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**GERMAN DIASPORA AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF KAZAKH-GERMAN COOPERATION**

Abstract. The aim of the study is to determine the role of the German diaspora in bilateral interactions between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany as an opportunity to develop management strategies and tactics for Diasporas at various levels. In the article, the role of the German diaspora as a factor in the development of bilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Germany was identified based on the application of a structural-functional and integrated approach, as well as a comparative analysis of state policies, conditions that influence the further development of relations were grounded. The practical importance of the study is determined by the possibilities of using the obtained results: in devising a strategy for the development of the national diaspora policy, in the activities of state and public organizations that interact with Diasporas, in preparing educational-methodical aids and scientific developments.

Keywords: Diaspora, bilateral cooperation, foreign policy, ethno-demographic structure, migration trends, ethnic interaction, the accepting society.

Modern Diasporas have a certain impact on the host society, changing their ethno-demographic structure; have the ability and opportunity to impose new values on this society. At the same time, the diaspora becomes a link in the formation of a new type of international relations, since it is an important object of contacts with another state.

The basis of the multi-ethnic population of the Republic of Kazakhstan throughout the 20th century was the German ethnic group. In the process of formation and development of the sovereignty of Kazakhstan, obvious was the fact that the German Diaspora plays an important role in the development of bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany. Accommodation in Kazakhstan has brought some changes in the way of life and history of the German people living in Kazakhstan. Many German scientists, workers of culture and art has made a significant contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of Kazakhstan.

In contemporary world politics, resources of influence are increasingly divided and distributed among different actors. The role of communities in world politics depends on whether they have the resources of influence, and if they have, which ones. Large communities can be the owners of unique resources of impact. If the diasporas have the resources of influence and use them for foreign policy purposes, they can be considered as one of the structural units of world politics.

Proceeding from the foregoing, the aim and objectives of this study were to identify the role of the German diaspora in bilateral interaction between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany. To achieve this goal, the author defined the following tasks:

- 1) to study theoretical and methodological approaches to the research on Diaspora as a phenomenon;
- 2) to determine the potential of the German diaspora in the historical homeland and outside the historical homeland.
- 3) analyze the policies of Germany and Kazakhstan within respect to the German diaspora;
- 4) to reveal the status and prospects of development of the German diaspora

In the scientific literature of Kazakhstan, for the first time the problems of the deportation of Germans, labor mobilization, special settlements began to be studied since the 1980's. One of the first to publish works on this issue were M.K. Kozybaev, A.N. Alekseenko, N.V. Alekseenko, and Yu. I. Romanov, V.V. Kozina, J.A. Kydyralina, L.A. Burgart, K.S. Aldazhumanov and many other authors. Their works were devoted to the problems of the formation of the population and national composition of the republic, the number and dynamics of migration trends among the German population.

In the 1980's were published the works of foreign scientists S. Heitman [1], I. Fleischhauer, B. Pinkus [2], where the authors considered the socio-political and economic situation, national identity and migration processes among the German population.

Since the mid 90's of XX century in the world was formed a new wave of diaspora studies, during which were carried out the political and economic resources of the diasporas; were developed practical recommendations on the interaction of states and diasporas.

Some researchers study the status of diasporas in contemporary international relations. For instance, the researcher G. Schaeffer draws attention to the status of diasporas, and notes that they manifest themselves as independent political subjects within "triangle model": the motherland-diaspora-"host" state[3]. Researcher L. Varadarajan in his work notes that the consequences of diaspora activities as actors of world politics are difficult to predict. The author believes that migration processes blur the nation-state structure, as the nation loses its connection with its territory, thus the globalization of the diasporas takes place, leading to the formation of global nations [4].

Russian researchers V.D. Kurganskaya and V.Y. Dunaev [5] considered the features of adaptation and ethnic identity of the Germans. In particular, they believe that the Germans are still undecided in the priorities of their identity and note that they give a value to the stability and economic welfare of the family and in the state, the same as other ethnic groups in the country.

