

## **FOREIGN POLICY: THEORETICAL APPROACHES**

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the concept of foreign policy and its interpretations, theoretical approaches. Theories explaining foreign policy are compared, and approaches to the analysis of key factors behind foreign policy are considered.

**Keywords:** politics, foreign policy, international relations, theory, hypothesis, factor, world politics

Today, in the context of radical changes in the international arena, world politics and the world economy, the growing influence of the balance of power on international relations, the interests of the nation-state are one of the priorities in the foreign policy of states. Foreign policy is based on solidarity with all democratic forces of the world, interested in solving social problems, democracy, humanity and solving global problems on a global scale, more beneficial integration into international structures.

At the present time, as various political and economic relations are developing rapidly, each country is striving to become an active participant in it at the regional and international levels. The effectiveness of such participation was considered to be directly related to foreign policy. That is why today the theoretical and methodological study of foreign policy is of great importance.

Foreign policy is the activity of the state and other political institutions in society to realize the national interests and needs at the international level, as well as the harmony of mutual interests. Foreign policy is also considered as a strategy, tactics and a clear step of the foreign policy department and other structures of the state in the implementation of the goals and objectives of national development in the international arena[1].

In general, foreign policy is also understood as the political measures taken by a state in relation to another state or international organizations. These actions are mainly carried out by the governments or supreme bodies of that state as the main actors as political actors.

Ensuring national interests and national security is today the main strategic task of sovereign states, which are subjects of international politics and law, and this, of course, plays a key role in the implementation of foreign policy[2].

The main task for any state is to establish stability in society, to ensure the peaceful and prosperous life of the people, and this aspect is the essence and meaning of national interests.

The formation of international relations, the tendency to establish relations between states is directly related to the foreign policy activities of states. Although the theoretical foundations of the term "foreign policy" and its essence have been established in political science through a number of scientific works, there is no single definition of "foreign policy". Each researcher sought to clarify a particular aspect of the concept in the description. In general, according to the book "International Relations" published in our country, foreign policy is a priority principle and effort to establish and implement relations with countries around the world[3]. In addition, the textbook "Fundamentals of Political Science" defines foreign policy as follows: "Foreign policy is a type of policy that regulates the relationship between states and peoples"[4]. In addition, the book "Methodological Aspects of International Relations" states that "the foreign policy of a country is the implementation of the basic principles of international policy of the state, developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or its corresponding foreign policy agencies) within a broad framework. to be increased"[5; 8]. Foreign policy goals reflect national interests. As long as they are realized, the state will carry out its foreign policy activities. The foreign policy of the state is formed under the influence of both external and internal factors, which are a complex product of each other. It is a fact that the foreign policy bodies of a state play a key role in the implementation of its foreign policy. These tasks include the

implementation of the principle of state sovereignty, the implementation of the foreign policy of the head of state, the protection of state interests and the rights of citizens in foreign countries, international and regional organizations, the country's foreign policy strategy, its foreign policy interests [6].

The American political scientist G. Allinson studied the formation of foreign policy as a topical problem and identified three main models:

The first model is the classical model, in which foreign policy is manifested as a conscious, broadly planned activity of the actor;

The second model is the manifestation of foreign policy as a complex of organized actors and processes;

The third model is that foreign policy is manifested as a result of the activities of a political institution and its leaders[7]. In this model, the author puts forward the Bureaucratic concept. Because in this concept, the role of the political leader in determining the direction of foreign policy has been shown to be a priority, and the main focus has been on his behavior.

Another scholar who has theoretically studied this problem is R. Bosk, who in his book "Sociology of the World" shows that the potential of the state is a set of resources that must be used to achieve their goals. This is not only an expression of the state's potential, but also the basis for the formation of foreign policy. Accordingly, the potential of the state is interpreted as a set of resources consisting of two factors - physical and spiritual (mental).

