

UDC 256

DOI 10.48371/ISMO.2021.46.4.002

IRSTI 1.012

THE DIASPORA'S ROLE AND ESSENCE IN STATES' POLITICAL AGENDA

*Zhabina Zh.¹

Employee of the Library of the First President of the Republic of
Kazakhstan – Elbasy, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

e-mail: zhansayazh@list.ru

Abstract. In the modern world in the context of globalization, the causes of migration have been erased by borders, the emergence of new states and other factors that increase migration flows. The result of global migration flows is the formation of diasporas. Diasporas acquire a special role in the social and political life of the host country. However, a theoretical understanding of these communities as independent actors does not exist. This implies the relevance of the topic under study.

At present, the diasporas by the very realities of the sovereign development of independent countries are faced with the need to find their own niche in the socio-cultural environment of the receiving state, see themselves as a minority compared to the indigenous ethnic groups, go through difficult stages of social emancipation in order to resist assimilation and maintain ties with their historical homeland and commitment national identity. At the same time, the diaspora becomes a natural bridge in building international relations of a new level, acts as the most important object and subject between countries. In this connection, the growing role and the influence of the diaspora is an extremely important phenomenon in the international arena.

Approach: The paper highlights the role of Diaspora in the system of international relations, studies the role of Diasporas as Diaspora groups and individuals are being recognized as major actors who can play a significant role in domestic and international politics and have the power to influence both national and foreign decisions.

Findings: Today Diaspora groups and individuals are being recognized as major actors who can use their influence and financial resources to contribute to local development in their homelands.

Originality: If we talk about contributions of the Diaspora, the nation building process is not only based on financial resources but also on social and political dialogue, advocacy and awareness to stability for development. In this regard, the Diaspora gains more voice and recognition they have begun demanding in the home country political processes and fewer studies examining the features and specifics of formation of mechanisms of interaction of state bodies with the Diaspora.

Keywords: Diaspora, non- state actor, migration, domestic and international politics.

Basic provisions

The largest change in the post-war international system had an impact on the policies pursued by the actors in the system. These changes increase the uncertainty of the system causing the difficulty to actors to determine their position. Traditional bilateral and multilateral relations are complemented by new relationships between states. On this basis, there are new actors in international relations. Their number is striking for its diversity and their role is constantly and

steadily growing in the world. Actors are any authority, any organization, any group or even any individual which play a role that is attributable in international relations. They have powerful economic, political or social power and are able to influence national and international level.

As Burlatskiy F.M. and Galkin A.A. assert “different actors play different roles: some of them occupy the forefront and are the "stars", while others are nothing more than bit players, they all participate in the creation of a complete performance on the world stage [1, p.98]. Among the non-state actors in international relations it is accepted to allocate intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations and other social forces and movements acting on the world stage.

Diasporas are widespread ethnic or national groups across different countries. People have moved from their home countries for centuries, for many reasons. Some are drawn to new places by positive factors, others find it difficult to remain where they are and migrate because of negative factors such as poverty, hunger, persecution, discrimination, civil war, unemployment. These have contributed to the movement of people. There is no country in the world which doesn't have any emigrants. Recently migrant numbers have risen rapidly in the last decade simply for education and better jobs. Today Diaspora groups and individuals are being recognized as major actors who can use their influence and financial resources to contribute to local development in their homelands.

Cohan R.O. compares the world politics as an extensive and multi-layered web of links connecting the numerous and diverse participants in international interactions, such as multinational corporations, transnational social movements and international organizations, financial groups and other private actors, including Diaspora. In his book “Global Diasporas” Cohan states that Diaspora studies have gone through four phases. According to him, first phase is from the 1960s and 1970s, the classical meaning, a description of the dispersion of Africans, Armenians and the Irish. The second phase is in the 1980s and Diaspora was described as different categories of people – ‘expatriates, expellees, political refugees, alien residents, immigrants and ethnic and racial minorities tout court’. Mid-1990s was the third phase which was marked by social constructionist critiques of ‘second phase’, the current phase is considered as the fourth phase [2, p.1].

Introduction

A characteristic feature of the globalizing world is the intensification of migratory processes. Millions of people are leaving their homeland in search of better shares and heading to other countries. The rise in the number of international

migrants reflects the increasing importance of international migration, which has become an integral part of our economies and societies. The rapid growth of immigrant communities and their institutionalization forced to talk about “the diasporaization of the world” as one of the scenarios for the development of mankind. This process is deepening and there are more and more new forms, and the role of Diasporas and their influence are intensified. The discussion that has developed in the scientific community shows how many blank spots and questions remain in the study of this changing phenomenon and how great the differences between researchers are in its understanding.

