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THE INTERDEPENDENCE AND CONNECTION OF THE PHENOMENA OF NATIONAL ARMY, NATIONAL STATEHOOD, AND NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада миллий армия, миллий давлатчилик ва миллий онг ҳодисаларининг ўзаро боғлиқлиги ҳамда ижтимоий-фалсафий алоқадорлиги таҳлил қилинган. Миллий давлатчилик миллатнинг сиёсий-ҳуқуқий ташкиллашув шакли, миллий армия давлат суверенитети ва миллий манфаатларни ҳимоя қилишнинг муҳим институционал механизми, миллий онг эса мазкур жараёнларнинг маънавий-мафкуравий асоси сифатида ёритилган.
Калит сўзлар: Миллий армия, миллий давлатчилик, миллий онг, миллий ўзлик, миллий манфаат, миллий қадрият, миллий руҳ, ватанпарварлик, ҳарбий ватанпарварлик, тарихий хотира, ҳарбий анъана, фуқаролик масъулияти.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется взаимосвязь и социально-философская взаимосвязь явлений национальной армии, национальной государственности и национального сознания. Национальная государственность освещена как форма политико-правовой организации нации, национальная армия как важный институциональный механизм защиты государственного суверенитета и национальных интересов, а национальное сознание как духовно-идеологическая основа этих процессов.
Ключевые слова: Национальная армия, национальная государственность, национальное сознание, национальная идентичность, национальные интересы, национальные ценности, национальный дух, патриотизм, военный патриотизм, историческая память, военные традиции, гражданская ответственность.

Annotatsion. This article analyzes the interconnectedness and socio-philosophical interdependence of national army, national statehood, and national consciousness phenomena. National statehood is highlighted as a form of political and legal organization of the nation, the national army as an important institutional mechanism for protecting state sovereignty and national interests, and national consciousness as the spiritual and ideological foundation of these processes.
Keywords: National Army, national statehood, national consciousness, national identity, national interests, national values, national spirit, patriotism, military patriotism, historical memory, military traditions, civic responsibility.

Although the national army, national statehood, and national consciousness are concepts related to different social spheres, they are inextricably linked. While national statehood defines the political and legal foundations of the state, the national army ensures its independence and security. National consciousness expresses the attitude of members of society toward their nation, history, Motherland, and national values. Therefore, these three factors complement each other and form the important socio-philosophical foundations of national development.

While national statehood represents the form of organization and governance of a nation's state, the national army acts as an important specific organizational mechanism serving to protect

its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national interests. National consciousness is a high spiritual and ideological force that moves national statehood and strengthens its foundation.

While national statehood forms the political and legal foundation of society, national consciousness determines its spiritual and social content. Through national consciousness, members of the nation realize themselves in connection with a single history, common values, traditions, and national interests. In this sense, national consciousness is an important factor that unites members of society and forms a sense of common national identity in them.

Therefore, it is advisable to consider these three phenomena as an integrated system that is inextricably linked and interacting with each other. Because the strengthening and stability of national statehood requires the existence of a strong national army to protect it. In turn, the potential and moral strength of the army depend on the attitude of military personnel toward the Motherland, the state, and national interests, as well as the degree to which they have formed a sense of national identity and involvement in the fate of the Motherland.

Analyzing the problems of national development from a political-philosophical perspective, the Uzbek philosopher S. Otamuratov emphasizes the need to view national development as an interconnected process between the political, social, and spiritual spheres of the nation's life. The scholar's work "Philosophy of National Development (Political and Philosophical Aspects) " is considered one of the important studies aimed at studying issues of national development in the unity of statehood, national interest, and spiritual factors [1]. Based on this approach, it can be said that the strength of national statehood is determined not only by the existence of political institutions but also by the level of development of the national consciousness that supports them spiritually.

Among Uzbek scholars who studied the problem of national consciousness and national identity, B.B. Saparov analyzed national self-awareness as an important component of the system of national ideas. In his study titled "Structural-Functional Analysis of National Identity in the System of National Ideas," the structural connection between national identity and national consciousness and thinking, the national idea, national heritage, and values is substantiated [2]. The scientist evaluates national identity not as a separate mental state, but as a complex system formed under the influence of certain socio-cultural and spiritual factors.

This scientific conclusion of B.B. Saparov is also of great methodological importance for the study of the national army phenomenon. After all, the national army is also formed in the process of national identity. A serviceman must realize himself not only as a member of a specific military unit or military collective, but also as a citizen defending the interests of the Motherland and the state. Therefore, the formation of national consciousness, national pride, loyalty to the Motherland, and a sense of involvement in national interests during military service is one of the spiritual foundations of the national army.

