

## DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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**Annotation:** *This article, observes and forecasts fundamental changes in the geopolitical, military-political and internal situation in countries of the world, threats to the international, regional and national security of countries, and the adoption of appropriate measures to protect.*

**Key words:** *International security, international relations, global economics, security, geopolitical, factors, threats, military-political situation, international cooperation, national interests.*

In the process of globalization taking place in the world, the problem of security and stability remains one of the most important problems facing the world community in the new century. Security is a continuous state, boundless. Therefore, despite the efforts aimed at ensuring security, global problems that concern all states and are interconnected with all aspects of human life remain. This problem is aimed at the complexity of the processes of state relations, the construction of the world order in the 21st century, and the formation of a new paradigm for the development of individual states and the international community as a whole<sup>1</sup>.

A high level of international security is a condition for solving all modern problems and issues facing society. It should be noted that the development of the international community is primary, international security is secondary, designed to ensure its development, protect it from various threats, and the development of the international community is impossible without solving the issues of ensuring its security. International security is provided by legal, political, economic and other means developed by mankind, mechanisms of life and reproduction<sup>2</sup>.

In various parts of the world, unrest persists, conflicts and violence are increasing, environmental disasters and other modern dangers, as well as poverty and deprivation are intensifying in the context of global problems.

In particular, according to the United Nations, the following dangers and threats are included in the list of modern global problems<sup>3</sup>:

- clashes between civilizations;
- all manifestations of international terrorism and extremism;
- drug abuse;
- armed conflicts and the spread of weapons of mass destruction;
- information wars (special emphasis should be placed on cyberattacks);
- global economic and financial crises;
- natural and man-made disasters, environmental problems;
- pandemics and other non-traditional threats.

It can be concluded that adherence to the principle of “indivisibility of security” in responding to modern dangers and threats should be the “golden rule” of ensuring international security.



Through the efforts of the President of our country, Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, fundamental changes have been achieved in the Central Asian region, creating an atmosphere of good neighborliness, mutual trust and friendship between states<sup>4</sup>.

However, the problems, dangers and threats observed all over the world affect the security of Central Asia, which is an integral part of the system of international relations.

Leading political scientists, scientists and practitioners involved in security issues have always emphasized that a systematic and deep understanding of the content, essence, interdependence of existing and expected dangers and threats, their correct assessment, and timely decision-making are the most important initial basis for active practical actions to ensure the national security of the state. The concept of "security" as a complex multifaceted social phenomenon has a clear historical character and is closely related to all forms and directions of interaction in the "nature - man - society" system. Any security concept is developed in accordance with specific historical conditions. International security is a state of protection of the vital interests of the international community from threats arising from socio-political processes<sup>5</sup>. At the same time: - the existence and development of the international community, as well as the national security of each state, are ensured; - actions in any sphere of human activity that lead to armed violence, undermine strategic stability and violate peace are not allowed; universally recognized principles of international law are observed. In other words, international security is understood as a state of international relations in which threats to peace, violations of the peace and acts of aggression in any form are excluded, and relations between states are based on the norms and universally recognized principles of international law. The interests of a particular state become a driving force for development only when they are reflected in world politics and the policies of states. Policy determines the goals of activities to implement these interests, and the strategy resulting from this policy determines the practice of their implementation and achievement of the set goals.

Threats to social interests arise only in the process of their implementation in the practical activities of states and the international community as a whole. An assessment of the trends in the development of modern international relations helps not only to understand the long-term perspective, but also to clarify the content of the current stage of the military-political situation in the world. Thus, we will consider the main trends.

The increasing polycentricity of the world. The growing trend of multipolarity has ambiguous consequences for international stability. To ensure justice, national security and the health of the nation. In conditions of real polycentrism, in the absence of double standards and the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, the need to rebuild international institutions regulating international relations is obvious, in which the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, sovereignty and preservation of national characteristics and historical identity are observed by all participants in the international organization. At the same time, the development of international law is ensured by the collective development of legal norms and rules for the future development of all states. The recognition of polycentrism (or multipolarity) is how the truth is perceived by Western countries, which consider themselves the only advanced structures of human society. They are not only negative, but also aggressively pursuing the policy of "restoring a unipolar world"<sup>6</sup>.

The Russian Federation proceeds from the understanding that multipolarity is not a set of rules developed and established by one state or a group of satellites, the politics and economy of which depend on it, but is the equal interaction of states of the world community on the basis of international law. Multipolarity excludes any interference in the internal affairs of other countries, it implies tolerance and respect for the sovereignty of nations and territories, the freedom of peoples to express their will in terms of state structure, political system and value orientations, the basis for the formation of societies.



In the current international situation, China, India, Brazil and African countries play a more important role, despite their attempts to restrain them or openly resist them. The policy of sanctions pursued by Western countries in the 21st century in the spheres of society against China, Russia, Cuba, Iran and Venezuela for reasons completely unrelated to international law<sup>7</sup>.

A sharp change in the ecological situation, as well as the destruction of the ecosystem, may in the future lead to an increase in morbidity and mortality in the region, a decrease in human life expectancy, and a negative impact on the gene pool of the region's population in general.

External problems in the field of international relations.

The pandemic remains one of the key problems for entering a sustainable development trajectory and creating conditions for dynamic development (medium term). Countries will exit it at different speeds, restrictions will be imposed on border crossings, and tourism will decline. In countries that maintain partial or full quarantine regimes, social tensions will remain, protest movements may gradually intensify, and it will be very difficult to predict the reaction of the masses, and countries will be forced to mitigate financially by increasing the consequences of the pandemic. The debt burden or protests against it will increase the repressive effect. All this seriously hinders bilateral relations and the establishment of effective economic partnerships.