Diasporas as an actor in modern world politics

Diaspora is just one of the important and little studied actors in the political life of various countries. But now against the background of globalization the world interest in Diasporas as a socio-political and ethno-cultural phenomenon is extremely increased. In the context of economic and political globalization, migration processes have begun to play a crucial role in the formation of the modern system of international relations. In this connection, the growing role and influence of the Diaspora is becoming an extremely important phenomenon in the international arena. Diaspora can contribute to the realization of the state's foreign policy objectives of its outcome. Understanding this fact is necessary in general to all countries, but especially those who today tend to occupy a leading place in the modern world politics and should be seen as a tool for promoting national interests in improving the country's foreign policy image.

The role of the Diaspora in the political life can be characterized by the state as follows:

- creates a network of economic, political and other ties which is a fairly common international practice. Often Diaspora itself creates a system of networking and the state; the historic homeland is becoming one of the links in the international chain;
- Diasporas maintain a sufficient level of elements of national identity, the identity and address the challenges of assimilation, in the framework of a different nationality of the state of the environment;
- Coordination and implementation of the Diaspora policy efforts of government agencies, directly concentrated in this field.

Diasporas have a unique role in international relations because they find themselves in between two countries, sharing in two cultures, having an emotional investment in two nations, and preserving social connections in two societies. As mobilized groups with a strong sense of identity, Diasporas can play a role both in domestic and in international politics. As far as domestic politics is concerned, they may influence both the domestic politics of their homelands and the domestic

politics of their host states regarding issues that are of interest to them. In the realm of international relations, they have the power to influence both national and foreign policy decisions and the decisions of international organizations.

Over the past few decades Diasporas have become more prominent on the world stage. Many scholars claim that Diasporas are created by a forced or induced historical emigration from an original homeland and they find themselves sharing two cultures, having an investment in two nations as well as persevering social connections in two societies. They believe that they may play a significant role in domestic and international politics and have the power to influence both to national foreign decisions.

Diaspora can play an important role in recovery and reconstruction of fragile states and help significantly to transform economies. Many Diaspora prefer to invest in their own countries establishing small businesses in the assumption that they might one day return and would need to a source of local income. Such establishments invest in the purchase of land and assets, transfer of technology and skills, and relatively modernized approach to management and at times may also open up regional markets through border trade.

More important, many researchers who are doing research in the field of migration processes say that beyond their financial and material value, Diaspora groups bring intellectual, political, social and cultural capital links with a host state throughout the world. In addition to their domestic political involvement in the homeland and host states, Diasporas also directly influenced bilateral relations of states of concern.

Despite the above-mentioned facts some research shows that Diasporas are often involved in ethnic or international conflict. Diasporas as being geographically removed from the homeland and the source of conflict may experience the conflict and they may have contributed to the dispute between the two states. Diasporas are often involved in ethnic or international conflict promoting conflict resolution at the same time fueling the conflict [3].

Description of materials and methods

It should be evident that these arguments are the real facts. Diasporas are building political and cultural bridges between two counties, contributing to enhance the quality of life and introduce best international practice. Diasporas are often in agreement with the policies of their country of origin regarding foreign policy issues facing the homeland and they mobilize in support of such policies. There are many examples of such cooperation between Diaspora and country of origin. For example, Kotabe M. et al. (2013) examine cross-border movements of

financial capital through foreign direct investment and the transnational flows of people and the different types of capital that they possess. The authors identify the role of Diasporas and how they invest in their home countries through direct and portfolio investments or through the establishment of new ventures in their homelands. Moreover, Diaspora capital is a useful development resource for migration-sending countries, many of which are among the most capital needy in the world. And Diasporas build networks which overcome various challenges such as language and foreignness that result in positive economic effects in the homeland. The authors state that diasporans play influential roles in the foreign-market entry decision-making process, often encouraging their employers to at least investigate the possibility of investing in the diasporan's country of origin and generates new jobs and increased income [4].

Diaspora organizations and their smaller or bigger impact on international politics, the role of diasporas in international relations tends to be ignored or understudied. Nauja Kleist (2008) examines how Northwestern European development aid agencies value the role of Diaspora organizations and their development activities of Diaspora organizations. The author focuses particularly on small and medium-sized diaspora organizations that contribute to the development of home country. According to the author the promotion and establishment of networks between different diaspora organizations and other development NGOs support funds that diaspora organizations can apply to, but lack of attention to diaspora organizations as well as support programmes, characterized by low budgets [5]. However, different diaspora organizations may support different political actors in the homeland that share their own view on the conflict and which work either towards conflict resolution or towards adopting a more militaristic attitude against the enemy. Diasporas contribute to conflict resolution and to social and economic development of their homeland. UNESCO has focused on the importance of diaspora networks, the Diaspora Knowledge Networks in particular, and their potential for contributions to peace and development in their native countries [5]. Their skills, experience, connections are commitment to the well-being of their homeland. According to estimates of UN experts now every 35th inhabitant of the globe is an international migrant, and in the developed countries every tenth. June 21, 2017 was presented the results of the next, the 25th cycle of world population calculations “Prospects for the world population revision of 2017” [6].

