

THE PLACE AND ROLE OF POLITICAL STRATEGIC PLANNING IN ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY

Artikov Rakhmatilla Sunatovich

Independent researcher of Tashkent State

Transport University

Annotation: This article analyzes the role and significance of political strategic planning in ensuring national security. The directions of improving the strategic planning system in modern public administration, its theoretical and methodological foundations are studied. The mechanisms of protecting national interests in the conditions of globalization and geopolitical competition, the essence and principles of political strategic planning are explained. Also, scientifically based conclusions and proposals are given on the priority directions of improving the political strategic planning system in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: political strategic planning, national security, public administration, national interests, principles of strategic planning, stability of statehood.

Introduction. One of the most important aspects of state governance and ensuring national security in the modern world is the effective organization of a political strategic planning system. In the current conditions of increased globalization and geopolitical competition, as well as the growing risks of economic, social and political instability, clearly defining long-term development goals and developing mechanisms for achieving them has become an integral part of ensuring national security.

Political strategic planning, as the conceptual basis of the state governance system, allows not only to determine the main directions of the country's development, but also to ensure its independent development, sovereignty and security. To realize national benefits, maintain the stability of the state and society, and open up new opportunities in various fields, a comprehensive strategic planning system and a deep study of its theoretical and methodological foundations are required.

In the context of political, economic, social and cultural changes taking place in our country within the framework of the "New Uzbekistan" concept, the analysis of the theoretical foundations of political strategic planning, the study of its aspects related to national security are of getting scientifically and practically important. In the experience of Uzbekistan, the political strategic planning system has been improved and qualitatively updated at the stage from the Strategy of

Actions to the Strategy of Development. Today, the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of political strategic planning, its content, essence, principles and mechanisms as a factor in ensuring national security is becoming increasingly relevant.

Analysis of the literature relevant to the topic (Literature review). Political activity is a complex process studied in almost all fields of social and humanitarian knowledge, which indicates its multidimensionality and multifacetedness. The laws of development and change of modern civilization indicate the close connection of the field of political science with economic, legal, and social knowledge. In this sense, to understand the essence of political strategic planning generalization and systematic analysis of knowledge are required in various fields.

Today, the role of long-term strategic plans is increasing greatly for further improving political systems, to increase the efficiency of public administration, and ensure sustainable development. The Concept of Administrative Reforms of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifically addresses the issues of introducing modern forms of strategic planning into the public administration system and the effective use of innovative ideas and technologies [1].

The concept of strategic planning was firstly developed in the military sphere and later spread to other spheres. The term "strategy" comes from the Greek word "στρατηγία", which means "the art of commanding troops". In ancient times, this term was used mainly in a military context. Over time, strategic planning began to be widely applied to the economy and business sphere, and later to the areas of public administration and the improvement of political systems.

In the second half of the 20th century, the conceptual foundations of strategic planning, having been successfully tested in business and corporate management, began to be widely used in the field of public administration. In the 1960s and 1970s, strategic planning mechanisms in public administration of the USA and other developed countries were improved, and theoretical and methodological research was expanded in this area.

To understand the essence of political strategic planning, it is important to analyze the views of researchers in this field. In particular, Henry Minsberg, in his work "Strategic Planning and Rethinking", describes the essence of strategic planning as follows: "Strategic planning is not a formalized procedure for achieving certain results or decisions, but a systematic way of thinking, a tool aimed at supporting the organization and synthesizing its decisions. Strategic planning not only looks to the future, but also serves to form it" [2].

Although economic practices have become popular and successful in analyzing the political sphere over the past decades, it has become clear that political analysis based solely on economic approaches is theoretically and methodologically inadequate. "It has become clear that

market-based concepts in political science (state capabilities, new state management, etc.) are based on ideas of total determinism of the political space. Today, strategic scenarios, even if their probability of development is very low, are considered to be of strategic importance in political activity” [3].

Based on a comprehensive analysis of various theoretical and methodological approaches, the following definition was given to political strategic planning: Political strategic planning is a management function, in which the subject of power, based on the determination of social needs and various interests, determines the goals, tasks, methods of action, means, criteria of the development of society, taking into account the important principles of the development of society and the geopolitical situation, and formalizes them in the form of short, medium and long-term acts and binding decisions.

The task of political strategic planning is to create conditions for the long-term existence of society based on a certain set of positive common values and ideals. The changing nature of society at the different periods of the time is the result of the constant repetition of the main elements of its identity over time. Political strategic planning aims to provide the most favorable conditions for the reproduction of the traditions that form society.

Research Methodology. To ensure the effectiveness of strategic planning, it is important to rely on a number of principles. These principles, developed by specialists, form the basis of political strategic planning.

The most important principles of political strategic planning include the following:

Systematicity and scientificity - political strategic planning is developed and implemented on the basis of a scientifically sound methodology created by competent specialists based on a systematic understanding of society. This principle requires that strategic decisions should be based on the results of scientific research, objective analysis of data, and modern methods.

