

# Investigating the role and influence of diasporas in the course of political interactions of countries in the world today

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## Abstract

The passage of different historical periods has shown that with the emergence of various problems for humanity such as regional and civil wars, poverty and economic instability, cultural, civilizational and ideological conflicts, epidemics, etc.; They always choose immigration as a solution to their problem. By saying goodbye to their homeland and entering a non-native land, these immigrants, after a while, form a social host in the heart of society, which seeks to preserve and keep alive the customs, traditions, art and science of their homeland. These communities are known as distant or diaspora communities. In the last two centuries, and especially in the present, the role and influence of the diaspora in international societies and the international system is clearly visible. At present, the importance of the role of the Diaspora as one of the transnational actors along with the role of governments in the international system and international relations has an influential and special place. Which can achieve results in different conditions by benefiting from different efficiency and potentials developed from its existential nature. And these results in international relations are manifested primarily in the first place with important political, economic, social, cultural effects on the homeland and the host country of the diaspora, and finally at the international or regional level. In this article with descriptive and analytical methods; In order to identify the various influential dimensions of the role of diasporas in relations between countries, in response to the question that "What effects do host and patriotic countries have on the mapping of diasporas?" We hypothesized that "it seems that diasporas can create a map given the hidden potential within them and the conditions and opportunities created by the host country and the homeland." Finally, they can have an impact on gaining multifaceted concessions in foreign policy and international relations. In this article, the authors examine the role and potentials of Asian diaspora communities and reflect their performance on intergovernmental relations, examining the question and proving this hypothesis.

**Keywords:** Diaspora, Homeland, HostCountry, TransnationalActors, International Relations, Asian Diaspora

## INTRODUCTION

Before globalization, governments were unrivaled rulers of international relations and exercised any sovereignty over them. Even when governments decided to relinquish part of their sovereignty, and they exchanged it with others in international organizations, and international organizations sided with governments to ensure

the sovereignty and sovereignty of powerful countries. The bipolar system and ideological confrontations caused governments to take a stand against any entry of new actors and to exercise extreme caution, but with the advent of post-globalization, transnational actors announced their presence to make an impact in the field of international relations, and Also, among the transnational actors that have a

significant impact on international policy and foreign decision-making of governments, we mention non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational corporations, religious groups, epistemological communities, religious and humanitarian organizations and transnational communities, terrorist groups, drug traffickers as well as diasporas. Among these, diasporas are our focus in this article. Diasporas, which are an important part of the transnational actors in today's international system, are establishing their own communities and forming their own communities around the world. These immigrants can become influential groups nationally and internationally. This migrant population migrates to the host country for reasons such as regional and civil wars, poverty and economic instability, cultural and civilizational and ideological conflicts, epidemics, etc., creating a community in a non-native land. In that conscience there is a desire to return to the motherland if conditions improve. Therefore, by living in the host community, this community strives to keep alive as well as modernize its territorial culture, customs and teachings, even if it is mixed with the culture of the host community. The concept of diaspora and the patterns of influence of these societies are among the topics that have received increasing attention from researchers, politicians and other international relations activists in the last two decades. In the words of one of the leading professors in the field, "all enemies, friends and even skeptics agree on the growing use of the diaspora and its critical necessity." In the last two centuries, and especially in the present, the role and influence of the diaspora in international societies and the international system is clearly visible. At present, the importance of the role of the Diaspora as one of the transnational actors along with the role of governments in the international system and international relations has an influential and special place. Which can achieve results in different conditions by benefiting from different efficiency and potentials developed from its existential nature. And these results are manifested in international relations and the international system, primarily with important political, economic, social, cultural, etc. effects on the homeland and the host country of the diaspora, and finally at the international or regional level. In this article, first we introduce and recognize the diaspora and then in other

sections we examine the research hypothesis. According to the available research resources related to the diaspora, in the present article, due to the differences in the subject, focusing on the role of host and patriotic countries, on the process of diaspora activities, including what effects these countries have on the prosperity and non-prosperity of diaspora potentials. Have their own activities, We have researched at national and transnational levels, such as various areas of foreign policy and international relations, as well as economic, cultural, scientific and technological, which can somehow show the innovative aspect of the forthcoming article. In a study of the impact of Asian diaspora communities, we found their performance and ability in intergovernmental relations.