Results

Official estimates of the population, its sex-age composition and reproduction characteristics for the world as a whole, large regions and countries

(territories) used in the United Nations (UN) system since 1950 are prepared by Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social issues of the United Nations. They are needed not only to analyze demographic trends at the global, regional and national levels, but also to calculate a number of indicators that take into account the size of the population and its individual groups, as well as forecast and model other variables associated with the population. The world population is extremely unevenly distributed across geographic regions. According to UN estimates for mid-2017, about 60% of the world's population lived in Asia, 17% in Africa, 10% in Europe, 9% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the rest in North America and Oceania. In Asia, there are two countries with the largest population - China (1.4 billion) and India (1.3), whose share in the world's population is 19% and 18%, respectively [6].

The change in the world population does not depend on the change in the direction and intensity of migration flows between countries and their groups and is entirely determined by the birth and death regimes. However, the population of individual countries or their groups is often largely determined by the migration component of the population's growth (loss). The increase in the contribution of migration growth to the overall population growth in recent years has been characteristic of many countries in the world.

The main models of the participation of diasporas in the domestic politics of the modern state.

The needs of the diaspora associated with influencing the domestic policy of the host country, as a rule, are usually determined by the complexity of the process of adaptation of foreign ethnic communities living in new social, economic, cultural, educational, and political conditions.

These difficulties are the existence of all sorts of obstacles to ensure the rights of ethnic minorities, what are the diasporas where they have settled.

Therefore, the subject of internal political activity of diaspora organizations and communities is the protection of the civil rights and freedoms of their members in the socio-economic, political, ethno cultural, linguistic, informational and other spheres of public life. In close connection with the problem of ensuring the rights determined by cultural identity, there are rights associated with the free worship, religion, the use of attributes and symbols associated with it.

Models of participation of diasporas in political processes within host countries can be distinguished based on several the criteria:

One of them is the actual form of political participation of the community - this is either conventional participation, the nature of which is determined by the political and legal norms and institutions established in the host country and which

does not go beyond this framework, or unconventional participation, allowing a certain degree of deviant behavior, protest against actions of the authorities.

There are various methods of lobbying for their interests, collective pressure, protest activity, rallies, marches, demonstrations, and other mass actions to protect the rights of the diaspora in the arsenal of means of influence on public authorities and administration.

The specifics of participation of diaspora associations in the host country is determined by the goals pursued by the community as participants in the political process. The goals of political participation are another criterion for determining the models we are considering. The main result, that the communities strive to achieve, is to obtain what they need to carry out economic and political activities, to preserve their identity rights in the host country.

The goals are expressed in the requirements that diaspora organizations and associations make to the government and administration of the recipient country. As indicated by Alkaev A.R., the requirements of ethnic-diaspora groups are to achieve a greater degree of access to the participation in the political system of the host foreign ethnic community (up to the requirements of full equality of political rights through inclusion of citizenship in institutions), however, they are deprived of any territorial aspect [7, p.85].

Strategies for the requirements of diasporas chosen by host states serve as the third criterion for identifying patterns of diaspora participation in domestic politics.

Regardless from the premises of the formation of diasporas, whether they were immigration or as a result of territorial disintegration, such strategy can be multiculturalism, the long-term line of the state towards their gradual entry as a full and equal participant in the social life of the host country, not bearing an assimilation character, but on the contrary associated with the preservation of the ethnic, cultural identity of communities. Communities can exist as ethnic groups, the identity of which nobody concerns.

In the framework of multiculturalism, children can be encouraged to receive education in their native language, the construction of religious buildings, selective activity at the local level of government, etc.

As Malakhov B.C. notes: "In immigration states, as well as in countries with a long pluralistic tradition, there is a different attitude to the integration of immigrants than in countries oriented towards the ideal of a culturally homogeneous nation. Immigrants here are not expected to return to their "historical homeland" over time. At the same time, they are not trying to assimilate them at any cost" [8, p. 260].

Another strategy, the opposite direction of multiculturalism is assimilation, in which the diasporas are invited politically, economically, culturally, ethnically (due to mixed marriages) to dissolve in the formed or existing political nation of the host country or to exist as temporary residents of the state, separated from special status and denial of civil rights, their specific restriction.

This strategy is used by those countries that are guided by the ideal of the traditional nation-state, where sensitive to the phenomenon of immigration in general, and the presence of migrants in their own land in particular. Immigration is seen as a hindrance to national unity.

In addition, the key to the political will of the diasporas and their organizations is the type of political regime in the host country. While democratic and pluralistic political systems do not limit the diasporas' ability to represent their interests on an equal position and make demands, in a number of transitional, authoritarian and totalitarian regimes, communities of foreign ethnic minorities may encounter a number of obstacles in this area.

