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The issue of political study of national and regional security

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Abstract: Currently, ensuring security in the international arena and researching the factors influencing it is relevant. Today, the number and types of factors threatening national and international security are expanding. This article discusses conceptual approaches to the socio-political study of national and regional security.

Keywords: International relations, international security, national security.

Introduction: The foundation of a person's desire to feel safe is rooted in the fact that throughout history, humans have always been subject to external threats. These threats can come from all other types of beings, including humans themselves. From this perspective, while some societies and states preferred to distance themselves from global issues to ensure their security, others viewed the entire world as their domain and believed that complete security could only be achieved by fully conquering this territory. Some formed various alliances to ensure their own security, while others attempted to achieve this goal through diplomatic means. In essence, the objective sought through these and many other similar methods has always remained the same. Of course, these methods did not always work, and instead of achieving the main goal of security, even more dangerous situations could arise. The main subject of this research is the question of whether national and regional security is a key factor in international relations. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted, "Unresolved and widespread problems of any region can lead to a chain reaction throughout the world. The stabilization of the situation creates the risk of disrupting the new geopolitical balance, which is becoming increasingly clear".

METHOD

The problem of security arises simultaneously with the formation of independent statehood and the establishment of social, political, and economic interests in society. Since then, along with stability and development, risks and various threats have also emerged, and taking them into account, developing and implementing state strategy and policy based on them, is an important condition for ensuring the country's security. The concept of "security" according to the reference, appeared in the 12th century. In subsequent periods of history, in connection with the formation of state structures, the concept of "security" meant a state of peace arising as a result of the absence of real threats corresponding to the trends of state building and governing bodies in the material, political, and economic spheres. Throughout history, humanity has strived to protect itself from various dangers. The extent to which a society is free from dangers or the level of its protection is a crucial factor in its stability and development, necessitating the need for states to implement security policies.

Security is a comprehensive concept, and various approaches to its interpretation have evolved. However, the main idea that synthesizes all views and interpretations is that security is a state of protection from threats at various levels. The issue of security did not emerge recently; it arose with the formation of humanity and states. The theory of security has undergone several historical stages. As a result of humanity's pursuit of security, a security system was first formed within individual societies, then within states, and ultimately on an international scale.

By the end of the 20th century, the concepts of "security" and "national security" began to be used more frequently in our lexicon. This is explained by the increasing complexity of human development, the widespread use of nuclear, atomic, and other weapons of mass destruction, the exacerbation of the ecological situation, the emergence of new dangerous diseases, the increasing threat of terrorism, the disruption of the balance between states after the collapse of the totalitarian regime, the elimination of the division of the world into opposite poles, the emergence of new independent states, and the implementation of market reforms in them. Such changes in the world have increased attention to the problems of security, general and national security. The concept of "security" is multifaceted and is interpreted in different ways. Nevertheless, they share a common idea, according to which security means protection and guarantee from dangers arising in various spheres of human life. Risk is a potential or real force, a factor that threatens the development and normal functioning of the state and society. The most acute manifestations of danger include natural and social cataclysms and tremors, crises and crises, revolutions and uprisings, wars and armed conflicts.

Today, the problem of security has gone beyond national borders and has acquired a global character. One state, with its powerful military potential, could not achieve a certain result by ensuring its own security. Just as ensuring the security of an individual state is closely related to ensuring the peace and security of the whole world or region, it is natural that the presence of unrest or other factors threatening the security of a state creates a threat to regional security, and a threat to global security. The approach "Global dialogue cannot be achieved without ensuring our regional security," based on the principle "from regional security to universal security," is a logical continuation of the views of modern political scientists that certain regions play a key and decisive role in solving problems important to humanity, ensuring global security. The renowned English scholar B. Buzan, in his work "The People, the State, and Fear," provides a new definition of the concept of security. The scholar distinguishes between personal security and national security. In his opinion, security has "soft" and "hard" properties. The "soft" type of security includes the economic, spiritual, and cultural spheres, while the "hard" aspects indicate the type of security that must be ensured with the help of military forces.

A sharp turn in the system of international relations in recent years changes, on the one hand, have led to a further increase in the relevance of the security problem, and on the other hand, put forward the need to revise the concepts and views regarding international relations, nation, state, and "security."

A deep understanding and analysis of the meaning encompassed by the term "security" is of great interest to many specialists.

