

**THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF PATRIOTISM IN THE STATE POLICY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Atadjanov Mampirjon Yusupovich

Candidate of Psychological Sciences Associate Professor of the
Department of Psychology Fergana State University
mamurjon9697@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0938-2696>

Xaydaraliyev Abdullo Usmonali ugli

Doctoral Student of Gulistan State University
xaydaraliyevabdullo42@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6597-4022>

Annotation. This article explores the value of patriotism as a national asset in Uzbekistan. Patriotism plays a vital role in protecting national sovereignty and interests, in laying the foundation of the "Third Renaissance" in the New Uzbekistan, and in ensuring peace, sustainable development, and the protection of human dignity and interests in a complex international environment.

Keywords: patriotism, globalization, national reforms and national sovereignty, the sense of patriotism as a foundation for scientific achievements.

INTRODUCTION

Patriotism is an integral system of a person's emotions, will, thoughts, and behaviors directed toward their homeland. It emerges as a response to the system of values formed through complex relations between the individual and the state and develops and strengthens throughout the historical progress of society. Patriotism is expressed in a person's devotion to and love for their native land through their thoughts and feelings. In the context of modern economic globalization, we are witnessing attempts by certain malicious individuals to diminish the importance of promoting the concept of patriotism.

Since the emergence of the concept of the state in the history of world civilization, people have been dependent on the state for their livelihood and independence, relying on its support. This very dependence has formed one of the key foundations of patriotism. In today's world, as interactions between nations increase and the process of globalization accelerates, the protection of national identity, values, sovereignty, and interests has become one of the most critical issues. Since the last decade of the 20th century, the world has undergone rapid development, marking the beginning of the era of economic globalization. As countries began to engage in fierce competition in various sectors under conditions of peace and progress, the traditional balance of power began to shift. During this globalization process, citizens of economically weaker countries were compelled to migrate across the world to engage in various activities in search of better opportunities.

However, no matter how long they live and work away from their homeland, love and devotion to their motherland remain strong in their hearts. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has emphasized: "It is not easy to earn an honest living in a foreign land while enduring many difficulties and hardships. It would be fair to call our compatriots who live abroad under such circumstances real heroes." [1]

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

Due to life and labor conditions, some individuals renounce their original citizenship and acquire that of another country. In certain countries, individuals are even entitled to hold dual or multiple

citizenships. Such situations often lead to confusion in terms of national identity and a sense of personal belonging.

In his study titled "Patriotism in the Age of Globalization", Chinese researcher L.Zhu poses the following question: "If economic relations between states are governed by universal rules in the age of globalization, what is the necessity of promoting patriotism?" [5].

Even today, such negative views continue to spread.

Patriotism is one of the universal sentiments shared by humanity and is regarded as a natural feeling — an expression of citizens' love for their homeland. It is a complex emotional, volitional, and intellectual relationship that individuals have with their country and nation, forming over a long process of social and historical development. Patriotism reflects a person's loyalty and love for their country and arises from a deep connection with and identification with one's nation and homeland.

This shows that, although patriotism is a historically rooted and ancient value, it never loses its relevance. In the following section, we will analyze patriotism as a value within the context of contemporary human-state relations.

Patriotism as Protection of National Interests. The formation of states is one of the most significant achievements in the history of human development. Typically, a state is established based on a shared culture, mentality, language, ethnicity, territory, and historical experience. The civilization of society ensures the development of the state. As a result, the interests of the state have become an integral part of society, and the state has remained the supreme institution of national existence.

With the advancement of economic and military sectors, international cooperation has been established, and states began to act as independent entities on the global stage. As stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

"As long as states exist, the necessity to protect national sovereignty and maintain the existing international order will always remain." [4]

Today, nearly 200 countries are members of the United Nations. According to its Charter, member states must adhere to the principle of sovereign equality in order to ensure international peace and security, and to cooperate in addressing global economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian issues. Regardless of circumstances, the principle of "mutual respect for sovereignty" remains the cornerstone of international social order. This principle is also essential for maintaining global peace and security.

Alongside international cooperation, it is also critically important to maintain the armed forces in a constant state of readiness, enhance military capacity, and provide them with modern equipment and technology. Since its independence in 1991, the Republic of Uzbekistan has pursued an independent foreign policy, established its own armed forces, and protected national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Moreover, the citizens of Uzbekistan regard the defense of their country, service in the Armed Forces, and readiness to support national interests under any circumstance as a sacred duty and a deeply held responsibility.

Although the ongoing changes in the era of globalization are affecting all spheres of life, this does not imply that national interests or sovereignty should be abandoned. Chinese scholar X. Shi, commenting on the impact of globalization on nationhood and the national state, emphasizes: "Globalization and the concept of the nation-state are not contradictory; rather, globalization does not weaken national sovereignty — it actually strengthens it and enhances the national status on the international stage." [7]

Respect for national sovereignty and interests, along with the principle of patriotism, constitutes one of the most fundamental standards in international relations. The spirit, consciousness, and

sentiment of patriotism actively contribute to the defense and promotion of national sovereignty and interests.

