

The Construction and Enlightenment of Iran's Multi-ethnic Unified National Identity under the Background of Information Globalization

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Abstract: Since Reza Khan established the Pahlavi dynasty, the Iranian government has adopted effective policies to overcome the long-standing multiple identities, strengthen the national identities of various ethnic groups, and successfully maintain the national unity of Iran. The national identity of various ethnic groups in contemporary Iran is relatively strong. This article analyzes the identity dilemma faced by nation-states in the context of globalization based on Heywood's "cultural and political consistency" point of view, and strengthens individual confidence by building cultural self-confidence and building a community with a shared future for mankind. cognition of national identity and citizenship, thereby constructing a modern nation-state.

Keywords: Construction and Enlightenment, Multi-ethnic Unified National Identity, Information Globalization

I. INTRODUCTION

Build a nation-state on the basis of national identity. In the era of globalization, the idealized color of the "one nation, one country" political model has become more and more intense. However, the main form of the modern nation-state is the multi-ethnic state, and the tension between its national identity and national identity makes the nation-state potential. The crisis of deconstruction is becoming more and more obvious. In history, there are many cases of great powers splitting due to the fragile national identity. At present, many countries in the world are also plagued by the crisis of national identity. For example, the national identity of the Soviet Union has been very fragile due to the lack of the necessary foundation and effective integration, and the loss of national identity is one of the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union; identity means that the individual has a solid self and shares some essential characteristics with others of the same kind.

As an important prerequisite for realizing civic identity, national identity plays an important role in enhancing national cohesion, cultivating national spirit, and promoting national unity. When people identify with it and want to keep it, it's solid and stable. And when people don't identify with it and therefore don't want to keep it, it has the potential to disintegrate and collapse."

How to construct national identity and national identity has become an important issue. Clarifying the connotation of the nation-state, analyzing the status of the nation-state in the current process of globalization, and analyzing and discussing the challenges faced by the nation-state and the countermeasures are of great significance to the construction of the nation-state of the contemporary nation-state. The subsequent strengthening of local culture and national (ethnic) identity may lead to the depoliticization or "Lebanonization" of the country, weakening the collective (overall) identity of the

society, and the national identity will inevitably face a series of crises.

Therefore, this paper attempts to examine the main manifestations of the national identity crisis in multi-ethnic countries, and analyze the main reasons. The above cases illustrate the importance of national identity in building a nation-state and maintaining national unity and stability. In contrast, Iran's national identity is stronger. Regarding the concept of national identity, scholars at home and abroad have put forward different views. Carla believes that national identity refers to "the individual's beliefs, attitudes, and recognition of their national identity." Wang Jianmin believes that national identity is a special cognition that contains feelings and hardness among members of a nation. It is the recognition of others and self as members of the same people.

With the rapid development of nationalism and the rapid advancement of globalization, especially the emergence of the third wave of nationalism and the frequent occurrence of Brexit, Canada's Quebec independence referendum, Spain's Catalonia independence referendum and other events, many countries are facing Threats and challenges with national identity being diluted or even deconstructed. Because of the very different responses of nation-states to globalization, ultimately their national destinies are also very different. One of them is the nation-state in which "a nation is a nation, and the whole nation has only one nation", and this theoretical political model of "one nation, one nation" hardly exists in reality.

II. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Because culture is essentially a self-interpretation of people's meaning in a certain context, "meaning that under a specific 'context' (context), people draw 'meanings' from their various actions and experiences, and Understand the joys and sorrows from life". The research results of the Iranian ethnic issues in the domestic academic circle are mainly divided into three categories: one is an overview of the distribution of Iranian ethnic groups, ethnic issues and ethnic relations; The third is to conduct case studies on the Arabs, Balochs, Azerbaijanis and other ethnic minorities in Iran, and analyze the origin, historical evolution and solution path of these ethnic minority problems, as well as the national identity of some ethnic minorities to Iran.

Positive national identity means that members of a nation view their nation positively and proudly, and are proud to be a member of the nation. In terms of behavior, a positive national identity will make members of a nation actively safeguard the interests of the nation, and view the language, culture, religion, and customs of the nation with a sense of superiority. The word identity comes from Latin The text idem, originally meaning "thesame" (thesame), was originally used in algebra and logic, and was later associated with the subject of cognition. As a

social phenomenon, identity cognition was used for psychological analysis and interpretation, among which the most representative. The founder of the early theory was Freud. All ethnic groups have the opportunity to live in the same country, and people of different blood, cultural backgrounds, and religions live together, so that it has become more and more ideal for people and countries to be completely unified. "How to integrate the many scattered and heterogeneous tribes or ethnic groups within a country into the same political form, and develop a national cultural system with a high degree of cohesion and identity. In some multi-ethnic countries, if the mainstream Culture has been dominated and monopolized by a major ethnic group for a long time, and minority cultures will seek survival opportunities in a repressed environment, and seek space for development in the gap. Ethnic minorities will seize the opportunity of this development. In addition to language differences, various ethnic groups in Iran are also very different in terms of population ratio and religious belief. Persians are the main ethnic group in Iran, accounting for about 66% of the total population of Iran; Azerbaijan People are the second largest ethnic group in Iran, accounting for about 25% of Iran's total population; Kurds account for about 5%, and other ethnic groups account for about 4%. Political identity plays a very important role in real social and political life. Political identity It is the cultural and psychological foundation of political stability. One of the prerequisites for political stability is that the legitimacy of political organizations and their systems is recognized by the people. From the above brief review of the development of the concept of identity, it can be found that identity, as an individual and collective Objective cognition is also a subjective social construct.

