

THE ESSENCE OF THE STATE SECURITY SYSTEM AND ITS TYPES

Annotation

The aim of the research is to identify the types of security that exist in society, to reveal the importance of the security system, as well as the relevance of measures to prepare for the current events in the State Security System as well as in the changing world. In order to standardize this activity, scientific and professional communities work on the basis of continuous cooperation aimed at developing basic methodology, policy and industry standards in the field of technical security measures, legal liability, as well as user and administrator training standards. The security system is a program aimed at protecting the population from any type of threats.

Keywords

Security system, safety, safety structure, indicator, economic security, information security.

Introduction

What is a security system? The security system is a set of measures to protect the entire population living in this society from any kind of danger. Let's look at the concept of security with a small example. You install a security system in your apartment, and the goal is to keep your property and the people inside it safer through the Home Security System. The most important thing is to be aware of and prevent potential dangers in the form of theft, burglary, fire, flood or other environmental disaster. Most home security systems can monitor all of this, and on this basis, certain precautions can also be put into practice. It was just home security, you can feel how important it is and how important it is for your safety through some kind of inner fear. You will need to take safety precautions to calm this feeling. If we talk about security in the whole region, we will be convinced of the high level of demand for human protection, the high potential of security systems. Protecting from all that exists in the world today that threatens one's health, wellness, spirituality, territory, communication, well-being, economy, budget, family, friends, work, religion, beliefs is one of the main and topical issues.

The State security system is a complex of large-scale scientific and practical work aimed at the consistency of all security measures and factors. Its purpose is to explore the opportunities and risks associated with creating an alternative security system for State and to implement security measures. While the threat of a general war that had long prevailed on the continent had disappeared, new threats emerged in Central and Eastern Europe, particularly ethnic-national, social dislocations, and economic decline. The 21st century is marked by new roles for older institutions and efforts to create new institutions and procedures to address a more diverse, complex and dynamic security situation. State security is considered in the broadest conceptual framework, covering environmental, economic, social, cultural, ethnic and political aspects.

Methods

Scientific analysis and synthesis were used in the process of disclosing the results. Additional comments were made to enrich the broader content within the framework of the existing ideas in the coverage of the commentary. In today's changing world, it is important to identify the types of security in the security process and to put into practice what is being done in an alternative system. For this purpose, although there are many types of security, there are 4 main types.

Methods to defend against authority threats

The concept of term security also includes the use of certain methods to guarantee the absence of threats:

- security system;
- prevent attacks;
- formation of a system that eliminates the consequences of harmful actions;
- elimination of sources of threat;
- increased resistance to harmful factors.

Literature review

A system of metrics reflecting Russia's position in the global economic system is used to measure the country's economic security (Ranjan R, Ngai Weng Chan, Ruslan R., 2013). They show the disparity between measures of territorial space and resource potential and measures of economic potential, gross domestic product, international trade, and, most importantly, the level and quality of population life. Inequalities have been worse in Russia during the past 15 years, especially in the social sphere. An indication of the individual components' evolution of economic security at the international level, and in some cases their comparison, is given by comparing the actual values of economic security indicators of States with their thresholds, which describe various aspects of the national economy security. It presents the challenge of calculating the cumulative index of economic security in order to assess its performance and carry out comparative analysis on a global level. There is a methodological approach based on the definition of the normalized values as for acceptable threshold levels of private indicators of the State economic security in the economic literature (Butorin V.K., Tkachenko A.N., Shipilov S.A., 2007). This presupposes that the level of economic security of the State at fixed values for the remaining private indicators-indicators is the lowest possible value of the normalized private indicator E_i , $\min, 001$. Likewise, with fixed values for the rest of the private indicators-indicators, the maximum value of the normalized private indicator E_i , $\max 100$, corresponds to the State's highest level of economic security. The private indicator's unit value corresponds to the state's normalized threshold level of economic security, or $E_{i\max}$. External dangers to the nation's economy include a high external government debt load, rising corporate debt, an overreliance on imports, and a surplus of commodity exports. The persistence and spread of these indicators, along with the widening scope of interactions among the aforementioned dangers, cause the state to lag behind industrialized nations in terms of economic growth rates, competitiveness, and citizen welfare. As a result, careful scientific research is needed to define the standards for indicators defining a country's economic security. Therefore, states are attempting to be more cautious in providing economic security in conditions of uncertain development of the economies of the countries of the globe, increased interaction between them during the period of globalization. The most crucial challenge in ensuring economic stability in Uzbekistan as it gets ready to join the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and digitalize its economy is to compile a list of indicators that would indicate. The arrangement of these issues requires the think about of outside and residential pointers, as well as the strategy for deciding their criteria. Agreeing to A.I. Popov, the edge values of financial security are quantitative pointers or parameters characterizing the satisfactory level of improvement security, past which there are perils, went with by the misfortune of control by states in any field. To create pointers and edge values, it is fundamental, agreeing to the hypothesis of social supportability, to evaluate the socio-economic circumstance not by a single pointer, but by their combination, since due to a basic deviation of one or two parameters from the most extreme reasonable values, the current circumstance isn't continuously accurately evaluated circumstance as a entirety. We believe that ready to concur with the author's supposition on the ought to create pointers and limit values concurring to the hypothesis of social supportability, to survey the socio-economic circumstance not by a single pointer, but by their combination. Hence, pointers and limit values of financial security for person nations may be diverse. However, according to us, indicators of economic security are both quantitatively and qualitatively significant. Since the indicator of external debt should not be negative even if it has increased quantitatively relative to GDP, its quality ensures debt repayment without having an impact on the government or private sector budgets.

