

## **Exogenous factors of formation the Republic of Kazakhstan's foreign policy doctrine**

In theory, international relations, all the factors affecting on the foreign policies that have extra social origin, designated "exogenous factors".

Initially, in the science of international relations it was used with respect to natural processes, natural origin, which affects the foreign policy and international relations. Due to the fact that the geographical determinism has been brought to its highest point in geopolitics, the term "exogenous" began to be applied relative to the surrounding international system.

To this day, the word in the first place, is related to the phenomenon as an environment of international systems (environment). Today, under the exogenous factors affecting the behavior of the state, refers to all the factors of external origin, i.e. factors objective character, independent of the will and desires of individuals. This effect may be direct or indirect, explicit or veiled. Different countries may respond differently to external stimuli. As if there was not, the influence of the world in any case projected on the internal state of the state and its behavior in the international arena.

Adoption of such an approach in political science made possible by behaviorist approach based on social organicism. On its basis D.Singer (also the founder of behaviorism) to substantiate the theory of system applied the international sphere.

Today, the interpretation of international realities in terms of behaviorism and system has become commonplace in international relations theory. This was due to real and promoted globalization as an objective process of development, as globalist mood engulfing minds, primarily intellectuals and elites of the Western world. Sources of exogenous factors are the global and regional international system.

These factors manifest themselves in an explicit or implicit pressure on the specific subject of international relations, deterring and containing this subject in its ambitions and endeavors also to encourage and support if he would "play by the rules".

That is all for now as the famous theorist of international relations K.Uoltsa that explains this situation the systemic nature of international relations. Such nature of international relations is not due to the interaction of actors, and not derived from the inherent features of the states defined geographical location, demographic situation, socio-cultural specificity, etc., but of the properties of the structure of the international system.

As a consequence of the interaction of international actors, the international system is not reduced to a simple sum of them, and is an independent phenomenon which

states to impose certain restrictions, or, alternatively, to provide them with opportunities in the global arena.

The unpleasant for us conclusion is that "the structural properties of the international system does not depend on any efforts by small and medium-sized states, as a result of interaction between the great powers" [187].

Certainly, this conclusion is controversial, but today in the practice of international relations are too many facts proving the imposition of major international actors of a certain type of behavior to countries that do not have a place at the forefront of world politics. There is interference in their internal affairs, which carries the remnants emigrant consciousness and finds justification in the adepts of globalization.

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