



## Contemporary Characteristics of Providing National Security

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### ABSTRACT

The article focuses primarily on the concept of national security. National security and national security policy are mutually analyzed. National security policy is considered to be one of the most important factors in ensuring a prosperous, free and secure life for people. It is noted that the main goal of national security policy is to achieve the state independence and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, the constitutional order, the rights of citizens, the civil and national unity of society. Thanks to its balanced foreign policy, Azerbaijan has not only solved the security problem, but today also acts as a guarantor of subregional integration and energy security in the Eurasian space. As you know, the main goal of the policy of any state is to ensure security. In this regard, the article focuses on the study of issues related to the concept of national security and the solution of the tasks arising from it. Relevant conclusions are drawn at the end of the article.

**Keywords:** National security, national interests, national security strategy, state security, border security

### Introduction

Security is understood as the protection of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state from internal and external threats. The main goal is to ensure the rights, freedoms and social protection of citizens of a specific state in accordance with the constitution and international norms. Security is the result of social activity that ensures the security of the state, society and personality. In this activity, national values, material and intellectual property of the country, as well as the principle of protecting the essence and form of the national lifestyle should be taken as a basis. Thus, the security environment of the state means first of all absence of danger or "removal of any harm". The security environment, which is one of the main signs of a constantly developing society, in turn, limits the possibilities of external interference in the affairs of the state, increases the stability of the government and creates conditions for the comprehensive development of the country.

A security environment is a state created to form activities in which international and constitutional law is ensured in public life, the life and health of citizens, as well as the property of citizens are protected from criminal extortion, there is a favorable environment for obeying the rules, and people can work, live and do other things without being under any pressure or threat, as well as without fear.

"Security" is one of the most used concepts in modern political science. It is used in different contexts. Thus, this term can have shades of meaning such as "assurance", "confidence", "insurance", "calmness", "stability", "absence of threats". Having a rich content of security is created in several important concepts such as "security paradigm", "security culture", "security border", "security regime", "security management", "security complex", "geosecurity", "security environment", etc.

The security of any state cannot be imagined outside the concepts of international, including regional security in the world, which is currently subject to extensive political, economic and cultural integration. From this point of view, the problem of protecting international and regional security is constantly reflected in the chapters and documents of many international organizations, groups of countries or associations, and joint cooperation organizations.

The official history of the national security statement goes back to the beginning of the 20th century. Many authors note that this expression was used for the first time in 1904 in the letter sent by US President T. Roosevelt to Congress. The first important and practical step in creating the legal basis of national security was the adoption of the law "On National Security" by the US Congress and the approval of the bill by President N. Truman on July 26, 1947 with Resolution No.253.

National security refers to the protection of its citizens using the government's political, diplomatic, economic, military and other means of influence, it begins with national independence and is based on national interest. The national security of each state is based on its long-term national interests. In other words, national security involves the creation of favorable conditions for the realization of national interests. National security, being the concept of political science, means protecting the vital interests and values of the individuals, state, and society from internal and external threats [8. 25].

The concept of "national security" is understood as a strategy aimed at ensuring national interests. The system of economic, political, and legal measures implemented by the state, as well as flexible internal and foreign policy, form the basis of national security. Political stability is at the root of national security. Where there is no stability, both citizens and state face difficulties in their foreign and domestic policies. Stability in foreign policy

influence a positive effect on stability in domestic policy. Internal stability is achieved thanks to the ideological-moral unity of state- society values, goals and interests.

National security is a type of security at the level of individual countries that excludes the threat of war or attacks on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the country. This type of security implies the unconditional ability of the state to conduct independent foreign and domestic policy, and the absence of outside interference (influence) in its foreign and domestic affairs. An important element of the country's security is the protection of human rights and the provision of conditions for the normal of society.

