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THE USA NEW STRATEGY IN FOREIGN POLICY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the USA new strategy in foreign policy. The country's geopolitics essentially revolve around preserving the dollar's hegemony. The State aims to acquire universal authority over world affairs, assets, and resources. The US is building up its military might, including by weakening its adversaries through a variety of covert means, to assure the security of its judgments. The pursuit of "liberal hegemony" has had far-reaching and negative consequences for American power. It has contributed to a decline in the US's military capability, weakened its economy, eroded its reputation and soft power. The multipolarity that the world is moving toward necessitates the capacity for diplomatic relations and negotiation.

KEYWORDS

USA new strategy, foreign policy, dollar's hegemony, universal authority, world affairs, assets, resources.

Introduction

The United States is currently still engaged in aggressive foreign policy actions on a worldwide scale, supporting the adage "Pax Americana (Pax Americana (from Latin. — "American World") —

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a period of economic and socio-political stability that has developed in Western countries)" Which was established following the end of the Cold War and the fall of the USSR, which symbolized the triumph of liberal ideologies over the ideologies fascism and communism, making the democratic system of the United States the standard and the primary political system that other nations were expected to equal. The liberal idea extols the virtues and strength of liberty. "Perceived as a cure, the simple continuance of liberalization and globalization of political and economic institutions will lead all the inhabitants of the earth to peace and prosperity [3.146]," claims the liberal theory. However, following the 2008 global financial crisis, many all across the world felt let down by liberal ideals. Democratic governments weaken the rule of law, impose restrictions on press freedom, and brand any opponents as traitors.

Theory Section

Many US citizens now view liberal concepts as detrimental or impracticable, in contrast to a few years ago when Americans and Europeans were still attempting to establish liberal principles in Iraq and Libya under threat of violence. Some of them immediately realized how much they like

the previous hierarchical society and did not want to give up their privileges based on their race, nation, or gender. Others have reached the (just or unjustified) conclusion that globalization and liberalization are massive frauds that benefit a very small few at the expense of everyone else.

Philosophers and politicians declared the "end of history [8]" at the beginning of the 1990s, confidently asserting that the major political and economic problems of the past had been resolved and that an updated liberal "package" consisting of democracy, human rights, the free market, and state social security was the best option for humanity.

Numerous other nations, ranging from Turkey to the Philippines, continue to back the liberal system globally while undermining liberal democracy at home. A small elite control the media in these nations so that no one is aware of its true activities, consolidating its hold on wealth and power. Abraham Lincoln stated that "You can fool some people all the time, you can fool everyone for a period, but you can't fool everyone all the time" as the foundation for democracy. If the government is dishonest and incapable of bettering the lives of its residents, eventually a critical mass of citizens will realize this and a

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change in government will take place. Lincoln's rationale, however, is undermined by the government's control of the media because it keeps the populace in the dark about what is happening. Due to the monopoly in the media, the ruling oligarchs can continually shift the responsibility for their mistakes onto others and focus on potential external dangers, whether they are genuine or imagined.

In spite of calling themselves "anti-liberal," populist and nationalist movements around the world all have one thing in common: they do not entirely reject liberalism. China fully supports free commerce ("One Belt and One Road (OBOR for short, is a global infrastructure development strategy adopted by the Chinese government in 2013 to invest in nearly 150 countries and international organizations" is a grandiose global initiative), but it has considerably less of an appetite for democratic elections. Although they strongly support democracy and have nothing against individualism, British Brexit supporters have a poor view of multilateral cooperation and think that international organizations have too much power. Viktor Orban refers to government as a "liberal democracy" contends that by allowing free elections, Hungary

can give up ideals like individualism, plurality of viewpoints, and the rights of minorities. In theory, the one cuisine that practically everyone is willing to choose is good relations between nations.

This is most likely what is occurring right now all throughout the world: the void left by the fall of liberalism is being filled with nostalgic dreams about a particular golden period. To "return America to its former greatness," Donald Trump has mixed a demand for American isolationism with a pledge. Brexit supporters want to restore Britain's independence.

