

## National Goals in Foreign Policy

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### ABSTRACT

The basis and survival of states in foreign policy depends on national goals and interests. Guaranteeing and defining national goals for states is so fundamental and important that foreign policy has no special meaning without it. States pursue their national goals and interests seriously in their foreign policy decision-making and structuring. The national goals and interests of states are subject to variability for a variety of reasons, and uniformity is unlikely. Why some of the goals that are set for almost all states as national goals are related to the self-preservation and security of states. That security is paramount to all foreign goals in terms of degree of importance for all countries. The purpose of security is the self and the purpose of self-preservation is these four phenomena: Preservation of national territory, protect your population, protecting the independence of the country, the survival of the political and economic system.

**Keywords-** National goals, variability and ranking of state goals.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Foreign policy is a set of approaches and decisions that each country chooses to pursue and expand its national interests on the world stage. Lerche, a well-known American researcher on foreign policy, says once national goals are set:

A policy decision in the pure sense is made; that is, a course of action aimed at reaching the objective is decided upon and set in motion.

Sometimes the purpose of a country's foreign policy (e.g. foreign policy of America) is to combine diplomatic behaviors into the international arena of that country. Although foreign policy is generally used (without the constraint of any particular country) then foreign policy and international relations apply in one sense and are synonymous. Third, it is now seen in more and more articles and literature related to international relations. Why foreign policy is the same primary meaning that was mentioned at the outset.

One of the main points to note in this article is that it determines the national interests of countries, effective factors in determining the national interests and foreign policy of countries which will be discussed in the future of the article. Related topics, tools and techniques used by foreign policy executives to advance national interests, as well as other factors that limit the pace of action in the field of foreign policy are not covered in this article(3:44).

### II. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The purpose of this study is to clarify the national goals and interests of the states in their foreign policy, which are due to the disparity between the national goals of the states due to different reasons of the states. In addition, the degree of importance of the national goals of the states will be revealed.

### III. METHOD

The research method is librarian. In this research, various authoritative books and internet articles have been used.

### IV. NATIONAL GOALS OF COUNTRIES ON THE WORLD STAGE

Christopherhill defines foreign policy as: the formal foreign relations that are conducted by an independent player (usually a state) in international relations (10:4). Foreign policy is a set of actions, positions and decisions that a state has against another state or organization, the basic purpose of which is to protect its interests as an independent state (1:48). Political and diplomatic actions and reactions between different states are called international politics. World politics is the study of foreign policy, on the basis of which the interests, actions and power of the great powers are clarified (7:18).

The purpose of foreign policy as a whole is to safeguard the national interests of a country. According to Argansky, "the goal of any nation is to have a desirable picture of the future and to strive to achieve it." Each country takes specific action to safeguard the country's interests on the world stage and to achieve the goal. The two countries may have different approaches to achieving similar goals on the world stage, just as individuals have different and conflicting interests. Countries also have different goals, objectives and different interests because countries have different political and economic systems, social systems, institutions and different methods as well as unequal powers and leadership with different perspectives than national interests and the international arena, all of which are mentioned. Factors influence the determination and selection of national goals and political alignments (3:45-51).

The main reasons for the differences in foreign policy and national interests are: "Inequality of countries in terms of power," "Inequality of countries," "Existence of different leaders in countries," "Inequality of influential groups in countries." (1:144). the key factors, which lead to priorities and changes in the hierarchy of national goals. Internal conflicts between political elites include increasing state power in international politics, meeting domestic needs, and ultimately changing the behavior of other actors (9:87).

Military readiness, economic development, geographical location, ideology especially nationalism, type of government and the international prestige of a country as well as international systems (e.g. balance of fear in the present) are also among the factors that The country is directly involved in the selection or pursuit of goals and objectives in foreign policy and this causes the states to determine and pursue their foreign objectives by

considering and evaluating the above-mentioned factors. Therefore, the first fundamental question and the most important problem in the analysis of foreign policy is what are the national goals and interests of the countries and can we bring them in a general format and express them in a comprehensive sentence?

According to international scholars and recent research, for the reasons mentioned above, we cannot deduce a general law on national goals and interests and keep it in the minds of students of this art and foreign policy decision makers. Give or explain that countries are pursuing these.... goals on the world stage and are trying to achieve them.