Based on the inherent logic and laws of identity construction, national identity as a collective identity. Nation-state not only has to face the challenge of the interest pattern within the scope of the nation-state, but also the challenge of power outside the scope. Within the scope of nation-states, developed Western countries have been challenged by newly emerging developing countries in recent years, and the pattern of interests is quietly changing under the wave of globalization. The world outlook and outlook on life naturally endanger the political authority of the country and affect the governance of the country and the stability of society. For example, the French nation is currently encountering a conflict between multiculturalism and Jacobinism, resulting in a crisis of French national identity. Before the Pahlavi Dynasty, like most countries in the Middle East, the influence of the Iranian state regime was mainly limited to urban areas. In the tribal society, direct rule and effective jurisdiction cannot be exercised, and only indirect control can be exercised.

The state had only access to tribal leaders, through whom they exercised indirect rule over tribal subjects. The state of opinion or political feeling in a country is perhaps the most important test of the legitimacy of its political system. It is also the most important standard for political divorce and pursuit. "Political identity is not only the goal of political development, but also an important tool to achieve political development. According to the above-mentioned definitions and expressions of national identity by domestic and foreign scholars, the author believes that national identity is citizen confirmation. own national identity, recognize the legitimacy of the country and its regime, and consciously safeguard the subject consciousness of national interests. When enhancing national identity, we must focus on enhancing the dual identity of nation and citizen. In propagating language, culture, history, tradition It is necessary to pay attention to the construction of national regulations,

policies, systems, etc. on the basis of the development of the system. It can be seen that values and culture have a symbiotic aspect.

At the same time, there is a conflict between values and culture. When Western culture infiltrates the East, the most intense manifestation of the collision between Eastern and Western cultures (civilizations) lies in the difference in values, such as individualism as the opposite of collectivism immediately presents itself. This phenomenon is particularly prominent in the value orientation of the new generation of college students and in real life such as interests, consumption, marriage and love, and career choice. The establishment of a modern education system is an important means for Iran to cultivate national identity, which is in line with Reza ·Basic national conditions during the Khan period. Before the coup in 1921, separatist movements broke out in Kurdistan, Khuzestan and Fars one after another, many tribes established semi-autonomous rule areas, and Iran was on the verge of disintegration.

Social proof is the cornerstone of civic identity. Humans are people in society, and any individual survives and develops in society. Individuals cannot maintain their existence if they leave society. "A person's development depends on the development of all other people with whom he communicates directly or indirectly." All other people mentioned here refer to all individuals or groups other than the individuals themselves in the society. As an important political project in the construction of a multi-ethnic country, the construction of national identity is a core task in the overall construction of the country. Political leaders in multi-ethnic countries often take the responsibility of inheriting core values and strengthening national identity, and even fulfilling this mission from the beginning of the campaign to the end of governing, in order to enhance the national identity of the people to a new height. Diversification is obviously the result of positioning from different perspectives, such as the formulation of cultural identities, political identities, and legal identities, as well as the rise of references to European identities, continental identities.

For this, "identity needs to define borders at the same time". Islamic historians argue that adopting Shia as the state religion gave Iran the strength to survive the expansionist momentum of its neighbors, the first time since the 7th century that Persia The nation-dominated country is independent from the world, and it retains the unique character of the Persian civilization and the Persian nation in the form of Shia. The German anthropologist Elias once proposed that "a person can only maintain his existence and his social existence only in contact with many others." Taffer, the founder of social identity theory, believes that: "Social identity is the The concentrated expression of beliefs, values and action orientations shared by members of society is essentially a collective concept.

Political elites represented by leaders of the ruling party also make full use of campaign speeches and public speeches to promote patriotism and instill mainstream cultural values. Especially when the country is in crisis or distress is the best time for the leader of the ruling party to emphasize or reaffirm the values of the country. National identity refers to the sense of belonging of a national community expressed by members of a nationality through national language, historical culture, religious belief, etc., and reflects the national spirit and culture in daily food customs, clothing, home furnishings, and architectural styles characteristics.

Obviously, the identification of multiple values can not only promote people to absorb the reasonable core of different

values and enrich people's spiritual culture, but also bring serious challenges to the dominant and core values. Because the principle of value neutrality advocated by multiple value identification always insists on its own value judgment standards and practices its own values. In order for all ethnic groups to achieve solidarity and mutual assistance, they must have common interests and demands. The more common interests of all ethnic groups, the more stable the country will be, and vice versa. As the most basic political analysis unit and international relations actor in today's world, a nation-state is a sovereign state established by one or more nations based on a common national identity. In the process of globalization, all nation-states are using various means to spread mainstream culture, consolidate the foundation of identity, and enhance the cohesion of nation-states. There are many successful experiences and many failures.

CONCLUSION

Globalization is an inevitable trend of modern development, and its impact on nation-states is also very profound. For example, globalization will affect the sovereign status of the country, challenge the traditional concept of territory, and affect the performance of government functions. All these will affect the nation's national identity. Various ethnic groups have put forward many common demands, including the protection of local language and culture, equal employment and career advancement opportunities, sharing of local management rights, and sharing of provincial income. From this point of view, the ethnic issue in Iran today has undergone profound changes. Its main aspect is no longer the pursuit of division and independence by ethnic minorities, but the pursuit of rights such as political equality, economic development and cultural

freedom by all ethnic groups. In other words, the issue of rights and development issues.

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