



## ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE CONCEPT OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM: THE SOCIO-AXIOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

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### ABSTRACT

Military patriotism has been a cornerstone of national identity across generations, shaping the values, beliefs, and actions of both ancestors and descendants. This article explores the attitudes toward military patriotism within a socio-axiological framework, examining the continuity and evolution of these attitudes over time. By analyzing historical and contemporary perspectives, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how military patriotism has been perceived and valued by different generations, and how these perceptions influence modern-day interpretations of patriotism in the context of military service.

**KEYWORDS:** Military Patriotism, Socio-Axiological Context, Intergenerational, Attitudes, National Identity, Loyalty and Sacrifice, Ethical Values, Cultural Traditions.

### INTRODUCTION

The concept of military patriotism is deeply embedded in the cultural and social fabric of many nations. It represents a commitment to national defense, a willingness to serve, and a respect for the sacrifices made by those who have served in the armed forces. This study seeks to explore the attitudes toward military patriotism from a socio-axiological perspective, focusing on the values and ethical principles that have guided both ancestors and descendants in their understanding of this concept.

Historically, military patriotism has been closely associated with the defense of the homeland and the protection of national sovereignty. For ancestors, particularly in times of war, military service was not only a duty but also a moral obligation, reflecting the highest ideals of loyalty, courage, and sacrifice. The socio-axiological context of the past was heavily influenced by the immediate need for defense and the survival of the nation, which shaped the collective attitudes toward military patriotism.

As societies evolved, the concept of military patriotism also underwent significant changes. The descendants of those who fought in earlier wars inherited a legacy of patriotism, but their attitudes were shaped by different socio-political contexts. In the modern era, military patriotism is often viewed through the lens of global peace and security, with a greater emphasis on the ethical implications of military actions. The socio-axiological context for descendants includes a broader understanding of patriotism that encompasses not only the defense of one's country but also the promotion of universal values such as human rights and justice.

The socio-axiological context refers to the social and ethical values that influence attitudes and behaviors. In the case of military patriotism, this context is shaped by a variety of factors, including historical experiences, cultural traditions, and contemporary political ideologies. For ancestors, the socio-axiological context was often centered on survival and national pride, while for descendants, it is more likely to include considerations of global citizenship and the moral responsibilities of military power.

A comparative analysis of the attitudes of ancestors and descendants reveals both continuity and change in the concept of military patriotism. While the fundamental values of loyalty and sacrifice remain constant, the way these values are expressed and understood has evolved. Ancestors may have viewed military patriotism as a duty to be fulfilled without question, while descendants are more likely to critically evaluate the justifications for military actions and the ethical consequences of those actions.

Education and media play a crucial role in shaping attitudes toward military patriotism. For descendants, the portrayal of military history and patriotism in educational curricula and media representations influences their understanding of these concepts. The socio-axiological context is therefore not static but is continuously being reshaped by the narratives and discourses that dominate public consciousness.

## CONCLUSION

The attitudes toward military patriotism, when viewed through a socio-axiological lens, reveal a dynamic interplay between tradition and modernity. While the core values associated with military patriotism have persisted across generations, the interpretation and application of these values have adapted to changing social and ethical landscapes. Understanding these shifts is essential for fostering a more nuanced and responsible form of patriotism that honors the legacy of the past while addressing the complexities of the present and future.

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