

Approaches to Concept of Foreign Policy

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Abstract: Approaches to the concept of foreign policy are analyzed in the article. In particular, the results of the research of Uzbek and Russian researchers, the approaches of classical scientists and the views of the present time were discussed in detail.

1 INTRODUCTION

In 1648, after 30 years of religious wars ended in Europe, a new Westphalian system of international relations was formed. This system introduced the term "sovereignty" to international relations. According to it, sovereign countries were given the right to independently determine not only their internal but also their foreign policy. This event remains relevant to this day.

In the legal encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, foreign policy is defined as the whole set of relations of the state with other states, and international organizations, as well as the general path of the state in international relations (Mukhiddinov R.A. 446-447 p. 2010.).

Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "The Republic of Uzbekistan is a subject of international relations with full rights. The foreign policy of Uzbekistan is based on the principles of sovereign equality of states, non-use of force or threat of force, non-violation of borders, territorial integrity of states, peaceful resolution of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and other generally recognized principles and norms of international law. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2023).

2 MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

1.1 Uzbek Researchers' Approaches

The analysis of scientific works and research on the concept of foreign policy showed that Uzbek scientists conducted their own research in this regard. In the research of Uzbek scientists such as S. Joraev, T. Joraev, S. Gafurov, and N. Tolaganova, the author's definitions of the concept of foreign policy and its components were put forward.

According to S. Joraev, a political scientist, foreign policy is the scope of the state's activities and the path it takes to ensure national interests in international relations. This activity is the strategy, tactics and concrete step of the foreign political agencies of the state and other organizations in the direction of the implementation of the goals and tasks of national development in the international arena (Joraev S.A. pp. 293-294, 2011.). It also defines foreign policy as a priority principle and effort to establish and implement cooperative relations with the countries of the world.

Political analyst T. Joraev touched on the concept of foreign policy, emphasizing it as one of the attributes of the state, and defines foreign policy as the activities of the state and other political institutions in society to realize the interests and needs of the international level and the harmony of mutual interests. It is implemented in the form of establishing diplomatic relations with countries, opening representative offices under international organizations or becoming a member of them, and

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establishing mutual relations at various levels. Foreign policy is the main attribute of every state. Concepts such as the constitutional base, political system, political authorities, symbols, territory, citizen, border and national interests and system have an important place in the life of the state, and as much as it affects the security of the state, which is the subject of politics, foreign policy is considered a great value for the state. Through foreign policy, the state manifests itself as a geographical, historical, sociocultural, civilizational and geopolitical entity (Zhoraev S.A. bb. 90-91 2006).

The political scientist U. Khasanov, in his writings, dwells on the tools (instruments) used in foreign policy and proposes to include the following among them:

1. Foreign political propaganda aimed at strengthening the positive image of the country in the world;
2. Diplomacy, where formal contacts and exchange of ambassadors are carried out;
3. Foreign trade relations on the establishment of trade relations, the conclusion of trade agreements;
4. Foreign aid (appears in two forms, economic-financial and trade, military - in the form of supplying weapons, sending military advisers and sending military structures);
5. Alliances (there are two types: economic and military);
6. International organizations (global and regional, interstate and non-governmental);
7. Boycott and sanctions (used by one or several groups of countries in order to change its policy on a specific international issue in relation to a country);
8. Military power (manifested in the form of joint exercises, development and demonstration of modern military technologies, and declaration of war) (Khasanov U.A. 46-47 bb. 2007.)

In the views of S. Gafurov and N. Tolaganova, foreign policy is defined as regulating relations between states and peoples (S. Gafurov S.M., Tolaganova N.O. 231-232 bb. 2006).

1.2 Russian Researchers' Approach

Russian scientists, in their research views, the concept of foreign policy is more common with the concepts of international politics and world politics (A.E. Bovin, V.P. Lukin, P.A. Tsygankov, M.M. Lebedeva, V.P. Pugachev)

For example, A.E. Bovin and V.P. Lukin state that world politics is the mutual cooperation of states in the world arena. World politics is an active factor shaping international relations. And international

relations is a system that binds mutual relations between countries, and it is an entity in which world politics exists. International relations change under the influence of world politics and affect its content and character.

Scientist P.A. Tsygankov considers foreign policy to be the process of implementation of the main principles of international politics by one or another country through foreign political agencies in the direction of national interests. For non-state actors in international relations, international policy is not considered foreign policy (Tsygankov P.A. 27-28 S. 2007).

According to M.M. Lebedeva, a professor of international relations at Moscow State University, foreign policy is a system of actions, principles and priorities implemented by the government within the framework of relations with other countries outside its borders (Lebedeva M.M. 333-335 S. 2004.)

The author of the textbook "Introduction to Political Science", V.P. Pugachev, while thinking about international politics, expresses foreign policy as the activity or conscious inaction of one state in relation to another state (Pugachev V.P., Solovov A.I. 446-447 S. 2002).

Political scientist S.A. Proskurin defines the country's foreign policy and considers it as the views of the state and society's socio-political institutions on foreign policy, the foreign political attitude implemented by them, and the system of foreign political activity. In this system, political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural, scientific-technical relations and relations between peoples, states and state associations serve as the basis of foreign political relations (Averyanov Yu.A. S 231. 1993.)

According to him, foreign policy is the implementation of the country's national interests in the international arena. In turn, it includes foreign policy subjects, objects, tools, goals and conditions among the structural elements of foreign policy (Proskurin S.A. 49-71 p. 2004).