The study of ethnic identity of Germans from the former Soviet countries studied German and foreign researchers, such as R. Karsten, R. Römhild, S. Ipsen-Peitzmeier, M. Keiser [6].

The analysis of different approaches to the understanding of the "ethnic diaspora", concepts to classify the "ethnic diaspora", its structure and role in the adaptation of migrants is carried out in the work of A.A. Serikova and A.A. Tereshchenko[7]. In this article, authors try to conceptualize the social differentiation problem of diaspora and organize statistical data on migration processes of the population on the example of Germany.

Single issues of immigration policies of Germany and its influence on the public mood considers by E.P. Timoshenkova [8]. Author O.R. Gulina examines the politico-legal and socio-economic status of recent immigrants and analyzes legislation affecting the rights and freedoms of immigrants as full citizens of German society [9].

Diaspora is originally formed as a community seeking to unite people based on cultural capacities. Therefore, according to some researchers, the activity of the Diaspora is transnational in nature, and the influence is carried out through transnational mechanisms. For instance, Israeli scientists I. Shane and A. Bart note situations where the Diaspora can have an impact on world politics: when the current status in the "receiving" state does not satisfy them; when the actions towards the Diaspora in the "host" state may affect its relations with the motherland members of the Diaspora; when the Diaspora has the ability to influence the foreign policy of the country of origin [10]. Thus, the Diaspora can be characterized as transnational actors in international relations. The Diaspora can influence world politics by using a variety of mechanisms. In most cases, the Diaspora achieve their goals by influencing the state, which, however, does not exclude the autonomy of such communities. In some cases, Diasporas are not only the initiators of interactions but also provide their duration.

In general, the analysis of the sources indicates an increased attention to the topic of the German diaspora. At the same time, in spite of this, the development strategy of ethnics living outside the ethnic homeland has not been developed; the issues related to the history of the German diaspora remain poorly understood. Russian or German scientists represent fundamental research on the history of the Germans. In these works, the history of the German diaspora in Kazakhstan was not the subject of a special study. All of the above predetermined the relevance of the topic under consideration.

The tasks and objectives of the work predetermined a certain range of methods used in the course of the study. The most effective for this kind of research is a systematic approach that allows considering the object under study as a complex of interrelated elements, which has the functional relations between helping to identify the method of structural analysis. The basis of the study was the works of domestic and foreign scientists who substantiated the most common specific patterns of diaspora development, including the German one. The author has used some of his own results in the course of the dissertation research. In addition, the author used secondary analysis of study materials scientists in different years on the territory of Kazakhstan conducted research on the subject by specially developed tools: questionnaires, expert interviews, focus groups, in-depth interviews. The author was guided by sociological and political theories of ethnicity, classical and modern theories of system analysis, logical modeling of ethno-cultural development, taking into account historical, sociological and regional aspects, applying monographic and statistical methods.

Due to the multi-ethnic nature of our state, migration processes among the population, especially German ones have always had a big impact on the demographic situation. Now, about 3 million immigrants from the CIS countries [11] live in Germany, the peak of their emigration occurred in the 1990s. The number of Germans in Kazakhstan as a result of a mass departure to Germany for 15 years has decreased since 1989, from 946.8 thousand people (5.8%) to 178 409 (1.1%) at the beginning of 2009 [12]. In this regard, it became necessary to consider the main motives that prompted the Germans to leave Kazakhstan.

