



THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE CONCEPT OF "FOREIGN POLICY"

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the content, essence and basic approaches of the concept of foreign policy, focusing on the factors influencing the foreign policy of states, the specifics of international relations and the approaches of the main scientific schools that explain foreign policy.

KEYWORDS: *foreign policy, international relations, public policy, paradigm, world politics, policy factor, domestic policy, scientific school*

INTRODUCTION

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 research of foreign policy is of great importance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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]. At the same time, foreign policy is understood as the scope and path of the state in ensuring national interests in international relations.

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 higher authorities of that state as the main political actor.

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

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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.

DISCUSSION

According to the book "International Relations", 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 scientific program "Methodological Aspects of International Relations" states: "The foreign policy of a country is the basis of the international policy of the state, developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or its corresponding foreign policy agencies) in the broadest sense of the word. principles to be implemented"[5].

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 their foreign policy. These tasks include the implementation of the principle of state sovereignty, the implementation of the foreign policy course 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 is predominant in determining the direction of foreign policy, and the main focus is on his behavior.

Another scientist 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]:

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. Intangible resources include political, social, ideological, cultural, informational and scientific-technical resources. It is clear that every factor that determines the capacity of a state has a regular impact on the formation of its foreign policy. Accordingly, the sensitivity 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[8]. 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, while 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.

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 monopolies of the state 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.

CONCLUSIONS

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 areas, 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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