### **1-Diaspora; The need for cognition as a new concept**

The word diaspora is conceptually a contextual word that has evolved over time. Diaspora is a combination of the two words Dia meaning around and around and Spiro meaning diffusion and dispersal, which is interpreted in the literature of migration to communities far from home (Saeedi, 1398:125). Until the middle of the twentieth century, the concept of diaspora had only one exclusive instance, and that was based on the story of the dispersal of the Jewish people after exile in 586BC, which was told in the form of numerous and sometimes contradictory stories. Although the diaspora was also used in this period in the Christian tradition to refer to the experience of the Armenians in Armenia, The only basis of this concept was the history of the Jewish people, which was also used for the displacement of ethnic groups such as Armenians and Greeks due to the common features with similar historical cases (Anand, 2003:213). Some of these common features that made it possible for other peoples to apply the concept of diaspora were coercion as a key factor in the external migration of people with a clear identity from their homeland, displacement and exile, and the collective memory of the mainland. and Strive to return to the mainland and preserve the culture by taking care of the common borders and maintaining communication and unity (Brubaker, 2005:3). In another definition, this concept "brings together societies

that are neither a perfect nation, nor a particular race, nor a particular religion, nor merely a group of people who miss their homeland; "Nevertheless, they have attachments and capabilities that make them vulnerable to influence on nations, races, religions and countries" (Aikins and White, 2011:10). Until recently, diasporas were thought to be fragmented and powerless ethnic communities, but the contemporary experience of several diaspora groups shows that diasporas are important players in global interactions that can be used as part of transnational political processes. They also have the potential to influence the economy and wealth generation to a greater extent (Cheran, 2003:7). On the other hand, the existing reality indicates that this important concept in contemporary social sciences and international relations is not well known in Persian-language sources and scientific circles. There is no doubt that the study of the role-playing and influence of non-governmental actors has always been a concern of research related to international relations and foreign policy. But the phenomenon of diaspora and its connections with other fields needs more and more precise clarifications because it is a new and developing field of study (Pirkkalainen and Abdile, 2009:5). As a global issue, the diaspora is also an opportunity that has been the subject of much discussion and exchange at many international conferences, as well as being studied at various universities as a field or program of study; But the realization of the opportunities arising from the formation of the diaspora depends on national and international planning. And in this way, it will be able to accelerate the development and dynamism of the international economy and the process of globalization of the economy, peacebuilding and the transfer of cultures and the strengthening of relations between different nationalities and play a role in public diplomacy programs.

## **2-The functions of the diaspora in the field of politics**

The purpose of diaspora policies is to influence both the policies of the homeland and the policies of the host or to influence political practices on behalf of the homeland and the resident diaspora community. Diaspora policy is a set of processes that influence the policies of the host political regime for the benefit of the

diaspora homeland and also influence the politics of the diaspora mainland in a way that benefits the diaspora and its host country (Laguerre, 2006:15-16). Diasporas can also use extra-institutional methods to influence, depending on the conditions of the host country and their capabilities (Gottschlich, 2006:18). It can be noted that although the creation of a collective identity requires an exploration of national self-awareness, the preservation of collective values and identity requires the formation of organizations and institutions. In fact, institutions create and reflect a common sense of identity, and therefore, the formation of collective institutions and organizations is essential to maintain the collective identity of the group in the target community. Some diaspora communities put on the agenda a large-scale effort to increase political convergence based on a sense of national identity, and based on that, establish various institutions and associations focusing on the issues and concerns of the diaspora community and the mother country (Noor Mohammadi, 2015:67-66). It should also be noted that diaspora groups, which sometimes act as lobbies, can act as mediators between their host country and their homeland, as well as intermediaries between the diaspora community and the host country. What usually leads to these lobbies becoming more powerful is not the size of the diaspora community, but their financial resources and organization (Laguerre, 2006:87-89). In the lobbying process, members of the diaspora make extensive use of professional lobbying groups, the Internet, and other means of communication to educate politicians and the general public and to influence the political discourse of the host country, trying to define its political agenda (Newland, 2010:9). Members of a prosperous diaspora community can bring more financial resources; Thus, their access to the powerful parts of the host country becomes easier and the talent, acumen and sacrifice required for the development of the country are provided more (Patterson, 2006:1892). The Diaspora can use its financial power like other interest groups, but in the same way, unlike the usual interest groups, it can use its diplomatic credentials like the interest groups in the country of residence. The diaspora also operates in constituencies distinct from other interest groups; Because they are not physically present in the homeland and historically have no direct

