



HARMONIZATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND PATRIOTIC RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL SECURITY

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the relationship between cultural identity and military patriotism in the context of modern global challenges. The theoretical and philosophical-sociological foundations of national values, their integration with the patriotic responsibility of citizens, as well as the mechanisms of harmonization of these processes are considered. The importance of the formation of responsible patriotism based on the values of culture, legal literacy, critical thinking and humanistic orientation is emphasized. Special attention is paid to the social functions of patriotism, including the integration of society, strengthening national identity and increasing collective stability, as well as the risks of its ideologization, militarization and politicization. Based on the material of modern practices of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is shown how state policy, educational and cultural initiatives contribute to the harmonization of patriotic responsibility and national values, ensuring the sustainable development of society and the state in the face of global uncertainty.

Keywords: Military patriotism, national values, cultural identity, responsible patriotism, social integration, global security, civic responsibility

Introduction

In the context of modern global uncertainty, the issues of harmonizing cultural identity and patriotic responsibility are of particular relevance. Globalization, the transformation of international security and the growth of hybrid threats



create new challenges for states and societies that require a rethinking of traditional models of national identity and military patriotism. In such conditions, the patriotic responsibility of citizens goes beyond the framework of exclusively military readiness, integrating with cultural values, legal literacy, humanistic principles and social norms.

National values form the basis of collective identity, provide cultural continuity and support the moral and ethical guidelines of society. Military patriotism, in turn, is a mechanism for mobilizing citizens to protect the state and maintain its stability. However, their interaction is not always harmonious: excessive emphasis on the military component can lead to the militarization of consciousness and a decrease in the role of humanistic and legal values, while ignoring the patriotic function weakens the integration of society and collective stability.

Modern science emphasizes the need to form the concept of responsible patriotism, which combines emotional and value-based commitment to the state with critical thinking, legal and information literacy. Harmonization of cultural identity and patriotic responsibility is considered as a key factor in the formation of a mature civil society capable of collective protection and sustainable development in the face of global and regional challenges.

National values and military patriotism are a complex of interrelated phenomena that form collective identity and socio-patriotic consciousness. National values determine the cultural, historical, moral and ethical basis of society, ensuring the continuity of traditions, the preservation of cultural heritage and the development of common norms of behavior, which, in turn, contributes to the integration of citizens into the social and political space of the state. Charles Taylor notes that an individual's identity is formed through the recognition of significant collective values that ensure the moral and social unity of society and create the basis for concerted actions of citizens (Taylor, 2021). In this context, national values act as a foundation for the formation of patriotic attitudes, since they set a system of guidelines on which emotional and normative commitment to the state is built.

Military patriotism, historically associated with readiness to defend the state and fulfill military duty, in modern conditions acquires a multidimensional character.



It includes not only physical readiness for defense, but also moral, ethical, legal, information and communication dimensions. S. Malešević emphasizes that modern patriotism should be considered as a social phenomenon that integrates identity, collective solidarity and mobilization readiness of citizens, while taking into account the impact of global processes and the transformation of the nature of threats (Malešević, 2019). In turn, R. Brooks argues that patriotic norms and values of society are key components of national security, as they form the motivational basis for supporting state institutions and the resilience of society in times of crisis (Brooks, 2020).

Harmonization of national values and military patriotism involves the integration of emotional and value-based commitment with a rational and critical assessment of circumstances. Jürgen Habermas introduces the concept of "normative integration", which involves reconciling individual obligations with collective norms and values, thereby ensuring the legitimacy and sustainability of social institutions (Habermas, 2019). In the context of patriotism, this means that citizens consciously accept responsibility for the protection of the state within the framework of legal and moral norms, without turning patriotism into an instrument of ideological mobilization or militarization of consciousness.

Ethical rationality is an equally important component. A. Giddens emphasizes that rational social actions must be related to the long-term interests of society and take into account the consequences of individual decisions (Giddens, 2020). In the case of military patriotism, this means that the readiness to defend the state must be combined with respect for human rights, a humanistic orientation and a critical perception of information, which prevents the instrumentalization of patriotism for political purposes and reduces the risks of authoritarian pressure.

