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PATRIOTISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS AS FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

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The article examines the interconnection between patriotism and human rights as key value-oriented principles of democratic governance in contemporary Ukraine. It analyzes the concept of civic patriotism as a form of national identity that combines love for the homeland with democratic values, active civic engagement, and respect for human rights. It is shown that civic patriotism differs from declarative or ethnic patriotism, as it is aimed at forming a mature society capable of monitoring the activities of state institutions and counteracting authoritarian practices. The article explores the role of patriotism as a motivational factor for civic activity, while human rights serve as its legal foundation, ensuring the protection of human dignity and the rule of law in public administration. Special attention is paid to the conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction, where issues of national unity, the resilience of state institutions, and the role of citizens in defending the state become critically important. The experience of de-occupied and frontline territories demonstrates that involving citizens in public administration processes contributes to restoring trust in government, strengthening social cohesion, and fostering responsible patriotism. It is emphasized that the combination of patriotism and human rights becomes not only a moral but also a practical instrument for ensuring the stability, efficiency, and transparency of state institutions. The article highlights the importance of developing the legal culture of public servants, for whom serving the state must be combined with adherence to democratic standards and respect for human rights. It is shown that the competence, ethical standards, and legal awareness of public servants ensure effective public administration, counter corruption and abuse of power, and contribute to building citizens' trust in state institutions and the development of a democratic society. The article also considers analytical materials from Ukrainian scientific and expert centers regarding the post-war development of the public administration system, emphasizing the need to expand mechanisms of civic participation and strengthen institutional protection of human rights as conditions for stable state recovery. It is argued that the combination of patriotism based on democratic values and human rights as legal guarantees of citizen participation in public life provides a foundation for the sustainable development of a democratic state, the consolidation of the rule of law, and the enhancement of public administration effectiveness. A comprehensive approach to forming civic responsibility and the legal awareness of public servants is proposed as a necessary condition for implementing democratic principles in contemporary Ukraine, including the period of post-war reconstruction.

Key words: patriotism, civic patriotism, human rights, democratic governance, public administration, civic participation, rule of law, post-war recovery.

Найда Інна Володимирівна, Голетіані Кетеван, Гечбая Бадрі. ПАТРІОТИЗМ І ПРАВА ЛЮДИНИ ЯК ЗАСАДИ ДЕМОКРАТИЧНОГО ВРЯДУВАННЯ

У статті досліджено взаємозв'язок патріотизму та прав людини як ключових ціннісних орієнтирів демократичного врядування в сучасній Україні. Проаналізовано концепцію громадянського патріотизму як форми національної ідентичності, що поєднує любов до Батьківщини з демократичними цінностями, активною громадянською позицією та повагою до прав людини. Показано, що громадянський патріотизм відрізняється від декларативного та етнічного, оскільки спрямований на формування зрілого суспільства, яке здатне контролювати діяльність державних інституцій та протидіяти авторитарним практикам. Проаналізовано роль патріотизму як мотиваційного чинника громадянської активності, а прав людини — як правової основи такої активності, що забезпечує захист людської гідності та верховенство права в публічному управлінні. Особливу увагу приділено умовам воєнного стану та післявоєнного відновлення, коли питання національної єдності, стійкості державних інституцій і ролі громадян у захисті держави набувають критичного значення. Розглянуто досвід деокупованих і прифронтових територій, який демонструє, що залучення громадян до процесів публічного управління сприяє відновленню довіри до влади, зміцненню соціальної згуртованості та формуванню відповідального патріотизму. Вказано, що поєднання патріотизму та прав людини стає не лише моральним, а й практичним інструментом забезпечення стабільності, ефективності та прозорості діяльності державних інституцій. В статті висвітлено значення розвитку правової культури публічних службовців, для яких служіння державі повинно поєднуватися з дотриманням демократичних стандартів та повагою до прав людини. Проаналізовано, що компетентність, етичність та правова свідомість державних службовців забезпечують ефективність публічного управління, протидію корупції та зловживанням владою, сприяючи формуванню довіри громадян до інституцій влади та розвитку демократичного суспільства. У статті також розглянуто аналітичні матеріали українських наукових і експертних центрів щодо післявоєнного розвитку системи публічного управління, підкреслено необхідність розширення механізмів громадянської участі та посилення інституційного захисту прав людини як умов стабільного відновлення держави. Обґрунтовано, що поєднання патріотизму, заснованого на демократичних цінностях, та прав людини як правових гарантій участі громадян у публічному житті створює підґрунтя для стійкого розвитку демократичної держави, утвердження верховенства права та підвищення ефективності державного управління. Запропоновано комплексний підхід до формування громадянської відповідальності та правової свідомості державних службовців, що є необхідною умовою реалізації демократичних принципів у сучасних умовах України, включно з періодом післявоєнної відбудови.

