

NATIONAL IDENTITY AND MODERN STATE SECURITY

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Summary: Identity is of Latin origin, it originates from the word *identitas*, which has a word *idem* – the same, in its root. Therefore, the word *identitas* means “the same” or “sameness”, and accordingly the word *identity* means the relation in which a being, phenomenon or feature is equal to itself. The notion of security is also rather complex social phenomenon. From etymological point of view, the term *security* originates from the Latin word *securitas*, -atis, which means security, absence, danger, certainty, self-confidence, fearlessness, protection (*secures* – safe, secure, reliable, fearless, confident, permanent, firm, devoted, truthful, etc.). National identity and security are obligatory components of modern state, which includes every ‘individual’ organized by the permanent population on a territory limited by the internationally acknowledged borders that this population controls through an organized political system.

Many spheres of human relations are important for identity constituting. A dominant social structure in this sphere is represented by the family as the first and the most important step in the construction of each man, since the first socialization of an individual into a group and society is carried out through the family. Personal identity mainly conditions the construction of national identity which includes a certain sense of political community, common institutions and certain rights and duties for all community members. It also implies a defined social space and marked limited territory with which the community members identify, i.e. to which they develop the sense of belonging. Taking into account the relationship between the national identity and internal security of the modern state, it can be said that identity is dynamic phenomenon. Although it has been established and strengthened, even by a sovereign state, it must constantly be renewed and produced. Identity, therefore, is not an independent metaphysical entity which travels unchanged along roadless areas of history, it is a product of historical practice which is formed and reformed. During the epochs of Moderna and modern society, from the end of 18th century to the end of 20th century, the following are created and built, developed and constantly transformed: modern society and social identities in general; modern culture; cultural identities; modern nation (as nation-state organized on systems and values of modern society and international law); modern national identities; modern collectivism; collective identities; ethnic groups and all ethnicities and ethnic identities.