The study of conflicts related to national identity on a global scale allows us to better understand the nature of these conflicts and develop strategies for their

prevention and resolution. Encouraging respect for diversity, dialogue and cooperation are key elements in creating peace and stability in a world where national identity remains an important aspect of human life. The study of conflicts related to national identity on a global scale is an important aspect of understanding the modern dynamics of world society. This makes it possible to identify the causes, processes and possible ways to resolve these conflicts, contributing to strengthening global stability and cooperation.

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