The national imperial and Confucian history is being revived by Chinese elites, who regard it as a complement to or perhaps a replacement for the flawed Marxist doctrine imported from the West. The current administration in Russia wants to resurrect the empire. Vladimir Putin vows to restore authoritarian greatness to the nation 100 years after the Bolshevik revolution, with an autocratic administration whose dominance stretches from the Baltic to the Caucasus and is based on Russian nationalism and Orthodoxy. Similar reminiscences, in which adherence to nationalism is combined with religious customs, have constituted the foundation of governments in countries like Turkey, Poland, and India. The

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Pax Americana was largely to blame for this. Being the face of liberalism, the USA implemented its own foreign policy. Regarding the issue of America's leading role, it is important to consider the following situation. The special circumstances of the Eurocentric (or, more specifically, Euro-Americanocentric) world were where the concept of American leadership was developed and put into practice.

Case-Study

The United States has always played a significant role in the growth and foundation of Western rationalist civilization as a cause, a means, and a potent stimulant. Additionally, having led it, they assimilated and brought the most significant system-forming elements, values, norms, and ideological attitudes of this civilization to a logical end. It is no accident that America has been a beacon of hope for many generations of people seeking freedom from poverty and political repression in every part of the world. Over time, the notion of a special mission, the "destiny of USA" (manifest destiny) of America, which was primarily the promise of freedom, democracy, material prosperity, etc. to representatives of other peoples in the most distant reaches of the

world, if only they agreed to accept American values, began to take shape.

In the world of bipolar [13] disorder, the USA has come to be seen as a symbol of the superiority of the West. Furthermore, the famed Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor functioned as a representation of the free world during the period of constant military-political conflict, which more than once came dangerously close to escalating into a heated war. The brilliance of this emblem increased in proportion to how thick the clouds grew during the "cold war" in the bipolar world's sky. Nearly all of their most crucial elements have been reevaluated and refocused through the anti-Soviet and anti-communist lens. "The Cold War win meant that the driving feeling of purpose that had dominated American society and politics since the late 1940s abruptly evaporated, leaving a vacuum and uncertainty in its stead," the renowned columnist N. Ornstein said. Anti-communism has, in fact, played a crucial role in Washington's foreign policy agenda for almost 50 years, as well as in the context of internal political conflict [12].

The American idea does, however, have moments of rise and apogee, following which it is destined to decay, just like any idea, whether it takes the

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form of an ideal or a mission. Anticommunism was more than just a reaction to an outside danger. It has evolved into the same complex value that shapes entire systems in Americans' perceptions as, say, the notion of American exceptionalism. Anti-communism was a value and attitude that had both a positive and a negative side. The positive side involved proclaiming the American principles of freedom and democracy in opposition to communism. It acted as a motivating, stimulating force for consolidation. Americans lost one of the most significant motivators that contributed to a sense of shared purpose, both negatively and positively, when anti-communism vanished. What will happen to the notions of America's mission and unique place in world history if it stops championing freedom in the struggle against totalitarianism? It goes without saying that this made it challenging for America to establish consensus among its allies on shared objectives, find motivators for selfdiscipline, etc. However, the inadequacies of the American model and the American ideology are much more apparent in the absence of a failed Soviet model. Some Americans may look for a new deserving "primary enemy" [15] who can take the place of the defunct Soviet Union in this capacity in an effort to make up for the ambiguity and

disorientation that have formed in the ideological, political, and ideological realms. Which nation, or combination of nations, is qualified to be a candidate for such a position? The idea that there are several security risks to the US coming from different parts of the world ran through all of their statements. Threats include those stemming from China and Russia's ongoing transformation; North Korea, Iran, and Iraq's policies, which are said to be undermining the stability of the international community; terrorism; the spread of WMDs; "hot spots [2]" in the Middle East, South Asia, the Aegean Sea, and other regions; and "humanitarian disasters" like interethnic strife, epidemics, famine, etc. Since September 11, 2001 [5.7-41], it's likely that the United States' major enemy has evolved into global terrorism. The end of the bipolar world and the vanishing of one of the superpower poles does not herald the beginning of a unipolar world dominated by the United States or any other single superpower. Instead, we are discussing the actual elimination of the concept of a superpower in its classic sense from the global economic and geopolitical proscenium. It is possible to say that the Soviet Empire contributed to the "archive of history" not only the communist notion but also, possibly, an other thought, the Pax Americana idea.