1.3 Approaches of Classical Scientists

The opinions of political realism, Marxism, neorealism, and structuralism schools differ from each other and some of them complement each other.

According to the German scientist G. Morgenthau, the founder of the school of political realism, foreign policy is a process of struggle for power. No matter what his goal may be, the pursuit of power will always be his priority. Consists of establishing control over the behaviour of others by

influencing their will (Morgenthau H. P.29-30. 1978.).

G. Morgenthau recognizes the unity of the nature of foreign and domestic policy and emphasizes that the country's foreign policy is determined based on its national interests. National interests are considered objective, they are related to the unchanging nature of a person, the geographical conditions of the country, sociocultural and historical traditions of people. According to them, national interests are divided into two types: immutable (related to survival) and variable (related to time). Immutable national interests include a nation's language, culture, and natural conditions of existence.

According to the scientist, international relations represent the battlefield of states. Underlying all international activities is the effort to increase or decrease the dominance of power and others. At the same time, the term "dominion" is understood in a broad sense as the possibility of popularizing the political or military power of the state, ensuring its well-being and security, fame and influence, ideological direction and spiritual wealth. There are two main ways for a state to assert its sovereignty. These are military strategy and diplomacy. The first of these is seen as the continuation of politics by means of force. Diplomacy, on the other hand, is a peaceful struggle for dominance. G. Morgenthau notes that the state expresses its need for governance through the term "national views, wishes". According to him, the state of peace means the balance of power between states.

The foreign policy of an independent state should be based on the physical, political and cultural reality that helps to understand the essence and nature of the national interest. Such a reality is characteristic of the nation. All nations seek to satisfy their need for survival in the international arena. In a world divided into blocs and alliances, where the struggle for power and resources continues, all nations seek to preserve their physical existence, and political and cultural values from the external enemy (Mukhaev R.T. 341-344 p. 2000).

One of the bright representatives of the school of political realism, the French political scientist R. Aron dwells on the specific aspects of foreign policy and international relations and tries to compare them with sports in order to make his concepts universal. He admits that foreign policy is more uncertain than football. The goals of foreign policy actors are not as simple as scoring goals. The rules of procedure of the diplomatic game are not perfectly developed here. Any player can break it at any time for their own interests. There are no referees. When a collective

group of people seeks arbitration, others are not bound by the decisions of that collective arbitrator. The level of injustice is a cause for debate (Turgaeva A.S. 463-464 p. 2005). Speaking about foreign policy leaders, R. Aron emphasized that the direction of the country's foreign policy is determined by the actions of leaders who have a certain degree of freedom.

Representatives of Marxism emphasize foreign policy as the class relations of the political regime and note that it is determined based on the economic relations of the society.

Representatives of neorealism and structuralism understand foreign policy as a continuation of domestic policy, and international relations as a continuation of the internal relations of society. In particular, R. Schweller believes that foreign policy is a utopian idea aimed at restructuring social relations. In this regard, according to G. Kissinger, the former secretary of state of the US president, foreign policy begins where domestic policy ends (Kissinger, Henry A., 1971).

1.4 Approaches of the Modern Era

The ideologist of the US foreign policy, Z. Bzezinskiy, commenting on foreign policy, tries to reveal this term within the powers of the US president. In particular, in the United States, it is considered an area that allows the president to exercise maximum freedom in foreign policy. Especially in international relations, the prestige and power of the president is strongly felt. Any president is fascinated by the unique power and access to information that no one else has. Such a head of state, in turn, means that he is the most influential person in the world (Brzezinskiy Z. 12-13 p. 2018).

M. Thatcher, the former prime minister of Great Britain, who had conservative views on foreign policy, saw the concept of foreign policy and issues of security together and defined them as the use of force for their own goals when entering into relations with other countries (Margaret Thatcher. p. 15-16. 2002).

Another American political scientist, G. Allison, researches the formation of foreign policy and proposes its three main models:

The first model. It is a classic model, in which foreign policy is manifested as a conscious, widely planned activity of an actor.

The second model. Foreign policy is manifested as a set of organized actors and processes.

The third model. Foreign policy is manifested as a result of the activities of the political establishment and its leaders.

In this model, the bureaucratic concept is advanced. In this concept, it is shown that the role of the political leader is a priority in determining the direction of foreign policy, and the main attention is focused on his behaviour (Lantsova S.A., Achkasova V.A. S. 266. 2009.)

In addition, scientists such as Smith S., Hadfield A., Dunne T. say that in modern political science, the concept of foreign policy is considered an integral part of the general policy of the state and a continuation of domestic policy. Any country formulates its foreign policy goals based on its national interests and other objective and subjective factors (Smith S., Hadfield A., Dunne T., 543 p., 2012.)

3 CONCLUSIONS

The country's foreign policy is determined based on its geographical location, economic potential, political will, military power and cultural capabilities.

Categorical analysis of the term foreign policy has shown that the opinions and approaches of scholars in this regard are different, and in many cases, foreign policy is used as a synonym for the terms world and international politics.

Foreign policy is an important attribute of the state, and it is a type of activity specific to the state, which is carried out through political agencies by entering into cooperation with other countries to promote national interests and ensure security.

The structural elements of foreign policy include its subjects, objects, means, goals and tasks, and conditions.

For supporters of the school of political realism, foreign policy is considered a process of struggle for power, while for representatives of Marxism, foreign policy is determined by the class (economic) relations of the political regime.

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