In answer to the question, "What are the national goals and interests?" In addition to the choice of different approaches to achieving similar goals, there are three other key factors in determining the national interests of the countries mentioned above:

- 1- Influence of domestic policy on foreign policy.
- 2- The presence of different leaders.
- 3- Historical forms.

Domestic and foreign policy are closely intertwined. Thus the aggregate conditions and the domestic policies of a country (conditions of power, political situation, economic development, geographical, cultural, historical situation, type of government, etc.) have a definite and greater influence on foreign policy decision making and determination. The situation varies from one country to another and this order leads to a difference of foreign goals from one country to another.

The existence of different leaders is another form of identification of national goals in countries, i.e. the goals that are mentioned by the leaders and decision makers of the countries as national goals are really national goals or that only the leaders of the countries incorporating and covering personal interests and goals is a daunting task. Despite the goal being set by the leaders, sometimes it is just a means to an end. Identifying the target and the tool often leads to problems.

What are the national interests and goals of countries on the world stage when it comes to identifying historical forms? That is, the national goals of countries and international units differed in different ways. A brief overview of the transformation of national interests and goals, which has been practiced by countries on the world stage for the past several centuries, reveals that the national goals of countries in foreign policy in each period on the scene there are probably differences with each other. For example, the purpose of the tribes was to maintain green agriculture and springs, where they lived and used them. And only if an individual was wounded or killed by one tribe from another was the duty of all the members of the tribe to join forces for compensation and revenge. The creation of diplomatic relations with the outside world and the provision of general welfare have been under-viewed by the tribes. Groups such as the Vikings, the former Anglo-Saxons and the Danes engaged in plunder and rebellion to obtain equipment and slaves

and defeated the people who were militarily weak and took possession of the land.

The expansion of religion and culture was one of the goals that for a long time formed the basis of the foreign relations of the Islamic, Chinese and Roman empires. The Islamic wars that engulfed the French border and the whole of Spain, as well as Central Asia and North Africa, were for the expansion of Islam. The Chinese and Romans recognized barbarians outside the realms of their government and considered the expansion of their culture as one of the main goals and spiritual mission of foreign targets. North America considered its spiritual mission and the basis of its foreign policy in Latin America within a century to be the expansion of its culture and system of government. To achieve its goal faster and faster in Latin America.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, Europe was confined to small units, countries, and cities that all obeyed the Roman Empire. In these two centuries, foreign and international policy has been dominated by princes and princes of small units, derived from family interests, power, ambition, and religion. The religious goals were education, expansion, the pursuit of prestige, and territorial expansion. The external interests of the Roman Empire were the expansion of power and personal honors, the increase of wealth and the creation of a Christian empire. The Crusades against Islam, the Mediterranean and the Hungarian lands came under occupation during the Roman Empire to expand the aforementioned interests.

The religious wars of the Protestants and Catholics in the seventeenth century affected other world issues. Princes and European emperors considered the education and expansion of religion to be their primary duty and national interest to other states and individuals. World politics during this period was accompanied by religious insecurity, war and bloodshed.

Religion was the main factor and impetus for the movement of domestic and foreign policy, until kings and emperors were introduced to the particular religion they had. The bloodshed, vandalism, chaos and chaos that led to the Thirty Years' Religious War, did not have a precedent in Europe until the French Revolution. In short, the foreign policy of European princes, emperors, and the Roman Empire during this period was aimed at spreading religion.

In the eighteenth century, the foreign policy of countries was based on the personal, familial, religious, commercial and national interests of the sultans and rulers. During this period, access to foreign markets, important trade routes and strategic positions to gain control over the lands of Africa and Asia for the acquisition and maintenance of colonial interests was also one of the ongoing goals.

In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, countries' foreign policy was based primarily on personal and family interests. In backward countries with traditional, dictatorial and military regimes, personal,

family interests, gaining prestige and maintaining private government still form the basis of foreign policy and their national goals.