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- Pax Americana's distinctive traits include: "Dollar diplomacy" through loans and aid, which has increased its impact on international financial institutions due to the strengthening of the dollar and the imposition of rules of operation by the national Central Bank;
- using excessive force in place of diplomacy;
- a limited sense of pragmatism in international policy;
- excessive connections between economic interests and international policy and the application of business laws to foreign policy;
- the frequent determination of home politics on foreign policy, which makes many of the most significant global issues "hostages of the internal political battle," in the words of one ambassador;
- imposing their own standards (in the political and legal systems, for example);
- the practice of using so-called "soft power" influence governments,

- lawmakers. businesses. etc. by interfering in their internal affairs using a variety of agents and techniques if required, the execution of subversive actions and coups ("color revolutions").
- All of these acts have led to the new perception of the United States as a worldwide aggressor, which is the main justification given by other nations for their opposition to liberalism and free speech in their own countries.

The "three pillars" form the foundation of American foreign policy thought.

First, let's talk about the notion of American exceptionalism and the unique role that America played in international history. The conviction in the unique ways of American sociohistorical development and their place in world history was one of the most crucial elements in the establishment of the American national consciousness.

It is noteworthy that many people viewed the "Truman doctrine" as "the global counterpart of the Monroe concept [9]. Dwight D. Eisenhower defined the goals of American foreign policy in

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this way: "The United States should be the permanent base for steering the world in order to accomplish human ambitions - peace and justice in freedom [14.484] " President L. Johnson declared in 1965 that "history and our own accomplishments have placed, first and foremost, on us the burden for defending freedom on Earth [10].

Second, the idea of a "liberal world, [1] " as theoretically conceived by so-called democratic liberal fundamentalism, serves as ideological foundation of American foreign policy. The idea's core is that because liberal nations do not war with one another, the development of democracy around the globe promotes world peace. This is partially accurate (in terms of "mature" democracies) [4.5-53], however this statement is quite constrained given the diversity of the world we live in today, where there are many "young" democracies as well as "irritants [16]" for "mature" democracies. Additionally. as evidenced by world practice, the basic idea of "democracy" is not limited to the Euro-American paradigm. Despite this, the United States elevated the notion that the fight for liberal is the same as the fight for world peace and turned it into an ideological obsession of its foreign policy. They

paradoxically ended being close up fundamentalists of all eras and cultures. The US operations in Afghanistan and Iraq are founded on the "neo-Trotskyist idea in a permanent revolution [7.59] (even if democratic, not proletariat)," as the eminent political scientist D. Saime highlighted with good reason [6]. The American ideology, which is essentially no different from Soviet communism, "leads people to believe in the original infallibility of America, " according to The Financial Times. Of course, it would be native to think that the Americans want to subjugate the entire world under their rule. However, it is still true that the current American foreign policy strategy has elements of a somewhat inverted version of Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution. This theory, which has adopted the guise of imperialism of liberal ideas, has as its central feature the export of various color revolutions and other revolutions that are carried out with the explicit or implicit support of the United States. This is demonstrated, for instance, by the statement made by US President George W. Bush to the international community one week after the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001: "Either you are on our side or on the side of the terrorists." This is actually a paraphrase of V's well-known adage, "Whoever is

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not with us is against us. He declared the United States' "new foreign policy [1]" in 2003 with the goal of fostering a "global liberal revolution [1]," the start of which was the war assault against Iraq. Its objective was to declare the "freedom" of other countries, particularly post-Soviet nations, along with the Middle Eastern Muslim countries from authoritarian control.

Thirdly, the historical theory of political realism serves as the ideological cornerstone of US foreign policy. The majority of American political scientists and politicians hold the view that world politics is the domain of individual sovereign states, each of which is free (like Machiavelli!) to join or refrain from joining particular unions to further its interests as well as to take nearly any steps required to do so. They are confident that the global system "consists of individual states governed by no central authority." that the big powers' self-centered acts are the primary cause of this or that international system. They are making an effort to "highlight the benefits of the traditional idea of the balance of power, in which continually shifting coalitions enable it to be possible to constrain the ambitions of any aggressive state. The United States does not now see any nations or international organizations

