



 Research Article

## LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF MILITARY POLICY

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### ABSTRACT

This article is a summary and review of a study presented on important laws and principles of military policy, and discusses the changes that will be made in military operations. The article presents the important role of military organizations in the implementation and success of military operations with the help of current laws. Analyzes and descriptions based on selected laws increase the quality of illuminated processes and strengthening relationships. This article presents important issues related to the laws of military policy, models, teamwork, distribution and expansion relations, natural economy, and politics. The article is also presented with state-of-the-art and technologically advanced analysis.

### KEYWORDS

Military policy, laws, principles, research, review, operations, organizations, analysis, descriptions, processes, templates, teamwork, higher questions, final analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

Ideas about military policy emerged in the XVIII-XIX centuries as a relatively independent branch of military-political activity of social relations. Because since this period, the scale of wars has significantly expanded, and the formation of a

realistic military policy for a certain period of historical development was seriously influenced by the wide involvement of economic resources, the emergence of mass armies, the interests, claims and hopes of the general public, the

development of power institutions and the reasonable actions. However, at that time relevant decisions in the military sphere were made by a narrow circle of representatives of the political and military elite. Foreign and military policy was manifested as a specific type of activity of professional soldiers, politicians and diplomats. That is why the real reasons for the wars are hidden from the people, for which the working masses had to pay a heavy price. In modern conditions, this approach has been abandoned. As a result, the problems of developing and implementing military policy began to be widely covered in the speeches of political and military leaders and in the mass media.

Based on the internal and external direction of national policy, military policy cannot be closely related to any of them. Because military policy reflects both of them. For example, the domestic side of military policy is inextricably linked with the internal politics of the state, the possibility of creating means of armed violence and using them to maintain political stability in the country. The external side of military policy is closely related to the state's foreign policy and includes all its activities in the use of military force in international relations.

Although the content of the analysis of the relations between the external and internal aspects of the state military policy is unclear, it shows that they are in a dialectical unity. This is especially evident when it comes to the influence of the military policy of individual countries on

the military-political situation in the whole world or in its individual regions.

In modern conditions, the consequences of careful implementation of the foreign military policy of the state in the system of international relations can lead to irreversible processes and even a crisis of civilization. Therefore, there has been a long-standing tendency to increase the role and influence of the external side of military policy in the entire military-political activity of the state.

In the structure of military policy, it is customary to distinguish three relatively independent structures: 1) a set of initial ideas, principles, long-term goals and general methods of achieving them; 2) current military-political decisions and plans; 3) practical actions aimed at implementing general ideas and concrete decisions, approved plans.

A more detailed study of the content of the state's military policy allows to distinguish the elements of the objective side in its structure. These include: military-political relations, military-political situation, military-political institutions and institutions, military-political alliances.

The subjective side of military policy includes: military-political plans, military-political ideology, military-political activity. The subjective aspect of military policy is that the state should predetermine the essence of general and military policy in particular, develop a clear plan of national activities taking into account future conflicts and ensure their success in advance. Thus, from a philosophical and political



point of view, military policy is understood as the activity of power institutions in achieving the main state interests, which is based on a certain system of views and ideas, the prevailing socio-political relations in society and the world, and is directly related to the creation and use of weapons.

Military policy is a holistic phenomenon that interacts with various spheres of society, primarily international relations, economy, science, industrial production, demography, ecology, transport, etc. The relative independence of military policy is determined by its uniqueness compared to other spheres of national policy. First of all, the unique feature of military policy is that, under certain historical conditions and in accordance with the main political goals, it focuses on itself in a unique way, combines other types of political, economic, scientific-technical, ideological activities and directs them to their solution. It is an objective reason that ensuring reliable defense and military security has historically become a complex problem that requires maximum mobilization of material, spiritual and human forces, integration of various spheres of society's life.

In today's complex globalization conditions, deep and drastic changes are taking place both in our country and in the whole world. In such conditions, politics as a separate field of activity of individuals, social groups, and states not only changes its specific content, but also leads to the introduction of some new paradigmatic approaches. That is why more and more masses of the population are involved in politics. Life is

being politicized in all its forms - from economics to culture, from inter-state relations to family relations. The topic of universal human values, the problem of its connection with law, morality and security is increasingly taking place in politics. Serious changes are taking place in the development of the state's military policy aimed at ensuring its security.

Politics in Greek means the conduct of state or public affairs. In the broadest sense of the word, it is understood as a field of activity related to the regulation of relations between large groups of people, nations, states and their coalitions. At the same time, the main thing in politics is the issue of power, its establishment, maintenance and use for the benefit of certain social strata and society as a whole. And military policy is one of the main indicators of regulation of social relations, especially relations between states.

The globalization vector of world development has significantly changed the factor of military power in relations between states. The national armed forces of major global players are becoming rapid reaction forces. This led to a completely new approach to the composition of the armed forces, their technical equipment, tactics of operations and the parameters of the time of deployment. The armed forces and other power structures of states are called upon to protect the contours of transnational enclaves as well as to protect the national interests of their countries. The global world has also formed a different approach to the creation of new types of weapons. Its evolution is capable of striking nuclear, area-volume, point, linear-contour,

individual objects, which were the main tools during the Cold War. Therefore, the development and implementation of military policy today means a transition to a flexible foreign policy, the basis of which is geo-economic and geopolitical priorities, which are closely related to their protection, implementation in international military-strategic institutions, the organization of the army and the reform of the principles of moral and spiritual training of military personnel. All this fundamentally changes the role and place of the state in the changing society, and its conduct of real military policy in modern conditions.