The phenomenon of nationalism and the emergence and maturity of various other ideologies, the emergence of nuclear weapons, brought nations closer to each other through communication, as well as the emergence and intensity of the Cold War, the pursuit of interests and goals such as security and prosperity. , Access to economic markets and trade routes, domination of strategic interests, presenting the fundamental and primary role of the expansion of the ideology of countries in the arena of international politics.

From what has been passed, it can be concluded that nations have historically different interests and goals and the foreign goals of countries cannot be stated in a comprehensive sentence or brought under a common law. That all countries pursue specific goals on the world stage. Therefore, in the discussion of national goals and interests in the international arena, the interests of each country should be analyzed separately considering the factors of power, economic development, geographical location, culture, type of government and social system.

Morgantha, the founder of the school of "political power" in international relations after World War II, believed that the goal of any policy, whether internal or external, and in general, any political phenomenon, was in fact for power. Effort is politics is a struggle of power in the sense that all the policies of countries are carried out for the following three purposes and activities.

- 1- To keep power
- 2- To increase power
- 3- To demonstrate power

Countries choose three types of foreign policy for themselves based on these three goals:

It is clear that if countries are inclined to retain power, they will follow the policy of "preserving the status quo".

Countries that seek to increase power by aligning themselves with world powers for their own benefit favor imperialist policies, and ultimately those whose purpose is to demonstrate power (whether to maintain power or increase power) are to promote prestige. The policy of prestige follows politics, so in Morgenta's view the national interests and goals of the countries are summarized in the three mentioned goals (3:45-51). Hans G. Morgenta: The players in politics have a common goal and outcome, to gain power, to maintain it, and to show power in order to gain international trust. He goes on to say that foreign policy goals should be defined on the basis of national interests and national interests should be defined on the basis of power (8:232). Morgenta cites eight main reasons for the power infrastructure: geographical location, availability of natural resources, industrial capacity, military readiness status, population, national characteristics, national spirit, and the nature of diplomacy. Jean-Jacques Rousseau says that the national

interest is an idea in which nations create and implement influential efforts in line with their own interests in the global environment. He goes on to say that if a person or an individual has only his own interests and interests at stake, then there is no social contract, thus the national interests of nations are protected and protected when the people as a whole and think and act socially for the good of others. Henry John Temple, also known as Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of England in the nineteenth century, says of national goals: We have no lasting friends or enemies. Only our national interests are permanent and our duty is to pursue and remain loyal to our national interests. The Brookings Institution defines the national interest as follows: The national interest is the interests that a nation strives for. Charles Larch says: The goals that a state, a nation, and a government work hard to achieve. H. G. Margentau says: These are the political customs and general cultural traditions within which a country formulates its foreign policy. Evan Hughes says: "Foreign policy cannot be based on mere abstract and dry talk, but on foreign policy as a result of all the necessary demands and needs, or in the light of national or national interests with a historical background) (2:59).

The objectives of foreign policy are:

- 1- Personal protection,
- 2- National protection,
- 3- Economic development, and
- 4- Increase in national power (6:172-173).

The accepted definition for all is that national interests and goals are the common and permanent goals that the nation works towards achieving (5:118). Some recent international writers of the modern age have expressed the belief that, since nations are almost all pursuing common goals such as security, international prestige and general welfare, it may be possible to divide countries' foreign interests and goals in such a way as to say all countries, more or less, pursue the same goals on the world stage.

It is also possible to divide national goals according to the degree of importance in foreign policy. Holsti, an American researcher in international relations, believes that in order to carry out this order, we must consider three characteristics:

- 1- The value that the country's politicians are aiming for.
- 2- The time period taken to achieve the goal.
- 3- The type of demand or demand that imposes this goal on other countries of the world.

Considering the above three characteristics, national goals can be divided into three types according to their degree of importance:

- 1- Vital goals- Core values-(First degree goals).
- 2- Middle-Range goals-(Second degree goals).
- 3- Lang – Range goals-(Third degree goals) (3:45-51).

#### ***Vital Goals (Cord Values)***

Vital goals are goals for which the state and many people are willing to sacrifice themselves, and which, in the form of basic principles of foreign policy,

are acceptable to society without criticism and endanger the vital goals of the country. In this case, the country is usually at war.