The well-known scientist V.G. Babakov, considering the causes of migration as a fundamental one, highlights "voluntariness, compulsion, coercion i.e. social processes that characterize the presence or absence of sovereignty in the actions of the individual relative to its movement in geographical and social spaces" [13]. As the analysis shows, the emigration of Germans from Kazakhstan was conditioned by both foreign policy and internal political reasons, based on socio-economic and psychological factors: the desire for material prosperity, reunification with relatives, the desire to return to their historical homeland. Also, conducted numerous studies have shown that the main reasons for returning to their historical homeland in Germany were: the desire to create a better future for children of 39.8%, reunite with previously left family members to 38.4%, return home is 37.3% , the hope for financial well-being by 37.1%, prestigious education is 29.6%, the desire to become a German and live among the Germans - 26.1 per cent, the hope for better medical care by 21.9%, the motivation for relocate with family members of 20.1%, the desire to live in German culture and speak German language - 12.9% [14].

The migration process was influenced by the fact that the Federal Government, given the joint responsibility for the suffering that was caused to ethnic Germans, began to support them, and declared its readiness to accept all who wish to resettle in the Federal Republic of Germany. As early as 31 August 1988, the German government adopted a program of special measures for the integration of immigrants, which laid the foundation for the integration of Germans living outside of Germany.

In general, the rapid growth of the emigration of the German population from Kazakhstan and other countries has always been a source of concern, both for the leadership of the host society and for the incoming. This circumstance necessitated the need of carrying out corresponding measures between the two states.

Despite mechanisms to enhance conditions for the preservation of German culture and language, the curbing migration process was not successful. An important role in this was played by the policy of the federal government aimed at inviting and integrating people of German origin into the West German society. According to the German government, the influx of settlers had a number of positive moments for the state. Of great importance was the relocation of young, employable people, which was supposed to rejuvenate the age structure of the population. The number of retired people in Germany exceeds the number of children and students. According to experts, no external inflow of the population of Germany in 2050 will shrink by 25 million people. By 2050, the number of people 80 years and older will nearly triple and will increase from 4 million to 10 million people. Thus, without immigration, Germany will have a society for the elderly, the economy with slow growth and high price level [15].

February 11, 1992 was established diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Kazakhstan. Has been some legal basis for the adoption of German immigrants in Germany. The mass departure of the Germans became possible according to the Law on the overcoming the aftermath of the War, adopted in Germany on January 1, 1993, which established annual quotas for the entry of Germans from Eastern Europe and the CIS countries, which averaged 220,000. In 1994, the law on the admission of immigrants was adopted, within the framework of which the concept of "late settler" was introduced for the first time and along with belonging to the German nation and culture, was introduced a criterion for fluency in German.

Under the law of federal government's policy in relation to the German population of Kazakhstan spreads based on two principles: carrying out activities to support Germans wishing to leave the republic and to assist Germans remaining in the places of residence. Various social and humanitarian projects, organization of German language courses, working with young people, holding various meetings and conferences, were envisaged for such assistance.

In order to implement the provisions of the "Agreement on the cooperation for the support of the citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan of German nationality", in Kazakhstan were created a system and mechanisms to support ethnic Germans. As certain practical steps on realization of agreement, it is possible to give an examples of functioning of cultural centers in the cities of Kazakhstan: the German House theater in Almaty, the Association «Renaissance», the Goethe Institute, built in 1994 for the first time in Central Asia, establishing contacts with Germany on acquisition of educational literature, the creation of study groups for the learning the German language, publish a periodical in the German language, conduct exchanges between students and teachers of Kazakhstan and Germany, etc.

During this period, in contrast to emigration, it was impossible not to observe the processes of re-emigration of Germans. As the statistics show, by 2005, most of the German diaspora has already moved out of bounds, that is why they have significantly decreased in the migration field of Kazakhstan. As noted by the author O. Gulina, the main reasons for interest in the program of re-emigration among immigrants were dissatisfaction with life; unemployment, lack of language skills, the longing for native places, friends, remaining family members; age and health problems [9].

It seems to us that the reason for the decline in migration was associated with high requirements on potential immigrants by knowledge of the German language and with the psychological difficulties that ethnic settlers encountered, as well as the internal social and economic problems in Germany.

