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NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Introduction. In attempts to describe his national identity, a person takes into account political and economic factors, but also relies on the symbols of the society in which he lives. The symbols of society include: history, state, religion, mentality, citizenship, language and much more.

National identity is one of the most important components of a person. It is national identity that gives a person a sense of commitment to the nation, brings a person closer to the people, awakens the spirit of patriotism and love for the homeland.

Kazakh researcher T. T. Ospanov in his article “The search for Kazakh identity in the context of globalization” notes: “... national identity is well traced in difficult times for an ethnos, where an impulse is given to search for foundations and ways to strengthen or restore national identity, find what unites us, formulate the values for which it is worth living or dying. Obviously, national identity is a nutrient medium that forms the consciousness of the people, while the awareness of inner self of each nation is impossible regardless of its own history, its heroic and tragic events, based on and understanding the experience of the past and the interests of the future”[1].

It should be added that national identity is not an innate trait, it appears through the knowledge of its history, culture, language, and environment. If we talk about Kazakh identity, then there is no unequivocal opinion: some part of the population proudly says: «We are Kazakhs!», and the other does not recognize themselves as Kazakhs and says: «We are Kazakhstanese!» This raises the question: then how to define national identity? The bottom line is that there are two concepts of national identity in Kazakhstan: Kazakh and Kazakhstan's. “Kazakh” identity has a more ethnocultural, ethno-national connotation, which is more suitable for the indigenous population of Kazakhstan, for the Kazakhs. While the “Kazakhstan's identity” has a territorial, administrative and political connotation. This category includes representatives of other nationalities who have been living in Kazakhstan since the times of the USSR. Based on this, we can conclude that Kazakhstan has a national and civic identity, which is synonymous with a sense of unity in society.

Main part

Representative Office Friedrich Ebert in Kazakhstan, in conjunction with scientists from different research organizations, conducted a survey among 1600 respondents (18 years and older) on the topic of unity with different groups of people [2]. We conducted a content analysis based on this survey:

Figure - 1 Kazakhstan citizens' feeling of unity with different groups of people
(in %)

Note: the figure was compiled by the author [2].

The results of the survey showed that the majority of the population (66.1%), feel a sense of unity, primarily in relation to their compatriots. The survey also illustrates data that representatives of one nation feel unity with the representatives of the same nation. This suggests that Kazakhstani civic identity has been formed in Kazakhstan. The population living in rural areas to a greater extent expresses a sense of unity with fellow citizens than the urban population - 75.8% and 59.2%. The reason for this is the fact that social ties are more developed in the countryside than in the city.

In terms of age, the results of the survey showed that young people from 18 to 29 years old (62%) are not strongly inclined towards a sense of unity than the older generation - 62% and 72.3%, respectively. This is not surprising, since young people are more affected by the cultural globalization. We also analyzed the population with the income levels: people with the lowest and highest income levels have little or no sense of oneness, unlike those with the middle wage. If we analyze the sense of unity by region, then the greatest

solidarity is experienced by residents of the eastern, western and central regions - 80.3%, 70.4% and 69.9%, and in the southern and northern regions the figures are slightly less - 62.1% and 48 %. The latter indicator is due to the fact that many Russians live in the north, so they do not particularly feel a sense of unity towards the inhabitants of Kazakhstan in general. And this, in turn, is connected with the knowledge of the Kazakh language, Kazakh traditions.

Nationality remains an important aspect of the sense of unity for many residents of Kazakhstan: every tenth (10.1%) feels a sense of unity with those who are representatives of their nationality. Residents of the southern territory of Kazakhstan to a greater extent experience a sense of identity (15.7%), in contrast to the north (9%), west (8%), center (6.3%) and east (5.3%), respectively. From this we can conclude that the south is more traditional than other regions of Kazakhstan.

Although ideas and ideas about the zhuz tribal connection have been preserved in Kazakhstan, the results of the survey showed us that there are very few people (only 2.2%) who feel a sense of unity with those who are representatives of the same zhuz. It's interesting this percentage is common among the low-income population. We can add that this is not surprising: after all, it is tribal ties that help them become more wealthy. In the south (3.9%) and west (3.2%) this kind of unity also takes place. As for the north, only a few support the idea of unity with representatives of the same zhuz - 1.8%, in the east - 0.4%, and in the center of Kazakhstan there are none at all.

Based on the above content analysis, we can conclude that in modern Kazakhstan, residents do not attach particular importance to the tribal factor, more important is whether a person is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan or not. Perhaps in the future, under the influence of globalization processes, the role of the zhuzes will become even more insignificant.

In order to find out the percentage of nationalities living in Kazakhstan, we studied the data of the Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan and came to the conclusion that the percentage of Kazakhs prevails over other ethnic groups throughout the country [14].

Figure - 2 Percentage ratio of nationalities living in the territory of Kazakhstan. Official figures from the Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2019.

Note: the figure was compiled by the author [3].

