

Review Article

The Dialectics of Traditionalism and Modernity in The Formation of National Ideology: An Analysis Based on The Experience of Uzbekistan and The World

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ABSTRACT:

This scientific article analyses the dialectical relationship between traditionalism and modernity in the formation of national ideology based on the experience of Uzbekistan and different countries of the world. The study examines the role of traditional values in preserving national identity, cultural heritage, and historical continuity, while also analysing the influence of modernisation and globalisation on social development. The interaction between national traditions and modern reforms in various societies is discussed through examples. The results of the study show that the stable development of national ideology depends on maintaining a balance between traditional values and modern social transformation.

Keywords: *National Ideology, Traditionalism, Modernity, Globalisation, Cultural Heritage, National Values, Social Development.*

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between traditionalism and modernity has become one of the most widely discussed issues in modern social and political thought. Today, almost every society faces the question of how to preserve its national identity while adapting to rapid global changes. Technological development, globalisation, digital communication, and international cooperation continue to influence people's lifestyles, values, and ways of thinking. Under these conditions, many nations are trying to maintain their historical and cultural roots without becoming disconnected from modern development.

Traditionalism is usually connected with historical memory, cultural heritage, customs, moral values, religion, and collective identity. Traditions help societies preserve continuity between generations and maintain social stability. In many countries, national traditions shape people's worldview and influence their understanding of morality, family, culture, and social responsibility. Language, literature, historical heritage, customs, and national symbols often become important elements in strengthening national consciousness and protecting cultural identity. At the same time, modernity is associated with innovation, scientific progress, democratic reforms, technological advancement, and openness to global interaction.

Modern societies are expected to respond quickly to economic, political, and social changes. Because of this, modernisation is often viewed as an important condition for national development and international competitiveness. Educational reforms, digital technologies, economic modernisation, and social transformation have become necessary parts of life in many countries.

Although traditionalism and modernity are sometimes presented as opposite concepts, in reality, they are deeply interconnected. The relationship between them is dialectical because both sides influence each other and continue to develop together. A society that completely ignores its traditions may gradually lose its cultural identity and historical continuity. On the other hand, a society that refuses modernisation may struggle to adapt to contemporary global realities and technological progress. For this reason, many countries try to find a balance between preserving traditional values and accepting modern reforms.

National ideology plays a central role in maintaining this balance. It reflects a nation's historical experience, cultural worldview, social values, and future goals. National ideology also helps strengthen social unity and collective consciousness. In many societies, national ideology develops through the interaction between historical traditions and modern state-building processes.

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Because of this, the formation of national ideology is closely connected with both cultural heritage and contemporary social transformation.

The experience of Uzbekistan is especially significant in this regard. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan began to pay greater attention to national history, spiritual heritage, cultural traditions, and historical memory. At the same time, the country also focused on modernisation in education, economics, governance, and international cooperation. As a result, national ideology in Uzbekistan started to develop through the combination of traditional national values and modern development strategies.

The dialectics of traditionalism and modernity can also be clearly observed in education, media, politics, and cultural life. Educational systems in many countries attempt to combine respect for national heritage with modern scientific and technological knowledge. Media platforms influence how societies interpret traditions, modernisation, and national values. In this process, national ideology acts as a bridge between historical experience and future development.

DISCUSSION

The formation of national ideology is deeply connected with the historical memory, cultural experience, and social development of a nation. No national ideology appears separately from the life of society. It usually grows from the values, traditions, hopes, and challenges that people experience over time. For this reason, the relationship between traditionalism and modernity should not be understood as a simple conflict between the old and the new. In many cases, these two forces develop together and shape each other.

Anthony Giddens notes that modernisation changes social life and transforms the role of traditions in society (Giddens, 1990). This idea is important because modernisation does not always mean that traditions disappear. In many societies, traditions adapt to new conditions and continue to live in a different form. This can also be seen in Uzbekistan, where national customs, historical memory, and cultural values remain important while the country continues to develop modern institutions, education, technology, and international relations. Traditional values play a strong role in preserving national identity. Language, history, customs, literature, family values, and moral principles help people feel connected to their nation. These elements give society a sense of continuity and belonging. If national ideology is separated from these cultural roots, it may become weak and distant from people's real lives. Therefore, traditions are not only

memories of the past; they are also a foundation for social unity and national consciousness.

Samuel Huntington emphasizes that cultural identity remains powerful even in the age of globalization (Huntington, 1996). This point is especially relevant today, because globalisation brings different cultures closer to each other, but it also makes the protection of national identity more important. Countries that modernise successfully usually do not reject their traditions. Instead, they try to use their cultural heritage as a source of strength. Uzbekistan's experience shows this balance clearly. After independence, the country paid serious attention to restoring national history, cultural heritage, and spiritual values. At the same time, modernisation became an important part of state and social development. Reforms in education, economics, governance, and international cooperation developed together with the preservation of national identity. This shows that traditionalism and modernity can support each other when they are understood correctly. The experience of other countries also proves that modernisation does not have to destroy traditional culture. Japan is often mentioned as an example of a country that achieved high technological development while preserving many national customs and cultural symbols. South Korea also combined modern economic growth with respect for language, history, and cultural identity. These examples show that modernity becomes stronger when it is built on a stable cultural foundation.

The dialectics of traditionalism and modernity can be seen in education, media, politics, and public life. Education should teach young people both national heritage and modern knowledge. Media should present traditions not as something outdated, but as part of living culture. Public policy should also support both cultural continuity and social renewal. In this sense, national ideology works as a bridge between the past and the future. Therefore, traditionalism and modernity should not be viewed as enemies. A healthy national ideology needs both of them. Tradition gives identity, memory, and moral foundation. Modernity gives movement, innovation, and development. When these two sides are balanced, society can protect its cultural uniqueness and still take part in global progress.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the article analyzed the dialectics of traditionalism and modernity in the formation of national ideology based on the experience of Uzbekistan and different countries around the world. The analysis showed that traditional values continue to play an important role

in preserving national identity, historical memory, and cultural continuity, while modernity contributes to social progress, innovation, and adaptation to global changes. During the discussion, the views of several researchers were used to explain the relationship between traditionalism, globalization,

and modern social transformation. As a result, it became clear that the stable development of national ideology depends on the harmonious interaction between traditional cultural foundations and modern social progress.

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