



THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF RESEARCHING THE PROBLEMS OF PROVIDING SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF GEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLES

No'monzoda Akmaliddin Madaminjon ugli

Researcher of Fergana state university

Orcid ID: 0009-0005-9779-7937

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17934831>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 10th December 2025

Accepted: 11th December 2025

Online: 12th December 2025

KEYWORDS

geopolitics, geopolitical struggles, legalities, comparative analysis, strategic importance, philosophical nature, personal security and privacy, theoretical-methodological basis, social security.

ABSTRACT

In the article, the theoretical and methodological bases of researching the problems of ensuring social security in the context of geopolitical struggles within the framework of social philosophy, the socio-philosophical analysis of ensuring social security in the context of geopolitical struggles, and the future tasks of ensuring social security in the context of geopolitical struggles are studied. Also, the socio-philosophical aspects of the concepts of geopolitics and geopolitical struggle are analyzed..

Introduction.

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the intensifying geopolitical competition gave rise to a growing number of factors, tendencies, and crises that threaten the security and sustainable development of the individual, the state, and society. Most importantly, these threats have become increasingly complex and wide-ranging over time. As a result, a growing contradiction has emerged between national security systems and the very forces that undermine them. Addressing these contradictions first and foremost requires a reassessment of the concept of social security within the context of geopolitical rivalry. Consequently, issues related to refining the theoretical foundations of this concept have acquired particular relevance.

Review of literature and methods.

Questions concerning the security of the individual, the state, and society have been examined in various ways across different eras and countries, and have long belonged to a well-established field of inquiry. For this reason, numerous thinkers have devoted attention to the topic. For example, Plato emphasized that security can be ensured through the harmonization of the interests of the individual, society, and the state. Valuable insights on this matter can also be found in the works of Confucius, Aristotle, N. Machiavelli, T. Hobbes, J.-J. Rousseau, N. Berdyaev, and others. Modern scholars such as O. Voznesenskaya, V. Karpov, D. Pavlov, N. Kryuchek, M. Kuznetsov, Ye. Lukasheva, F. Lyushev, S. Makhov, and D. Samoylov analyze the essential characteristics of personal security, along with the methods and mechanisms for ensuring it. Meanwhile, V. Averchenkov, V. Yerokhin, and O. Golembiovskaya explore the historical development of systems designed to safeguard state security.

Results and discussion.

The escalation of geopolitical rivalry in recent years has required a more detailed examination of the concept of “social security,” including its content and structural components. The term “geopolitics” was introduced into academic discourse as early as the nineteenth century by the Swedish scholar R. Kjellén, who used it to describe the political strategies pursued by European powers in their quest to build strong states. The German scholar F. Ratzel later shifted the focus to another aspect of the issue, arguing that every state formulates its policies based on its geographical position. He regarded this interdependence as the essence of geopolitics. Subsequent researchers expanded this view by acknowledging that a state’s political orientation is shaped not only by its own geography but also by developments in other regions and countries.

Ensuring personal security within society requires a clear understanding of its object and subject. Naturally, the object of personal security is the individual, while its subjects include the state, political institutions, civil society organizations, labor collectives, and various social groups. It must also be recognized that the individual is simultaneously a subject of their own security. Without the establishment of personal responsibility for one’s life, actions, physical and mental well-being, it is impossible to speak meaningfully about personal security.

An individual’s security is shaped by the degree to which their physical and moral (spiritual) safety is ensured. Physical security refers to the protection of a person’s life, health, and bodily integrity, the presence of adequate physical preparedness, and their readiness to respond to emergency situations. A social environment in which human life is valued, health is safeguarded, physical abilities are strengthened, and mechanisms exist to guarantee safe living conditions accelerates a person’s socialization and increases their level of social activity.

Moral or spiritual security, in turn, reflects the protection of a person’s inner world from various forms of threat. In any society, an individual’s consciousness and worldview must be formed in harmony with societal needs and interests, and safeguarded against potentially destructive influences. This is because spiritual security is one of the fundamental foundations of human existence. Threats targeting a person’s moral integrity can gradually lead not only to individual degradation but also to a broader societal and state-level crisis. History offers numerous examples confirming this interdependence. For this reason, the issue of spiritual security has always been central to the reflections of many thinkers.