The national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan ensures the protection of the state's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional structure, national interests of the people, society and the state from internal and external threats. [7]. The national interests of Azerbaijan Republic consists of a set of political, economic, social and other needs that ensure the fundamental values and goals of the Azerbaijan people, as well as the progress of man, society and the state are the following [1]:

- Protection of the independence and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan state, ensuring the inviolability of its internationally recognized borders;
- Preserving the unity of the people, promoting the idea of Azerbaijanism;
- Formation of civil society, provision of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- The development of democratic and civil society institutions, the rule of law, strengthening the performance of state functions by ensuring public order, protecting the safety of the population;
- Developing cooperation with international organizations to fulfill international obligations, contribute to global and regional security and stability;
- Development of the market economy, improvement of its legal foundations, creation not favorable conditions for domestic and foreign investments, etc. [1]

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**The main directions of the national security policy of Azerbaijan Republic are as follows:**

- ✓ Ensuring the security with foreign policy means:
- ✓ Restoration of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan Republic;
- ✓ Integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures;
- ✓ Contribution to international security;
- ✓ Cooperation with international organizations;
- ✓ Regional cooperation and bilateral relations;
- ✓ Cooperation with regional countries;
- ✓ Cooperation with non-regional countries;
- ✓ Strengthening of defence capability;

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**Ensuring security with internal policy means:**

- ✓ Strengthening of democracy;
- ✓ Protection of the environment of national and religious tolerance;
- ✓ Protection of science, education, culture and morality;
- ✓ Economic and social development;
- ✓ Strengthening of internal security;
- ✓ Strengthening of border security;
- ✓ Migration policy;
- ✓ Energy security policy;
- ✓ Transport security policy;
- ✓ Emergency management, protection of the environment and public health;
- ✓ Information security policy [1].

The first supreme goal of the national security policy is to arrange the state independence of Azerbaijan, territorial integrity, constitutional structure, the rights of citizens, the national and civil unity of the society, the most important state tasks for the stable development of the country and their ways of security, the program for mobilizing of available national reserves and organizes the establishment of responsible state administration in the mentioned field.[2.83].

Nowadays the types of security such as- technological, medical, food, banking, financial, transport, (road, aviation, sea, pipeline), demographic, municipal, family, work, service, etc. are also differentiated [10].

Azerbaijani researcher A.Piriyevev shows that the main goal of every state's foreign policy is to ensure national security. The state develops its foreign policy concept based on historical political experience, and the problem of national security takes an important place in the foreign political concept. However, the concept of national security is much broader and includes both foreign and domestic policies of the state [3, 40-46].

Azerbaijani researcher J. Khalilov shows the national security policy is carried out in a balanced way as a component of the foreign and domestic political line of the states, in a more or less consistent manner. However, it also has areas that are directly, specifically and purposely implemented [4].

The development and implementation of the concept and policy related to national security, development and successful implementation of the strategy, enquires careful study of threats from various sources and the possibilities of their elimination, and their consideration in practical activities. From this point of view, the selected field for research work means a great importance [5. 32].

Political scientist N.Mammadov defines national security in his work "Introduction to Geopolitics": "In a general sense, national security is understood as ensuring the protection of the country's national values, interest and national way of life from real external and internal threats" [6, 278]. As you can see, the author attributed more elements to the structure of national security. According to Russian researcher P. Sygankov, the main guarantee of national security is the state: the main task of the state is to protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Categorical bases of national security Azerbaijani researchers, authors of many scientific works on national security, J. Gasimov and N. Nagiyev, in their textbook "Bases of National Security", talk about the system of categories related to national security and write: "In general, categories of national security theory are based on national interests, state, power, geopolitics, conflict, political strategy, army, internal security, external security, political security, economic security, military security, information security, moral-cultural security, environmental security, personal security, society security, state security, stability, military-political balance, national security system, threat, international security, etc. categories included. The mentioned system of categories reflects the research material of the theory of national security" [9,42].

Among the components of national security, military security occupies an important place. The defense policy is formed on the basis of military, political, economic and social measures to ensure the military security of the state and serves to create favorable internal and external conditions for the realization of the national interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Detection and prevention of military and other threats to the national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan through reconciliation of non-military measures (establishment, development and strengthening of friendship, partnership or alliance relations with neighboring and other states) with preservation and development of combat-ready defense potential, aimed at prevention, limitation and neutralization.

