

Security Issues, Problems and Their Origin

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the concepts, essence of security, international security, security categories, security subjects and objects, including their vital interests. Also, the problems of ensuring the interests of security entities and their origins are studied in this article.

KEYWORDS: *international security, regional security, national security, state security, threats, regionalism, geopolitics, terrorism, strategy, globalization.*

Introduction

Security is an essential condition for the existence of a human society. From a normative or material point of view, it is reflected in the emergence of states, the formation of political parties, international organizations and NGOs, the signing of agreements, the adoption of laws and concepts, the development of effective methods and tools to combat threats. It can be considered as a prerequisite, the basis of social relations, recognized and guided by the participants as a priority. First of all, we will consistently pursue a political path aimed at strengthening peace and security in Uzbekistan, which is rooted in the idea that the Uzbek people need peace and prosperity. In today's turbulent and complex world, our most important and priority task is to preserve the peaceful and serene life, which is our priceless treasure, and to further strengthen the atmosphere of inter-religious harmony, mutual respect and kindness in our society. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev. In turn, its practical side determines the theoretical aspects of this situation. In security theory, the category under study serves as a key concept. It is the starting point for understanding and interpreting the nature of security as the subject of research - the object of social relations and legal influence. A comprehensive, in-depth analysis of the philosophical-social and political-legal content of the concept of security serves as a basis for understanding the nature of concepts such as danger and threat, object and subject, sphere and system of security.

Discussion Results

The term "security" in its original meaning means "the absence of any danger", "protection from danger" or "peace". "Security is the protection of important values from threats." 'reef gives V. N. Panin. Indeed, the primary value for the permanent existence of any subject or object is security and peace. To further analyze the concept of security, we need to look at the words that shape its content and essence. In the general sense of the word security, the concepts of danger and threat come to the fore.

“Danger is a possible (or real) event, phenomenon or process that can cause harm to a person, social group, society, state and the world community, a violation or crisis of material and spiritual values, a blockage of the path of development . Risk is the possibility of any damage, that is, a change in the structure or other characteristics of a security object, reducing its resilience and competitiveness. The term security originally originated as a military phenomenon. The term “strategic studies” or “traditional security research” is more common among researchers than the traditional concept of

security.

Public safety is a set of conditions that ensure the preservation and protection of the moral and material values of society. Public safety requires a developed social consciousness and social partnership, which guarantees the formation of public organizations, legal norms and appropriate conditions. In the trinity of security subjects - the individual, society and the state - and in the system of their interests, public security manifests itself as a relatively subjective-individual and largely collective element of national security. When it comes to state security, first of all, from the point of view of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "State security is the state of protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and other state interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan from external and internal threats. It ensures the sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the realization of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. "

The term national security has two meanings. In modern security research, national security is understood in a narrow sense, as an integral part of national security. In this context, the state and its security, along with the security of the individual and society, is defined as one of the three main elements of national security and is defined as the state of sovereignty, territorial integrity and protection of the constitutional order (vital interests of the state) from external and internal threats. In the broadest sense, the term national security refers to the general security of a state. The object of security is the sum of the interests of the above-mentioned entities. The object of a person's security is the freedoms of law that give rise to his fundamental interests. The object of public security is the unity of society, stability and the sum of the basic recognized material and spiritual values. The object of state security is its constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and strategic interests. Alexander Rogov and Yulia Fedotova, in their article "State Security: Elements and Structure of the National Security of the Russian Federation," they pass. The level of security is an independent hierarchical drag of security, which are more a specific area of influence and a certain sequence of security. Based on this, the group is divided into national (local), regional (sub regional), and international and global security levels. Each level of security has security challenges that are stable, significant, and essentially independent. Security dynamics, that is, development and change within a certain level of security, are influenced by the factors that characterize them. However, relative isolation does not mean absolute independence or separation from other levels of security. Security is an interconnected chain of events, meaning that the security of a particular state cannot be understood and effectively ensured in isolation from regional or international security. This leads to the harmonization of each of them on the basis of common structures of interest. As an example, Doctor of Law, Professor II Bobokulov argues: "At the heart of the levels of security is a universal organization - the United Nations, which forms the overall system of security." The same opinion is expressed by the scientist VP Panin: "In today's world, when we talk about the institutions that ensure general international security, first of all, the United Nations comes to the fore." In fact, national and state security is based on its internal security, as well as the cooperation of law enforcement agencies, strategic, scientific, tactical practices, and at the regional level, first of all, the practice of neighboring countries and regional organizations is important. In international security, the activities of states and mainly international organizations come to the fore.

Conclusion

In short, security is the process of securing the interests of a security entity without any direct obstacles or threats. The security system in Central Asia is a complex system in which three categories of factors play an important role. Initially, the internal factor, which is the main force that is not yet fully understood, plays an important role, because the security of the countries of the region means the security of neighboring countries. In essence, the theory of the chain requires that the internal factors that can be solved in the territories of the countries of the region accumulate and go

beyond their borders. .

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