Saparov's study separately substantiates that national heritage and values are an important structural component of national identity. Based on this conclusion, the national army can also be evaluated as an environment that institutionally preserves and transmits a certain part of national heritage and values to future generations. Because in military service, values such as courage, bravery, loyalty, duty, responsibility, and patriotism are formed through a specific educational system.

K. Nazarov, who researched the role of values in national development and the spiritual maturity of the individual, evaluates the value system as a phenomenon inextricably linked to the development of society. In his work "Philosophy of Values (Axiology)," the essence of the value category, the connection between the value system and social development, and the significance of

national values in the life of society are thoroughly explored [3]. In this sense, the national army can be evaluated as a practical expression of national values and an institution that establishes them in a specific social environment.

In our view, a distinctive feature of the national army in the formation of national consciousness is that national values are not only a theoretical concept or an abstract idea, but also acquire practical significance in the daily content of military service and in the process of fulfilling military duties and tasks. That is, a serviceman not only knows values such as patriotism, devotion to the Motherland, national pride, courage, bravery, duty, and responsibility, but also demonstrates them through their practical activities. In this regard, the national army forms a unique social environment to instill national values in the minds of individuals and transform them into personal beliefs and life principles.

This characteristic of military service is primarily determined by its reliance on specific goals and objectives. In the process of performing their duties, a serviceman is directly involved in tasks of national importance, such as ensuring the security of the state and the Motherland, preserving the peace of the people, and protecting the interests of the country. As a result, an organic connection arises between personal responsibility and national interests. By performing their official duties, a serviceman begins to realize that they are fulfilling not only their professional duty but also their civic duty to the Motherland.

The military oath also plays a special role in influencing the consciousness of the individual with national values. The Military Oath is a moral and legal factor that strengthens a serviceman's awareness of their duty to the state and the Motherland. During the oath-taking process, the warrior assumes certain responsibilities and promises to fulfill them conscientiously. This process serves to elevate concepts such as loyalty to the Motherland, service to the state, and loyalty to military duty to the level of personal conviction. Therefore, the military oath can be evaluated as one of the spiritual means of forming national consciousness.

The practical significance of national values is further strengthened through military discipline. Military discipline requires a serviceman to comply with established rules, perform assigned tasks in a timely and high-quality manner, obey orders from superiors, consider the interests of the collective, and be responsible for their actions. In this process, values such as responsibility, discipline, duty, and loyalty are transformed from a theoretical concept into a practical norm of behavior. Consequently, military discipline ensures the manifestation of national values in daily activities while teaching the individual self-management and action toward a common goal.

The military community also serves as an important social environment in the formation of national consciousness. A serviceman serves in a team with people from different regions, social environments, and life experiences. They are united by a common goal—the defense of the Motherland, loyalty to military duty, and the task of ensuring collective security. In such an environment, alongside personal interests, relations such as consideration of collective and state interests, combat comradeship, solidarity, trust, and responsibility are formed. Because a person first feels belonging to a certain community, and then begins to connect this belonging with a broader social and national unity. The mutual trust and a sense of common purpose formed within the military collective contribute to the strengthening of a sense of involvement in the fate of the Motherland and the people. Thus, in the process of military socialization, the sense of collective belonging is harmonized with the sense of national identity.

The assimilation of national values in the national army is also linked to historical memory and national military traditions. The centuries-old statehood and military experience of the Uzbek people, the lives and feats of national heroes, and the traditions of defending the Motherland serve

as an important spiritual example for the younger generation. Studying examples of courage and fortitude in national history strengthens a serviceman's respect for the history of their people, national pride, and a sense of belonging to the heritage of their ancestors. This enriches the historical content of national consciousness.

At the same time, the inculcation of national values in the national army should not be limited only to special spiritual and educational activities. It must be integrated into the entire system of military service. That is, when processes such as military education, daily service activities, collective relations, military discipline, sports and physical training, military traditions, respect for state symbols, and the study of national history and military heritage are carried out in a complementary manner, more favorable conditions arise for the firm establishment of national values in the individual's consciousness.

The educational significance of state symbols is also great. Respect for the state flag, coat of arms, and anthem strengthens a serviceman's sense of belonging to the state and national pride. The performance of the national anthem during military ceremonies and national holidays emotionally strengthens the idea of national statehood. In such processes, the state symbol becomes not just an official symbol for an individual, but a spiritual symbol that unites the concepts of the Motherland, the people, and the independent state.

The process of military education in the national army is also an important means of forming national consciousness. Along with military knowledge, explaining to service members the history of the state and army, military traditions, the social significance of defending the Motherland, and the content of military duty and responsibility fosters a conscious attitude toward service activities. The harmony of knowledge and upbringing is of great importance here. This is because understanding national values creates the necessary spiritual foundation for their manifestation in practical activities.