electoral influence (they do not have a real vote). Due to the increasing financial and political power of the diaspora, governments have gradually established ministries and departments for diaspora affairs to use their capacities to promote the country. This trend later highlights the domestic politics of diaspora action. The Diaspora, while seeking to advance its own interests, also plays an important role in the domestic political process (Shain and Barth, 2003:461-462). Overall, the diaspora is a stakeholder group involved in the domestic politics process. They also seek to advance their identity-oriented interests, both directly through lobbying and indirectly by providing information to institutional actors. In addition, the diaspora is very important for the homeland as a tool of influence against foreign governments, including the host country, due to its international position. Analysis of the relationship between the diaspora and the homeland reveals the potential effectiveness of diaspora action.

### **2-1-The role of Diaspora in international relations**

Another important issue is what interests the diaspora pursues in the foreign policy of their homeland as groups that are practically abroad; There are four possibilities for these groups to exert influence in their homeland. These four motives are not separate and are often intertwined and their focus is both in the country and abroad. First, the diaspora considers the foreign policy of the homeland as influencing and influencing the interests of the whole kinship community inside and outside the country. These benefits take many forms: definition of identity, sense of solidarity, commemoration of events, or financial considerations. Regarding the first possibility (tendency to define the identity of people), Theoretical tendency is present with the approach of constructivists. Identity does not always determine interests. According to the constructivist approach, identity is sometimes self-interest. For some diaspora communities, the identity of individuals is not the starting point for influencing interests, actions, and policies; Identity is both the beginning and the end. Second, the diaspora can play a major role in the ways in which homeland foreign policy affects the future of the homeland. Certainly the

interests of the motherland, its existence and its international alliances are the concerns of its government, and therefore the diaspora is responsive in this regard. However, the diaspora believes that decisive policies, on the one hand, provide security for the homeland and, on the other hand, endanger the security of the homeland. Third, the diaspora sees domestic foreign policy as affecting the interests of a particular group, which can be ontological or purely material. Ontological interests provide the possibility, security, and self-perception of the diaspora in the country of residence. In this context, the efforts of diaspora activists to change the politics of the homeland in order to adapt these policies to their own priorities. Regarding material benefits, the diaspora community claims to satisfy the interests of individuals. In such cases, the diaspora community adopts its foreign policy to the extent that it puts pressure on the motherland, not to interfere. The fourth and final point is that the diaspora considers domestic politics to affect the limited bureaucratic interests of their societies. Because diaspora communities are focused on home affairs, the policy of a country that underestimates the role of the diaspora as an asset to the motherland can threaten the very existence of diaspora communities (Shain and Barth, 2003:455-456).

### **2-2- Investigating the importance of Asian diaspora diplomacy in the world today**

Diaspora diplomacy seeks to activate the potential of these expatriate communities to become a force for the benefit of the homeland. One successful example of this diplomacy is the Zionist regime in Israel, which has strong ties to its diaspora around the world and often uses them to further its own interests. "In fact, until recently, it had a ministry dedicated to diaspora affairs, which was closed in 2013, and instead a section in the Prime Minister's Office became active under that title. "This action has caused dissatisfaction among some of the Jewish diaspora." (Norouzi, 2013:141-140). For example, in the last decade, the US Congress has witnessed the efforts of Indian lobbies as one of the most successful lobbying organizations in the United States. The role and importance of these lobbying organizations is such that some in the United States believe that the Indian lobby