Ключові слова: патріотизм, громадянський патріотизм, права людини, демократичне врядування, публічне управління, громадянська участь, верховенство права, післявоєнне відновлення.

Introduction. Democratic governance in modern conditions of Ukraine requires the integration of key values that determine both the effectiveness of public administration and the level of public trust in government institutions. Among such values, patriotism and human rights occupy a special place. Patriotism, based on democratic principles, forms an active civic position, motivation to participate in public life and responsibility for the state of state institutions. Human rights, in turn, determine the legal framework for the activities of government, ensure the protection of personal dignity and set the limits of possible state interference in the lives of citizens.

The relevance of the study is due to modern challenges, including armed aggression against Ukraine, the need to restore and build democratic institutions in the post-war period, as well as the search for mechanisms to strengthen civic participation and the formation of legal awareness of public servants. Studying the relationship between patriotism and human rights allows us to assess the effectiveness of public administration, ensure the rule of law and promote social cohesion.

Materials and methods. The issue of the relationship between patriotism, human rights and democratic governance is becoming particularly relevant in the context of modern security challenges, democratic transformations and European integration of Ukraine. In modern scientific literature, research covers the issues of the development of civic patriotism, the establishment of democratic values, ensuring human rights, good governance and increasing the efficiency of public authorities. A significant contribution to the development of the concept of civic patriotism was made by I. A. Semenets-Orlova and O. V. Mykhailych, who substantiate it as a modern model of patriotism, based on the principles of a democratic state, civic responsibility, the rule of law and respect for human rights. According to the authors, it is civic patriotism that acts as an integrating value of a democratic society and contributes to the formation of an active civic position [1]. A similar approach is also observed in the research of I. Semenets-Orlova, who considers civic patriotism as an important factor in peacebuilding and democratic development of Ukrainian society.

The issue of public participation as a necessary component of democratic governance is highlighted in the works of A. Mazowita, who emphasizes that the effectiveness of public administration directly depends on the level of citizen involvement in the processes of administrative decision-making, the development of partnership between the state and civil society, as well as ensuring openness and transparency of the activities of government bodies [2]. Practical aspects of the development of public participation in the conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine are analyzed in detail in an analytical report on public governance in de-occupied and frontline territories [4].

The issue of democratic governance is inextricably linked with ensuring the rule of law and the implementation of human rights. A. M. Kolodiy justifies the need to consider democracy, the rule of law and human rights as interrelated institutional foundations of a modern state, ensuring its resilience to external and internal challenges [3]. A similar position is held by I. L. Zhuk, who defines human rights as the fundamental value basis for the functioning of the public service system and the development of modern public administration [6].

In the conditions of a full-scale war, research devoted to the protection of national values, democratic institutions and the provision of human rights acquire special importance. L. Honiukova, N. Larina, and S. Larin offer a theoretical and methodological approach to public administration with the protection of national values, emphasizing the combination of patriotism, social justice, tolerance, and democratic principles as the basis for the functioning of public administration under martial law [8].

Modern researchers pay considerable attention to the implementation of the principles of good governance. A. Antonov, I. Prykhodko and L. Antonova prove that the implementation of the principles of openness, accountability, citizen participation and the rule of law is one of the key tools for strengthening democracy in Ukraine and increasing public trust in state authorities [9].

A separate direction of modern research is related to the impact of war on the transformation of the population's democratic consciousness and attitude to human rights. The latest studies show that even under martial law, Ukrainian society maintains a high level of support for democratic values, freedom of speech, fair elections and protection of human rights, which indicates the strengthening of civic identity and democratic culture.

At the same time, the analysis of scientific works shows that the majority of studies consider patriotism, human rights and democratic governance mainly

as separate areas of scientific analysis. Insufficient attention is paid to the comprehensive study of the interrelationship of civic patriotism, the provision of human rights and the implementation of the principles of democratic governance as a single system of value bases for the functioning of a modern democratic state. It is this that determines the need for further research in this direction.

The purpose of the article is to analyze patriotism and human rights as the value bases of democratic governance, to determine their role in the formation of an active civil society, and to substantiate the mechanisms of integration of these values into the practice of public administration in the conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

A comprehensive approach combining theoretical analysis, comparative research and empirical study of public administration practices in modern Ukraine was used to prepare the article. The main sources of material were scientific publications by Ukrainian authors, analytical reports of state and expert institutions, as well as the results of research on public participation in the de-occupied and front-line territories.

The methodological basis of the study is a systemic analysis, which allows considering patriotism and human rights as interconnected elements of democratic governance. A comparative method was used to compare the concepts of civic patriotism and traditional forms of patriotism, as well as a method of documentary analysis to evaluate legislative, regulatory and expert materials regulating human rights and mechanisms of civic participation.