The assimilation of national values in the national army affects not only an individual's spiritual views but also their behavior. After being accepted in the human mind, a value manifests as an internal regulator that influences one's attitudes and behavior. From this point of view, national values do not remain in the minds of military personnel only as a theoretical concept, but acquire practical content in the service process. That is, the true impact of a value is determined by its manifestation in human behavior. As a result, national values become an internal spiritual criterion that determines a serviceman's decision-making, responsibility for his duties, relationships with comrades, and behavior in difficult situations.

In this sense, the main capability of the national army in forming national consciousness is determined by its ability to transform national values from an external obligation into an internal conviction of the individual. If a serviceman perceives the defense of the Motherland not only as a professional duty but also as his personal duty and life value, a practical manifestation of national consciousness will be formed. In this case, patriotism becomes not an external requirement, but an internal conviction of the individual.

From this perspective, military service can be evaluated as a unique social environment for instilling national values into the individual's consciousness. This is because in military service, knowledge, upbringing, discipline, collective relations, military duty, and practical activity are closely intertwined. As a result of the combined influence of these factors, national values begin to manifest in an individual's worldview, beliefs, and behavior.

K.Kh. Usmanov, who studied the ideas of military patriotism in the spiritual and moral heritage of the Uzbek people, showed the genetic and substantive connection of military patriotism with the national spiritual heritage. His doctoral dissertation (PhD) titled "Interpretation of Military

Patriotism Ideas in the Spiritual and Moral Heritage of the Uzbek People" examines the philosophical, moral, and socio-spiritual essence of patriotism, the images of national heroes, and the national-moral foundations of military patriotism [4]. The scientist analyzes military patriotism in connection with national values and evaluates it as an important factor in the formation of love for the Motherland and high moral qualities in young people.

An important aspect of K.Kh. Usmanov's research is that military patriotism is interpreted not in isolation from the national spiritual heritage, but in connection with the historical experience and moral values of the nation. It is noted that his research highlights the essence of military-patriotic ideas and national military traditions [5]. This situation indicates that the historical roots of the national army phenomenon are closely linked to national statehood and national spiritual heritage.

A.R. Shokhakimov is one of the scientists who directly studied the relationship between the national army and national consciousness through the spiritual and psychological characteristics of military personnel. His doctoral dissertation (PhD) on the topic "Factors of raising the national spirit in military personnel" is of particular importance in studying the relationship between the national army and national consciousness. The scientist emphasizes that the main goal of his research is to reveal the philosophical and ideological significance of fostering national identity among military personnel, fostering a sense of involvement in social processes, and elevating the national spirit [6].

A.R. Shokhakimov argues that implementing the phenomenon of the national spirit as a means of national upbringing into the daily activities of the Armed Forces is an important condition for enhancing the qualities of patriotism, determination, courage, and initiative in military personnel, as well as strengthening ideological immunity and combat spirit [6]. This scientific conclusion shows that the national army is not limited to a defensive function. The army is also an important socio-spiritual environment that shapes the worldview of military personnel, a sense of national belonging, and responsibility to the state.

From this point of view, there is a certain content closeness between the national spirit and national consciousness. While national consciousness expresses perceptions of the nation's common history, culture, interests, and values, the national spirit manifests as the emotional, volitional, and practical manifestation of these perceptions in an individual's activity. The formation of national consciousness in a serviceman is reflected in their attitude toward national statehood, responsibility for the fate of the Motherland, and readiness to protect national interests.

In this regard, the relationship between national statehood and the national army is of particular importance. From a historical perspective, the formation and stable maintenance of statehood was linked to the existence of a specific defense system and military organization. While national statehood expresses the political independence of a nation, the national army is one of the practical guarantees of this independence. From this perspective, the national army cannot be evaluated as an independent phenomenon outside or independent of national statehood.

In our view, the relationship between the national army and national statehood can be seen in three main directions.

First, national statehood creates the legal and political foundation of the national army. That is, the army is formed to protect the sovereignty, constitutional order, and territorial integrity of the national state.

Secondly, the national army serves as a practical defense mechanism for statehood.

Thirdly, the national army strengthens the idea of statehood in the minds of citizens and military personnel through values such as loyalty to the Motherland, duty, and responsibility.

Consequently, relations between national statehood and the national army are not limited to the sphere of political or military relations. Their spiritual foundation is national consciousness. The more developed the national consciousness, the stronger the sense of preserving state independence, protecting national interests, and involvement in the fate of the Motherland becomes in the members of the nation. Furthermore, the formation of national statehood and a national army creates a foundation for the further development and strengthening of national consciousness in society.

In this sense, the national army influences national consciousness in two directions.

The first direction is direct influence, which is carried out through the study of the defense of the Motherland, loyalty to the military oath, the history of our national heroes and military traditions passed down from generation to generation during military service.

The second direction is indirect influence, manifested through the army's place in society, its courageous actions in ensuring national security, and the role of military personnel as a social model.

