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Некоммерческое акционерное
общество
«Отандастар қоры»

«АЙМАҚТАНУДЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ»
ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ-ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫНЫҢ ЖИНАҒЫ

«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ»
СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



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27 наурыз 2023, Астана

УДК 327
ББК 66.4
А31

А31 «Аймақтанудың қазіргі мәселелері» халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық конференция = Международная научно-практическая конференция «Современные проблемы регионоведения». – Астана: – 247 б. - қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша.

ISBN 978-601-337-861-1

Жинаққа ғалымдардың, докторанттардың, магистранттар мен студенттердің аймақтық даму мен аймақты зерттеуге әсер ететін проблемаларды түсінуге жәрдемдесуге бағытталған баяндамалар кірді. Бұл процестерді әр түрлі аспектілерде және әр түрлі жағынан қарастыру әсіресе қазіргі кезде өзекті болып табылады.

В сборник вошли доклады ученых, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов, направленные на содействие более глубокому пониманию проблем, влияющих на региональное развитие и изучение региона. Рассмотрение данных процессов в разных аспектах, и с разных сторон особенно актуально в наши дни.

УДК 327
ББК 66.4

ISBN 978-601-337-861-1

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Еуразия ұлттық университеті, 2023

являются заложниками самой истории сообщества. Они помогают нации сформироваться, но не создают ее ex nihilo. Для самого Энтони Смита нация – не «данность» и не «конструкт», а нечто вроде абсолютного сознания, в котором присутствуют особые способности к самосозиданию и саморазвитию.

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METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN REGIONAL STUDIES

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***Abstract.** Regional studies occupy an important niche in the political sciences. They reveal the similarities and differences in events taking place in different countries and regions. However, such articles do not always objectively describe and explain the situation. This is due to the bias in science in favor of the United States of America and Europe. The article considers several aspects. First, why is this the situation? Second, why it can harm independent research. The economic and technical superiority of the West ensures scientific superiority. It is Western scientists who set the main trends in science. In certain situations, they may misinterpret a case in another region, but politicians using their scientific articles as recommendations can influence the situation and thus the phenomenon of self-fulfilling prophecies occurs.*

***Key words:** regionalism, regional studies, orientalism, constructivism, eurocentrism, American-centrism, globalization.*

Regional studies are a complex science based on ideas that represent identity. Different states may oppose in regions based on geographic, ethnic, linguistic,

religious, historical, or other criteria. However, it is desirable that most of the papers be of interest to scientists from the USA and Europe. They reflect trends in science.

The main problem of research is the close connection of scientists and institutions with the participation of the United States. The affiliation of studies distorts their content. For example, actors are studied through the prism of "friend or foe". From the outside, they abuse objectivity. For example, analyze the Middle East only from the point of view of the survey, evaluating other factors. The third problem is the use of only Western collections for analysis, which are based on liberal economic protection, a fair right-wing and democratic political system. After the Cold War, anti-communist rhetoric was replaced by feminism and human rights activities.

Hossein Khosrowja seeks to prove that even with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US academic environment did not abandon ideologization and propaganda [1]. This approach allows the US government to declare other countries as "Axis of Evil" for the ideological justification of geopolitical interests. On the other hand, it humiliates members of a different culture and portrays them as representatives of a backward society.

The main evidence of the dependence of the academic community on the government is the experience of leading scientists and the sources of funding for think tanks. Many of the scientists before the start of their academic careers were involved in the implementation of key areas of American foreign policy. For example, the implementation of the Marshall Plan. Another group of modern scientists come from countries in the region. For example, Abbas Milani seeks to rewrite history and show the United States in a favorable light. In his works, the political upheavals in Iran in the 20th century are explained solely by the personal relationships of the leaders of different factions. In fact, the United States played a significant role in Iran's internal political conflicts, providing support to one of the parties.

The main counterargument could be called a causal relationship. Why does the academic community publish works beneficial to the government? There are several answers. The state pays money to research institutes. First, scientists can write papers in such a way that the main donor likes them. Secondly, the US government specifically commissions work at the right angle to present itself in a favorable light. Thirdly, many experts worked in the public service, and this left an imprint on their worldview. These problems require different solutions.

The academic community forms an idea of the ongoing events among the intelligentsia and decision-making officials. The state apparatus often relies on the opinion of experts in key issues.

The sociological sciences, there is a problem with Eurocentrism and Americanocentrism. Scientists analyze events taking place in another region from the point of view of their own experience and values. This creates a distorted perception because most of all articles and articles in English are published in the US and Europe.

The problem is not only in a small number of cases, but also in their similarity

of these cases to each other. Political processes in European countries often took place under similar conditions at approximately the same time and directly influenced each other. For example, the French Revolution had a profound effect on other countries in Western Europe. However, the effect of the same revolution on the countries of Latin America was delayed in time.

The problem of analyzing globalism is that countries and cultures do not fully copy the experience of other states. Globalization is a chaotic process in which governments and society borrow elements of foreign systems. Moreover, not necessarily the donor state purposefully sought to export these elements, and the recipient state purposefully tried to implement them.

This feature can be associated with ethnogenesis in Latin American states and the formation of local elites. The conservative worldview is characteristic of those groups of the population that had the least contact with the colonialists. Liberal ideas were characteristic of members of the political and economic elite, many of whom had European roots and could afford to study and travel in Europe and the United States.