Modern challenges, including information wars and hybrid threats, require the integration of national values and patriotism with digital and media literacy. T. Rid notes that the effectiveness of protecting society depends not only on material potential, but also on the ability of citizens to critically perceive information, recognize misinformation, and resist manipulation (Rid, 2021). This opens up new horizons for the concept of harmonious patriotism, which



considers patriotic commitment as a multidimensional category that includes moral, cultural, legal and informational aspects, which ensures social stability and adaptability of society in conditions of global instability.

Military patriotism in Uzbekistan is inseparable from the historical and cultural heritage and national values that form the basis of civic identity and social harmony. National values, including respect for family traditions, cultural memory, spiritual and historical symbols, as well as reverence for heroes and events of national history, create a platform for the formation of conscious patriotism, which is not limited to formal loyalty to the state. As the researchers note, the integration of cultural and historical landmarks into the system of patriotic education allows citizens to form internal motivation to protect the interests of the country, and not only external compliance with rules and regulations (Joliev et al., 2024).

Modern programs of military-patriotic education in Uzbekistan seek to combine traditional values with the requirements of modern security. The inclusion of elements of national history, the study of heroes of national and world scale, as well as the emphasis on moral and ethical principles create conditions for the formation of mature civic patriotism. The State Security Strategy emphasizes the importance of patriotism not being limited to the military sphere, but integrated with cultural and legal values, making it resistant to ideological and political manipulation (Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2023).

Of particular importance is the social and humanitarian component of patriotism, including respect for human life, solidarity and collective responsibility. Responsible military patriotism in the Uzbek context is formed through the education of civic maturity, critical thinking and information literacy. This reflects the global trends in the formation of civic patriotism, focused not on militarization, but on a harmonious combination of national identity and readiness to defend the state (Reicher, 2020; Holmes, 2022).

One of the key aspects is the connection of patriotism with cultural memory and historical continuity. Uzbek national values, based on traditions of tolerance, inter-ethnic cooperation and respect for cultural heritage, create a framework in which patriotism manifests itself as a moral and social responsibility, rather than



as a tool for political mobilization. This ensures the harmonization of emotional and value-based commitment to the state with a rational and ethical assessment of circumstances, reduces the risks of militarization and ideologization of patriotism, and also contributes to the strengthening of social solidarity.

Thus, military patriotism in modern Uzbekistan is considered as a multidimensional phenomenon that integrates national values, historical memory, cultural identity and social responsibility. Harmonizing these elements makes it possible to form a responsible civic and patriotic consciousness capable of collective defense of the state, maintaining the stability of society and preserving cultural identity in the face of global uncertainty and modern security challenges.

Harmonious military patriotism in Uzbekistan performs a number of social functions that ensure the sustainable development of society and the state. First of all, it acts as an integration factor, contributing to the formation of a single national identity and strengthening the sense of belonging of citizens to a historical, cultural and legal community. Support for national values and traditions within the framework of patriotic education makes it possible to strengthen social solidarity, reduce interethnic and interregional tensions, and create conditions for a collective response to security threats (Reicher, 2020).

Secondly, patriotism performs a mobilization function, stimulating citizens to actively participate in ensuring the security of the state, including military training, volunteering and participation in civil initiatives. This function becomes especially important in the context of global instability and hybrid threats, when the ability of society to respond quickly and in a coordinated manner directly affects national resilience.

The third function is educational and axiological, which consists in the formation of moral and ethical guidelines of citizens, the development of critical thinking and legal literacy. Modern approaches to patriotic education in Uzbekistan focus on the ethical aspect, emphasizing the responsibility of citizens to society, the need to respect human rights and the harmonization of personal and collective interests (Holmes, 2022).

However, at the same time, certain risks of harmonious patriotism are also revealed. One of them is possible ideologization, when patriotic feelings are



used for political consolidation around a narrow circle of elites, which can reduce the independence of citizens and critical assessment of state decisions. The second risk is associated with the militarization of consciousness, which is manifested in the priority of military training and mobilization readiness over humanistic, cultural and legal values. The third risk is the information vulnerability of society: a lack of media literacy and critical thinking can lead to the manipulation of patriotic feelings and the formation of a false perception of threats, which reduces social resilience (Rid, 2021).