The diaspora behavior is formed taking into account the possible forms, goals of their activity and strategies of the host state. In these conditions, the following patterns of community behavior can be distinguished.

The first model is loyal participation, focused on preserving ethno cultural, ethno political pluralism, granting or securing the economic rights of diasporas by the host state. Communities and their organizations realize their interests in various spheres of public life with the help of peaceful, well-defined methods that do not go beyond the legislative limits. Lobbyism is the leading among them in government and host government. Promotion and representation of the interests of the communities involves the consistent implementation of the following system of measures and actions.

Firstly, the need to integrate communities around those or other political purposes, achieved through institutionalization of ideological consensus within the organization, the nomination of its leader.

Secondly, the formulation of an action program is required (the ideological evidence of the necessity and usefulness of maintaining community solidarity; the promotion of popular slogans that can mobilize the masses of the community for action; establishing close contacts with leading political figures, parties, and other organizations of the host country; the formulation of unifying all immigrants from this community of political platforms containing both attractive slogans for a given ethnic community and serving as a convenient tool for achieving foreign policy goals of the host country, and close to the historical native land).

The third step is the search for partners and allies, the formation of alliances with other political forces to succeed in parliament with laws favorable for the

ethnic lobby, the effective fight against opponents, working with the media that shape public opinion regarding the diaspora and the country of origin, and putting real pressure on politicians.

The fourth step is monitoring the implementation of the community's political tasks through access to politicians, evaluating their activities and informing about the interests of the respective ethnic group, generating social expectations that are beneficial for the ethnic group.

Within the framework of the model of loyal participation, focused on maintaining pluralism and ensuring economic rights, foreign ethnic minorities seek to achieve these goals in various ways.

One of them is ensuring the participation of candidates in the elections and the victory of community-friendly candidates. This way consists of making voluntary contributions, financing election campaigns of politicians who want to take seats in the legislative assemblies of the national and regional levels, to head the executive branch in the country or in its individual territories, etc.

Communities can contribute or form at their own expense election funds of political parties, and the main condition for such financing, which can be provided by large, medium and small ethnic groups and their organizations, is to ensure the interests of the communities after election. Representatives of diasporas can be represented not only by their compatriots, but also by people who belong to indigenous nationalities, titular peoples, etc., deputies from electoral districts who are not registered in any of these communities.

Organizations, institutions, authorities, and governing bodies of the country of origin can also finance campaigns of candidates for deputies of the host country, making the elected people agents of representative and legislative bodies that influence the diaspora and country of origin.

Another way of exerting political influence within the framework of the legislation of the host country is to put forward legislative initiatives emanating ultimately from the diasporas. The main agents of influence are ethnic associations in the parliament of the host country. According to Lozansky E.A., there were 33 members from Armenian, 63 members from Greek, 40 members from African American association in the US Congress, which began its work in 1997. There are also Latin American, Portuguese, Albanian, Indian and two Irish associations. As for the representatives of the Jewish diaspora in Congress, although they do not have a single unification, they actually represent "a kind of legislative body within the legislative body" and are "the core of pro-Israeli activity in Washington." Thus, through representatives within the legislature, ethnic groups are able to implement their program by participating in decision-making [9, p. 177].

The Jewish diaspora remains to be global not only because it is dispersed throughout the planet and its number exceeds the population of its historical homeland - Israel. The reason for such a modern global scale of Jewry lies not only in its unique historical past. And to a greater extent in the place occupied by the Jewish diaspora of political, economic, scientific and cultural life in the countries of residence. Take, for example, statistics that characterize the role of Jews in US life. According to Forbes, 108 Jewish billionaires live in the country, or 30% of the total. The US average is 1 billionaire per 800 thousand people. For some states, the picture is even more expressive. In the richest state in California, there are 90 billionaires per 36 million inhabitants, and Jews, accounting for 2% of the population, account for 31 billionaires. In New York State (19 million inhabitants, 49 billionaires), Jews make up 5% of the population, and among them 34 billionaires, or 70% [10].

American Jews occupy leading positions in the scientific and cultural life of the country. 156 Nobel Prize winners in the field of science live in the USA (on average 1 per almost 2 million inhabitants), 61 of them are Jews, or 1 per 87 thousand. In 2003, 40% of American professors were Jews [10].

The same leading positions are occupied by US Jews in the political and public life of the country, in government institutions, in the judicial system. In 1984–86 there were eight Jews in the US Senate (out of a hundred senators), in the House of Representatives 30 members (out of 435) were Jews; in 2005–2006 ten senators

and 27 members of the House of Representatives were Jews, of the nine members of the US Supreme Court, two were Jews. Among the 50 state governors, 2 are Jews [10].

