

Endogenous factors of Kazakhstan's foreign policy doctrine formation and their dynamics in the process of Kazakhstan society development

Traditionally it has been considered that the processes, occurring within the state, are the only source of formation of foreign policy behavior of a state, i.e. foreign policy has been represented as a continuation and projection of domestic policy. Mostly the external environment has served as just a background emphasized the actions of States outside its borders and did not influence the choice of one or another attitude of a state toward its neighbors. Since the middle of the twentieth century, with the enhancing of systemic linkages on the international arena the impact of external factors on determination of foreign policy guidelines has intensified. Globalization has accelerated the separation of foreign policy from domestic policy and made it an autonomous sphere with its own objective laws, which does not follow domestic installations. But this does not negate the fundamental role of internal (endogenous) factors in determining of state behavior on the international arena. Factors, related to the territory, location, population, material and institutional parameters of society, serve as the foundation on which national foreign policy at the present stage is based and with which it is correlated.

Endogenous factors can be grouped as follows:

- physical;
- antropogenic;
- inter-subjectival.

Physical factors include the size of territory, location, availability of natural resources, importance for transport communications, supportive environment. Economic situation in the country during the period under consideration, infrastructural conditions as a particularly important physical factor require the creation of favorable external conditions for the development of State. Anthropogenic factors are presented by population, its qualitative characteristics, situation in the social sphere and condition of society's human resources. The indexes of inter-subjectival factors are degree of cohesion and stability of society, represented by different ethnic and religious groups.

During the process of formation and implementation of national foreign policy course endogenous factors are considered to be both the basis and resources or arsenal necessary to perform more or less successful foreign policy along with the development of state capacity. Accretion of foreign resources enables the country to carry the foreign policy which better suits its national interests and allows being an actor of international relations instead of a passive subject of foreign games.

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