

## INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF PATRIOTISM IN A SOCIOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL CONTEXT

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**Annotation:** In this article, as a sense of love for patriotic, nation, history, culture, culture, and values, as well as the role of development of young political consciousness, will be considered.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Diplomacy, Patrotion, Advantage, Socialism, Multicrophetic, Nationalism, Cosmopolitism, Identification, Ecosystem, Ethnification, Political Nationalism, Political Nationalism, Political Nationalism, Political Nationalism

At a time when our people live under the influence of globalization processes, these processes have a significant impact on international relations, the world economy and diplomacy. However, even in these conditions, patriotism, loyalty to one's country and the feeling of protecting its interests do not lose their importance. On the contrary, as global threats intensify, the responsibility to protect and love our Motherland, to ensure its independence and security becomes more important than ever. At a solemn event dedicated to the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on September 2, 2017, the leader of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, emphasized: "Patriotism is, first of all, love for one's people and the Motherland, to protect it, to contribute to its development," [1]. These words are perceived as the experience and self-awareness of the people of Uzbekistan accumulated over the years of independence. The fate of our ancestors, the courage they showed to defend their homeland, show us the highest example of love for the Motherland. Despite the skeptical views on such an ideal, we are indeed faced with different identities, which promote a cosmopolitan lifestyle. However, brave people who have chosen military service as their way of life consider the military profession

an honor for themselves and are ready for any difficulties in the defense of the Motherland. In this process, the importance of the concept of 'cosmopolitanism' has become the most relevant and frequently repeated words of today, as concepts such as nationalism and multiculturalism. Patriotism, love for the soil watered by the blood of our ancestors, unites us and encourages us to protect our Motherland. Therefore, military patriotism is not only a profession, but also a high duty and honor.

Patriotism is a socio-political and spiritual-moral principle that expresses a person's deep love, loyalty and pride for his homeland, people, culture and history. This feeling means the willingness to protect the interests of his homeland, the desire to preserve its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to contribute to its economic, social and cultural development. Patriotism also includes such elements as awareness of national identity, appreciation of the historical heritage of his people, preservation and development of national values, and respect for the symbols of his state. The hadith "Loving the homeland is part of faith" is an important indication of the importance of patriotism in Islam. [2] This hadith scientifically substantiates that love for the homeland is closely related to a person's spiritual world, moral qualities, and religious beliefs, that patriotism is an integral part of faith, that love for the homeland is an important factor in a person's spiritual maturity, that loving the homeland as a moral duty is a moral duty of a person, that every person feels responsible for their homeland, that love for the homeland encourages a person to be kind, generous, selfless, and loyal in striving for spiritual maturity, and that love for the homeland contributes to social cohesion and serves to strengthen social cohesion in society. Our country has a rich history, and throughout this past, our people have shown great courage in fighting against invaders and defending the homeland. One example is the heroic deeds of 76-year-old Najmiddin Kubro on the outskirts of Urgench in the early 13th century, on the eve of the Mongol invasion. "Either homeland, or an honorable death" — this saying of Najmiddin Kubro expresses the deep connection between homeland and glory. This statement

means a person's loyalty to his homeland, his appreciation of its cultural and spiritual values [3]. Homeland is an important factor that determines a person's identity. It is considered not only a geographical place, but also the sum of the history, traditions and culture of the nation. An honorable death, on the other hand, indicates a person's intention to achieve glory, to spend his life in the service of some great cause, for example, his homeland. This phrase, rather than death, means courage, loyalty and responsibility to the country. Kubron's words encourage people to remain loyal to their homeland and fight for its glory. These thoughts, in turn, emphasize the importance of not losing national pride and identity.

Robin Cohen argues that, given the three major forces that shape our modern world: globalization, multiculturalism, and nationalism, the solution lies in cosmopolitanism, because, on the one hand, there is no other way out and it is part of our global conditions, and on the other hand, cosmopolitanism is the only right choice that allows us to see the individual from a universal perspective [4].

Cosmopolitanism is a system of ideas and views based on the perception of the world as a single community, in which nation-states, borders, and cultural differences are of secondary importance [5]. This concept, which developed mainly from the 18th century, during the Enlightenment, emphasizes the need for global unity and the improvement of the common condition of humanity. Cosmopolitanists recognize the unity of humanity, universal values, and the need to jointly solve global problems. In their opinion, in the modern world, people should be responsible beyond the country in which they live, which means joining in solving global problems - climate change, economic injustice, wars and poverty. According to the perspective of cosmopolitanism, a person should be seen not only as a citizen of his country, but also as a citizen of the whole world. This, in turn, implies not limiting national and local identities, but also a sense of global responsibility and acting for the well-being of all humanity. For example, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) reflects one of the main principles of cosmopolitanism, since it ensures the equality of all people and the protection of their rights<sup>1</sup>. The

implementation of cosmopolitanism in a social and political context has been studied by many researchers in various directions. They also emphasize the close interdependence of cosmopolitan identity and the ecosystem of global economic and cultural interactions. Such an approach serves as an important basis for social and political actions aimed at uniting humanity, promoting peace and cooperation. Multiculturalism is a political and social philosophy aimed at ensuring that different cultural, ethnic and religious groups can live and function together in society while preserving their own identity [2]. This concept implies an appreciation of cultural diversity, which is becoming increasingly important in the process of globalization, and also gives priority to protecting individual and group rights, respecting different cultures, and ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all groups. Multiculturalism also recognizes the unique contribution of each culture to society and recognizes the positive impact of cultural exchange and integration. This process is manifested in the process of interaction and mutual enrichment of different cultural components. For example, through cultural exchange in areas such as art, music, gastronomy and language, new trends and creative ideas emerge. However, multiculturalism seeks to prevent disagreements and conflicts between different groups. This, in turn, is done by promoting freedom of expression, research and dialogue platforms, as well as developing policies and programs aimed at achieving social justice and equality. The success of multiculturalism largely depends on ensuring mutual understanding, compromise and social cohesion between different peoples and cultures. Such an approach helps to reduce external conflicts and strengthen internal cohesion, which ultimately leads to social and economic stability in society. Scientists and social scientists see multiculturalism as a means of solving modern global problems, emphasizing its important role in human development and social psychology.

Nationalism is a social, political and cultural movement aimed at preserving and developing the unique characteristics, culture, traditions and history of a particular nation, ethnic group or people. Nationalism is mainly formed on the basis of a sense of unity, self-awareness and struggle for freedom of the nation. There are

many forms of nationalism, the first of which is ethnic nationalism, which unites groups with unique historical and cultural characteristics. The second is political nationalism, which is aimed at ensuring national independence, political isolation and state sovereignty. For example, nationalist movements in history, including the formation of nation-states in Europe in the 19th century, are associated with the struggles for national unification and independence. Nationalism to some extent affects social cohesion and competition, including relations with other nations, cultures, and economic systems. These main aspects are considered to be the factors that determine the specificity of nationalism. The positive aspects of nationalism are the strengthening of national identity and the creation of social unity, while the negative aspects can lead to discrimination, prejudice, or hostility towards other nations. At the same time, there is also a discussion about the role of nationalism in solving global problems in the modern world, as it emphasizes the need to preserve national identity in the process of globalization. These aspects allow us to understand nationalism as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon.

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