In addition, an inductive-deductive approach was used, which allows, on the basis of specific cases and analytical reports, to formulate general conclusions about the role of patriotism and human rights in ensuring the effectiveness of public administration, the stability of state institutions and the development of a democratic society in the conditions of martial law and post-war recovery.

Results. The study confirmed that patriotism and human rights are interrelated value orientations of democratic governance and determine the effectiveness of public administration in modern Ukraine. The analysis of literature and analytical materials showed that civic patriotism, which combines national identity with democratic values, active civic participation and respect for human rights, is a key factor in the formation of a mature society. Unlike declarative or ethnic patriotism, it contributes to control over the activities of state institutions and prevents authoritarian practices. The results of the analysis of mechanisms of public participation under martial law showed that the active participation of citizens in elections, public discussions,

the work of self-organization bodies of the population and control over the activities of the authorities significantly increases trust in state institutions. The experience of de-occupied and frontline territories shows that involving citizens in public administration processes contributes to social cohesion and the formation of responsible patriotism, which is not only a moral, but also a practical tool for ensuring the stability and transparency of the state's activities.

Analysis of the legal culture of public servants has shown that its development is a necessary condition for effective democratic governance. Competent, ethical and legally aware civil servants ensure compliance with democratic standards, counteract corruption and abuse of power, building citizens' trust in government institutions. The combination of patriotism with legal awareness allows creating professionally active and morally responsible civil servants, which contributes to the sustainable development of the state even in crisis conditions.

Patriotism and human rights are the basic value orientations of democratic governance, which determine the directions of development of the modern state and the nature of interaction between government and society. In the system of public administration, patriotism acquires the content not only of emotional attachment to the Motherland, but also of conscious civic responsibility for the state of state institutions, observance of democratic procedures and the rule of law. Human rights, in turn, serve as a universal criterion for assessing the effectiveness of governance, since they determine the limits of permissible state intervention in the life of an individual and ensure the protection of human dignity.

In modern scientific research, the concept of civic patriotism, which combines national identity with democratic values, is gaining increasing popularity. Unlike ethnic or declarative patriotism, civic patriotism is based on the active participation of citizens in public life, respect for human rights and freedoms, and the willingness to bear responsibility for public decisions. I. A. Semenets-Orlova and O. V. Mykhailych emphasize that this model of patriotism meets the requirements of democratic governance, as it contributes to the formation of a mature civil society and prevents the use of patriotic rhetoric to justify authoritarian practices [1].

Democratic governance involves openness, accountability, and citizen involvement in the processes of making administrative decisions. In this context, patriotism is manifested through participation in elections, public discussions, the activities of self-organization bodies of the population, and control over the activities of the government.

As A. Mazowita notes, public participation is a key factor in effective governance, as it ensures a balance

between the state's powers and the interests of society, and also contributes to the establishment of human rights as a practical, rather than declarative value [2].

Without an active civic position, democratic institutions lose their meaning and turn into formal mechanisms.

Human rights occupy a central place in the democratic model of governance, as they determine the legal and moral standards of public authority. Ensuring freedom of speech, freedom of association, the right to a fair trial and equality before the law creates conditions for the implementation of civic patriotism in a legitimate manner. Violation of human rights, even under the slogans of national interests, undermines trust in the state and contradicts the principles of democracy. Ukrainian researchers emphasize that the rule of law is a necessary condition for combining patriotism with democratic practices of governance [3].

The relationship between patriotism and human rights acquires particular importance in conditions of martial law. Armed aggression against Ukraine has actualized the issues of national unity, the stability of state institutions and the role of citizens in protecting the state. At the same time, even in crisis conditions, democratic governance must maintain a people-centered character.

Studies of public participation in de-occupied and frontline territories show that involving citizens in public governance processes contributes to restoring trust in government, strengthening social cohesion, and forming responsible patriotism [4] (Table 1).

In conditions of martial law, the combination of patriotism and human rights becomes not only a moral but also a practical tool for protecting the state. Active citizens who are aware of their rights are able to effectively participate in the restoration of state institutions and the maintenance of public order, which strengthens the resilience of society.

The experience of de-occupied and frontline territories shows that democratic governance, which takes into account the voice of every citizen, stimulates the formation of conscious and responsible patriotism. Such an approach not only helps restore social trust, but also creates the basis for the stable development of the state even in difficult crisis conditions.

Analytical materials of Ukrainian scientific and expert centers emphasize that democratic governance in the post-war period should be based on expanding mechanisms for citizen participation and strengthening institutional protection of human rights [5].

