

СИЁСАТШИНОСӢ

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GEOPOLITICAL ELEMENTS: CONNECTION AND RELATIONS,
ITS REFLECTION IN STATE'S BEHAVIOR

In the article considered interstate relationship's essential problems in the interests of societies favourable existing, and stabile development. The author follows European's principal approach to the problem – recognition reciprocal national interests, free movement of people, goods and services through state borders.

There is no doubt that the two mentioned categories are composed of the essential parts of life. The matter is unshakably obliged by the occurrence, existence, and development of communications and relations. Without the two components, there cannot be a hint about any substance. It is related both to the nature and public phenomena. In every substance, **“A part is a part of whole; a whole, a whole of parts.”**¹ In order to keep their normal functionality in nature and society, it should be taken into account. This kind of approaches preserves it from different casualties: **“The things which are designated by a pair of reciprocally relative terms must according to Aristotle, coexist.”**² Every substance, which has its own content, “things for itself,” in reality, has a component “for others.” Hegel underlines that every concrete substance **“is in the different relations to the whole of the rest.”**³

The state phenomenon is strongly interconnected with the relation's category. There is no doubt that on the international level state pursues its national interests first of all. This aspect defines the main content of every country's foreign policy. During realization of the national interests, the state attempts to take maximum of advantages for itself.

According to L. Gumplovich (1833 – 1909), the foreign policy is an action that should be directed on not admitting the neighbor's power to strengthen. He named the foreign policy as actions intended to be taken for the survival. The Marxism considers the foreign policy as a continuation of the internal policy. To understand the maintenance and foreign policy's orientations, it is necessary to understand in effect the state, this or that policy, whence they proceed. In the statement of the given principle, Marxists are not the first. Aristotle wrote about it more than thousand years ago: **“He who would inquire into the essence and attributes of the various kinds of the governments must first of all determine “What is a state?”**⁴

According to N.Machiavelli and G.Morgentau's theories, and some of others, the state's foreign policy basically proceeds from egoistical human nature. It consists of the heart of foreign policy and makes its essence. The human's nature is defining in formation of relations with other states according to its own vision.

The human's history is a history of conflicts. In other words, it is a result of the concrete person's intellectual actions, which transform and demonstrate themselves in dramatic manner. The analyses of the many conflict situations indicate that these phenomena are mainly connected with the wrong formulation and conscious misinterpretation of the national interests' conceptions by those who initiate the conflict or inconsistent situation. The relevant geopolitical players can follow and contribute to the beginning of the relevant international conflicts in the certain historical period. On the other hand, two main elements exist in every international conflict: internal and external factors, plus their relevant motivation.

Peace and stability in the world depend on the level of balance of the interests in the international relations. Official declarations concerning the equality in the regional and global

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levels sometimes are exposed to rough infringement. The situational factors, which at last create tensions, do not occur in a vacuum. All of the subjects of international relations, which have immediate interests in the created or expected events, know concerning form and scales of the development of the situation. In any joint activity, as well as in the international relations, there is a corresponding cooperation. The conflict creation is not an exception in this case. There is a definition of roles - initiators, organizers, and executors of the corresponding international actions. The analyses of the long term conflicts in the world indicate that in many cases the decisions have been accepted superficially on a basis not till the end of the checked up facts.

There are well known many stories in the history of the international conflicts. They were named by term of vulgar foreign policy. For example, it is said that Napoleon, before attacking Russia, has consulted wise men. They have advised him that he should not make such a nonsense. Obviously, he did not listen. He has stated: «We will begin a military campaign against Russia by all means . There it will be all visible.» What became visible, the whole world knows. It is still necessary for the history to estimate an attack of the Iraq by the USA and several more such copies of wars under the pretexts of “securing the world” or “protecting national interests.” There are myriads of such examples of the vulgar approaches to the foreign policy formation in the mankind’s history. It is regretful that they are visible even today.