Result 1

In the full development of the security system, it is important to study the factors that pose and may pose a threat. At the same time, an attempt has been made to study and explain some of the high-level risks, which are as follows.

1. Health security. The most important thing for a person is health, Human health means the health of society and the state, as well as the whole world. We have only seen the effects of the Covid-19 Coronavirus infection, which has posed a global threat since 2020. The single disease affected not only the decline of the population of the society, but also the labor force as a whole, i.e., the negative impact of production, ecology, construction, economy, and many other systems. caused the mystery. The economic growth rating has dropped significantly, with some corporations and businesses in decline. As a result of the liking of loved ones among the people, spiritual and emotional depression arose.

The concept of public health safety is somewhat broader, it is worth noting that it focuses on important tasks and factors that pose a potential threat to it as key safety measures.

2. Community security. The presence of social networks and people associations increases the effectiveness of individual protection. This is comparable to the need to eliminate the existence of a potential conflict between two targets and one individual in public security. this is the creation of the most difficult security system so that the governing bodies can do it through an individual approach to maintaining public safety. Therefore, the community environment is characterized by a healthy communication environment, the formation of the principle of mutual trust. Rules and laws from the community play an important role in creating mutual discipline and culture in the team. In doing so, they are taught to act together as a team, while forming a culture of helping each other in any situation. The team is a merger under a large chain. Therefore, an individual approach to each member of the team, the implementation of their safety is equivalent to making the team safe. This is a difficult task.

3. Economic security. The essence of this concept is characterized by a positive and at the same time negative impact on the economy, which can ensure the protection of public institutions and national interests. In doing so, the creation of unfavourable conditions for both internal and external processes, the lack of adequate defence capacity in the country and the development of socially oriented strategies will lead to an increase in risk. Underneath the security of any society lies an economy that receives money and resources in general. If a society's economy collapses, the risks in all areas will increase. So not degrading the economy is a topical issue, and to ignore it is tantamount to endangering society with our own hands. The economic crisis in the 19th century was a major threat. Its consequences were manifested on the basis of enormous losses. At the same time, this was the basis for reducing the negative consequences of measures to combat the economic crisis.

4. Information security. It is important to keep information confidential, or to interpret it correctly, to ensure security. Disclosure of internal procedures and rules, based on which the work is carried out, leads to the fact that the work and society are in danger. That's why it's important to keep information confidential. At the same time, the correct delivery of information to the world means the prevention of risk, and if the information entered into the databases of information resources is correct, it is the basis for the dominance of all correct concepts and ideas. . For example, non-factual information about a particular structure that exists state can lead to the onset of the next negative action. Therefore, State Security involves a process that is closely linked to global information security. It is good to study the concept of security, which is important for the state and information society, to ensure its legal integrity. This set of measures cannot be considered as a basis for another type of supply.

In terms of the era of technological development, there was a need to ensure the security of information within the legal field of computer crime opportunities. Information and liability for their violation are regulated by applicable rules and decrees; information security is carried out by law enforcement and higher authorities.

Result 2

Community Safety or Community Security (CS) is, according to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a concept that seeks to operationalize human security, human development and state-building paradigms at the local level. The contemporary concept of community security, narrowly defined, includes both group and personal security. The approach focuses on ensuring that communities and their members are "free from fear". Yet, a broader contemporary definition also includes action on a wider range of social issues to ensure "freedom from want". Like community safety and citizen security, it promotes a multi-stakeholder approach that is driven by an analysis of local needs¹.