About two-thirds of all working American Jews occupy middle and top command posts in various sectors of the US economy (among the entire working population, this layer is only 46%). In the early 2000s, the income of the average Jewish family exceeded the average income in the United States. Thus, the annual income of a

Jewish family averaged 54 thousand dollars, and in the whole country - 42 thousand. Composing 1.8% of the US population, 31% of American Jews are among the most prosperous segments of the population. Only 5% of Jewish families live below the poverty line, while in the entire population of the United States 11% of such families [10].

An important role in ensuring the influence of the diaspora can also be played by its representatives, who occupy certain key leadership positions in government bodies at the national, regional and local levels. So, in the United States in the mid-1980s, more than 200 American Chinese engaged the elected

posts at the state, county, and municipality levels. The participation of the Chinese community in the United States in the elections, according to several researchers, was determined by the need to ensure the trade and economic interests of the community, its needs to preserve ethnic and cultural identity. In all settlements where there are Chinese enclaves, they established clubs. There was also great interest in the Chinese diaspora on the part of American politicians who saw it as an influential electorate.

The Chinese Diaspora (Huaqiao) come from China, living in other countries. These include both Chinese citizens temporarily abroad and the descendants of Chinese emigrants who are citizens of other countries. In absolute terms, the largest Chinese diaspora in the world [11].

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, China became the main source of international migration flows. According to various estimates, the size of the world Chinese diaspora ranged from 35 to 55 million people.

The foreign communities of ethnic Chinese are not only numerous, but also have significant economic potential, cohesion, cultural and psychological community, as well as a whole system of intersecting ties that allow them to act as a single organism, regardless of where they live. The development of ties between the historical homeland and foreign communities played an important role in the foreign policy of China. The diaspora factor is taken into account by the Beijing leadership when analyzing relations with the countries of residence of the diaspora, since the large and economically powerful Chinese community has the opportunity to influence the internal political processes of these countries. The Chinese diaspora, therefore, is considered by the political leadership of the PRC as the most important foreign policy and economic resource of this country.

Discussions

Enormous role of the Armenian diaspora in the US, as the US role in Armenia. The Diaspora of Armenians has great political influence, which is reflected in the large supply of American aid (per capita to Armenia). In this sense, the Armenian diaspora acts as an intermediary between the historical homeland and the foreign state [12, p. 26]. The Armenian diasporas actively support their historical homeland. Currently, the number of American congressmen belonging to the so-called “Armenian group” is about 130 people. After the collapse of the USSR, the Armenian lobby for Armenia achieved the largest in terms of humanitarian aid among the CIS countries through government. At the end of the 1990s - beginning of the 2000s. the amount of humanitarian assistance provided by the USA to Armenia amounted to \$ 239 million. In recent years, about the

Armenian forces in the US Congress did not allow a reduction in the amount of aid to Armenia [12].

The second model is loyal behavior aimed at achieving ethno cultural, ethno political pluralism, providing or ensuring the economic rights of diasporas by the host state. In this case, communities also use conventional forms of political activity, but for the sake of achieving certain rights and freedoms in the host country.

Signs of this model of political participation can be observed in Azerbaijan and Georgia, where the Russian diaspora organizations and their leaders have managed to establish generally constructive interaction with state authorities. Diasporas participated in the campaigns for the election of deputies to the legislative authorities of these republics and ensured the election of their representatives, and also gained some influence in the power structures of these countries.

The third model is protest participation, focused on achieving pluralism in the above aspects and providing economic rights for communities and their members. The model is characteristic of immigrant diasporas that have not yet received the rights and freedoms they need, but who strive for this by exerting pressure on the authorities through the mass mobilization of their members and the use of other unconventional methods. It should be borne in mind that the interest of the Mexican and African American diasporas in domestic politics and economics is due to the relatively low degree of assimilation in American society. Only a small percentage of these groups take an active political position, and their organizations do not have common leadership with the functions of coordination of actions and, as a rule, are under the control of individual leaders, often competing with each other. Nevertheless, it seems that in the future these communities will be able to play a much more active foreign policy role, given their rapidly growing numbers.

The specifics of the participation of diasporas in foreign policy processes

The influence of ethnic diasporas on the processes of formation and implementation of the foreign policy of host countries can take several forms.

Firstly, taking into account their position on international affairs, ensuring national security by certain politicians during the election campaigns, which is due to the possibility of attracting votes.

Secondly, the possibility of its representatives and spokesmen belonging to become members of the relevant parliamentary committees, whose activities in the development, adoption and implementation of laws and other regulatory legal acts are related to the foreign policy problems of the host country and ethnic homeland. Often the diaspora become advisors on foreign policy issues under the heads of state and government, ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Thirdly, by exerting direct or indirect pressure on the leadership of the host country, aimed at changing the position of the state on a particular issue in the field of international affairs.

