

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Influence of ethnic minorities on foreign policy of the modern states.

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Relevance of the research issue: Ethnic minorities at the present stage play an important role in modern foreign policy of the states. Though at first sight basque separatism decreased, subsequently it can renew and destructively influence not only Spain, and also in general all European community. The Turkish Kurdistan turned into the new constant center of intensity in the Middle East. None of warring parties didn't manage to get the best: to Kurds – to achieve recognition of the rights for self-determination, to Ankara – to break the getting stronger Kurdish resistance. Long-term bloody war against Kurds aggravated the economic and political difficulties endured by Turkey, generated the right extremism destabilizing its political system, undermined the international prestige of the country, interfering with accession it to the European structures.

Considering the aforesaid, the considered vectors of foreign policy are represented as of priority. Besides at the present stage the fruitful growth of a factor of ethnic minorities in the considered regions substantially can be provided with a possible quantum leap of development of the relations of locals with representatives of ethnic minorities, including owing to a number of circumstances of the international character.

The purpose : to reveal mechanisms of influence of ethnic minorities on foreign policy of the states.

Research objectives:

- to analyse foreign policy, its essence and approaches to definition;
- to investigate features of foreign policy of the modern states;

- to reveal mechanisms of influence of basque separatism on foreign policy of Spain;

- to define a place of the Kurdish question in the context of foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey.

Scientific novelty: it is proved that basque separatism has direct impact on foreign policy of Spain, forming its priorities. Need of transformation of policy of Turkey for the Kurdish question for the purpose of maintenance of stability in the region southeast Anatoly is revealed.

Structure: Work consists of introduction, two heads, four paragraphs, the conclusion and a bibliography of the used literature numbering 127 names, including 43 in foreign languages. The total amount of work makes 98 pages of the typewritten text.

Summary: Now there are 4 types of external «force» of the state: soft, rigid, economic and cleve forces. Each of them possesses the features and instruments of execution.

In recent years growth of interest in problems of minorities is explained by the sharpest strengthening of the ethnic racial or religious intensity menacing, social, political and economic stability of the states. Effective participation of ethnic minorities in political life is one of the most important components of peace democratic society. The experience which is saved up in Europe and beyond its limits shows that for stimulation of such participation the states quite often should create the special mechanisms providing interests of ethnic minorities. Basque separatism has serious impact on foreign policy of Spain, without allowing to recognize independence of Kosovo and other partial and recognized states, despite pressure from NATO and the European Union. Besides, basque political forces skillfully use weakness of the Spanish authorities, often flaying their foreign policy strategy, forming thereby negative attitude of basque society to Madrid. The Kurdish question not only will continue to have negative impact on political stability as in Turkey, so in general and in the region southeast Anatoly, and in the long term can threaten national security of the Turkish state. The policy of Turkey

of the last years is careless and rather radical, continues to consider the Kurdish question not only will continue to have negative impact on political stability as in Turkey, so in general and in the region southeast Anatoly, and in the long term can threaten national security of the Turkish state. The policy of Turkey of the last years is careless and rather radical, continues to consider the Kurdish question as a terrorism problem at insufficiency and inconsistency of reforms of welfare character, a failure to provide of the elementary rights of the ethnic minority making, meanwhile, by different estimates to 20% of the population of the country.