Some measures are used to prevent situations and actions that may be dangerous for citizens and the state as a whole:

- legal regulation in the field of security;
- strategic planning and definition of state policy in this area;
- organization of scientific activities aimed at developing methods for threat prevention;
- forecasting, detection, assessment and analysis of security threats;
- international cooperation;
- output, production and subsequent introduction of modern types of special and military equipment and weapons;
- create and implement a set of long-term and rapid measures to identify, prevent and raise threats to security;
- Subsequent neutralization of localization and the impact of factors identified as dangerous;
- Competent coordination of the activities of state and federal authorities, as well as municipal authorities in the field of security;
- financial costs aimed at creating effective protection against potential threats.

Analysis

How to stay safe: In order to prevent situations and actions that may be dangerous for citizens and for the state as a whole, some measures are used:

- legal regulation in the field of security;
- strategic planning and determination of state policy in this area;
- organization of scientific activities aimed at developing methods to prevent threats;
- prediction, detection, assessment and analysis of security threats;
- international cooperation;
- output, production and subsequent introduction of modern types of special and military equipment and weapons;
- to create and implement a set of long-term and quick measures for detection, prevention and security threats;
- Localization and subsequent neutralization of the effects of factors identified as dangerous;
- authorized coordination of activities of state and federal authorities, as well as municipal authorities in the field of security;
- financial costs aimed at effective protection against potential threats.

Discussion

State security bodies are agencies called to protect a certain state and social system from external and internal threats, to eliminate external interference in the country's internal affairs, and to prevent various dangers. They are entrusted with the task of providing all the conditions for self-expression to all citizens of the state, protecting their life, freedom and property. Each country has its own state security agencies. During the period of former Soviets (1917-91), the All-Russian Emergency Commission, the State Political Department, the United State Political Department, and the State Security Committee of the Union Republic were formed. In addition to combating intelligence, counter-intelligence, and revolutionary sabotage, these bodies implemented a policy

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_Safety_and_Security

of mass repression, organized political processes against "enemies of the people", conducted investigations into "counter-revolutionary crimes", conducted mock trials, and persecuted dissidents.

Now during this period, international terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international drug business, international organized crime, religious radical extremism, conflicts between ethnic groups and confessions, and environmental pollution became a source of security threats for most countries. By the 21st century, these threats began to affect several countries at once. Therefore, ensuring the security of each country is ensuring international security.

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained its independence, it determined the existing dangers and threats to the republic in order to ensure its state security. The national interests of the country, individual, and society were determined and a mechanism for their protection was created. The political and methodological foundations of ensuring security are described in the work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development" (1997). The "National Security Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1997) was adopted, defining the priority directions of measures aimed at ensuring state security and preventing internal and external threats. On the basis of this concept, the organizational, legal, political, economic, and spiritual foundations of ensuring the security of the individual, society, and state were gradually formed. Organizational aspects of security include activities carried out by state bodies. This activity is carried out by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Committee for the Protection of State Borders of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan acts as the main guarantor of security. The National Security Council was established under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to implement a unified strategy for ensuring the security of the individual, society, and state. The legal aspects of ensuring security are first of all reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in the doctrine of defense and legal documents regulating the activity of the above organization. In Uzbekistan, the economic bases for ensuring the security of individuals, society, and the state have been created and are being developed step by step. It consists in forming an economy based on market relations, ensuring economic growth based on advanced technologies. The social aspects of ensuring security are seen in the provision of stability in the country, implementation of social justice, formation of the ownership class. The moral foundations of security are the formation and implementation of the national idea and national ideology. Uzbekistan has also determined the geopolitical aspects of ensuring the security of individuals, society, and the state. These are based, first of all, on the sovereign equality of states as a fully legal subject of international relations, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and other generally recognized rules and norms of international law.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the security system is a necessity for the society to be safe in any environment, which is mainly done by the government by taking measures against existing and potential risks. The population living in the community must also be able to protect themselves individually from danger, which in turn is done by the government by warning the community of the danger. All over the world, the security system is the system structure that needs the most attention, and the protection of the population requires that security systems have a high potential. Today, security system issues that are structured to suit all types of threats are important as measures are tailored to each type

The State security system is great for its efforts to develop an integrated and common security system and to make it public through a high level of research based on a comprehensive set of scientific and practical work aimed at the coherence of all security measures and factors. Its goal is to explore the opportunities and risks associated with creating a number of regional

alternative security systems for state and to launch a security system. The fact that many conflicts, threats and wars have taken place in the region makes it necessary for the government to be prepared and prevent the dangers that may have occurred in the beginning. State security aims to address security in the broadest conceptual framework, covering environmental, economic, social, cultural, ethnic and political aspects.

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