The desire to influence the foreign policy of the host country as a whole is characteristic of those diasporas that have already managed to adapt to life in the host society and whose rights in various fields are generally ensured. As a rule, diaspora organizations act in the interests of the ethnic homeland, lobbying to render financial, diplomatic, and military assistance. It is advisable to consider the requirements of the diaspora communities regarding the foreign policy sphere using the goals of American ethnic groups as an example. Examining political processes in the United States, Lozansky E.D. notes that the first category of goals includes such basic requirements for American society as respect for human rights and a democratic form of government. The vast majority of American ethnic communities share these values, which is reflected in their support for relevant ideas in their ethnic homeland [9, p. 170].

There are various ways to influence the foreign policy of the host country. Considering voting weights of ethnic diasporas has become a factor in the election campaigns of most presidents of the United States, starting with Wilson W., taking into account the position of the Jewish, Irish and other communities on US foreign policy and international affairs. In the Congressional elections of 1940, the Republican Party relied on the voices of Americans of German and Italian descent who wanted to keep the United States from getting involved in a conflict that was brewing in Europe.

Other communities, such as the Polish diaspora, has seen a threat to their ethnic homeland in the “axis” countries and the Soviet Union, supported a democratic party that was more benevolent to Britain and France.

During the 1992 presidential election, Bill Clinton secured the support of the Irish community through promises to step up the peace process in Ulster.

For the first time, representatives of ethnic minorities became advisers to the head of state during the presidency of F. Roosevelt, they began to work in high positions in federal departments and represent the United States abroad. A modern example of helping the country of exodus from compatriots occupying key posts in foreign affairs agencies is the work of M. Albright as the US Secretary of State, who facilitated the entry of the Czech Republic and other states into the North Atlantic Alliance. After the formation of independent states in Central and Eastern Europe, their leaders began to actively use the help of their diasporas. Particularly active in this regard during the period of B. Clinton's presidency were politicians from the Czech Republic and Poland, who, thanks to the support of compatriots,

were accepted at the White House and were given opportunity to address the Congress.

The result was the formation of a tripartite alliance, including the administration of B. Clinton (mainly represented by Secretary of State M. Albright, natives of the Czech Republic), Eastern European governments and relevant American ethnic communities, which aimed to include the new states of the region in Western economic institutions and NATO [9, p. 93].

When speaking about the specifics of diaspora involvement in foreign policy processes, it is necessary to note the following features of the behavior of communities and their organizations.

First of all, the diaspora, acting as a political group in promoting its own interests in the authorities of the host state, in the case of lobbying for the national interests of the country of origin in the international sphere, begins to play the role of an agent of its ethnic homeland, becoming part of a large and very influential pressure group. It includes:

- diaspora political organizations as lobbyists and mediators between the host country and the state of exodus;
- members of a community or diaspora network, which are a mass support resource for the actions of these organizations;
- financial and economic institutions of the diaspora, providing community activities at the expense of their capabilities;
- the government of the country of origin, developing a strategy for the implementation of national interests in the international sphere and specifically in each host country, as well as often managing the lobbying process;
- diplomatic, reconnaissance capabilities, military, economic, financial, informational power of the country of origin, which may be required to assist the diaspora in the host country in the event of a conflict between them;
- allies in the host country represented by political and state figures (members of the government, parliament), political parties, organizations and movements.

Conclusion

To sum up, when speaking about the specifics of the participation of diasporas in foreign policy processes, several features of the behavior of communities and their organizations should be noted. The Diaspora, acting as a group of interests in promoting its own interests in the authorities of the host state, in the case of lobbying for the national interests of the country of origin in the international sphere, begins to play the role of an agent of its ethnic homeland, becoming part of a large and very influential pressure group. It includes: political

organizations of the diaspora as lobbyists and mediators between the host country and the state of exodus; members of a community or diaspora network, which are a mass support resource for the actions of these organizations; financial and economic institutions of the diaspora, providing community activities at the expense of their capabilities; the government of the country of origin, developing a strategy for the implementation of national interests in the international sphere and specifically in each host country, as well as often managing the lobbying process; diplomatic, reconnaissance capabilities, military, economic, financial, informational power of the country of origin, which may be required to assist the diaspora in host country in case of conflict between them; allies in the host country represented by political and state figures (members of the government, parliament), political parties, organizations and movements.