The emphasis on expanding citizen participation and strengthening institutional protection of human rights is critically important in the post-war period. Citizen involvement in decision-making processes not only

Table 1

Forms of public participation and their impact on trust in government and the formation of responsible patriotism

Public participation factor	Implementation level	Impact on social trust	Impact on patriotism
Participation in local elections	Active	Helps strengthen trust in government	Strengthens a sense of responsibility for the community
Participation in public discussions	Moderate	Increases the legitimacy of decisions	Forms a responsible civic position
Involvement in self-organization bodies	Moderate	Promotes social cohesion	Strengthens conscious patriotism
Control over government activities	Regular	Ensures transparency and accountability	Stimulates an active civic position
Participation in restoration projects	Moderate	Supports social cohesion	Strengthens responsible patriotism

Source: [4] – research on public participation in de-occupied and frontline territories

increases the legitimacy of government, but also helps restore trust in state institutions.

In addition, systemic protection of human rights creates a stable legal basis for transformational processes in the state. When democratic mechanisms are combined with legal guarantees, society is able to control government, prevent abuses and actively participate in policymaking, which ensures the sustainable post-war reconstruction of the country.

In this sense, patriotism acts as a motivating factor for civic activity, and human rights are its legal basis. An important role is also played by the development of the legal culture of public servants, for whom serving the state should be combined with respect for human dignity and democratic standards [6].

The development of the legal culture of public servants is a fundamental factor in effective democratic governance. It is their competence, ethics and awareness of the value of human rights that ensure that the civil service does not turn into a mechanism of repression or formalities. When an employee understands that his role is not only to carry out orders, but also to protect the rights of citizens, this creates conditions for transparent and responsible decision-making.

In addition, the combination of patriotism with legal awareness allows for the formation of professionally active and morally responsible employees who are able to counteract corruption and abuse of power. Such integration of the values of civil service and respect for human dignity increases citizens' trust in government institutions, strengthens social cohesion and contributes to the sustainable development of a democratic state.

Patriotism and human rights are interrelated principles of democratic governance. Patriotism, based on democratic values, forms active and responsible citizens who are able to influence public policy. Human rights provide legal guarantees for such participation and limit possible abuses of power. Their harmonious combination creates the basis for the sustainable

development of a democratic state, strengthening trust in government institutions and establishing the rule of law in the system of public administration [7].

It is also important to note that public administration in the field of protection of national values and public rights is one of the key areas of modern administrative practice. In particular, research into the problems of public protection of national values under conditions of military operations in Ukraine shows that effective management of these processes contributes to strengthening social cohesion and the formation of a holistic national identity, which in turn strengthens the mechanisms of civic participation and trust in public authorities [8].

The implementation of the principles of good governance as a means of strengthening democracy in Ukraine is also important. Research shows that the application of the principles of good governance – openness, transparency, accountability and citizen involvement – contributes to more effective interaction between government and society and the strengthening of democratic practices in public administration [9].

In the context of the development of public policy on the protection of human and civil rights, it is important to note that the organizational and legal foundations of such protection should be oriented towards the participation of citizens in the formation and implementation of relevant policies. Studies indicate that it is the ability of state bodies to ensure the protection of human rights through public policy that increases the level of legitimacy of government and citizens' trust in the public administration system [10].

The combination of patriotism and human rights is key to true democracy: conscious citizens not only support the state, but also monitor its activities, preventing abuse. Such interaction contributes to the development of a responsible political culture, strengthens social solidarity and increases the efficiency of public administration.

Conclusions. The study found that patriotism and human rights are interrelated value orientations of democratic governance that determine the effectiveness of public administration and the level of citizens' trust in state institutions. Civic patriotism, which combines national identity with democratic values, active civic participation and respect for human rights, contributes to the formation of a mature society capable of controlling the activities of government and counteracting authoritarian practices.

The study showed that the combination of patriotism and human rights in the practice of public administration ensures: active civic participation in decision-making processes; social cohesion and the formation of responsible patriotism; increased transparency, efficiency and stability of state institutions; development of legal culture and ethical responsibility of public servants.

As a result of the study, it was found that the combination of patriotism based on democratic values and human rights as legal guarantees of citizens' participation in public life creates the basis for the

sustainable development of a democratic state, the establishment of the rule of law and increasing the efficiency of public administration. Such a comprehensive approach to the formation of civic responsibility and legal awareness of civil servants is critically important for the implementation of democratic principles in the conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

Prospects for further research are related to the development of practical mechanisms for integrating patriotism and human rights into the activities of public administration bodies, assessing the effectiveness of these mechanisms in different regions of Ukraine and developing methodological recommendations for training public servants to work in the conditions of post-war reconstruction.

Thus, the combination of patriotism and human rights is a key factor in the sustainable development of a democratic state and the formation of a mature civil society capable of actively and responsibly influencing the processes of public administration.

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