



MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE MILITARY SECURITY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. This article analyzes the conceptual foundation, hierarchy of subjects, and regulatory and legal elements of the system of ensuring national and military security of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on systemic and structural-functional approaches. The author scientifically substantiates the multi-level nature of security systems (national, regional, global) and their proportionality to the UN Charter. The article comprehensively covers the functional “comparative weight” of the three branches of government (legislative, executive, and judicial) and the role of the principle of “checks and balances” in ensuring security. Also, the issues of forming a special branch of “national security law” in the national legal system are methodologically substantiated.

Keywords: Systemic approach, checks and balances, institutional framework, security actors, comparative weight, national security law, Constitutional Court, UN Charter, conceptual subsystem.

The national stability and sovereignty of any state depend on the integral and holistic integration of the institutions and legal norms that make up its security system. In an era when modern international relations and military-political processes are becoming multifaceted and systemic, the study of security as a complex and hierarchical dynamic system, rather than just a “state of protection”, is becoming an urgent scientific problem.

In the definitions of security, along with such characteristics as “state”, “conditions”, “set of connections and relationships”, it is important to consider it as “a system aimed at protecting people and their property from various threats”.

In a general philosophical sense, a system is defined as a set of elements that are interconnected and interact with each other, forming a certain unity. It operates on the basis of the following principles: integrity, systematicity, hierarchy, interdependence of the system and the environment, etc. The principle of “checks and balances” plays an important role in organizing the system. This principle is a factor ensuring the stability of the system. The security system is manifested as the internal structure of security and its organization.

The security system corresponds to the levels of security, that is, each level of security - national, regional and international - has elements that are inherent to them and form an order that helps to achieve a common goal. These systems, in turn, form a single universal collective security system. The central element of this system is the UN, the norms and principles set out in its Charter are mandatory for organizing a system of regional and national security.

The national security system is a system of political, legal, organizational, economic, social and other measures aimed at eliminating threats to the vital interests of the individual, society and the state. Another explanation of this concept is the activities of state bodies, public organizations and citizens aimed at protecting the vital national interests from dangers and threats.

The system of ensuring national security is the internal structure and organization of relations between security subjects to ensure the interests of the individual, society and the state through the creation of a regulatory and institutional framework. The system of national security consists of a set of interrelated and interconnected elements: security subjects and objects; regulatory and legal framework; forces and means of ensuring security. Researchers also emphasize the division into conceptual, normative and institutional subsystems [1].

The main goal of the security system is to create a mechanism for effective protection of security objects/interests. These interests are ensured by authorized state bodies, public organizations, civil institutions and citizens in accordance with the procedure established by relevant legislative acts.

The main tasks of the system of ensuring national security are:

Creating a system of guarantees for the protection of the vital interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Developing and implementing a unified state policy in the field of ensuring national security;

Identifying, assessing and predicting external and internal threats to the vital interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

implementing a system of rapid and long-term measures to prevent and eliminate threats to national security;

organizing, maintaining in readiness and managing forces and means ensuring national security, including in emergency situations.

The presence of an effective security system is one of the characteristics that determine the stability of relations between security entities. Mutual trust, closeness of views, long-term relations and other important conditions for creating an effective security system are.

The national security system operates on the basis of integral and continuous cooperation of its constituent components, provision of state power and management with complete, reliable and timely information, and the professional skills of responsible persons making decisions in the field of security.

So, one of the important elements of the national security system is the security subjects. We have already touched upon this topic in the relevant section. It is necessary to summarize the opinions expressed, each subject has its own place in the national security system. They directly and indirectly participate in ensuring national security and developing relevant political decisions within this area. However, the "relative weight" of the authorized state authorities and management bodies is greater than that of other groups of subjects. The fact is that the subjects that make up this group have special powers and qualifications, and most importantly, their activities are directly aimed at ensuring security. These include, first of all, the three branches of government, the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, and specially authorized bodies (the National Security Council, special services, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Defense, etc.).

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Oliy Majlis develops priority areas for ensuring national security and creates a legislative framework for it.

The executive branch, as the "central element of the entire system of governance," organizes and controls the implementation of foreign and domestic policies that are integral parts of national security, creates a system of forces and means, carries out military

construction of the country and ensures the strengthening of its defense capabilities, and ensures the unity of the activities of the constituent bodies of the executive branch in this regard.

According to Article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Courts," the court protects the rights and interests of citizens and legal entities protected by law. The activities of the courts are aimed at ensuring the rule of law and protecting the constitutional order [2].

Proceeding from the principle of "balance and restraint," the judicial bodies protect the rights of citizens and public organizations violated as a result of the activities of security entities, primarily state bodies, in ensuring security. In this regard, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan has important powers. The Constitutional Court ensures the compliance of laws and resolutions of the Oliy Majlis, presidential decrees, and decisions of the government and local government bodies with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It also carries out fair trials for crimes related to encroachment on the security of the individual, society, and the state.

Another important element of the national security system is its normative-legal, political-legal, and conceptual basis. The importance of this element is that it determines the legal framework for the activities of the elements of the system, primarily its subjects. It would be appropriate to call this set of documents national security law. It, in turn, is manifested as a separate area of national law. The subject of this legal area is the system of social relations related to ensuring security [3].

Thus, national security law is a set of norms and principles that serve to regulate social relations related to ensuring security. The generally recognized norms and principles of international law, the constitution, international treaties of the state, laws on security and other legislative acts constitute the normative and legal basis of national security.

Law is an important factor in the stability and uniform order of social relations. Legal norms determine the behavior of participants in social relations, systematize and organize these relations. Therefore, today, the legal regulation of social relations remains the most effective means of influencing them.

Security relations occupy a special place in the system of social relations. Because these relations are considered a priority for the individual, society and the state, and determine the content and essence of their activities. Experts say that the stability of relations in the field of security is a decisive condition for the existence of human society.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the system of ensuring national security is not just the activities of individual bodies, but is based on the international principles of the UN Charter, uniting conceptual, normative and institutional subsystems. The proportionality of the legislative, executive and judicial branches, operating on the principle of "checks and balances", in particular, the supervisory function of the Constitutional Court, ensures the legal integrity of the system. The high "comparative weight" of state bodies in this system is explained by the special strategic responsibility and professional qualifications assigned to them.

Today, in the conditions of increased globalization and hybrid threats, the systematic development of the "national security law" network put forward by the author and the digitalization of mechanisms for full and rapid information exchange between security entities are the main factors in ensuring the reliable protection of the national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its sustainable democratic development



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