in the United States is the only lobby that can achieve the power of the Jewish lobby. These lobbying organizations are based on strong networks of public and legal corporations that are collectively supported by wealthy Indians. The first and most active Indian lobbying group is the Indo-American Political Action Committee. The committee, which is somewhat similar to the EPC, has sought to influence US foreign policy on a large scale. The committee's efforts to gain the support of both parties are evidence that the organization is focused on its goals of influencing US policies in the national interest of India and the American Indians. This committee became the most prominent lobbying organization of Indian descent only 5 years after its establishment. China is also an interesting example, with more than 40 million expatriate Chinese making up the world's largest diaspora in more than 130 countries. What is remarkable is the widespread participation of the Chinese in public diplomacy, as some call it on the verge of hyperactivity. China has used its diaspora in special matters; For example, large-scale protests by the Chinese diaspora against the boycott of the 2008 Beijing Olympics and support for its holding, or another example of diaspora efforts and lobbying for Taiwan's peaceful accession to China (D'Hooghe, 2007:26).

### **3-The role of host countries in the formation and identification of the diaspora**

It must be acknowledged that the policies of the host society play a very important role in identifying members of the diaspora. According to studies, social integration expands the scope of diaspora members and paves the way for active participation in the social and cultural life of the larger community, and naturally reduces the negative psychological feeling that results from a painful historical memory specific to diaspora communities; In this regard, it plays an important role in reducing the diaspora's desire to enter the group. Multicultural policies facilitate the social integration of the diaspora in the host society. In contrast, assimilationist policies are only acceptable if the participation of marginalized groups and the diaspora is integrated into a larger culture. This policy, referred to in the social science literature as the "new racism"; Provides the grounds for the formation of closed societies within a larger

society (Rasooli, 2015:326). Also, diaspora communities at the international level affect the country of origin and destination in various ways, such as active and inactive, constructive and destructive, until the diaspora becomes active and operational until the migrants do not feel a collective identity (Saeedi, 2019:140). In host societies where the freedom of action of associations is recognized, diaspora communities can easily communicate with their members and organize them in line with the common goals of the diaspora community through the publication of newspapers and magazines, the creation of television networks, and the holding of rallies. The fundamental nature of the host country's political system determines the diaspora's ability to exert influence. The same is true of diasporas that have erosive effects on national unity. At times, non-democratic regimes have sought to exploit the diaspora to further foreign policy interests. However, these are out of the scope of this article because the diaspora is not an independent actor. In addition, the country of residence will affect the diaspora's ability to exert indirect influence over the motherland. The way in which the government allows the diaspora to influence the diaspora's value as a foreign policy asset is patriotic. In a weak (permeable) government, the diaspora can influence the country's foreign policy towards the motherland. Therefore, the diaspora in this case is considered capital and it is given the power to influence the homeland. Here it is assumed that the foreign policy of the host country is important for the homeland. The same factor of weakness or permeability that matters to the host country, he enters the game in his homeland, though not necessarily in the same way. Weak here does not mean a government that is too democratic, moreover, it is a country that is poor in terms of ideological, material and institutional resources. In such countries, which are not necessarily democratic, governments need support to survive, and a strong diaspora supports them in exchange for something; Thus, weak countries, both democratic and non-democratic, seek diaspora influence (Dehghani Firoozabadi and Bahrami, 2017:44).