The physical factor consists of the following elements:

1. Territory (geographical factor, as well as its advantages and disadvantages);
2. Population (demographic potential);
3. Economy (it also has several forms, including: economic resources; agriculture and industry; military potential);

The formation of the state's foreign policy is not limited to material resources, but also includes spiritual resources. In turn, the following can be distinguished from the

moral factors that directly affect the determination of the state's potential, the nature and nature of the state's foreign policy[5;168-169]:

1. Political system and ideology;
2. Level of general and technical education of the population;
3. National morality and the moral level of society;

Also, the Russian scientist G.A. Drobot also divided the resources that lead to the rise of the state in the international arena, the formation of a strong foreign policy into two: material and intangible resources. The material resources included the geographical, demographic, economic and military resources of the state. He cited political, social, ideological, cultural, informational and scientific-technical resources as intangible resources. It is clear that every factor that determines the capacity of the state has a regular impact on the formation of its foreign policy. Accordingly, the effectiveness of foreign policy will also vary depending on the state's position in the international arena. Therefore, the issue of foreign policy and its formation has been the object of research of many scholars.

It should be noted that the goal of any foreign policy is to ensure the integrity and indivisibility of state sovereignty, and today there are two different approaches to it. While one group of experts (called “idealists” in international political terminology) prioritizes global, universal interests and security over national interests in foreign policy, another group of experts (known as “pragmatists”) prioritize state sovereignty over foreign policy today and in the near future. that it is acceptable and effective to maintain. But today, at a difficult stage, due to the real processes, the current problems that need to be addressed, all states will have to do something, if necessary, to recognize mutual cooperation through compromise, to move away from diplomatic formalities. In other words, the main goal of foreign policy is to ensure the national interests of the state in the international arena.

Representatives of the various schools available in this regard have explored this issue in their theories. Therefore, the problem of interdependence and interaction of domestic and foreign policy is one of the most controversial issues in political science.

Each branch of international political science derives its problem from its own personal perceptions based on the forces and sources that drive politics. For example, proponents of political realism cover fundamentally different areas of state activity, although foreign and domestic policy have a single content that ultimately leads to a struggle for power. The basis of national interests will be of a permanent nature, so that the internal factors of state life are not considered by realists to be able to influence the nature of national interests.

From the point of view of other theoretical schools and directions, domestic and foreign policies are not so interrelated, their relationship is determinative. They have two versions of determination:

From the point of view of Orthodox Marxism, foreign policy is a reflection of the class nature of the domestic political system, which depends on the economic relations that represent that essence.

1. Proponents of the geopolitical concept, the theories of "Rich North" and "Poor South", as well as the neo-Marxist theory of dependence, "world center", "world periphery" and other views, the foreign policy complex are external coercive forces. We are talking about the existence of symmetrical interdependence, which is the main area of foreign policy struggle between the "center" and the "periphery". The importance of domestic political processes is determined by the struggle of parties and movements within one or another state, the importance of domestic political processes, the role of the link in the world economy.

For the representatives of neorealism and structuralism, foreign policy is a continuation of domestic policy, while international relations are perceived as a continuation of domestic social relations.

Representatives of the concept of interdependence of the world in the analysis of this issue are based on the idea that domestic and foreign policy have a single basis - the state. State power has two monopolies: the right to use force on its territory, the right to collect legal taxes. But the realization of these two state monopolies will be directly related to the level of development of military information and other advanced

technologies of the state. For the proponents of this concept, therefore, the primacy of domestic policy over foreign policy, or vice versa, is of absolute importance; in their view, both cases are determined primarily by factors of a technological nature.

Proponents of the transnational school go even further. They argue that the diversity of participants, the diversity of appearances and channels of interaction push the state out of the center of international absolutism. Before our eyes, a global world emerges that is irrelevant to the division of politics into internal and external. He was one of the first to express the idea of "dividing" the world: modernity, on the one hand, is characterized by the existence of areas of interstate relations, where the "laws" of classical diplomacy and strategy are put into practice; on the other hand, there is an area where "non-sovereign" actors, i.e. non-state actors, clash[5; 8-10].

In general, foreign policy is based on solidarity with all democratic forces of the world interested in solving social problems, democracy, humanity and solving global problems, more beneficial integration into international structures, especially inter-parliamentary structures. Foreign policy is a tool of prudent policy aimed at ensuring the national interests and security of states in the international community, which in turn includes a number of necessary strategies. While these strategies are not always positive in nature, they often reflect the predominance of individual interests over universal interests. Also, the potential of the state in various spheres, foreign policy resources, geostrategic location and the determination of the political leader are among the key factors in the effective and thorough organization of foreign policy.

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