

Retrospective Principles of Political Strategy Concept. (Historical-Political Analysis)

Togaeva Dilnoza

2nd year basic doctoral student, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Abstract: The theory of political strategy studies the plans and methods used by a state to achieve its political goals. This theory includes topics such as political processes, power relations, and strategic decision-making methods. Any political action should be based on specific goals. Goals are the basis of a strategic plan, and they are often the key to political success. Such theoretical views lead to the constant development of the state.

Keywords: Strategy, military strategy, political strategy, art of war, general art. army structure.



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Introduction The term strategy is one of the ancient concepts that appeared in the centuries before Christ. In ancient times, "strategy" was defined as the doctrine of war, including the science of military strategy, and it studied war based on two criteria:

- 1) As a manifestation of the life of human society.
- 2) From a purely military perspective, that is, the use of force to achieve victory over the enemy.

The study of war as a phenomenon of human society is a branch of dynamic sociology. The study of the use of force for military purposes is the subject of the theory of military art. By studying military events of the past and present, strategy seeks to generalize on a large scale, to explain the essence of military events and even to predict them. It should be noted that it is not always possible to make complete predictions, but today strategy has risen to a higher level and is entering a new era - the era of scientific classification, special generalization. Strategy (Greek *strategia* - *stratos* - army + *ago* - I begin)

- 1) In the military field; The art of waging war; The general plan for conducting war and military operations. A lightning-fast war strategy.
- 2) The science of warfare. Strategy course. Lectures on strategy. Theory of military strategy.
- 3) Translation: The art of leading a socio-political struggle, as well as strategy, is a method of governing a state, and in Greek, strategy is generally[1] used as the art of correctly and prospectively reforming governance.

Military strategy in the National Encyclopedia of art the most supreme field . Country and armed forces to war preparation theory and practice , war planning and take to go issues includes war laws research does , strategic operations preparation and transfer methods and forms work comes out , front, fleet and armies goal and tasks by designating gives the forces military actions fields and strategic directions according to distributes . Western strategy state policy with organ related from the requirements of military doctrine come Politics military strategy to the front tasks puts Military strategy and their implementation provides. Strategy economy with society economic system , i.ch. , science and of the equipment development level with depend Military strategy armed forces for only and recommendations to perform his/her all types for Military strategy is the art of promptness . and to tactics relatively plays a software role and right now in time their opportunities to account takes[2].

In the brief explanatory dictionary of socio-political terms, “Stratos” means “army” + “ago” – “to begin” and is used in three different categories.

1. The highest branch of military art.
2. The science of waging war.
3. It means the art and science of leading the socio-political struggle[3].

The “strategy” of the conflict came to today's world in a time when the conflicts were anglicised. Y. According to Bulanov, the political terminology of “state strategy” is not divided into categories at the level of theory and practice;

1. Long exploited adjustment art ;
2. Management and leadership skill ;
3. Political and social processes will to do art ;
4. Population known goals head mobilizer verb art ;
5. The art of rational use of available resources;
6. Understand concepts such as the art of distribution and efficiency includes[4];

Literature Review

Questions of strategy have been pondering people since ancient times. If we take into account that in earlier times the concept of "strategy" included issues of military management, then views on this doctrine were expressed in the works of thinkers such as Herodotus, Euclid, Xenophon, and Polybius. Of course, these works were not specifically devoted to issues of strategy, but issues related to strategy can be observed in the works of the emperors Frontinus, Polyenus, Vegetius (end of the 4th century), Onosander (5th century, "Strategy or the Science of Victory"), as well as Maurice ("Strategicum") and Leo VI the Philosopher (9th century, "On Military Organizations"). As a result of the historical study of the art of war, the following important cases can be noted:

1. Having a good army as a means to achieve war goals.
2. To create a favorable environment for him by conducting effective policy.
3. To the extent possible, to concentrate sufficient forces in the likely theater of war without fear of defeat in the second theater of war.
4. It is better to go on the offensive than to be on the defensive.
5. Gather the army in one place without dispersing it as much as possible.
6. To continue the success achieved with determination until the enemy's moral and material strength is exhausted.

7. Applying all measures and activities to raise the morale and vitality of the army.
8. To wage war with as much zeal and intensity as possible.

General principles of military art have been recognized since ancient times. The first attempts to determine the essence of military events and generalize them can be found in the works of Herodotus, Eukidides, and Xenophon.

Materials and Methods

The methodology of this study is based on a comprehensive historical-political analysis of the principles underlying political strategy. The research employs a qualitative approach, drawing on historical texts, theoretical frameworks, and scholarly interpretations to explore the evolution and application of strategic principles. By examining primary sources, including classical works from Herodotus, Xenophon, and Polybius, alongside contemporary political strategy theories by scholars such as V. Kvint and E.A. Bulanov, the study identifies the continuity and transformation of strategic thought. The methodological foundation also includes a comparative analysis of military and political strategy, recognizing their interconnected nature in state governance. The study systematically traces the development of strategy from its military origins to its broader application in socio-political contexts, using historical case studies to illustrate key principles. The research integrates theoretical discourse from military doctrine, political science, and strategic management, highlighting the multifaceted dimensions of strategy. Additionally, the study synthesizes conceptual frameworks from different periods and geopolitical contexts to establish a structured understanding of strategic evolution. The methodology ensures that political strategy is analyzed through a lens that captures both theoretical abstraction and practical implementation, allowing for a nuanced discussion of its role in shaping governance, policy-making, and international relations. This approach enables the identification of patterns in strategic decision-making and provides insights into how historical principles continue to influence contemporary political strategy. By maintaining a focus on the synthesis of historical evidence and theoretical discourse, the study contributes to the ongoing scholarly dialogue on the formulation and execution of strategic political action.