### **4-Interactions and political role of the diaspora between the host country and the homeland**

In order for the diaspora to influence the foreign policy of the motherland, must have the necessary motivation, opportunity and tools; This means that in addition to having to "want" to have influence, It must also have the ability to apply it. This ability is related to the capacity of the members of the community to organize as an influential and powerful group (which depends in part on the nature of the system of the resident country). It also depends on the capacity of the domestic political system to accept diaspora influence; Therefore, the factors affecting the efficiency of diaspora infiltration are: The motivation of the diaspora, the socio-political nature of the country of residence, as well as the homeland and the strength of relations (balance of power) between the diaspora and the motherland of the governments of the home countries have different approaches to the diaspora (Shain and Barth, 2003:464-465). In some cases, governments see their activities as interfering in the sovereignty of the country. In other cases, governments see them as playing an important role in the country's social, political, and economic development. Some governments also have a more complex relationship with the diaspora, welcoming their activities in some areas and preventing them in others (Brinkerhoff, 2012:76-79). The extent of the diaspora's motivation for influencing the foreign policy of the homeland varies according to their position on the issue of identity. There are factors that reduce the potential motivation to influence the motherland. One of these factors is the issue of dual loyalty, the second factor is related to cultural issues and failure is the third factor in reducing motivation; However, it also leads to anger, fatigue, or humiliation. Finally, if interfering in the foreign policy of the homeland is to strengthen the identity from the diaspora point of view and also legal from the point of view of the homeland, then the diaspora is motivated to exert influence. Of course, these factors also depend on the nature of the host country and homeland. Another factor is dual loyalty. A homeland may consider the diaspora a legitimate part of the people, But do not accept diaspora interventions on sensitive issues, especially those related to growing conflicts. In short, if the homeland is weak and receptive, The diaspora's ability to influence the foreign policy of the motherland increases (Dehghani Firoozabadi and Bahrami, 2017:45-43).

## **5-The role of the Asian diaspora in different fields of the world**

Considering the role of the host countries and the homeland on the activities of the diaspora communities to which it was referred, then according to this issue, the activities of the diaspora in (economic fields), (socio-cultural) and (exchange and transfer of knowledge and skills) and (The role of new media and technological equipment).

### **5-1-The role of the Asian diaspora in the world economy**

As in the field of politics and security, the diaspora's influence in this area is diverse. From direct and indirect participation in the commodity and capital markets to active role-playing in the field of trade and marketing to labor management, and most of all in the field of monetary and financial transfers between the homeland and the host country. In the latter case, there are different types of financial transfers. These activities include "foreign direct investment, sending money to family and friends or Remittance", savings, business, investing in start-ups, buying property or humanitarian aid." (Ionescu, 2006:44). Among these, foreign direct investment, remittances and trade are more important. Marketa Geislerova says "Through trade and investment, diasporas facilitate the exchange of resources, goods, services, knowledge, technology and capital between the homeland and the host country. In addition, foreign entrepreneurs are involved in the economic development of the country." (Geislerova, 2007:98). Existing standard patterns of global trade also state that flows associated with migration and international capital are the most fundamental features of the age of globalization (Federici and Giannetti: 2010: 295). Diasporas involved in transnational businesses, by acting as intermediaries simultaneously in addition to earning profits for themselves, can be a good channel for improving productivity and increasing profits by creating opportunities and helping efficient management in different countries. According to research, these emerging actors can act directly and as foreign investors or be actively involved in the process of attracting non-native investors in

countries. China is a prime example of this and has been able to capture a large share of the global market. According to statistics, about 50 to 70 percent of foreign direct investment in the country came from the Chinese diaspora (Bahmani and Asadi, 2018: 105-104). The efforts of diaspora groups are largely focused on the economic sphere. They typically work in host countries to advance and defend the economic interests of their homeland; But this process is not one-sided. Diaspora groups also contribute to the economic interests of the host country in their homeland. They try to act as credible intermediaries between the host country and the homeland and benefit all parties. Some diaspora groups also promote new political and social ideas (Sheffer, 2003: 173). Home-based diaspora investment may be vital for resource-poor developing countries, as weak institutions and political risks keep non-diaspora foreign investors away. In fact, the diaspora is more likely to invest in economies that are considered risky by others because they have information and relationships that other investors no longer have (Alizadeh, 2020: 168-167). In the last 45 years, the number of people from all over the world living outside their home country has nearly tripled; That is, it has increased from 76 million to 215 million people. In 2012, the global diaspora sent more than \$534 billion to friends and family in developing countries. According to World Bank estimates in 2011, diasporas based in the United States sent about \$51.6 billion in remittances; That is, they sent about 30 percent of the US GDP to their friends and relatives in the homeland or in other countries. In conclusion, it can be said that the more the activities and economic effects of diasporas are focused on achieving sustainable development, the more desirable it is. China and India have all reached record highs for their diaspora economic contributions in recent decades. However, the participation of Chinese abroad in their homeland, which has been mostly in the form of investment, has made their role in sustainable development and increasing economic growth in this country greater. However, Indians have preferred to be active in this field by sending money to their relatives, and this has diminished their role in the field of sustainable development (Ionescu, 2006: 44). The economic activities of diasporas not only affect the mother country but also have the potential to influence the host country. The most important of these are