By the mid 2000's there has been a trend of increasing departure of the Germans to Germany, due to the adoption in 2013 of amendments to the law "On expellees and refugees", which has made rules of admission of

immigrants to Germany easier. They were allowed to file a request for departure again; the conditions for admission were extended. These changes aroused huge discussions among the German public, as the migration of the German population caused problems with integration into the host society, due to the uncertain status of the majority of the settlers, their socio-cultural and psychological differences with the local population. All this undoubtedly hampered the assimilation of ethnic Germans in their new society. In view of these problems, the German government has developed a number of activities, including a system of various projects to integrate ethnic immigrants into German society [16]. In carrying out such events, the key role was assigned to the settlers themselves. However, as the reality shows, immigrants do not always connect to such events and this is one of the main reasons for the complex adaptation of German immigrants.

Among others, the interest is a project in which is assumed the coordinator for integration. This project is based on the interaction of volunteers and settlers; offered the help in registration of applications and documents, support in various formal state institutions. The work of such volunteers has particular importance, as they help the settlers during their adaptation and integration into German society. [17].

Thus, the analysis of bilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Germany showed that the interaction occurs at various levels, such as interaction between different organizations, cultural centers, and between citizens of Kazakhstan and immigrants. However, the role of settlers from Kazakhstan to Germany in bilateral cooperation as factor of development of Kazakh-German relations is not fully utilized; there is enough unrealized potential influence of immigrants on the development of bilateral relations.

Overall, the analysis allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Despite the fact that the German government supports the resettlement of German citizens, the policy of repatriation is not the main aim of the German policy towards ethnic Germans.

2. The ethno-political factor in the development of the Kazakh-German relations plays an important role. It is the link between our countries. Ethnic Germans are playing not the last role in cultural and economic cooperation between the two countries, so both countries are interested in solving and improving the situation of ethnic Germans. However, it is impossible not to admit the fact that ethno-political factor in the development of the Kazakh-German relations is still weakly involved.

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НЕМІС ДИАСПОРАСЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖӘНЕ ГЕРМАНИЯ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚТЫҢ ДАМУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ

Аннотация. Зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстан мен Германия арасында екіжақты ынтымақтастық орнату процесіндегі неміс диаспорасының рөлін анықтау. Мақала өзегі диаспораның атқарған функционалдық қадамдары мен кешенді тұрғыда қолға алынған жемісті жобаларының талдауымен ерекшеленеді. Зерттеу қорытындылары мемлекеттік және қоғамдық ұйымдардың қызметіне, диаспоралардың саяси даму стратегияларына, сондай ақ оқу-әдістемелік құралдар мен ғылыми жұмыстар дайындауда өз септігін тигізеді.

Тірек сөздер: диаспора, екіжақты ынтымақтастық, сыртқы саясат, этно-демографиялық құрылым, көші-кон үрдістері, этносаралық байланыс

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НЕМЕЦКАЯ ДИАСПОРА КАК ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ КАЗАХСТАНСКО-ГЕРМАНСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

Аннотация. Целью исследования является определение роли немецкой диаспоры в двусторонних взаимодействиях между РК и ФРГ как возможность развития управленческих стратегий и тактик в отношении диаспор на различных уровнях. В статье на основе применения структурно-функционального и комплексного подхода, а также компаративного анализа политики государств была выявлена роль немецкой диаспоры как фактора развития двустороннего сотрудничества между Казахстаном и Германией, обоснованы условия, оказывающие влияние на дальнейшее развитие отношений. Практическая значимость исследования определяется возможностями использования полученных результатов: при разработке стратегии развития национальной диаспоральной политики, в деятельности государственных и общественных организаций, осуществляющих взаимодействие с диаспорами, подготовки учебно-методических пособий и научных разработок.

Ключевые слова: диаспора, двустороннее сотрудничество, внешняя политика, этнодемографическая структура, миграционные тенденции, межэтнические взаимодействия, принимающее общество.