Threats to personal security have existed in all historical periods. Depending on the characteristics of the era, some threats acquire urgent importance, while others remain less significant. Although these factors are diverse, they may be classified in specific ways. In our view, threats to an individual’s security can be grouped as follows:

- Social threats to personal security. These include influences that disrupt a person’s life and activity, disturb their usual way of living, deprive them of opportunities to realize their intellectual and creative capacities, undermine their dignity and inviolability, endanger their family, and affect similar aspects of social functioning.
- Economic threats to personal security. These encompass factors that limit a person’s access to employment, hinder their freedom to choose a profession, deprive them of sources of material welfare, violate their property rights, or restrict their financial opportunities.

- Political threats to personal security. These arise when constitutional rights and freedoms are restricted, when individuals are denied access to certain positions, when electoral rights are violated, when access to reliable information becomes limited, or when avenues for political participation are narrowed.

- Moral or spiritual threats to personal security. These include influences that impede the formation of a person's values, beliefs, principles, and moral traits.

In outlining these major categories, we do not attempt to cover every possible manifestation of such threats. Nevertheless, even this general classification demonstrates that the system of factors undermining personal security is extremely complex in any society.

Personal security is maintained through the influence of various objective conditions and subjective factors. Among the foremost objective conditions is the individual's standard of living, which reflects the degree to which material and spiritual needs are satisfied. Adequate fulfillment of these needs significantly affects both the physical and spiritual development of the individual. Accordingly, the higher a person's standard of living, the greater their ability to ensure their own physical and moral security.

However, it must be emphasized that living standards represent merely a potential means of achieving security. Whether the individual uses this potential effectively—or, conversely, wastes it—depends on their own choices. In the latter case, even a high standard of living may fail to guarantee real personal security.

The subjective factor that ensures personal security is directly linked to purposeful moral and spiritual education. Moral education, as is well known, is the process aimed at shaping an individual's moral character. In our view, this process encompasses four core directions:

- a) the formation of personal qualities, traits, and capacities;
- b) the development and strengthening of an individual's worldview and beliefs;
- c) the cultivation of an active and responsible life stance;
- d) the reinforcement of the principles by which a person conducts their life.

Properly structured moral education implemented across these dimensions protects an individual's inner world from the spread of various vices, prevents them from falling under the influence of inhumane ideologies and destructive belief systems, safeguards them from adopting pessimistic or regressive life attitudes, and shields them from the erosion of moral principles. For these reasons, moral education is regarded as a powerful determinant of personal security.

2. State security constitutes the second subsystem within the broader framework of national security. It denotes the condition in which the state is protected from internal and external threats. To properly understand the essence of state security, it is important to differentiate it from social (societal) security. In some instances, the concepts of "state security" and "societal security" are used interchangeably, though such an interpretation is inaccurate. Equally incorrect is identifying state security with certain institutional structures. Rather, state security is the condition created through the functioning of these institutional mechanisms.

Conclusion

This component of the social security triad has likewise been extensively examined from multiple perspectives by researchers across many countries. Therefore, numerous scholarly works—monographs, dissertations, and articles published both in our country and abroad—are devoted to this subject. These publications offer significant insights into the distinctive features of state security, the factors that threaten it, and the urgent issues associated with safeguarding it.

References:

1. Grachev, G. V. Information and Psychological Security of the Individual: Theory and Technologies of Psychological Protection. Doctoral Dissertation in Psychology. Moscow, 2000, p. 13.
2. Dzlëv, M. I., Romanovich, A. L., & Ursul, A. D. Security Issues: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches. Moscow: MGUK, 2001, p. 9.
3. Zaplatynskiy, V. M. Terminology of Security Studies. In: Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference "Security Science and Security Education". Liptovský Mikuláš: Armed Forces Academy in Liptovský Mikuláš, 2006, pp. 78–80.
4. Karimov, F. "State and Societal Security and the Key Factors Influencing It." Sharq Mash'ali, Tashkent, 2017.
5. Mamadaliyev, Sh., & Tojiboyev, M. "Ideological Foundations of Ensuring the Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan." Bulletin of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2011, no. 2.
6. Raimov, Sh. U. Ensuring Information Security as a Key Direction of the National Security Strategy. Current Archive of the Academy of State and Society Building under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2006.