Results and Discussion

By studying the political situation of the state and its goals, it is easy to determine under what conditions a war may occur. After identifying the opponents, it is possible to set the main goal of the war and the direction of operations. By studying the political situation of the state and its goals, it is possible to determine under what conditions a war may occur. As a result of identifying the enemies, the goal of the war and the direction of operations are developed. Preparation for war should meet the following requirements:

1. Externalization of the army and its number.
2. Preparation of the means of waging war (military and financial).
3. Preparation of the theater of military operations and the country from an engineering point of view (construction of railway networks, defense and important structures).
4. Before the start of the military operations of the army, build warehouses in the line of assembly in front of the border.
5. Strategic strengthening of the army, that is, preparation of mobilization in front of the border and transportation of the army to the gathering place.

In another interpretation, strategy is derived from the Greek word (“strategos”), which means “the art of the general”. This term came from the military sphere, and it is known from history that only generals developed strategies to achieve victory[5]. Strategy in historical periods led to the

development of comprehensive ideas about the battle plan developed by rulers for victory and its outcome. The reason served as the main criterion for the development of statehood and its progress, and the introduction of this phenomenon into science began to develop at the stage of a fundamental classification of scientific and research activities. The concept of “strategy” today on the day in various fields wide applied is coming States development social in development economy , medicine , education , state structural in their structures applied is coming .

This is the strategy in the future happened will be views the result understanding and forecast is to do Strategic to think and rich knowledge and to experience owner was only the leader in battles competitiveness to do and state and of the government position reinforcement for mainly strategic ideas with the conflicts solution to do the need good understanding it is necessary . That is , a political scientist V. Kvint to the analysis according to " Current during real strategic thinking and strategy importance and efficiency often enough not appreciated or to him importance not given In practice strategic from thinking of the government military and state in their structures old three thousand year during using arrived Although , the event of strategy about exactly concepts exists not was Strategy is a theoretical concept and independent fundamental categories field , other from subjects different , formation and of development initial stage from the beginning " forgiving "[6] because emphasizes . That is , the phenomenon of strategy being a political category ancient from the era taking shape arrived but , XX I to the century come of scientists regarding this concept views new interpretation done " Strategy the most important from prints threads one because calculated and that opponent's plan to determine until I get it own keep the strategy secret need "[7] because emphasizes. So , every what strategy composition and him/her to do increase for of course strong knowledge , competence and experience demand did.

Strategy and his principles about scientist Sun Tzu ē as follows interpretation " War " art " (AD in the previous book (544-496 BC) - the main principle : none when others good to his will or random to the circumstances Do not rely on knowledge active to study and defense preparation through to the enemy unexpected attack not to do or to victory simply coercion through achieving will not happen[8].

Today's today : Political strategy , military strategy, economic strategy, ideological strategy, religious strategy like one how much strategic category and directions exists is the state and society development and progressive verb for service does developing world individual persons shaping for say– actions take is going .

In modern international relations, the theoretical analysis of the phenomenon of "military strategy" and the formation of this theory are political factors.

To date, fundamental research has been carried out on the study of the theory of strategy and the origins of its principles and principles. Therefore, as a result of their scientific research, [9] scientists such as V. Kvint, N. O. Rakhmatullaeva, E. A. Bulanov have defined the term strategy. The essence of strategy is to determine tactical tasks. Military strategy and tactics are independent categories related to the aspects of strategic leadership and management. Their difference is that if the strategy is approved and accepted for implementation, its implementation becomes a guide, a beacon for the object being strategized. Tactics, on the other hand, require daily, monthly and annual (current) plans for the implementation of strategic tasks and measures to solve them. Politics is the aggregation (aggregation of interests) and integration of strategy and tactics into a single, effectively functioning system. In other words: **Strategy + Tactics = Politics**[10]. Political consciousness is formed as a result of the development of political entities in the periodical stage of the strategy human factor.

In the "US military dictionary," "strategy" is the art and doctrine of developing and using political, economic, psychological, and military forces to enhance desired outcomes and possibilities, as well as to ensure defeat, in peacetime and wartime.

In Webster's Third International Dictionary, "strategy" is "the art and doctrine of the use of political, economic, psychological, and military forces of a nation or groups of nations in peace or war, carried out to the highest degree in support of a chosen policy."

Conclusion. The theory of strategy studies the plans and methods used by a state to achieve its political goals. This theory includes topics such as political processes, power relations, and strategic decision-making methods. Any political action should be based on specific goals. The theory of political strategy is an important tool for understanding and managing political processes. The main principles of strategy and their related principles are interconnected. Therefore, strategic factors are an important part of the balance of power. It includes political, economic, and military relations between states and has a significant impact on global political processes.

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