The history is made by man. And it is very regrettable that **“To err is human.”** Such mistakes in the process of the formation of relations as a form of the foreign policy are made by man under the influences of different factors. One of the harsh mistakes of the politicians is an excessive idealization of their own national interests and disproportional and extremely vulgar approach to the national interests of other countries.

In the policy in general and in the foreign policy particularly, unluckily two phenomena continue existing: falsehood and delusion.

It is known that a lie, untruth, or distortion of real state of affairs have an object of leading someone into delusion. Receiving of corresponding benefits are calculated on the basis of false argument or false proof. Such proofs are constructed on the basis of infringements of laws and rules of logic. In foreign policy, as well as in any form of activity in general, errors during the corresponding behavior’s justification are not rarely met.

In this position, the thesis, a basis of which is represented for a situation assessment and decision-making process, is proved by false arguments. Theses, which are the results of truth, can be considered by them under absolutely other circumstances and during other times. And, at last, arguments which have resulted, contradict each other in their root. From the other side, to find the truth among the falsehood is not so difficult, if to use the classical logical method – the falsehood formula by Aristotle. According to this method, negation of each phrase and each argument - their understanding quite the contrary bring to the receiving of truth.

Finding a truth is not a fundamental objective of the foreign policy. Nevertheless, it is important to implement the reality in the interests of all participants of the foreign policy process. In order to build relations, it is necessary to conduct a dialogue, which means negotiations, conversations, change of views, and so on. Discussion is a major element of finding truth and solving problems on mutually advantageous basis. However, it is always difficult and on occasion impossible to come to a compromise, if one party plays the role of the “devil’s advocate” (lat. *advocatus diaboli*). According to the Science of Logic, it is such type of participant of negotiating process that during the discussions uses only the arguments characterizing negative sides of the discussed problem. It specially looks for the facts rejecting the positive decisions of the problem. Such lawyer is not upset, if the arguments resulting are not convincing and do not represent the facts.

Logically, this aspect belongs to the international environment problem. In this case, it means the role of geopolitical players. The regional and global security and stability should be the subject of their genuine interests. Much to our regret, in practice, such method - comprehension of true is used extremely seldom. In many respects, it depends on «His Excellency’s Interest». Such position promotes an advancement of the false concept and idea and position in the international space. Consequently, it damages the international

atmosphere.

Chaos and disorganization consider as a main elements in state appearances theories. In this aspect includes internal society situation first of all. At the same time there is not paid definite attention to the external situation. Nevertheless it plays no last role in the processes of state's appearances. We are in the position that this element was extremely important in historical processes state's appearances.

State as **“living organism that must expand or die”** (*Friedrich Ratzel 1724 – 1804*). According to this conception the state is an ambitious body in space. It should demonstrate itself according to relevant goals and visions. Interstate conflicts have a same history as state's itself. To establish such political institute as state pursued the goal to protect the territorial integrity, economic interests and population as well.

Geopolitical sciences formation belongs to the last period of international sciences. At the same time political approach to foreign policy, interdependency policy of geographical parameters, as noted is a ancient phenomenon.

Political events happen in the geographical settings. Geographical factors play significant role in it. Nevertheless it is clear that what is happened in history it is result of humankind goals. These kind ambitions did geographic distance particularly close to each other.

It is difficult to find any internal and international conflicts in the world without the influential geopolitical elements during the last two centuries. Existence of the geopolitical element is expressed in two forms – action and inaction. In the last case, inaction should be taken into account as a form of the action. It means in the interests of the concrete subjects of the international relations or may be in the benefits of some persons or political groups with relevant political ambitions. If the state – initiator moves towards the falsehood policy in pursuit of the goal of taking maximum of advantages, the geopolitical player can demonstrate its interest in accordance to delusion or consciously on the base of the falsehood policy. On the other hand, states can take actions in accordance to the morality as well, but **“The standpoint of morality is the standpoint of the will which is infinite not merely in itself.”**⁵ The political moral depends on many factors. Its quality can prevent or influence the level of the political delusion's reflection in practice.