Information pressure and the fear of aggression in the spheres of society in Western societies in the 21st century and the use of completely unconfirmed, false, fabricated facts as evidence for the inexpediency of negotiations or the development of economic cooperation<sup>8</sup>.

The problem of global economic development.

As the growth potential of the existing way of life imposed by the United States and its allies dries up, the structure of the world economy is undergoing profound changes. This situation will lead to a number of changes and make the world less stable. At the beginning of the 21st century, there was an increase in the world economy associated with the growth of knowledge-intensive industries. The increase in labor productivity has contributed to the growth of incomes not only in developed but also in rapidly developing countries.

The G8 group of leading powers (Group of eight, 1975) has also shown its inability to solve world economic problems, giving way to the G20 (Group of twenty, 1999). There is an imbalance in the world economic mechanism associated with US leadership. With the decline in its own production, it has become the largest importer of foreign capital and goods<sup>9</sup>.

Under the rule of hedge funds, real business began to focus not on increasing labor productivity, but on increasing capitalization, that is, on a purely financial indicator. Although by the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, the economic crisis was overcome in many countries of the world, at present the institutional system of the world economy is not able to regulate financial and production activities, which increases risks for the economy on a global scale.

The coronavirus epidemic accelerated the development of crisis events in 2020-2021, the economy remains uncertain in terms of the prospects for overcoming economic problems. First, the trend of economic decline continues. According to the adopted liberal model, stimulating middle-class consumption is the engine of the economy. In conditions of declining economic production, the savings of the middle class are decreasing.

Thus, the main potential threats to the international community now and in the near future are: - territorial claims of states against each other; - existing and potential foci of local wars and armed conflicts in various regions of the Earth; - the possibility of using weapons of mass destruction on the battlefield, the arming of a number of states in a global armed conflict; - the proliferation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and the latest military production technologies in an unstable international situation; - the possibility of undermining strategic stability as



a result of violations of international treaties in the field of limitation and reduction of strategic offensive arms; - attempts to intervene in strategic offensive, internal affairs, destabilization of the internal political situation in some countries by the centers of world powers; - the transformation of space into a new theater of military operations; - the expansion of military blocs and alliances that harm the interests of the international community; - illegal activities of nationalist, separatist and other organizations of individual states using armed violence aimed at destabilizing the regional situation; - international terrorism and international piracy; - the violent overthrow of the constitutional order, the activities of state authorities and administrations of states in a potentially conflicting region; - attacks on nuclear power, chemical, biological production facilities and other potentially dangerous facilities of illegal international armed formations; - illegal distribution of weapons, ammunition, explosives and other means of sabotage and terrorist acts by individual states; - lack of legal status of the presence of armed forces of individual states outside their borders<sup>10</sup>.

The following factors contribute to the transformation of potential threats into real threats: - accumulation of groups of troops (forces) to the limits that disrupt the existing balance of power on the state border; - preparation of armed formations and groups on the territory of the intended states for attacks on objects and structures on the state border and on the borders of their allies, for the transfer to the territory of other states and their allies; - actions of countries that impede the functioning of nuclear forces, state and military command systems, primarily their space components; - the entry of foreign troops into the territory of neighboring states (unless this is related to measures to restore and maintain peace in accordance with a decision of the UN Security Council or a regional collective security body)<sup>11</sup>.

The main tasks in the field of ensuring international security are: - timely forecasting and identification of global threats to international security, implementation of operational and long-term measures to prevent and neutralize them; - ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, as well as creating conditions for people to self-determination on the basis of international law; - ensuring the personal security of citizens in conflict areas, their constitutional rights and freedoms, as well as strengthening the rule of law and maintaining the socio-political stability of society; - ensuring strict compliance with international law by all subjects of international relations; - adapting existing arms control and disarmament agreements to new rules and conditions of international relations, as well as developing new agreements, if necessary, primarily on measures to ensure confidence and security; - resisting economic, demographic, cultural and religious expansions into the territory of states by other states; - implementation of collective measures to suppress illegal migration and ensure the security of the border area of states; - prevention of environmental pollution by increasing the level of safety of technologies related to the destruction and disposal of the environment, prevention of toxic industrial and domestic waste, as well as radioactive pollution of the environment, minimizing the consequences of previous radiation accidents and disasters; - environmentally safe storage and disposal of decommissioned weapons, primarily nuclear submarines, nuclear power plants, nuclear ammunition, liquid rocket fuel, ships and vessels with fuel for nuclear power plants; - creation and implementation of safe industrial sectors, search for ways to practically use environmentally friendly energy sources, take urgent measures to use environmentally friendly energy sources; - combating the threat of confrontation in the international information sphere<sup>12</sup>.

Nowadays, it is recognized that the intensification of crisis phenomena in the world and in relations between subjects of international law not only continues, but also develops on the principle of escalation. Objective trends in the development of modern international relations create conditions for the emergence of conflicts between states in various areas. The main threats contributing to the emergence of conflicts are the contradictions of globalization, changing centers of power, global



depletion of resources, geoeconomic and geostrategic confrontations, as well as non-traditional threats, including uncontrolled migration, terrorism, radicalization of social groups, humanitarian problems<sup>13</sup>.

In conclusion, taking into account the following important circumstances, non-traditional risks and threats are interconnected and have a serious impact on the actions of all states, in particular the Republic of Uzbekistan, to ensure their security.

In the medium and long term, international terrorism, radicalism, cybercrime, natural and man-made disasters, pandemics and similar non-traditional risks will remain the main factors affecting the geopolitical and geostrategic situation in the world. Of course, in the current era, global threats can only be eliminated through science, international scientific cooperation, and systematic research.

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