As shown in Figure 2, the percentage of Kazakhs prevails over other ethnic groups throughout the country - 67%, followed by Kazakhs - 19.32%, Uzbeks - 3.21%, Ukrainians - 1.47%, Uighurs

- also 1.47%, Tatars - 1.10% and others. The share of Kazakhs continues to grow not only due to natural growth, but also due to the return of Oralmans to their homeland.

If we take regions individually, then the situation with indicators will be slightly different. More details in figure 3:

Figure - 3 Percentage ratio of Kazakhs in different regions of Kazakhstan for 2019.

Official data of the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Note: the figure was compiled by the author [3].

Thus, based on Figure 4, in the Turkestan region, Kazakhs make up 75%, in Nur-Sultan - 79.01%, in the Aktobe region - 82.84% (figures for 2019). And the highest indicator was recorded in the Kyzylorda region, 96.26% of Kazakhs live there. Thus, it can be concluded that most of all Kazakhs live in the west and east of Kazakhstan, and this, in turn, strengthens national unity in these regions.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that national identity is one of the main foundations of the consciousness of modern society, followed by a sense of the unity of the entire nation. Identity helps to understand the essence and role of the existence of the nation, and unity is the fundamental basis for future

development.

Kazakhstan, having gained independence and stepping onto the international arena as a full-fledged, sovereign state, is experiencing the effect of globalization in almost all directions: transnational companies are also opening on the territory of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan is also a member of international organizations, tourism is developing, the study of the English is popular and so on.

In modern times, participation in international organizations and regional associations is beneficial for any state. And all because such powerful associations have more forces to confront serious global problems. The Leader of the Nation N.A. Nazarbayev emphasized the importance of Kazakhstan's active participation in the solemn meeting dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan: "In the 21 st century, there can be no true independence of Kazakhstan without our active participation in regional and global integration processes. Integration is the highway leading to the Future. These are huge opportunities for Kazakhstani business and all Kazakhstaneses people. Economically closed countries have no future. These are reliable international guarantees of our sovereignty and integrity" [4].

Kazakhstan takes an active position in international integration. Membership of Kazakhstan is not only formal, the process is dynamic and intense. So, we can cite as an example the membership of Kazakhstan in the UN. Also one of the initiatives of Kazakhstan was the creation of The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Under this treaty, August 29 became the international day against nuclear testing. This initiative has strengthened the position of Kazakhstan as a young, progressive and peaceful state.

We also want to emphasize the importance of cooperation between Kazakhstan and UNESCO. Over the years, Kazakhstan has managed to hold a presentation of the state program called «Cultural Heritage» at the UNESCO headquarters, managed to work on projects and UNESCO departments such as «APEID», «CEPES», «Science 2000+» and many others.

Along with the work on the above projects, Kazakhstan and UNESCO emphasized the priority of cooperation in the field of culture, thereby popularizing the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Abai at the world level. In the sphere of culture, under the auspices of UNESCO, a large number of events were held in Kazakhstan: the 100th anniversary of M. Auezov, G. Musrepov and other memorable representatives of Kazakh literature.

Kazakhstan and UNESCO are also actively cooperating in the field of science. So, Kazakhstan took part in scientific committees that work within the organization. One of the significant projects is «Ecohydrology of the Balkhash Lake Basin», on which also a number of Japanese scientists worked as well.

Further, Kazakhstan's membership in the OECD suggests that Kazakhstan is in favor of providing a safe environment for international investment. We managed to work productively and conduct reviews of the investment environment in Kazakhstan, setting goals for the development and improvement of the investment sphere in Kazakhstan.

In addition to membership in international organizations, Kazakhstan is also a member of such regional associations as:

Figure - 4 List of regional organizations which include Kazakhstan as a member

Note: the drawing was compiled by the author.

Conclusion

Unlike international organizations, regional organizations have a closer relationship with Kazakhstan. One of the reasons is that all countries are linked by one post-Soviet past. From the very first years of gaining independence to this day, Kazakhstan remains in very warm, friendly and productive relations with all countries of the post-Soviet space. Regional organizations have several advantages:

firstly, political decisions are approved many times faster, and the likelihood of a delay in response is

minimized;

secondly, regional organizations facilitate the process of exporting goods between neighboring countries. For Kazakhstan, a big plus is the fact that we are connected to world transport hubs and enter the sea routes of the Near and Middle East;

thirdly, the Republic of Kazakhstan, as it joins international organizations, is moving towards the establishment of a more democratic world order. The involvement of Kazakhstan in the work of such large international organizations increases the country's prestige on the world stage. It should be noted that Kazakhstan clearly selects international organizations and enters only those which principles and values will coincide with the interests of the country.

Thus, the participation of Kazakhstan, both in regional and international organizations, is an important condition for the country's sustainable development on the global platform. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a young and progressive state with great potential, therefore it is important to broadcast the peaceful policy of the country and gain experience in becoming a democratic state from other countries.

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