Such goals are often linked to the self-preservation and security of a political entity. Achieving security is a priority for all countries and a priority for all foreign goals. The purpose of security is the self and the purpose of self-preservation is the following four parts.

- 1- Preservation of national territory.
- 2- Protect your population.
- 3- Protecting the independence of the country.
- 4- The survival of the political and economic system.

Thus, security is one of the above four phenomena, for which the country is also waging war. The word security is used in a general and specific sense. In public reform, security means not being afraid of any serious danger and in particular, security means protection of the country and its people.

In the dictionary of international relations, security refers to the prevention of a serious foreign threat to national interests. It is the duty of the state to try to protect the lives of the people and the national interest (1:143).

According to Walter Lippmann: (A nation is secured to the extent to which it is in danger of having to sacrifice core values, if it wishes to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, ion maintain them by victory in such a war).

Given the fact that today the victory in war has lost its meaning due to the existence of nuclear weapons and continental scale and in fact the war will be a complete or total war and cannot the forces will continue to be an important tool in achieving national goals, and security is nothing more than an attack and defense. Freedom of the country, for example, in pursuit of its own interests through self-determined means, or in the case of countries with a tendency to increase power, means security, forcing other countries, especially neighbors Instead of cooperating, they are protecting the area of influence and dominating strategic areas, waterways and communication routes.

George Marshall, the US Secretary of State, announced at the time of Truman that US foreign policy was essentially related to the conditions outside the country. These conditions may affect the security and well-being of our nation. His successor, Orion Acheson, has stated that the main goal of US foreign policy is to strengthen the security of the American people through measures aimed at creating the conditions for globalization.

John F. In his address to the US Congress on January 11, 1962, Kennedy, the former President of the United States, stated the purpose of US foreign policy: ((Yet our Basic Goal remains the same: A peaceful world community of free and independent states ...

Today, security policy and foreign policy are so closely intertwined that politicians and designers of the country's military power must and must always make a joint decision. This is actually the last resort. Other



methods have been used in the past and now to obtain security that may be protected without the use of force. Some of the methods that have failed and are still in use are:

- 1- Isolationism
- 2- Neutralism
- 3- Balance of power
- 4- Collective security
- 5- Creating supportive alliances

It should be noted that large countries are usually able to maintain their security on their own, while weak and small countries are often connected to the outside world to maintain their security, and hence the root of all military and regional agreements, especially international ones. To be searched after the war.

However, as stated earlier, security is essentially the protection of territorial integrity, the protection of the people, the protection of the country's independence and sovereignty, and the protection of the political and economic system, and these are the primary and vital national interests of countries on the world stage. All are trying to educate and protect her even though the ways of obtaining and protecting her differ from country to country. Security is one of the vital goals of countries, all of which are being pursued, so for large countries, especially strategic areas, domination of important waterways and communication routes and protection of spheres of influence are vital goals. One of the vital goals of the colonial powers in the 18th and 19th centuries was through the military intervention of the British in North America to protect their colonies. Why, considering the international situation in the 20th century, the British declared Rudzia, one of their colonies, unilaterally independent and did not go to war.

Israel considers having secure borders, freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran, and having Arab neighbors to recognize their country as its vital and security goals (3:52-53).

#### ***Middle – Range Goals***

Medium goals that matter in the second degree According to Holsti, there are four types:

- 1- The first type is the goals pursued for the general welfare of the people and the states strive to meet domestic needs through international activities. These goals are achieved through trade, foreign aid, foreign markets and means of communication.
- 2- The second type of mediocre goal of the country is to increase the prestige of the country in the international arena. Prestige is, in principle, the respect that a country has abroad.

In the past, the rise of international prestige was achieved through diplomacy and display of military prowess, but today the country's prestige is achieved through practical and technological advances, industrial development and the presence of great leaders.

In states that are expanding and politicians that are more sensitive to the country's material poverty, it is possible to launch a wide-ranging program to raise

international living standards in addition to responding to internal pressures to raise living standards. Expansion is one of the major national goals of today and even as a first-class vital goal. Such moderate goals have no time constraints, why more and more leaders of developing countries hope to raise their country to the level of economically developed countries during their lifetime.