REFERENCES

- [1] Бурлацкий Ф.М., Галкин А.А. Социология. Политика. Международные отношения. – М., 1974. – С.98.
- [2] Cohen R. Global Diasporas. An introduction. Second Edition. – NY-London: Routledge, 2008.
- [3] Sheffer G. Diaspora Politics: At Home Abroad. - New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- [4] Kotabe M. et al. Diaspora Investment and Entrepreneurship: The Role of People, Their Movements, and Capital // In: the International Economy, International Management. - 2013. - № 19. – P. 3–5.
- [5] Nauja Kleist. Understanding Diaspora Organizations in European Development Cooperation – Approaches, Challenges and Ways Ahead // Public Integrity, Fall. - 2008. - Vol. 10, No. 4. - P. 335-343.
- [6] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2020 Revision, DVD Edition, 2020.
- [7] Алкаев А.Р. Этнополитическая конфликтология: Анализ и менеджмент. – М., 2019.
- [8] Малахов Б.С. Национализм как политическая идеология . – М.: КДУ, 2019. – С.20.
- [9] Lozannskiy E.A. Etnosy i lobbizm v SShA [Ethnic groups and lobbyism in the USA]. - М., 2004.
- [10] Завлин П. Статистика знает все: Еврей в США и мире [Статистика знает все: евреи в США и мире]. <http://www.kontinent.org/article>. 8.12.2021.
- [11] Huá qiáo' o (kit. trad. 華僑, upr. 华侨, pin'in' Huáqiáo) – vykhodtsy iz Kitaya, prozhivayushchiye v drugikh stranakh. <https://moluch.ru/th/5/archive/90/3288/>. 2.12.2021.
- [12] Хабибуллина Х.Х. Диаспора: сущность, социально-философские аспекты развития (на примере республики Бурятия): дис. ...к.филос.н. - Улан-Удэ, 2003.
- [13] Армянская диаспора - важный фактор мировой политики // Новая политика (Интернет-журнал). – 2004. - 30 августа. . <http://www.novopol.ru/text306.html>. 2.12.2021.

REFERENCES

- [1] Burlatskii F.M., Galkin A.A. Sociologia. Politika. Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya. М., 1974. P.98 [in Rus.].
- [2] Cohen R. Global Diasporas. An introduction. Second Edition. NY-London: Routledge, 2008.

- [3] Sheffer G. Diaspora Politics: At Home Abroad. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- [4] Kotabe M. et al. Diaspora Investment and Entrepreneurship: The Role of People, Their Movements, and Capital. In: the International Economy, International Management. 2013. № 19. P. 3–5.
- [5] Nauja Kleist. Understanding Diaspora Organizations in European Development Cooperation. Approaches, Challenges and Ways Ahead. Public Integrity, Fall. 2008. Vol. 10, No. 4. P. 335-343.
- [6] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2020 Revision, DVD Edition, 2020.
- [7] Alkayev A.R. Etnopoliticheskaya konfliktologiya: Analiz i menedzhment [Ethnopolitical Conflictology: Analysis and Management]. M., 2019 [in Rus.].
- [8] Malakhov B.C. Natsionalizm kak politicheskaya ideologiya: [Nationalism as a political ideology]. M.: KDU, 2019. P.260 [in Rus.].
- [9] Lozannskiy E.A. Etnosy i lobbizm v SSHA [Ethnic groups and lobbyism in the USA]. M., 2004 [in Rus.].
- [10] Zavlin P. Statistika znayet vse: yevrei v SSHA i mire [Statistics knows everything: Jews in the United States and the world]. <http://www.kontinent.org/article>. 8.12.2021 [in Rus.].
- [11] Huá qiáo'ó (kit. trad. 華僑, upr. 华侨, pin'in' Huáqiáo) – vykhodtsy iz Kitaya, prozhivayushchiye v drugikh stranakh. <https://moluch.ru/th/5/archive/90/3288/>. 2.12.2021.
- [12] Khabibullina H.H. Diaspora: sushchnost', sotsial'no-filosofskiye aspekty razvitiya (na primere respubliki Buryatiya) [Diaspora: essence, socio-philosophical aspects of development (on the example of the Republic of Buryatia)]: d. ... k.filos.n. Ulan-Ude, 2003 [in Rus.].
- [13] Armyanskaya diaspora – vazhnyy faktor mirovoy politiki. Novaya politika (Internet zhurnal). 2004. 30 avgusta. <http://www.novopol.ru/text306.html>. 2.12.2021 [in Rus.].

МЕМЛЕКЕТТЕРДІҢ САЯСИ КҮН ТӘРТІБІНДЕГІ ДИАСПОРАНЫҢ РӨЛІ МЕН МӘНІ

***Жабина Ж.¹**

**Қазақстан Республикасының Тұңғыш Президенті – Елбасының кітапханасы
қызметкері, с.ғ.д., Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан
e-mail: zhansayazh@list.ru**

Аңдатпа. Қазіргі әлемде жаһандану жағдайында көші-қон ағындарының себептеріне шекараның ашықтығы, жаңа мемлекеттердің пайда болуы және көші-қонның күшеюіне ықпал еткен басқа да факторлар қосылды. Жаһандық көші-қон ағындарының нәтижесі диаспоралардың қалыптасуына алып келді. Диаспоралар қабылдаушы елдің қоғамдық және саяси өмірінде ерекше рөл атқара бастады. Дегенмен, бұл қоғамдастықтарды дербес субъектілер ретінде рөлі теориялық тұрғыдан түсіндірілмеген, бұл өз кезегінде қарастырылып отырған тақырыптың өзектілігін айқындай түседі.