Comprehensiveness and integrity - planning should fully cover all functional relationships and problems of social life for which the strategy is being developed. This means drawing up a strategic plan based on an integrated approach to all spheres of social life - economic, social, political, cultural and other spheres.

Consistency and interdependence - specific strategies and plans should be coordinated with each other in all respects. This principle implies the avoidance of contradictions and inconsistencies between strategic plans developed in different spheres of the state and society, and the consistency of decisions made in all spheres.

Continuity – planning is carried out continuously. “Strategic planning is a continuous process that does not end with the moment of its creation”[4]. Continuity allows for continuous monitoring, analysis of political systems, and adjustment of strategic plans as changes occur.

Completeness – despite the continuous nature of the strategic planning process, the result is a complete plan for achieving the goal (strategy). This principle emphasizes that the strategic plan should include specific mechanisms for achieving results within the established timeframes.

Clarity of results - the strategic plan should have clear criteria for evaluating the results of its implementation. This principle allows you to assess the effectiveness of strategic planning and provides a control mechanism.

Imperativeness and bindingness - the strategy, unlike the forecast, should contain not only a possible, but also a well-informed picture of the future. The main participants in the implementation of the strategy should be specific (not general), their roles, authorities and responsibilities are defined, the strategy is binding.

Comparison - the strategy should not only be based on the reality of a particular social system (country), but also be based on a comparative analysis unit in order to best align and optimize development plans with the plans of other countries.

In addition to these principles, the following general political principles of political strategic planning can be added:

- **Social priority** - the general interests of society should be paramount in strategic planning processes.
- **Foreign political perspective** – in strategic planning , impact of global processes in the geopolitical situations and changes in the international arena should be taken into account.
- **Ease of understanding** - strategic plans should be expressed in a simple, clear and understandable language for members of society.

Analysis and results. The concept of national security is comprehensive and includes the systematic activities of the state in all spheres, including political, economic, military, ecological, informational and moral-ideological security issues. Political strategic planning determines the directions of long-term development of the state in each of these areas.

In the context of national security, the importance of political strategic planning is manifested in the following aspects:

- forecasting threatens and preparing for threats - through strategic planning, potential dangers are identified and a plan of measures is developed to counter them.

- Optimal allocation of resources - it creates an opportunity to direct available resources to the most important areas to ensure national security.
- Ensuring stability - sustainable development in various spheres of the state and society is one of the main conditions for national security.
- Ensuring a systematic approach - a systematic approach to national security issues allows for a comprehensive solution to problems.
- Protecting strategic interests in international relations - it is necessary to develop a long-term strategy for protecting national interests in the global geopolitical space.

In modern conditions, the factors that threaten the national security of states are becoming more and more complicated. This requires the improvement of the political strategic planning system, its adaptation to modern threats. Especially in the era of information technology development, digital transformation processes and hybrid warfare, information security issues are becoming an important area of strategic planning.

Conclusions and suggestions. Based on the above, the following main conclusions can be drawn about the role of political strategic planning in ensuring national security:

Firstly, political strategic planning is not only a certain process or practice, but also a way of thinking inseparable from action. The concept of "planning" is, first of all, a form of conscious attitude to reality. Political strategic planning is formed theoretically and methodologically at the intersection of philosophy, political science, economics, history, sociology, and law and covers all spheres of social life.

Secondly, the task of political strategic planning is to create conditions for the long-term existence of society based on a certain set of positive common values and ideals. The changing nature of society at different points in time is the result of the constant repetition of the main elements of its identity over time. Political strategic planning aims to create the most favorable conditions for the reproduction of the traditions that form society .

Thirdly, the macro-systemic, cultural and civilizational aspects of political strategic planning should be understood as a unique harmony of territory, language, religion and material culture and a unique consciously emerging unity of society as a separate sphere of cultural and historical knowledge. In this sense, political strategic planning can be understood as a conscious civilizational creativity, a systematic scientifically based activity of the political elite aimed at long-term repetition of the unique unity of territory, language, history and material culture.

Fourth, there is a separate consideration required for ensuring the compatibility of the state and social benefits in forming the system of political strategic planning. In this regard , it is

important to take public opinion into account , involve civil society institutions in the strategic planning process, and ensure transparency of the decision making process.

Fifth, adherence to the principles of political strategic planning increases the effectiveness of strategic planning. Strategic plans based on principles such as systematicity and scientificity, comprehensiveness and completeness, coherence and interdependence, continuity, completeness, clarity of results, imperativeness and compulsion, comparability can be effective.

Sixth, modern political strategic planning requires the use of innovative approaches, digital technologies, foresight methodologies, and risk management mechanisms. In the context of globalization and digital transformation, political strategic planning processes are rising to a new qualitative level.

Based on the above, it should be noted that political strategic planning is a complex system that ensures the country's security, protects national interests, and guarantees sustainable development, and is the most important mechanism of socio-political development. Improving the political strategic planning system serves as an important factor in ensuring national security through the introduction of modern forms of public administration and innovative ideas.

List of used literature

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