

TRADITIONAL VALUES AS A FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF CIVIL IDENTITY IN CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION**Kavylova A. R.**

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Abstract: This paper examines the role of traditional values in the consolidation of modern society. It considers globalization as a challenge to national identity and the erosion of identity that can occur as a result. The paper argues that a solid foundation in values can help turn formal citizenship into a sense of belonging and responsibility for the future of a country.

The paper also explores the tension between Universalist tendencies in global culture and the need for states to preserve their socio-cultural identity. Through the experiences of Russia and Uzbekistan, it argues that traditional values serve as a “semantic core” that unifies a multi-ethnic society and helps maintain national identity.

Keywords: traditional values, civic identity, globalization, national sovereignty, sociocultural integration, axiological approach.

Introduction

The global changes of the first decade of the twenty-first century have resulted in a significant rethinking of the role of nation-states and the mechanisms of social cohesion. Initially, globalization was seen primarily as a process of economic and technological integration. However, at its current stage, globalization has revealed a significant sociocultural dimension, aimed at unifying values and blurring national boundaries. In this context, the preservation and reproduction of civic identity has become a crucial issue.

Civic identity is a multifaceted concept that determines an individual’s allegiance to the state and sense of belonging to their nation’s fate. It is a complex construct that encompasses various aspects, including historical, cultural, and political factors. The preservation of civic identity is essential for maintaining social cohesion and stability within a nation.

As Anthony Giddens has rightly pointed out, globalization has created a “runaway world”, in which traditional institutions have lost their legitimacy and individuals find themselves in a state of value anomie. These processes, such as mass migration, digitalization of communication and the expansion of global mass culture, pose risks of “identity fragmentation”, turning citizens into isolated individuals deprived of a stable cultural foundation.

Under conditions of increasing geopolitical instability, the issue of forming a unified national identity ceases to be merely an academic question and becomes a matter of ensuring national security and state sovereignty.

This issue becomes particularly significant in multi-ethnic and multi-religious states in the Eurasian region, such as Russia and Uzbekistan. The formation of civic identity in these countries cannot be achieved solely through formal legal principles of state affiliation. Instead, it requires a profound axiological foundation – a system of values that can unite members of different ethnic groups into a single civic community.

Within this study, traditional values are not viewed as an archaic collection of customs, but rather as a dynamic “cultural filter” and stabilizing factor. This approach has been formally enshrined in the Russian Federation through Presidential Decree 809, which defines the preservation of traditional spiritual and moral values as a strategic priority. Similarly, similar processes can be observed in the Republic of Uzbekistan, where the strategy to build “New



Uzbekistan” is inextricably linked to enhancing national self-awareness and relying on the rich spiritual legacy of ancestors to address contemporary challenges.

The significance of this research is determined by the need to provide a scientific basis for understanding the mechanisms through which traditional values become a factor in civic integration. The aim of this paper is to conceptualize the role of traditional values as a “core concept” that can resist the homogenizing effects of globalization and ensure the stability of civic identity over the long term.

Methodology

The study’s methodology is based on an interdisciplinary approach. Theoretical foundations for the research include constructivism principles developed by Benedict Anderson and the theory of the network society proposed by Manuel Castells. Additionally, civilizational approach associated with Samuel Huntington and Valery Tishkov has been considered in the study.

Several research methods have been used: axiological analysis to identify the regulatory function of traditional values, comparative legal method to analyze regulatory framework of Russia and Uzbekistan, systemic-functional analysis to examine identity as a system performing social integration and protection functions, and secondary analysis of sociological data including results of SOCIS surveys and monitoring data from Uzbekistan to verify findings.

Results

The findings of the research indicate that globalization has a two-fold impact on the formation of civil identity. On the one hand, increased integration within the global community provides opportunities for cross-cultural communication, technological advancement, and economic collaboration. On the other, it exacerbates the process of cultural uniformity, undermines national forms of unity, and poses risks related to the erosion of historical memory and values. In this context, traditional values emerge as not only elements of cultural legacy, but also as strategic tools for maintaining social harmony and reinforcing national independence.

The analysis reveals that in modern states, especially in Russia and Uzbekistan, traditional values perform several interrelated functions. Firstly, they act as a regulatory framework for social relations, establishing moral standards and shaping patterns of civic conduct. Secondly, they serve as an integrating force, bringing together individuals from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds under a shared civic umbrella. Thirdly, traditional values provide a protective function, countering destructive ideological influences and safeguarding cultural continuity across generations.