Қазіргі уақытта мемлекеттердің егеменді дамуы жағдайында диаспоралар қабылдаушы мемлекеттің әлеуметтік-мәдени ортасындағы өз орнын іздеу қажеттілігімен бетпе-бет келеді. Бұл ретте диаспора жаңа деңгейдегі халықаралық қатынастарды құрудағы табиғи көпір болып, елдер арасындағы өзара іс-қимылдың маңызды объектісі және субъектісі ретінде рөл ойнауда. Осыған байланысты диаспоралардың рөлі мен ықпалының артуы халықаралық аренадағы өте маңызды құбылыстардың біріне айналууда.

Тәсіл: мақалада диаспораның халықаралық қатынастар жүйесіндегі рөлі, диаспоралардың рөлі қарастырылады, өйткені диаспораның топтары мен жеке тұлғалары ішкі және халықаралық

саясатта маңызды рөл атқара алатын және ұлттық және шетелдік шешімдерге әсер ете алатын негізгі акторлер ретінде танылады.

Қорытынды: бүгінгі таңда диаспораның топтары мен жеке тұлғалары өз Отанында жергілікті дамуға жәрдемдесу үшін өздерінің ықпалы мен қаржылық ресурстарын пайдалана алатын негізгі актерлер ретінде танылады.

Ерекшелік: егер диаспораның үлесі туралы айтатын болсақ, онда ұлттық құрылыс процесі тек қаржылық ресурстарға ғана емес, сонымен бірге Әлеуметтік және саяси диалогқа, үгіт-насихат жұмыстарына және даму мүддесі үшін тұрақтылық мүдделеріне негізделген хабардарлыққа негізделген. Осыған байланысты диаспора өз еліндегі саяси процестер аясында талап ете бастаған дауыстар мен мойындауларға ие болады және мемлекеттік органдардың диаспорамен өзара әрекеттесу тетіктерін қалыптастырудың ерекшеліктері мен ерекшеліктерін қарастыратын зерттеулер аз болады.

Тірек сөздер: диаспора, мемлекеттік емес субъект, көші-қон, ішкі және халықаралық саясат.

РОЛЬ И СУТЬ ДИАСПОРЫ В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ПОВЕСТКЕ ДНЯ ГОСУДАРСТВ

***Жабина Ж.¹**

д.полит.н., сотрудник Библиотеки Первого Президента РК-Елбасы

Нур-Султан, Казахстан

e-mail: zhansayazh@list.ru

Аннотация. В современном мире в условиях глобализации к причинам миграционных потоков добавилось стирание границ, появление новых государств и другие факторы, которые способствовали усилению миграции. Результатом глобальных миграционных потоков является формирование диаспор. Диаспоры приобретают особую роль в общественной и политической жизни принимающей страны. Однако теоретического понимания этих сообществ как самостоятельных субъектов не существует, что подчеркивает актуальность рассматриваемой темы.

В настоящее время диаспоры в условиях суверенного развития независимых государств сталкиваются с необходимостью поиска собственной ниши в социокультурной среде принимающего государства, считая себя меньшинством по отношению к коренным этническим группам. При этом, диаспора становится естественным мостом в выстраивании международных отношений нового уровня, выступая как важнейший объект и субъект взаимодействия между странами. В этой связи возрастание роли и влияния диаспор – крайне важное явление на международной арене.

Подход: В работе подчеркивается роль диаспоры в системе международных отношений, изучается роль диаспор в качестве групп и отдельных лиц диаспоры, которые признаются в качестве основных субъектов, способных играть важную роль во внутренней и международной политике и оказывать влияние как на национальные, так и на иностранные решения.

Выводы: в настоящее время группы и отдельные лица диаспоры признаются в качестве основных субъектов, которые могут использовать свое влияние и финансовые ресурсы для содействия местному развитию на своей родине.

Оригинальность/ценность: если говорить о вкладе диаспоры, то процесс национального строительства основывается не только на финансовых ресурсах, но и на социальном и политическом диалоге, пропагандистской деятельности и осведомленности в интересах стабильности в интересах развития. В этой связи диаспора получает больше голоса и признания, которые она начала требовать в рамках политических процессов в своей стране, и меньше

исследований, в которых рассматриваются особенности и особенности формирования механизмов взаимодействия государственных органов с диаспорой.

Ключевые слова: диаспора, негосударственный субъект, миграция, внутренняя и международная политика.