The delusion as a phenomenon attracts attention of the scientists for a long time. The German philosopher Immanuel Kant has explained the reason of a delusion as a moral imperfection inherent to human nature. Other German philosopher Gottfried Leibniz saw the delusion's reason as an insufficiency of the proof and inability and unwillingness to use them. Marx considered an error as a consequence of unilateral reflection of the objective reality, result of hasty and unreasoned conclusions, subjective views and biases.

As noted above, not only people, states, and geopolitical players, but if it is necessary even **“the Devil swears on sacred books that he says the truth and nothing except the truth.”** It is obviously appropriate to simply remind some parameters of the truth in refraction of the discussion's theme.

From classical point of view, the truth is a reflection in consciousness of the person of subjects, the phenomena, and laws, such as they exist. The truth is not in dependence on the learning subject. It is independent. To reach the truthfulness, the true information, it is necessary to understand the essence of things, their elements, content, and structure. On the other hand, the truth does not belong to the things or subjects.

The concept of truth is a product of the cogitative activity of person or the form of relations of person with subject or phenomenon. The truth as a logic category does not proceed from the studied object. The last one is sovereign. The concept of the truth extends from the qualities of the person's intellectual functions. The result of such cogitative operation should be either true or false.

From the geopolitical approach, where the truth definition must be in direct dependence and strictly submit to an interest category, it is probable to reach the truth. In this case, the political will and the account of interest of the other party as a major element of maintenance of the regional and global security are necessary.

In summary, the state's concept is based on the resources. First of all, these are the

intellectual resources, which should be responsible of organizing activities in political, economical, social, security, and other vitally important directions. Natural resources are the main bases and fundament for the appearance of such substances as Homo sapiens, as well as the product of its intellectual activity – state. State lives and implements its genuine functions and survives only on the basis of the relevant resources. Natural resources should be sufficient for the state’s normal life guaranteeing.

The state with the deprived possibility to use the natural or other vitally important resources sufficiently loses the quality as that. It is formally registered, exists, and is recognized as a state but enters among an unstable and failed type of countries. It obliges each state to struggle for the development of natural resources. This aspect of the state’s activity is considered to be part of its struggle for formation as a full-fledged independent state.

To establish normal and civilized interstate relations and put an end to the barbarian form of dealings, tensions, conflicts, and barrier creations to each other have been among the greatest ideas of the state’s formation. This state’s quality consists of serving in bilateral and multilateral interests for the economic development and the provision of mutual security. This essential concept of the foreign policy’s objectives enters to the difficult and complicated spheres of international activity because of its dependence on “...**the particular national character of the people, its stage of the historical development, and whole complex of relations connected with necessities of nature.**”⁶ In this situation, it is difficult to overcome the historical barriers.

The political leadership in the state concept plays a central role. The importance of this institute increases doubly on dependence of the state traditions, especially in the Central Asian region. The states with the huge hydrocarbon resources can easily idealize their national interests, in order to initiate a political support from the relevant geopolitical players. For them, it serves as a special method of realizing their own geopolitical ambitions in the region. In this case, the big powers can play as an instrument due to the dependency on the hydrocarbons. But any hasty and one-sided outsiders’ policy in this manner can be regarded as a tension creation with dangerous perspective policy.

It seems that for the next few centuries, the state will remain as a main actor in the geopolitical theater of action. In any case, “**We should desire to have in the state nothing except what is an expression of rationality.**”⁷

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ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ: СВЯЗИ И ОТНОШЕНИЯ, ИХ ОТРАЖЕНИЯ В ПОВЕДЕНИИ ГОСУДАРСТВО

В данной статье обсуждаются важнейшие проблемы межгосударственных отношений в интересах благополучного существования и стабильного развития общества. В этом контексте автор придерживается европейскому подходу, основу который является взаимное признания национальных интересов, равноправное партнерские отношения, свободного передвижения в пределах государственной границы, людей, товаров и услуг.

АХБОРИ АКАДЕМИЯИ ИЛМҲОИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН