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THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT, THE ROLE AND PLACE OF MILITARY DOCTRINES IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstact: The article tells in detail the history of the development of the world community, military doctrines. The history and goals of the military doctrines of the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan were briefly reviewed. Among the experts, it seems necessary to study from the point of view of the military doctrines of neighboring states, since "the content of the military doctrine of this or that state has always been of interest to its neighbors." This is especially true for the post-Soviet states, due to the fact that all countries are somehow interconnected geographically, economically, socio-historically and politically, not to mention the fact that if some of them are in the same international collective security system .

Key words: military security, military policy, army, military doctrine, defense doctrine.

Despite the change of the multipolar world to aunipolar one, the development of democracy in the world communities, the world experience of recent years shows that military issues of politics and the political process have not lost their significant significance after the end of the Cold War. Rather, on the contrary, the transition of military-political relations to the stage of ensuring a balance of interests has raised new questions that have yet to be answered. The military-force component of politics has not been removed from the agenda either, the relevance of which is increasingly revealed in the actions of some states to impose on other peoples the values of "their" democracy. As in the past, the historical choice of peoples requires reliable military support.

ll this suggests that the issues of peace, war and the army are relevant today both in terms of academic, scientific, and in terms of practical - political. Politics, war and military affairs have always been organically interconnected. One of the outstanding political and military figures of the 20th century, Charles de Gaulle, rightly noted that as long as there are wars and military violence, politicians and military men will go in pairs, step by step, hand in hand.

Military policy is a complex and very important area of activity for all states of the world, including for Uzbekistan. It arose in ancient times, when states began to form during the decomposition of the tribal system, when most of the contradictions that arose between them began to be resolved by force of arms. In the course of the evolution of mankind, military policy has come a long way in its formation and improvement. And, despite the desire of people to live in peace, military policy is in demand even today. This is due to the fact that forceful methods of resolving disputes and contradictions remain among the most effective.

In the nuclear age, when the outbreak of war poses a threat to human civilization, there is a real need to deeply and thoroughly understand the nature and characteristics of the military policy of the state, the factors that determine its content, its internal structure and the nature of external manifestations, and the trends of its modern development.

In a broad sense, military policy is a policy pursued in the military field, including the military aspects of the domestic and foreign policy of the state. Military policy expresses the main goals and objectives of the state's military security.

The subjects of military policy are the highest bodies of legislative and executive power, the bodies of the military leadership of a given state, and military-political alliances.

The objects of military policy are all areas of the life of society that form the military potential, the military power of the state: the economy, science and technology, socio-political relations and social structures, public consciousness.

The ideological core of military policy is the military doctrine of the state. It is developed by the highest bodies of political and military leadership. The political, military, military-technical and economic foundations of military doctrine are formed on the basis of a scientific analysis of military-political practice. The provisions and guidelines of military doctrine give the general direction of military-political activity.

Military doctrine is a declaration (doctrine) on the policy of the state in the field of defense. This is a system of official views and provisions that establishes the direction of military development, the preparation of the state and the armed forces for war, the methods and forms of its conduct. The basic provisions of military doctrine take shape and change depending on politics and the social system, the level of development of the productive forces, new scientific achievements, and the nature of the expected war.

With the transition to a class society, the protection organs of the tribal society began to gradually transform into a special body of the state - the army.

Army - an organized association of armed people, created and maintained by the state to wage an offensive or defensive war.

As A. Klimenko said, "the content of the military doctrine of a state has always been of interest to its neighbors" and therefore today we must study and develop the military doctrines not only of our own, but also of our neighbors. This is especially true for the post-Soviet states due to the fact that all countries are somehow interconnected geographically, economically, socio-historically and politically, not to mention the fact that some of them are members of the same international collective security system.

Also, military doctrines are of interest due to the fact that they "accumulate views on ensuring the military security of the state" . In addition, the participation of states in blocs implies the unification of military doctrines and military legislation.

Consider the types of military doctrines.

Belarus. The adoption of a military doctrine is an objective and natural process for any state. The first normative legal act of this kind in our country was adopted on December 16, 1992 by the corresponding resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus. Taking into account the legal status and considering the Military Doctrine as a national declaration on the state policy in the field of military security, we believe it is quite obvious that this particular normative legal act should serve as the main source of legal relations, scientific, theoretical and methodological basis for the development of civil defense and determining the volume of planned protective measures for the population and organizations during the conduct of hostilities or as a result of these actions.

In general, this period is marked by a positive increase in the importance assigned to civil defense, which was due to the military events that took place and the existing tension in the military-political situation. The authors repeatedly note that the planned protective measures were generally quite well linked with other defense tasks of the state, and the construction of civil defense was carried out on the basis of existing views on the conduct of war, taking into account the use of weapons of mass destruction, primarily nuclear. An important feature of this period is that civil defense was part of the Armed Forces of the USSR, and the civil defense system itself, as recognized by a number of experts, including foreign ones, was one of the best examples of this kind of protection systems. A clear organizational structure and the nationwide nature of civil

defense is the main advantage and difference between the civil defense system of the USSR, including the Republic of Belarus, and similar existing systems of foreign states.

The Russian Federation. The military doctrine of the Russian Federation is a conceptual document of military planning, developed for a long period of time with the possibility of clarification when the situation changes. The military doctrine is developed by the apparatus of the Security Council of the Russian Federation jointly with other bodies of state power and organizations. This document formulates long-term external and internal military dangers and possible military threats to the Russian Federation, and also reveals the nature of military conflicts in which the country may be involved.

Tajikistan. The military doctrine of the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted in October 2005 and, like the Russian doctrine, is a document of the transition period. It, like the doctrine of Russia, consists of standard sections on the military-political, military-strategic and military-economic basis for ensuring military security. The doctrine is defensive in nature and reaffirms a consistent commitment to peace. Following the example of the Belarusian doctrine, the doctrine of Tajikistan emphasizes that it has no territorial claims to neighboring states.

Kyrgyzstan. The military doctrine of the Kyrgyz Republic was adopted on March 23, 2002. It consists of four sections - the military-political foundations, the military foundations, the foundations of the military-economic support of military security and the preparation of the Kyrgyz Republic for defense.

The doctrine several times emphasizes the creation and development of mountain, compact and mobile armed forces. This fact is explained by the presence of mountainous terrain and the threat of penetration of illegal armed groups from that part of the country where the mountain range prevails.

Kazakhstan. The military doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a system of fundamental views on ensuring the military security of the state, preventing wars and armed conflicts, developing and using the Armed Forces, other troops and military formations.

The military doctrine is defensive in nature, which is predetermined by the organic combination in its provisions of a consistent commitment to peace with a firm determination to protect national interests and guarantee the military security of the republic. The Military Doctrine specifies the conditions and new directions for the development of the Armed Forces, other troops and military formations, taking into account the fight against asymmetric threats: international terrorism, religious extremism, drug trafficking, illegal proliferation of weapons, including mass destruction, illegal migration.

Uzbekistan. The military doctrine forms the basis of the defense policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is an integral part of the nationwide concept of national security, based on fundamentally new approaches to foreign policy issues, interstate relations, problems of war and peace.

Based on this, the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a sovereign state and a subject of international relations, bases its defense policy on the principles of peaceful coexistence of all countries, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for their sovereignty and independence, as well as the integrity and immutability of the existing interstate borders.

The main military-strategic tasks of the Republic of Uzbekistan are:

- in peacetime - maintaining the state's defense capability at the level of necessary sufficiency, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the republic, suppressing possible provocations and encroachments on its sovereignty, ensuring the constant comprehensive readiness of its Armed Forces to repel aggression, both independently and in cooperation with the armed forces of the member states Collective Security Treaty;

- in the event of war - a guaranteed repulse of aggression, inflicting a decisive defeat on the aggressor both on their own and together with the military potential of other states associated with the Republic of Uzbekistan by relevant agreements.

As can be seen from the analysis of the doctrines of states, their similarity can be traced only in the structure of documents. All seven doctrines have roughly the same sections and subsections. However, the content and emphasis are different. Today, many regions of the world are striving for the unification of military doctrines. "Military doctrines of many European states "adopted" anumber of similar security principles, which contributed to strengthening security and stability in the region and in the world as a whole." Unification is also necessary to combat cross-border threats such as international terrorism, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, separatism and extremism in various manifestations.

Unfortunately, unification is impossible at the moment for objective reasons. One of these reasons is the difference in the level of training and security of the armed forces. States have different priorities and problems in the military sphere. Under such conditions, it is, unfortunately, out of the question to talk about the unification of military doctrines.

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