DISCUSSION

Patriotism as a Value of Uzbekistan and the Uzbek People. Uzbekistan and the Uzbek people possess a deeply rooted tradition of patriotism, which has been vividly expressed throughout history, especially in times of hardship. For example, the heroes of the epic poems *Alpomish* and *Gorogly* fought valiantly to protect their people, liberate their homeland from invaders, and secure the freedom and well-being of their nation. Their courage serves as a bright symbol of devotion and loyalty to the homeland, and their legacy continues to be remembered and honored by generations.

According to another historical narrative, a man named Shiroq sacrificed himself to protect his tribe from enemy attack and destroy the invaders. This act of bravery is remembered as one of the highest expressions of patriotism. Queen Tomyris of the Massagetae tribe waged a heroic battle against Cyrus II of Persia, ultimately defeating the enemy. Her actions stand as a clear example that the feeling of patriotism is not limited to men but is also strongly present among women.

As enduring symbols of bravery, heroism, and courage, historical figures such as Khwarazmshah Jaloliddin Manguberdi and military commander Temur Malik are recognized as true patriots. During the Mongol invasions, they gave everything they had to defend their homeland, and their acts of resistance, heroism, and self-sacrifice have been eternally preserved in folk epics and historical works.

One of the most outstanding historical figures in terms of patriotism is the great commander and ruler of Mawarannahr, Sahibqiron Amir Temur (Tamerlane), who unified numerous peoples under his leadership. Not only was he a patriot himself, but he also inspired patriotism in those around him, including the younger generation. After ending the internal disorder within his homeland, he laid the foundations of a united state and contributed to the advancement of all spheres of national development — not only in the military field but also in the economy, society, and science.

Prominent historical personalities such as Mirzo Ulugbek and Alisher Navoi also made significant contributions to the state both through scientific endeavors and public service. Their work played a key role in the cultural and intellectual development of the country. [6]

The Feeling of Patriotism as the Foundation of the Enlightenment Movement. Throughout its millennia-long historical development, Uzbekistan has endured numerous trials and hardships. Despite long periods of suffering, it continued to survive as a sovereign state. These historical ordeals played a significant role in shaping the deep sense of patriotism among the Uzbek people. Today, this very feeling serves as a unifying force for a nation of nearly 38 million people.

Looking back at history, particularly the first half of the 20th century, we encounter heroic figures who made it their mission to awaken the moral and intellectual consciousness of the Uzbek nation. Patriot-intellectuals such as Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloni, Abdulrauf Fitrat, Abdulla Qodiriy, and Cho'lpon felt the pain of the nation as their own. They committed themselves to elevating the moral and psychological identity of the people and continued to love their country until their final breath — even in the face of death.

The legacy of these enlightened ancestors serves as a guiding blueprint for today. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has emphasized this idea, stating: “The heritage of our enlightened ancestors naturally serves as the foundation for building a democratic legal state and a civil society. Whether some like it or not, our people must unwaveringly follow the path shown by our jadid forefathers. Because their ideas and programs are fully in harmony with the strategy of building the New Uzbekistan.” [2]

The Development of Uzbekistan as a Symbol of Patriotism. The ultimate goal of ongoing reforms in our country is to enhance human dignity, to develop the state in social, economic, cultural, military, and political dimensions, and to ensure that Uzbekistan secures its rightful place and voice in the global community. These reforms are not only bringing changes to the socio-economic life of the nation, but are also fostering the spiritual and moral growth of the people. They are increasing interest in the nation's history and deepening citizens' love, trust, and loyalty toward their homeland. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "In the New Uzbekistan, laying the foundation for the Third Renaissance must become the goal of our entire nation." [3]

CONCLUSION

In general, the reforms being implemented in our country serve as a foundation for the stable development of our state, the maintenance of peace and prosperity, and—most importantly—the cultivation of patriotism among the youth. These reforms also contribute to fostering a sense of pride in one's nation and homeland among the new generation. As a result, today every citizen of Uzbekistan is uniting around a common national goal.

The Republic of Uzbekistan stands at an important stage of economic development and continues to strengthen its position in the global economy. At the same time, in today's complex international environment, states are facing not only economic challenges but also political, cultural, and ecological threats. In this context, the feeling of patriotism plays a vital role—not only in protecting Uzbekistan's national interests but also in leading the country toward greater progress and development.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev, Sh.M. (2023). Speech at the meeting with voters in Qashqadaryo before the presidential election.
2. Mirziyoyev, Sh.M. (2023). "Spirituality should lead other fields and turn into a new force and new movement." Speech at the extended meeting of the Republican Council on Spirituality and Enlightenment, Tashkent.
3. Mirziyoyev, Sh.M. (2021). Interview on "The essence of reforms in New Uzbekistan." Media and press.
4. Charter of the United Nations. (1945).
5. Zhu, L. (2012). *A Study of Patriotism under Globalization Background*. PhD Thesis, Chengdu: Southwestern University of Finance and Economics.
6. Shamsutdinov, R., Karimov, Sh., & Ubaydullayev, I. (2010). *History of the Homeland* (2nd ed.). Tashkent.
7. Shi, X.L. (2000). Globalization and the Principle of National Interests. *Journal of Social Science*, 2, 26-29.