The industrialized nations and major powers can increase their international prestige through military power expansion policies, foreign aid, industrial and practical demonstrations and especially nuclear weapons and space development.

1- Increasing prestige involves more activities and demands, why not at least at the present time that gaining the prestige of one country is inconsistent with the vital goals of another country.

2- Having great leaders, as mentioned earlier, or the international actions of countries, especially when those actions have international reflection, is very effective in increasing the prestige of the country.

3- The third type of moderate goal pursued by states, especially in recent decades, is to penetrate and accept their particular political and economic system as the best system and social system in other countries. For example (pursuing a particular ideology as a model of the best foreign policy and accepting it in others) and trying to prevent the entry and entry of opposing ideologies in one's own country.

4- From the fourth type of intermediate goals, we can name the different types of expansionism and imperialism. The phenomenon of imperialism in achieving and pursuing secondary goals, though political, economic, psychological, cultural, religious, scientific and assimilative, was created by the great state or empire on the international stage (3:55-57).

#### ***Lang – Range Goals***

Long-term goals fall into two categories:

- 1- Creating cultural and scientific ties with different countries.
- 2- Objectives that are usually in the form of general plans, such as long-term aspirations, or the creation of a global system for the world, some countries or their leaders are inclined to pursue these plans on the world stage.

Support for international government, the creation of a government of international socialism and labor, pursued by the communists and the creation of African and Arab Islamic associations, which Nasir considered one of his foreign goals and the realization of the Atlantic society pursued by the Americans., All of which are part of the long-term external goals and objectives.

The concept of time in pursuit of long-term goals is variable in the view of politicians. According to Lenin, long-term communist goals were interpreted in numbers over months. In Stalin's view, the long-term goal was one that Soviet politicians and the Red Army should have pursued in the next two or three decades.

Holsti writes: Khrushchev suggested that in the united State, the present generation's grandchildren will live under socialism.

This could mean anywhere between 1985 and 2020 (3:57-58).

## V. DEBATE

That countries formulate foreign policies based on their national goals and interests and that the national goals and interests of countries change according to the variability of states. Is it possible for countries to pursue a common goal of national goals and interests? Variation in the goals of countries is a major cause of variability in the policies of countries, but sometimes it is rare for countries to share common interests. To do. Why this situation does not occur in all parts of the country in a complete and comprehensive manner, but may occur in only a few cases. Without it, conflicting interests and goals may exist.

In addition to pursuing different and conflicting goals and interests based on the foreign policies of states in the global environment, there is also the possibility of parallel interests in certain situations, times and occasions. It does not happen against each other, but in such a way that mutual goals do not go into a state of disintegration and strive to achieve their goals in an equal and parallel state.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Nations have different goals and interests from a historical point of view and the foreign goals of countries cannot be summed up in a single inclusive sentence or brought under one village rule, because all states pursue specific goals on the world stage. Therefore, in the discussion of national goals and interests on the world stage, the goals and interests of each country should be analyzed separately, taking into account the factors of power, economic development, geographical location, culture, type of government and social system. And can be analyzed.

Military readiness, economic development, geographical location, ideology especially nationalism, type of government and international prestige of a country as well as international systems are some of the factors that contribute to the choice of goals of a country's foreign policy. It is directly involved in the pursuit and causes the states to determine and pursue their external objectives by carefully considering and evaluating the above-mentioned factors.

## SUGGESTIONS

1- While large countries are usually able to maintain their own security alone, weak and small countries are often connected to the outside world to maintain their own

security. So, at large, there was an offer to the Afghan government to pursue only its own national goals and interests in dealing with large and powerful countries. And to strive for internal peace and order, political stability and economic growth in the present situation.

2- That the presence of different leaders, differences and differences between influential groups play a major role in the unity and disagreement over national goals within the country, and most of these issues exist in our state of affairs. Influenced the determination and consensus of national goals and interests. It was therefore suggested to the present Afghan government to unite the views of different individuals and groups on the actions and reactions of the major powers and neighboring countries towards the national goals and interests related to foreign policy. It is responsible for leading various strata, nations and groups, as well as for resolving internal disputes over the determination and ranking of national goals.

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