

## **SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL STATE SOVEREIGNTY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article focuses on the scientific and methodological significance of studying the problem of changes in the nature of national state sovereignty in the context of modern globalization from a socio-philosophical point of view and understanding its essence.*

**KEYWORDS:** *National Statehood, Sovereignty, Political Independence, Constitutional System, National And Global Interests, Frees Democratic Society.*

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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

In the context of modern globalization, various intellectual approaches and assessments of the changes taking place in the nature of national state sovereignty have been formed, and their study and understanding not only in the political or legal sciences, but also from a socio-philosophical point of view is of great scientific and methodological importance. Especially considering that our country belongs to the Eastern civilization, the principle of "chief reform of the state" is important in the transition to a market economy and a free democratic society, the need to strengthen the sovereignty of national statehood and protect it from various threats. After all, a nation-state is a condition for the existence, cohesion and development of any nation. The collapse of the nation-state, its main symbol, sovereignty, in turn, can lead to the disappearance of the nation. In Hegel's words, history begins with statehood. "People have no history without state building." [1]

### **2. REFERENCES AND METHODS**

It is known that the idea of state sovereignty was first founded in the XVI century by the French philosopher Jean Boden. [2] "The state is independent in domestic and foreign policy," Boden argued for sovereignty. In doing so, he meant the permanent, absolute, indivisible supreme power of the state. In his view, sovereignty is the most important sign of a state, which is manifested both within the country and in its relations with other states. Higher than sovereign authority can only be the laws of God and nature. State sovereignty is required to pursue an independent domestic and foreign policy, ensure the inviolability of its territory, enact laws, resolve issues of war and peace, exercise judicial power, appoint officials, and have an independent currency. Although many views have been put forward on the question of sovereignty since the sixteenth century in which J. Boden lived, his teachings are still theoretically and practically relevant today. In particular, sovereignty belongs to the state and is an integral part of the supreme power in the country. Second, sovereignty is not limited, that is, it is independent of any other authority. Third, the indivisibility of sovereignty.

Boden's idea of "state sovereignty" was later developed in the views of T. Hobbes on "sovereignty of the state institution", J. Russo on "people's sovereignty", I. Kant's theory of state sovereignty as

a means of "eternal peace", G. Hegel's views on "sovereignty of law" and enriched in content.

As for modern interpretations of the concept of "sovereignty", in most scientific dictionaries it is derived from the French word "souverainite" (supreme authority) and means "complete independence of the state in domestic and foreign policy" [3]. The development of a nation is an expression of national independence. The history of the peoples of the world shows that the achievement of national independence begins with the acquisition of state power. Because without political independence, state independence cannot be achieved. Political independence is at the same time the core of both economic independence and cultural and spiritual independence.

The essence of political independence, ie sovereignty, is manifested in the following:

- The primary, defining factor of political independence, historically recognized and practiced in the world, is the possession of state power, state institutions;
- Political independence is the right of every people and nation to self-government, self-determination;
- political independence means that the state borders and territories are inviolable and indivisible, and that the borders and territories can never be changed without the consent of its people;
- Another important feature of the political independence of any state is that it has its own Constitution, citizenship, language, national currency, national flag, coat of arms and national anthem;
- Political independence also means that each state independently carries out all and any work in the field of domestic and foreign policy. [4, pp.9-10]

Each independent state declares its sovereignty and strives to ensure its fullness. Article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also begins with the words "Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic". Respect for sovereignty is a fundamental principle of international law and international relations. The sovereignty of states is also recognized by the United Nations as the basis of international relations. In particular, Article 2 of the UN Charter recognizes that "the Organization shall be based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members". Also, in the Declaration of Principles of International Law of 1970, all members of the United Nations, as components of sovereign equality, the rules are as follows: "first, all states are legally equal; second, each state enjoys rights inherent in full sovereignty; third, each state must respect the legal capacity of other states; fourth, the territorial integrity and political independence of the state are inviolable; fifth, each state has the right to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems on a free basis; Sixth, each state must fully and conscientiously fulfill its international obligations. " [5]

### **3. DISCUSSION**

In the scientific literature, the concept of sovereignty is seen in terms of state sovereignty, nation sovereignty, and people's sovereignty. The concept of state sovereignty expresses the inalienable legal quality inherent in independent states, that is, their political and legal freedom, subordination to anyone in interstate relations, and supreme authority. The principle of sovereignty of states is the basis of modern international law. Sovereignty of the nation means the full power of the nation, its complete political freedom, the real opportunity to determine its own national life, the right to form an independent state. The sovereignty of the people means the supremacy of the will of the people in the country. In accordance with the democratic nature of public administration, the accountability of officials and public authorities to citizens is one of the principles of the constitutional system. [6]

This principle is enshrined in Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: “The state expresses the will of the people and serves its interests. State bodies and officials are accountable to society and citizens.” Article 7 states that the people are the sole source of state power. State power in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be exercised in the interests of the people and only by the bodies authorized by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and laws adopted on its basis. Although the sovereignty of the people is different from the sovereignty of the state, it is not the opposite of it. For, in the first case the question of the source of supreme power in the state is expressed, while in the second it means the supreme power of the state itself. Today, the doctrine of people's sovereignty is recognized by the international community, including Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. According to him, the will of the people should form the basis of any government, expressed through periodic and transparent elections organized on the basis of universal and equal rights.

In general, the sovereignty of national statehood, that is, the supreme authority of each state in its territory, has ensured the social, economic, political and cultural development of countries, establishing a balance between different social groups and interests. However, in the context of multifaceted globalization and intensification, new types of threats leading to the decline of national state sovereignty are leading to the disruption of traditional social relations in many countries, increasing ethnic and national conflicts, economic crises and social decline.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the following can be noted: first, in the process of globalization, attempts to use it for various selfish purposes (geopolitical, transnational) lead to an increase in tensions between national and global interests; secondly, the sovereignty of nation-states is declining under the influence of threats in the context of globalization, which is caused by problems such as terrorism, extremism, separatism, "mass culture", missionary work, international migration, cosmopolitanism, national nihilism, egocentrism; third, the sovereignty of the national state will not be completely destroyed, the need for the social role of the state as a guarantor of social stability, a force that can protect society from emerging threats such as violence, crime, terrorism will continue.

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