Managing these risks requires the integration of national values into educational, cultural and media programmes, as well as the development of legal and information literacy of citizens. An important role is played by institutional support from the state, which should combine the strengthening of patriotic identity with the provision of democratic procedures, respect for human rights and the encouragement of civic initiative. Such a strategy allows not only to minimize risks, but also strengthens the social and cultural stability of society, forming a mature civic consciousness capable of a harmonious combination of patriotic responsibility and national values.

The formation of harmonious military patriotism in modern society, in particular in Uzbekistan, requires a systematic approach based on the integration of national values, cultural identity and civic responsibility. First of all, it is necessary to create an educational strategy that combines the study of historical and cultural heritage, national history and traditions with practical preparation for ensuring the security of the state. Such a strategy should include both physical and intellectual-ethical training aimed at developing critical thinking, legal literacy and the ability to inform threat assessment (Habermas, 2019; Giddens, 2020).

The second key element of the concept is the ethical and humanistic orientation of patriotism. A responsible citizen must be aware of the moral value of human life and show respect for the rights and freedoms of others, while at the same time ensuring readiness to protect national interests. In this context, harmonious patriotism combines an emotional and value-based attitude towards the state with a rational and ethical assessment of the actions of both the individual and



state institutions, which prevents the ideologization and militarization of patriotic sentiments (Brooks, 2020).

The third aspect is institutional support for patriotic education. State programs should ensure transparency and democracy of mechanisms for the formation of patriotism, encourage the initiative of citizens, involve public and cultural organizations in educational and educational projects. Integrating national values into government initiatives can increase public trust in institutions and strengthen collective identity, while minimizing the risks of manipulating patriotic feelings (Reicher, 2020).

The fourth component is the information and communication competence of citizens. In the context of digitalization and global information threats, the ability to critically perceive and analyze information is becoming the most important component of patriotism. Media literacy and legal awareness programs allow citizens to remain resilient to manipulative influences and make informed decisions in the field of security and protection of national interests (Rid, 2021).

The fifth element of the concept is social integration and collective responsibility. Harmonious patriotism implies not only individual readiness to defend the state, but also participation in public initiatives aimed at strengthening solidarity, developing civil society and maintaining social stability. Thus, patriotism becomes a resource for both defense, institutional and cultural stability of society.

In general, the concept of harmonious and responsible military patriotism includes: system education, integration of national values, ethical and humanistic orientation, institutional support, information and communication competence and social integration. Its implementation makes it possible to form a mature civic consciousness capable of consciously defending the state, preserving cultural identity and strengthening social solidarity in the face of global and regional security challenges.

The analysis allows us to assert that the harmonization of cultural identity and military patriotism is a key condition for the formation of a stable, mature and responsibly patriotic civic consciousness in modern conditions of global uncertainty. National values, including cultural heritage, historical memory,



moral and ethical guidelines and traditions, create the foundation for the formation of patriotic motivation, ensuring social integration and strengthening of collective identity. Military patriotism, integrated with the value and legal basis of society, ceases to be an exclusively mobilization or military category and becomes a multidimensional social phenomenon that includes moral, ethical, informational and civil components.

The experience of Uzbekistan demonstrates the practical implementation of the principles of harmonious patriotism through educational, cultural and institutional initiatives aimed at combining national values and patriotic responsibility. Such integration ensures the formation of a conscious civic position, strengthens trust in state institutions, promotes social solidarity and minimizes the risks of militarization, ideologization and politicization of patriotic sentiments.

The social functions of harmonious patriotism include the integration of society, mobilization readiness, the education of moral and legal norms, and the risks include ideologization, manipulation of patriotic feelings, and information vulnerability. These risks can be managed through a comprehensive educational strategy, institutional support, the development of information and legal literacy, as well as the education of a humanistic and ethical orientation of citizens.

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