

**GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY:
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Accepted: 26th March 2026

Online: 31st March 2026**KEYWORDS**

Security is a unique phenomenon that has existed for centuries, involving individuals, societies, and states

ABSTRACT

In the context of increasing interdependence in international relations, the issue of solving security problems at the regional and international levels is becoming increasingly urgent. At the same time, it is no secret to any of us that not only military, but also economic and environmental factors play a leading role in increasing the influence of states on world politics. In the context of the rapid development of science and technology, the promotion of new approaches to understanding the essence of security problems is becoming an important vital necessity. In recent years, the role of non-state actors in the field of security and defense has also been increasing.

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Security is a unique phenomenon that has existed for centuries, involving individuals, societies, and states. Throughout its development, humanity has faced problems such as wars, terrorist attacks, and human trafficking.

It is known that security is understood as a state of protection of vital values from threats. However, before discussing the categories of security and the relationship between them, it is appropriate to dwell in more detail on the essence of this concept. In political dictionaries, security is defined as a state of safety, freedom from anxiety, danger or fear, in short, a state of protection.[1] According to the definition put forward by William Otoyeyul, "Security is the presence of a sense of trust by the public in those who provide their security." [2] According to this definition, security is a state of protection from existing threats and dangers through the creation of public trust and a security system that guarantees it.

However, a one-sided approach or assessment of security is considered a mistake in today's world. The increasing number of threats in modern international relations has somewhat challenged traditional views on security, which is not based solely on military and hard power, but is also reflected in various ideological, ideological and social relations. In particular, B. Buzan emphasizes that security is closely related to the concept of securitization, while he emphasizes that in addition to military threats, it also encompasses non-traditional concepts of security, such as political, economic, social and environmental dimensions.[3]

As is known, there are many approaches aimed at revealing the essence of the concept of security, among which the following two approaches are of particular importance:

First approach According to, security is understood as a natural process associated with the preservation of one's identity under the influence of various negative factors. From this perspective, security is understood as a property inherent in a particular system. Today, it is relatively common to understand security as a self-regulating system that allows it to maintain its inherent existing properties and quality indicators.

Second approach is characterized by the recognition of the subjective nature of the security phenomenon. According to it, security is the basis of certain values and concepts related to the existing phenomenon. In particular, some researchers imagine security as a product of interests.

It is worth noting that the change of time and space also causes a number of changes in the security system. Accordingly, new threats and dangers, modern weapons and development models create the need to promote new security paradigms and widely use them in improving the security system.

Today, the security of the individual and society, which is considered the highest value, is determined by a set of ideals and values, as well as the influence of the changing internal and external environment. For example, the main idea of the US national security strategy is to ensure the national and global security of this country, which states that it cannot be achieved without establishing American dominance in the world and economic and military superiority over other countries.[4]

At the moment, one of the concepts that is relatively widely used in political science is related to the phenomenon of security. After all, security, by its very nature, is interconnected with such concepts as security, contentment, trust, peace, protection, and freedom from danger. It is worth adding that the phenomenon of security is formed in connection with a number of important concepts. In particular, these are:

security paradigm– ideological views established in society regarding the fundamental foundations of sustainable development. Security models based on doctrinal components and practical measures aimed at eliminating risks, etc., which allow regulating specific issues in the field of security;

safety culture– a set of symbols, images, ideas, and perceptions based on the separation of a particular social group from “others,” “strangers.” Security culture forms criteria that allow for the identification of “security destinations” and their demarcation from each other;

The security margin is a boundary that defines different "safe spaces" and is subject to changing perceptions within public policy;

security mode– it is a set of mutual principles, rules and norms that regulate the behavior of actors in the security process and serve to strengthen interstate cooperation;

security management- a set of principles governing cooperation in key areas that define vital interests between security actors.[5]

In a word, security is a state in which dangerous and threatening objects cannot affect a specific subject. However, in practice, it is impossible to be completely free from risks. After all, in human civilization, risks have always existed and will remain in the future. Based on this, it is very important to distinguish according to the scope of security. These are personal (individual or individual, that is, in relation to limited individuals, objects, etc.), national (relating to a nation, people, state living in a certain space or within borders), regional (this is taken in general terms for a specific space, a space with geographical boundaries, a region), and global (here we mean security that concerns the whole world or humanity).[6]

When it comes to security issues, it is appropriate to first dwell in detail on the category of national security, which is considered the starting point of the current problem.

National security– is the level of security at the level of individual states, which is understood as the state of protection from threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states in the form of aggression and invasions. The current situation allows states to independently conduct their domestic and foreign policies and prevent external interference in the internal affairs of the state. An important element of state security is the provision of human rights and the normal functioning of society.

The term “national security” is a relatively new concept in the scientific literature, and until the second half of the 20th century, this term was considered a mnemonic for Asian and European countries, since the concepts of “defense capability” and “state security” prevailed. This term was first mentioned in 1904 by T. Roosevelt[7] in his address to the US Congress. The concept itself was founded in 1947 in connection with the adoption of the “National Security Act”, which established the activities of the US National Security Council.[8] In recent years, this problem has become the focus of attention of American research scholars, who pay special attention to “national interests” as an important source of the problem.

Today, there are many approaches to interpreting the concept of "national interests", and it is appropriate to conditionally divide them into the following groups.

- Proponents of the initial approach to interpreting the concept of "national interests" assess it from an ethnic perspective and recognize that it can be used as a term that expresses the interests of a national unity that are genetically and culturally interconnected. It is appropriate to apply the existing approach in practice from an ethnopolitical perspective. In this regard, it is also worth noting that it is not correct to use the concepts of "national interests" and "state interests" as a single concept;

- *second approach*, "National interests" is a concept that should be a priority in a state's foreign policy;

- The views on the possibility of national state structures possessing "national interests" are put forward by representatives of the third approach. In their opinion, this requires creating the opportunity for civil society to be significantly independent of state power structures. Applying the existing approach to the example of ideal legal states will naturally give the expected effect. It is known that in a legal state there are mechanisms that express the

will of the people, in which states are considered not specific groups, but a force that implements truly national interests;

- another widespread approach, reflecting the views of many domestic and foreign researchers, according to which "national interests" as a general concept is expressed as a concept close to "state interests". According to the scientists of this group, there are factors of an economic, political, spiritual, geopolitical, confessional and national nature that are of constant importance in our daily activities, and in various situations they serve to shape the national interests of states.

When studying the issues of national and regional security in an interconnected manner, it is possible to see the uniqueness. In this regard, the external aspects of national security, associated with the establishment of bilateral and multilateral relations with states, regional institutions, military alliances, integration organizations, etc., which are active participants in international relations taking place at the regional level, stand out. After all, regional security is understood as the state of stable development and protection from threats of the population, territorial units and economic development located in a particular region. Since regional security has its impact on the integral security of the state, we can also see it as a part of state security.

It is no secret to any of us that today, security threats are becoming increasingly active. In particular, political, economic, social, environmental,[9] territorial, technogenic, energy, and information technology risks are among the most significant problems.[10]

Developing comprehensive approaches to addressing the above-mentioned challenges and strengthening intergovernmental and inter-organizational cooperation are among the top priorities on the security agenda.

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