

CULTURE CLASHES: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN MODERN SOCIETY

Mamarajabov Davlatbek

Hafizoff Sardor

Student of Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy,

Abstract: This article analyzes the causes, consequences, and solutions to cultural clashes that arise in the process of globalization. Using examples from Uzbekistan and other countries, the role of cultural tolerance and communication is highlighted.

Keywords: cultural clash, globalization, communication, tolerance, Uzbekistan, intercultural dialogue.

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is the age of globalization, where humanity is becoming increasingly interconnected. Various nations, ethnic groups, religions, and cultures are strengthening their ties. However, this process brings not only progress but also conflicts and misunderstandings. Thus, the issue of cultural clashes is seen as a pressing problem in today's global and multicultural societies. Especially for a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional country like Uzbekistan, this topic holds special significance.

Causes of Cultural Clashes

Cultural clashes stem from differences in upbringing, customs, values, and worldviews. The main causes include:

1. Differences in values and mentalities.

For example, in the US and European countries, it is normal for young people to live independently after turning 18. In Uzbekistan and other Eastern countries, living with parents and strengthening family ties is highly valued. Such differences often lead to misunderstandings in student exchange programs or among employees in international companies.

2. Religious beliefs and traditions.

For instance, in Muslim countries, wearing the hijab is common, while in France, religious symbols are banned in public schools. This led to significant protests in 2004 when the hijab ban was enforced.

3. Language and communication styles.

In Japan, indirect refusals are the norm, while in Western countries, direct communication is valued. Uzbek businesspeople must consider these differences during negotiations abroad.

4. Economic and political interests.

For example, in Russia, economic interests between Central Asian migrants and the local population sometimes clash, leading to cultural and social tensions.

Consequences

Cultural clashes can have negative effects not only on individuals but also on societies and even global politics:

- Social conflicts. For instance, the influx of refugees from Syria and other Muslim countries into Germany in 2015 caused ethnic tensions and boosted anti-immigration movements.

- Discrimination and marginalization. In the US, African Americans and other minorities have suffered from racial inequality, leading to movements like "Black Lives Matter."

- Migration challenges. In Russia, Central Asian migrants, including many Uzbeks, face cultural discrimination while trying to balance cultural preservation with adaptation.

- Global political tensions. The US-China rivalry is partly fueled by economic and cultural differences.

Ways to Manage Cultural Clashes

To prevent and reduce cultural clashes, the following strategies are recommended:

1. Education and intercultural training.

In Uzbekistan, universities not only teach foreign languages but also introduce students to other nations' cultures. This prepares youth for successful international communication.

2. Promoting tolerance.

In 2023, the international forum on "Tolerance and Religious Freedom" held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, served as an important event for strengthening intercultural harmony.

3. Cultural events and festivals.

For example, the annual "Sharq Taronalari" festival in Samarkand brings together representatives from various nations, fostering mutual understanding and respect.

4. Strengthening legislation.

Uzbekistan's national policy on "Interethnic harmony and religious tolerance" ensures that ethnic and religious discrimination is prohibited, providing a legal basis for conflict prevention.

Conclusion

Cultural clashes are a natural phenomenon in today's global society. However, when managed skillfully, they can lead to positive changes. Uzbekistan's experience shows that tolerance, respect, and mutual understanding are the best tools for preventing cultural conflicts. Thus, every citizen and educational institution must contribute to developing intercultural communication skills.

References

1. Mirziyoyev, Sh.M. (2021). *New Uzbekistan — A Country Where Human Dignity is Honored*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan.

2. Materials of the Samarkand Forum on Cultural Dialogue, 2023.
3. Hofstede, G. (2010). *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*.
4. Ting-Toomey, S. (2012). *Communicating Across Cultures*.
5. BBC News. (2004). “France votes to ban religious symbols in schools.”
6. The Guardian. (2015). “Germany’s refugee crisis: clashes and consequences.”
7. Chorlieva Iroda Kurbonboevna. (2024). Aphorisms with Medical Terms in the Works of Uzbek Thinkers: Avicenna, Alisher Navoi and Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 49, 1368–1374.
8. Chorlieva Iroda Kurbonboevna, . (2023). APHORISMS RELATED TO THE NAME OF THE DISEASE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 3(10), 37–39.