The defense policy is based on a systematic analysis of the military-political conditions in the region and its development trends, a comprehensive assessment of real and potential military threats against the Republic of Azerbaijan, and takes into account the objective requirements and real opportunities for ensuring military security, as well as the country's geographical position and the landscape of the territory.

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### **Forming and implementing the defense policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan:**

- Observes the norms and principles of international law;
- Strives to live peacefully with all states;
- Strives to establish the principles of equal partnership, mutually beneficial cooperation and good neighborliness in international relations;
- Does not initiate military operations against any state, except in cases where it is subjected to aggression, as well as arising from its international legal obligations;
- Rejects war as a means of encroaching on the independence of other states and as a method of resolving international conflicts.

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### **The main principles of the defense policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan are as follows:**

- Reconciliation of the centralized management of the Armed Forces and other armed units with democratic control over their activities;
- Forecasting, timely detection and assessment of potential threats to the military security of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Advance planning and comprehensive provision of planned measures, their timely implementation;
- Adequacy of forces, means and resources necessary for ensuring military security, their planning and efficient use;

- Implementation of a unified state military-technical policy;
- Reconciliation of military construction works with the requirements of military security;
- Development of military and military-technical cooperation with partners.

The state bodies responsible for ensuring the military security of the Republic of Azerbaijan within their powers and participating in the formation and implementation of the defense policy, the Armed Forces and other armed units, other relevant institutions form the military security system.

The spread of various threats to national development and security in the modern world, especially the spread of cross-border crimes such as terrorism, illegal migration, smuggling, illegal circulation of prohibited goods, significantly increases the relevance of studied problem. Recent global processes, primarily the uneven development and spread of illegal migration as a result of conflicts, have increased the importance of protecting state borders in terms regional and global security in the South Caucasus for various reasons. In this regard, ensuring the security of the borders, which is directly related to ensuring the sovereignty, political and economic independence of the state, is one of the main tasks of the state.

Ensuring border security is part of the state's national security system, protecting the state border, protecting vital interests of the individual, society and the state border from external and internal threats, repelling real and potential threats at the state border, and regulating border conflicts.-is a normative activity based on the constructive interaction of law enforcement agencies and civil societies [1 p. 149].

Any political processes taking place directly in the border region should be taken into account in the border policy, From this point of view, the most important practical tasks facing the border policy are preventing any kind aggression against our country, preserving the territorial integrity of our state, ensuring the inviolability of our borders and strengthening the socio-political stability of the society. The national interests mentioned above are defined:

Ensuring the state's territorial integrity and sovereignty, inviolability of its borders;

Organization of effective combat against international terrorism;

Provision of jurisdiction in the country's economic and continental fields;

Prevention of intelligence, terrorist-sabotage and other disruptive activities directed against of the borders of our country;

Organization of reliable protection of our state borders at sea (rivers, lakes and other water borders);

Establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation relations with neighboring countries at the international level;

Efficient and rational use of natural resources;

Prevention of illegal migration;

Prevention of illegal circulation of drugs;

Effective combat against organized crime in the economic sphere;

Ensuring stability in border areas within the country, etc.

The border sphere refers to the spatial borders and limits of the functional activities of the border protection agencies and other central executive authorities in the political, economic, military, environmental and other fields. The border sphere is a concrete sphere of activity of the individuals, society and the state border. In other words, the border sphere is the political, organizational, legal, diplomatic, economic, defence, security, intelligence, counter-intelligence, operational-search activity, border and customs control, environmental, sanitary-quarantine and other measures of the state authorities, it is a coordinated field of activity of social unities, as well as citizens.

Any threats to the country's national interest and security are overcome thanks to the determination of the Azerbaijani authorities, their deep faith in the people, which prioritize national interests in every issue.

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