A similar phenomenon can be traced in many post-colonial countries. Firstly, the very process of colonization is of great interest not only in the academic environment, but also among ordinary residents. Secondly, during the research work, scientists are faced with the problem of finding sources. Most often, the largest number of sources was created and preserved in the colonizing country, which leaves an imprint on the interpretation of events. Similar examples can be observed not only in Latin America, but also in India, Africa, and Kazakhstan.

The United States of America played an important role in this phenomenon. In the 19th century, the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed. According to the doctrine, the American continent was declared a zone of vital interests of the United States. In the second half of the 20th century, Washington, through sanctions, interventions, and other mechanisms, directly influenced the political evolution of Latin American countries. For example, Washington actively supported and continues to support the democratic government of Colombia in the civil war with the communists from the FARC.

Constructivist approach was used to explain the importance of not unifying. Developing this logical chain, we can say that a global order is impossible. The population of each country varies greatly in its ethnic and socio-economic composition. Accordingly, this leads to different interests and priorities in each society and different susceptibility to certain ideas.

Of course, considering political processes under ideal conditions can lead to errors. However, any process is so complex and multifaceted that it is impossible to consider absolutely all the factors influencing it.

The United States of America and international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund play an important role in imposing neoliberal systems. This approach is counterproductive for several reasons. First, the classical neoliberal economic system is criticized even in countries where it has existed for a very long time. For example, High Representative of the Union for

Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell, commenting on the storming of the US Capitol, said that the uncontrolled enrichment of big business and the widening gap between rich and poor are important causes of the political crisis. Secondly, the developed countries came to the modern economic system because of a long evolution. For example, the bourgeois revolutions in Western Europe were a direct result of the desire of the new economic elites to protect their interests and property. This formed an appropriate political culture and legal system. In developing countries, however, wealth accumulated unevenly over a shorter period. Moreover, the business elites formed a new political and legal system of the state, which consolidated the oligopoly and oligarchy. For example, the case of Brazil.

The timing of the industrialization policy plays a key role. The countries of Western Europe and the United States established an industrial base as early as the 19th century during the days of imperialism and legalized slavery. They had access to the resources of not only the mother country, but also the colonies. At present, developing countries do not have the same material base. Moreover, they are subject to restrictions, such as environmental agreements.

Representatives of the same social strata in different countries do not necessarily have to strive for the same goals. This is influenced by the economic system of the state, ethnic composition, and mentality. For example, farmers in an agricultural exporting country are interested in an open foreign economic policy. In a country with underdeveloped agriculture, farmers will advocate protectionism.

This is a consequence of informal censorship and prejudice. For example, race science in the United States faced a similar problem. Racial science as a science does not justify racism or segregation. However, current political and civic activists broadcast the idea of the absence of races in general, which leaves its mark on the academic community, which is forced to adapt to the environment.

The main problem in the study of regional organizations is Eurocentrism. Most scholars, when analyzing regional organizations, rely on the experience and evolution of the European Union. To build a regional organization, it is not necessary to follow the experience of the European Union and each case must be analyzed separately.

The creation of regional organizations is the response of the countries of the South to globalization. The main goal of regional organizations is to protect the sovereignty of individual regions from the interference of external global players.

The states of the Global South seek to protect their national interests in the context of globalization. However, he misses other more obvious explanations. First, after the Second World War, the total number of states in the world increased due to the collapse of the colonial system. The more actors in the international arena mean the more opportunities for creating regional organizations. Secondly, the first decades after gaining independence, African states were in a state of political instability. Unnatural state borders, lack of political culture and the need to create state institutions from scratch have led to regular coups in Africa. Under such conditions, the creation and full functioning of regional organizations is impossible. The countries of Latin America at this time suffered from dictatorship. Regionalism

is initiated by the largest regional players. However, countries such as Chile and Argentina have long been in a state of political instability due to military coups. Thirdly, during the Cold War, the US and the USSR intervened in the internal conflicts of states around the world, providing support to opposite sides. Thus, the winner in the intrastate conflict remained dependent on Moscow or Washington and could not pursue an independent foreign policy. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States reduced its intervention in the internal political conflicts of the countries of the Global South. That is, the end of the Cold War served not only as a motivation for the countries of the Global South to prevent a return to a dependent position. It gave the opportunity to implement their own independent foreign policy.

We can see similar situation in other cases. For example, in case of Africa. The goal of the African Union is to protect the sovereignty of African states. For example, the African Union has the right to intervene in the internal affairs of a member state in respect of grave circumstances, namely war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity. The purpose of these actions is to protect against terrorism and periodic coups. However, in practice, the African Union is not up to the task. First, the African Union does not have enough military and economic resources to achieve its goals. For example, in 2015 African Union forces were used to fight Boko Haram. The Union mobilized about 8,000 soldiers. However, the actions were not prompt and the active phase of the fighting had been going on for several weeks by the time the peacekeepers were mobilized. Secondly, someone can claim that the African Union is dependent on donations from the United Nations and the European Union due to lack of funds. That is, the main goal of achieving independence of the continent from external actors is no longer being fulfilled.

Regional organizations are playing an ever-greater role in the system of international relations. Their study allows a better understanding of the processes in the international arena. Scientists also dispute the captivating paradigm of perception of regionalism. This allows you to look at the problem from a new angle.

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