



Security And Stability As An Important Criterion For Socio-Political Reforms In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a scientific analysis of issues of ensuring security, peace and stability in the context of socio-political reforms implemented in Uzbekistan. Scientific conclusions are made on the basis of theoretical and conceptual research.

Keywords:

security, stability, democratic values, Uzbekistan, globalization

According to analytical scientific research, public order protection is an important part of ensuring public safety. This is primarily determined by the subordination of the organization to the protection of social life norms, the expression of conditions and factors for ensuring public safety. Among other things, according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Agencies" adopted in 2016, it is determined that internal affairs agencies, within the limits of their competence: carry out activities to protect public order and ensure public safety[1].

The Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the public security system consists of entities that ensure public security and participate in its provision[2]. It is obvious that the public security system, according to its essence and content, includes several main components: a conceptual element, a legal element, government bodies, public and other

organizations, as well as the direct participation of citizens, etc.

Based on analytics, public security objects can be divided into three large groups. The first group includes the institution of the state, which is a complex of security objects that embodies the political system, political regime, territorial organization of power, as well as the properties of political, social, economic and spiritual stability. In the context of this study, the second group includes a society that organically combines the specific properties of social development and the type of relations: it covers the democratic specificity of any form of relations in society, the preservation and development of cultural and spiritual heritage, ensuring legal and social state values, as well as the trust of society. The third group of objects includes individuals with different statuses and roles, with different interests in the sphere of politics and contradictions in the sphere of values and views.

Security facilities	Characteristic
State	Infrastructure elements, institutional systems and power systems
Society	A certain system of information exchange, institutional systems, public approval
Personality	Individual rights and freedoms, roles, interests, values and views

In the national security system and in the public security system, the subjects we have chosen seem to be the same. According to the description of public security, among the objects it is necessary to show society and the individual, highlighting them as factors with different rights and freedoms. The main subject of the public security system, regardless of the specific direction in which regulation is implemented, is always the state and its institutions, and public associations and groups associated with them are added on the basis of legislation.

In connection with the organic, logical and political-legal close relations between national and state security, there is also a practice of assessment along with approaches developed for the development and application of criteria for the effectiveness of public security policy and the assessment of the effectiveness of its provision. As numerous researchers have emphasized regarding issues of ensuring national security and its specific components, in the context of the rapid development of internal and external threats, assessing the effectiveness of political and administrative mechanisms is considered a priority task. At the same time, this task is a complex scientific problem. There is also an objective need to assess the effectiveness of the mechanisms implemented by public safety policy within the framework of its provision and regulation.

In the modern world, when solving important problems, including security issues, a number of global processes are actually involved, which represent elements of rapprochement between nationalities, peoples and states. However, most modern global processes can also lead to negative consequences. A modern state is considered to

be successfully integrated into a single "global community" to the extent that its borders are open to the entry of other cultural values, political ideals, and economic models. At the same time, the absence of any borders or their noticeable weakening lead to the potential weakening of society in all its spheres and threaten the sovereignty of the state.

The existence of a modern independent state in a globalizing world and current issues regarding its borders are considered by numerous researchers, each of whom notes the inconsistency and contradiction of this concept with many important principles of globalization[3].

In a society that is in a state of isolation and internal disunity, it is impossible to achieve positive results in the area of public safety. Similar situations can be observed in the society of Uzbekistan. For example, social disunity in society, the accumulated numerous socio-economic problems ultimately led to a weakening of trust in the state. While large-scale reforms, which began in 2017, are based on one logic - the idea that **"It is not the people who should serve government bodies, but government bodies - the people."** In this regard, ensuring sustainable development of society, qualitative change in the attitude of state authorities to citizens and their appeals, ensuring the legitimacy of power are considered to be among the main areas of ensuring public safety. Taking all this into account, a number of political mechanisms are currently being developed and implemented in practice in this area.

Firstly, at present, a large number of regulatory legal acts, as well as programs and measures that determine the direction of their regulation have been developed regarding

public safety issues. These include the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-6196 of March 26, 2021 "On measures to raise the activities of internal affairs bodies in the field of public safety and combating crime to a qualitatively new level."

Secondly, the practice of involving civil society institutions and citizens directly in activities to protect public order in the context of socio-political modernization, which began in 2017, is being formed. Such activities are evident in laws and, in some cases, in the system of various public kengashes (councils). For example, according to the Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "Public security is ensured through the interaction of state bodies and organizations, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, public formations, citizens and the media." [4].

According to the analysis, in some countries of the world (for example, in the USA, Germany, Great Britain, China and the CIS countries), based on the application of the law formed in the sphere of ensuring public safety, as well as political and administrative experience and practice, a number of models have been formed. When analyzing the models, it is important to highlight and show the most frequently used mechanisms of public safety policy. Among them, five main such mechanisms can be distinguished (*legal restrictions, information influence, financial and economic mechanisms, administrative mechanisms, institutional mechanisms*). In different political systems they are present in different proportions. Thus, the combination of these mechanisms determines the maximum and minimum possible regulation of public security policy [5].

The state of security can be assessed by objective criteria. The development of the national information security system is determined by the following main parameters:

- The ability to ensure the unimpeded operation of information flows necessary for the security and integrity of information resources of state and public bodies, as well as the normal operation of state and public systems;

- The ability to adequately counter all types of threats arising in the sphere of national and international information, including threats to the information infrastructure, the financial and credit system, threats to computer networks and threats to the security of scientific research;

- The ability to resist psychological influence on citizens and other states, aimed at damaging the internal stability in the country's information sphere and reducing its reputation in the international arena;

- Activities implemented in the area of developing skills in using all modern technical means and software in order to enable citizens and organizations to acquire skills to independently resist information threats;

- Constant readiness to counter any threats, including those created by the latest technologies, ensuring the security of our own means of protection.

Over the last few decades, the world has changed completely and many communications, financial transactions, information archives, etc. have moved to the Internet. Compared to the era of tangible information carriers, this has not only expanded the range of opportunities in the area of access for third parties, but also, accordingly, has led to a weakening of information. The interests of the individual and society, which are expressed in the storage of information or protection from the impact of destructive information, are constantly under threat, these are not only commercial, but also psychological or ideological interests.

Based on the results of the scientific research, separate criteria were established for assessing the effectiveness of public safety policies in three areas: political and legal direction (trust in the authorities), social direction (level of well-being) and cultural and spiritual direction (civil associations). Each of the criteria is expressed in existing index points and is allocated integrally for the indicators introduced into it. For example, the criterion "trust in the government" includes the following: crime rate, scale of migration, level of implementation of state target programs, degree of citizen dissatisfaction [6]. The criterion of "well-being" is based on such

indicators as human life expectancy, accessibility and quality of education, population income, and unemployment rate. The criterion of “civil associations” is based on such factors as the possibility of using cultural heritage for the general public, the number of events planned and implemented by various ministries and departments in the area of ensuring interethnic and interfaith dialogue, the need for the idea of patriotism in society, and the involvement of people in the activities of civil society institutions. The sum of the indices for each criterion can be used to develop a methodology that would reflect the current state of public safety policy in Uzbekistan.

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