with which they should coordinate their efforts on the international stage. Yes, of course. Although the United States leads NATO, it is true that occasionally it coordinates its stance with its allies inside the alliance. It is therefore understandable why they don't think it's necessary to deal with China or Russia on crucial international issues (given the significantly superior power of the United States over these countries). In 1945, delegations from 51 countries created the UN; today, there are 193 member states, more than 150 of which are from developing nations. More than 100 of these nations are enduring the most appalling conditions; many of them have not advanced in 20 years or, as is often said, are de-civilizing. The UN is the "United Nations" of the third "world" as a result of all this. It appears weird to Americans, to put it mildly, to request assistance from "incapable" states who sometimes do not have sovereignty over their own territory and depend on ongoing economic assistance from the EU and the US. The United States is not so much "ignorant" of the world order as it is pointing to the absence of any effective and efficient "order" by ignoring the UN and shifting the focal point of significant international decision-making to its own capital or to NATO. They actually behave in

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the same manner as practically all major powers have for many centuries, and they sincerely wonder why they are so despised. The solution, on the other hand, is superficial and comes down to the fact that the global environment itself has changed dramatically and places considerable constraints on all international actors, including the most powerful.

Additionally, the US's actions in the Middle East were perceived as imperialistic and motivated by a desire to control resources and dominate the region. This damaged its reputation globally and eroded its soft power, or its ability to influence countries through attraction persuasion. The failure to stabilize Iraq and Afghanistan after the US interventions also called into question its ability to effectively promote its values and interests through military intervention. People are willing to battle even though their opponent is physically much stronger than they are. This mostly pertains to the widespread Islamic fundamentalist movement.

Of course, after all these actions in foreign policy in recent years, the United States has become more, but wealth as a whole has not increased, so, logically, the price of each individual dollar has fallen, in other words, there has been a major

devaluation. The government printed additional new money with no real, precise value. The money entered the market, and the owners began to actively spend it, buying various assets: exchange commodities or also gold, and as a result of increased demand, all goods began to rise in price.

Conclusion

The country's geopolitics essentially revolve around preserving the dollar's hegemony. The State aims to acquire universal authority over world affairs, assets, and resources. The US is building up its military might, including by weakening its adversaries through a variety of covert means, to assure the security of its judgments. The pursuit of "liberal hegemony" has had far-reaching and negative consequences for American power. It has contributed to a decline in the US's military capability, weakened its economy, eroded its reputation and soft power. The multipolarity that the world is moving toward necessitates the capacity for diplomatic relations and negotiation. And a strong economic element is required in order to resolve and implement these issues in the future. The success of the US economy is measured by how much

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slower the growth rate of its debts has become for comparison, whereas the economic might of China has recently been typically assessed by how much their GDP is increasing above average, given the size of the country and the number of people. The United States has never had a public debt of this size for the entire period of statistics by the Ministry of Finance, which has been publishing it since 1993.

The level of US commitments is close to the ceiling that President Joe Biden approved at the end of last year: \$31.4 trillion. In May, the Congressional Budget Office warned that if the burden increases, investors may lose confidence in the U.S. ability to repay the debt. The loss of faith could lead to a sharp increase in interest rates and a rapid increase in inflation, the management argued.

In August, consumer prices rose by 8.3% year-onyear (against the Fed's 2% target). Inflation slowed from 8.5% in July and peaked at 9% in June. On September 22, the Fed raised the base rate by 75 bps for the third time in a row. - now it is in the range of 3-3.25% and, as the market expects, it will not stop at this value and will continue to grow.

In the end, we can conclude that it is the desire for American - style liberality that is the main reason for many political and economic failures of the United States, the basis of its foreign policy image was built on freedom of choice for everyone and everything, but the imposition of this freedom led to the fact that the United States turned from a country of hope into an aggressor country. But the fact is that US debts are only growing every year. And up to what point these debts can grow. With the development of the gold standard and the advent of banks, the economy gained greater stability, primarily because in such an economy the government could not print money not backed by gold at will, which means that money could not depreciate. But now, when in fact the US dollar policy is supported only by people's faith in the US economy, any significant political crisis can shake this faith, thereby both the economy of this superpower and the state based on the variability of people is nothing but a house of cards.

some experts note, the idea of the exceptionalism of the United States prevents them from establishing normal relations with other states and soberly assessing their mistakes and failures in international affairs. According to representatives of the some American

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establishment, the United States would be better off sticking to pragmatic nationalism.

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