In the Russian Federation, the strengthening of traditional spiritual and moral values has become one of the key priorities of government policy. The adoption of Presidential Decree No. 809 has institutionalized the concept of traditional values as a foundation for national development and social cohesion.

Research conducted by M.M. Mchedlova and E.N. Kofanova has shown that most citizens view traditional moral principles as important social guidelines for maintaining social stability and continuity, rather than outdated relics from the past. Civil identity is increasingly seen not only through the lens of legal citizenship, but also through a shared historical memory, cultural symbols, and collective responsibility for the future of the state.

The experience of Uzbekistan is significant due to the country’s ongoing large-scale reform efforts while maintaining its cultural and spiritual legacy. The concept of “New Uzbekistan” seeks to combine modernization with an emphasis on national traditions, historical heritage, and moral values passed down through generations.

Uzbek scholars have demonstrated that civic identity in the country is shaped by a synthesis of national self-awareness, inter-ethnic tolerance, and civic solidarity. These traditional values in a diverse society contribute to social cohesion and prevent cultural division. Additionally, the Uzbek case demonstrates that modernization and globalization do not necessarily imply the



abandonment of cultural traditions. Instead, these traditions can serve as a valuable resource for sustainable growth and social inclusion.

The study's findings also indicate that a weakening of traditional values often results in social atomization, identity crises, and ideological instability. In contrast, societies with a strong foundation in values demonstrate a higher level of civic cohesion and resilience when facing external challenges. Therefore, traditional values should be viewed not as barriers to modernization, but rather as adaptive mechanisms that ensure the continuity of national development in the context of globalization.

Table 1. Comparative Matrix of the Transformation of Civic Identity in the Context of Globalization

Factors	Russia	Uzbekistan	Common Features
Impact of globalization	Growth of cultural universalism and ideological competition	Intensification of modernization and external cultural influence	Risk of weakening national identity
Role of traditional values	Preservation of spiritual and moral unity	Strengthening of historical memory and national traditions	Consolidation of society through shared values
State policy mechanisms	Presidential Decree No. 809 and cultural policy strategies	"New Uzbekistan" development strategy and educational reforms	Institutional support for national identity
Functions of civic identity	Strengthening patriotism and national solidarity	Promotion of interethnic harmony and civic responsibility	Social integration and political stability
Main challenges	Cultural fragmentation and value relativism	Balancing modernization with preservation of traditions	Influence of global mass culture
Expected outcomes	Sustainable civic cohesion and sovereignty	Harmonious modernization and social unity	Preservation of sociocultural stability

Conclusion

The study confirms that traditional values play a crucial role in the formation and maintenance of civic identity within the context of globalization. The processes of global integration, digitization, and the expansion of mass culture present not only novel opportunities for social advancement but also significant challenges related to cultural standardization, the erosion of historical heritage, and the fragmentation of identity.

Civic identity can no longer be simply understood as a legal affiliation with a state, but rather as a multifaceted socio-cultural concept rooted in shared values, a collective historical consciousness, and a sense of civic solidarity.

The analysis shows that traditional values serve as a stable foundation of values that can help to unite diverse ethnic and religious groups in society. They contribute to enhancing social cohesion, maintaining continuity of culture between generations, and ensuring the legitimacy of national institutions.

However, it is important to note that traditional values should not be seen as static or outdated elements from the past. In today's world, they have acquired a dynamic and adaptable nature, allowing societies to effectively respond to global changes while preserving their unique socio-cultural identity.



The comparative analysis of the experiences of Russia and Uzbekistan reveals that both countries consider the preservation of traditional spiritual and moral values to be an important strategic asset for ensuring national independence and social stability.

In Russia, this approach is evident in the formalization of state policies aimed at safeguarding traditional values. Meanwhile, in Uzbekistan, it manifests itself through the integration of national heritage into the modernization program of “New Uzbekistan”. Despite differences in historical and political contexts, both examples demonstrate that sustainable civic identity cannot be achieved without relying on a shared set of values that unites people across ethnic, linguistic, and religious lines.

The study supports the conclusion that traditional values form the “semantic core” of a person’s identity and serve as a foundation for civic stability in the face of external ideological influences and internal socio-cultural changes. Therefore, preserving and promoting traditional values should be considered not only a cultural goal, but also a strategic priority in state development and national security policies.

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