Analysis of the scientific literature showed that there are different approaches to revealing the concept of "security." There are several reasons for the emergence of such a situation, one of which is the fact that the concept of "security" is essentially a comprehensive concept, and the second is the emergence of new forces that threaten security with the change of times. Indeed, the concept of "security" is multifaceted, encompassing interconnected concepts such as individual, state, and international security. It is a complex concept in a broad sense, which includes ensuring guarantees of development for humanity, creating a system that meets the interests of the population living in the country, protecting their rights, allowing them to fully realize their abilities and continuously improve their

standard of living. In the military encyclopedic dictionary, the term "security" is defined as the absence of any danger, preservation, reliability.

It can be observed that in most definitions of the concept of "security," the economic and military potential of countries is taken as the main criterion. In particular, according to the definition of the Arab politician Abdulmun'im-al-Mashat, "Security is a state that ensures a nation's economic and military power, sufficient to resist threats emanating from other countries or from within its own country, imposed on its existence.

Another group of researchers approach security more from the perspective of external threats, defining security as the actual ability to be free from external threats.

The following definition is also widely used in the scientific literature: "the term security is a state of protection of the vital needs of the individual, society, and the state from external and internal threats". As can be seen, this definition does not differ sharply in meaning from the definitions given above. At the same time, "security is the safe state of the object, the absence of dangers, the impossibility of changing the situation for the worse"; "a state that ensures the nation's sufficient military and economic potential to counter threats to the state arising from the internal or external environment"; "real possibility of being free from external risks"; "the state of international relations, free from various factors that threaten the security or peace of the peoples of the world". In another definition of security, S. Toshev evaluates this concept as a state "Security is the state of protection of important interests of the individual, social groups, society, state, civilization from internal and external threats."

V.I.Mitrokhin emphasized that "security is the state of protection of the dignity, honor, environment of the individual, social groups, state and society, and civilizations as a whole. Security belongs to the class of socio-philosophical categories and requires consideration in the context of an interdisciplinary complex. Also, in the Charter of the United Nations, "joining forces to ensure security" is recognized as one of the main goals of this organization. The Helsinki Final Act on security, signed by the member states of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe on August 1, 1975, defines ensuring security as "abstaining from all actions that leave it in an act of threat." As can be seen from these international norms, security is understood as ensuring a certain state in international relations related to national legal relations. Another definition of "security" that caught our attention is as follows: "Security is a state that excludes the disruption of international relations, a free world, and threats to the security of peoples in any form. "Analysis of the definitions given to the term "security" shows that in most cases this term is interpreted as a quality of "the state of protection of the individual, society, and the state from threats." Definitions of the term "security," given by various political factors at different times, take into account such factors as the political and socio-economic situation of that time, the level of political, economic, and military power of countries, and the position of a particular region in world socio-political life. Therefore, in these definitions, one can observe not only a certain system, order, but also regular evolutionary development. Like any socio-political category, the concept of security has changed in the direction of expansion. If the concept of individual security arose during the period when the first signs of human civilization began to appear, then the evolution of human society gave rise to such concepts as the security of the urban population, the security of the nation and people.

In the 20th century, a series of wars that shook humanity gave rise to such concepts as regional and global security, and the existing security systems now aim to protect humanity not only from military, but also from political, economic, social, environmental, and even ideological threats. Thus, security:

- the state of protection of the individual, society, and the state from threats;

- a state in which a nation has sufficient economic and military strength to withstand threats to its existence, both from other countries and from within its own country;

- a state that excludes a threat to the security of peoples; - a system that ensures guarantees of development for humanity, corresponds to the interests of the population living on the territory of the country, allows for the full manifestation of their abilities to protect their rights and the continuous growth of the standard of living, in which such interconnected concepts as the individual, society, state, region, and world security are manifested. Indeed, national security manifests itself in the safe existence and development of the social triad - the individual, society, and the state, while regional security manifests itself in the security of the states of this region, and global security - in interregional security.

CONCLUSION

Security has been an issue that people and all states, regardless of their form, have paid attention to throughout history. The security-based policy, primarily

envisioned by realists, allowed each state to develop its own defense mechanism. Previously, the development of this mechanism only increased the potential of military power, but in today's global world, attention is being paid to every aspect of power. Currently, when it comes to security, along with classical military security based on border security, the protection of the economy, the protection of culture, the safe control of energy resources in other geographies, the protection of financial power, dominance, the protection of international relations and protection from environmental threats, and the avoidance of epidemic diseases and, ultimately, the dominance of the underground, outer, and outer landscape of the world constitute many analyzable goals.

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