As a result of an individual's socialization in a military environment, their personal interests are strengthened in connection with national and national interests. In a military team, it is important to unite toward a common goal, feel responsibility for the interests of the team, and strictly adhere to military discipline. This process leads to the individual striving to jointly perform the tasks assigned to the unit, taking into account not only their own interests but also the interests of the collective. At first, he realizes himself as part of the military community, and then this feeling is enriched with a sense of belonging to the national community and the national state.

Therefore, the national army can be evaluated as an important institution influencing the formation of national consciousness in the process of personality socialization. This process is complex and long-term in nature and is gradually formed by enriching the perceptions of military personnel about national history, military heritage, national values, and traditions of statehood. In particular, the courage of our national heroes such as Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, their experience in the field of military art and tactics, national values passed down from generation to generation, and traditions of statehood play an important role in forming feelings of national pride, loyalty, and involvement in the Motherland among military personnel. One of the important conditions for strengthening national consciousness is the purposeful and systematic instilling of this spiritual heritage into the minds of military personnel, combining it with modern patriotic ideas.

The analysis of the above scientific approaches allows for the expression of the interconnection between the national army, national statehood, and national consciousness based on a specific logical system. This process can be seen in the following sequence:

Through national consciousness, national interests and national statehood are valued, the national army is further developed, the interests of the state and the nation are protected, and a sense of national pride and belonging is strengthened.

It is evident from this logical system that while national consciousness influences the formation of national statehood and the national army, in turn, national statehood and the national army also serve the further development and strengthening of national consciousness. In this regard, they can be evaluated as an integrated socio-philosophical system that complements and interacts with each other. An important feature of this chain is its circular and complementary nature. National consciousness creates the spiritual foundation of the need for national statehood. National statehood, in turn, forms a national army to protect national interests. Along with ensuring the security of the state and the nation, the national army strengthens the sense of national pride,

patriotism, and national belonging among military personnel and youth. As a result, the national consciousness is enriched and rises to a new level of national self-awareness.

In foreign scientific literature, the relationship between the national army, national statehood, and phenomena of national consciousness has been studied based on various theoretical approaches.

Analyzing the process of the historical formation of states, the American sociologist C. Tilly shows that there is an organic connection between military needs, war, and the organizational potential of the state [7]. In its approach, the state mobilizes military resources to ensure its territorial interests and security, and this process influences the improvement of public administration and centralization. From this perspective, the national army appears not as an independent phenomenon existing outside of statehood, but as a system linked to the historical development and institutional strengthening of the national state. Thus, while statehood creates a political and legal basis for the formation of a national army, the national army ensures the stability of statehood by protecting the independence and sovereignty of the state.

The English sociologist M. Mann analyzes the relationship between ideological, economic, military, and political forms of social power [8]. His concept allows for the realization that state power cannot be limited solely to political governance; military capabilities are also an important factor determining the state's influence in social life. In this sense, the national army is not a separate component of the state, but an institution inextricably linked to its political independence, security, and organizational potential. In our view, this approach allows for the analysis of relations between national statehood and the national army based on the "state - military potential - national security" system.

J. Hutchinson, studying the relationship between nationalism and statehood, shows that the relationship between the nation and the state is not one-sided [9]. Based on his approach, it can be said that while the state influences the formation of national unity, the strengthening of national identity and a sense of community also strengthens the spiritual foundations of statehood. This situation serves as the basis for evaluating the relationship between national statehood, the national army, and national consciousness as a system of dialectical interaction.

P. Carré's research on the processes of institutional socialization in British Army servicemen demonstrates the mechanisms for the formation of discipline and military identity in the military environment [10]. From his research, it is clear that the assimilation of certain values and norms at the early stages of military training can influence the further identification development of an individual. In this sense, the military environment not only regulates an individual's external behavior but also creates social conditions for the internalization of certain values.

However, this process is not linear or one-sided. The development of national consciousness strengthens the spiritual foundations of national statehood; national statehood creates institutional and legal conditions for the activities of the national army, and the national army, while ensuring national security, influences the formation of a sense of belonging to the Motherland, loyalty to national interests, and collective responsibility among military personnel.

In conclusion, evaluating the national army solely as a state armed force or a defense institution does not fully reveal its socio-philosophical potential. In this process, national statehood serves as the political and legal basis, the national army as the institutional and organizational mechanism, and national consciousness as the spiritual and ideological content. Their mutual harmony is of great importance in ensuring the political stability, spiritual unity, and national security of the nation.

The national army is an important social space that not only protects national statehood but also institutionalizes national values, historical memory, military traditions, and ideas of loyalty to

the Motherland. This characteristic serves as the basis for evaluating the national army as one of the important factors in the formation and strengthening of national consciousness and national identity.

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