Today, further improvement of all areas of activity of the army of Uzbekistan is of urgent importance. In particular, providing our Armed Forces with modern equipment, conducting regular trainings, strengthening the combat potential of our army, building a military industry and reducing dependence on imports to a certain extent - all this is part of a clearly targeted policy.

Military policy is an integral part of the general policy of the state and other subjects of power, and is a phenomenon directly related to the creation and development of a military organization, its training, the ability and readiness to use armed means of struggle to protect the state and achieve its goals.

Military policy is concretized in military doctrine, military strategy and military construction practices. Often, within its framework, a defense policy related to the protection of a particular state is distinguished. Defense policy is sometimes interpreted as a synonym of military

policy to avoid focusing on the military side of things in the context of changes in a country's foreign policy. So, we can say that defense policy (state policy in the field of defense) is a state policy aimed at reliable protection of the state from an external threat (external attack). It is developed and implemented within the official activities of certain state authorities. The defense policy consistently covers the preparation of the people and the armed forces to fight against aggression, as well as the preparation of the economy, health systems, education and training, cultural and artistic opportunities for this test.

Military policy and management of its implementation is a field of human activity, and its own laws and principles arise from the need to regulate and target this field of human activity.

According to experts, the implementation of military policy should have the following rules:

- directing efforts to solving the main tasks and achieving the main goal;
- show perseverance and determination in the implementation of plans and ideas;
- consistent analysis of obtained results and quick explanation of activities;
- unity of action and purpose of all layers of the military-political mechanism;
- consistent coordination of efforts of bodies and enterprises performing common tasks.

These laws may manifest themselves differently in times of war than in times of peace. At the same time, in different conditions, some of the listed laws may be manifested to a certain extent, while others may be inactive. This aspect requires

political leadership to be flexible and agile, with strong intuition and the ability to go deep into processes.

Military policy is an integral part of the general policy of the state and is directly related to the formation of a military organization, the preparation and use of the means of armed violence to achieve political goals. Military policy describes in detail the possibility, necessity and limits of using military force to achieve certain political goals. Therefore, the main principles of the implementation of military policy are considered to be:

- to be in close contact with the people and rely on them, to protect and develop their creative activity and initiative in every way;
- unity of political and military leadership;
- reality and scientific justification of goals and plans;
- centralization of management;
- unity of scientific theory and experience;
- consistency and expediency;
- controlling the execution of decisions and instructions.

The last principles of military policy implementation, that is, the relevance of planning, can be questioned in the context of recent changes in the socio-political system of society, gradual abandonment of the planned social economy. However, it should be noted that military construction, especially the organization of the armed forces, as a component of state construction with its own characteristics, requires constant control by the state and the

selection of a targeted direction for its development. Therefore, the relevance of this principle is not lost, but it is of great importance in the period of rapid development of science and technology.

The reliable organization of defense or the successful conclusion of the war depends on the skillful coordination and direction of economic, political, spiritual-political and military opportunities by the political leadership (state). But this should not be understood in the abstract. The wars of the modern era or the provision of the country's defense capabilities are not satisfied with the existing possibilities, but also morally and politically. requires the strengthening of military and, most importantly, economic power.

In modern conditions, the military policy of each individual country is closely related to the creation of a general (global) security system. The main idea of the concept of military policy comes from the peaceful settlement of all conflicts between states and the gradual limitation of the arms race and subsequent disarmament. Thus, the development and implementation of military policy implies the existence of a system of international relations that ensures the safe and stable development of the geopolitical entities of the modern world, the stable situation in all regions of the planet, the survival and progressive development of human civilization.

Ensuring the national security of any subject of modern civilization is the main link, the main condition and the main goal of the military policy of every country in the international arena. This

process is aimed at achieving such a state of the country, in which certain guarantees are created for the existence and development of each person, the entire society and the state. And this is not only national-state, but also global.

The problems of the development of the country's military policy should be considered not only from the point of view of the current military-political situation, but also from the point of view of the longer prospects of the development of international relations. It is especially important to clearly define the forces that openly support terrorists, coordinate their actions, help them financially, materially, ideologically, organizationally, recruit and train militants, especially when assessing the threat of international terrorism, which is becoming more and more dangerous on a global scale.

Analysis of the history of the development of society shows that military-political relations, especially their nature and content in the relations between states, is the main element in the structure of military policy. If the existing system of interstate military-political relations is compatible with the political leadership of this state and its national interests, then special institutions will form specific concepts and views in the system of military-political relations in the country and in the international arena, which will allow the maintenance of special military-political institutions in the state, which will ensure the preservation of this state. With a certain level of convention, one can observe such a state of military-political relations between some developed countries today. Otherwise,

military-political concepts and views serve as a theoretical justification for the need to develop special military-political institutions, change the content, direction and forms of their activities in order to exert the necessary influence on the formation of new military-political institutions from the point of view of specific state interests.

The tendency to change existing military-political relations in modern conditions is clearly observed in the activities of the administrations of countries striving for hegemony (USA, Russia, China, etc.) trying to demand absolute compliance with their national interests in different parts of the world. For this reason, it is very difficult to predict the future development of military-political relations, because there is a tendency to disintegrate many countries, sometimes a state due to excessive military spending, or a serious derailment of the military-political situation in the whole world, to change stable military-political relations, and there is a tendency to use military forces inappropriately based on various political goals. Thus, it can be concluded that the nature, content and direction of the state's military policy is formed, operates and develops mainly in order to influence the system of complex military-political relations in response to national interests. It can be seen that in this case, international military-political relations have absolute priority over domestic relations, because it is here that the question of the future of humanity is being decided.

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