helping to develop employment, scientific advancement and international marketing for the products of the host country. Referring to the success of the United States and Canada in attracting immigrants from developing and highly skilled countries, Robert E. Lucas Jr did not limit the benefits of these relocations to the host country. He believes that in the form of an efficient immigration regime, these people can benefit all parties; Among other things, to strengthen exports from their homeland to the host country. An example he cites to prove this claim is the increase in imports of goods from East Asian countries to Canada in the last decade of the 20th century and the early years of the 21st century.

### **5-2-The cultural and social role of the Asian diaspora in the world**

In fact, the diaspora's actions and reactions to the host community are inherently culturally burdensome and can be influential depending on the space in which they take place. In the same way, their interaction with their homeland and their compatriots, whether they like it or not, transmits the culture of the host society in which the members of the diaspora live. This phenomenon, although difficult to measure and requires the use of methodical scientific research, is undeniable. Members of the diaspora are simultaneously engaged in cultural trade, both when engaging in political activities, when engaging in an economic activity, and when they are involved in the transfer of science and technology. In the most basic case, they bridge the gap between two cultures by transferring words, terms and goods, and in more serious forms, by participating in scientific discussions and cultural activities, they play a more effective role in cultural exchanges and connecting civilizations. Under the right conditions, this presence and exchange of experiences strengthens the atmosphere of tolerance and pluralism in societies, deepens human understanding and creates a possibility for resolving misunderstandings between nations; But in unfavorable circumstances, this situation can become a threat to various parties; For example, the challenge of cultural values in the host society of extremist groups to attack immigrants and narrow the field by fomenting ideological

differences. Conversely, under-immigrants may take advantage of common issues and experiences and form coalitions within the host community by standing with other minorities. Here, too, the role of governments should not be overlooked. They have the ability to take initiatives in the socio-cultural sphere and in cooperation and interaction with diasporas. This is often pursued as part of a comprehensive cultural-national strategy. According to the explanations given, the Asian diaspora is analyzed exactly according to this framework.

### **5-3-Transfer of knowledge and skills by the Asian diaspora in the world**

The exchange of knowledge, skills and techniques between tribes has long been an important aspect of human history, which has generally been possible in the form of migration, albeit for a short time. The diaspora's role-playing in the transfer of skills and the facilitation of this movement between nations is another issue that has been relied on in existing works. Members of these far-flung sections of the population can be divided into three groups based on their skill level: high, medium, and low. Meanwhile, people who have a high level of skills appear more active in the process of transferring knowledge, technology and related photofunctions, and therefore have a special place and more impact than others. This impact is rooted in the fact that these individuals, in addition to technical expertise, generally have a good understanding of situation analysis and also benefit from effective networking capabilities. Perhaps this is why, as the diasporas have become so important in international politics and economics, the world has also witnessed the flow of science and technology through these societies and their members. As mentioned above, the Asian diaspora has a narrative in the same realm. And this is no exception.

### **5-4-Impacts of the role of new media and technological equipment in international societies by Diaspora**

Victoria Bernel points to the interplay of diaspora, cyberspace, and illustration. He points to the use of cyberspace to theorize transnational

ways and new media related to the rise of new forms of society, public spheres, and places of cultural production; He also mentions the Internet as an essential tool for national independence that is concerned with the identity, democracy, culture, and history of diaspora communities (Bernel, 2006: 161-179). Thus, the main approach of the diaspora is to focus on collective identity (Baubock and Faist, 2010: 21). As mentioned earlier, one of the concerns of diasporas is to maintain contact with their homeland and their ancestors. Despite living in a foreign land, diasporas have always tried to maintain their connection with their homeland through ritual processes and the creation of cultural symbols and myths. The presence of strong opposites and affiliations is one of the salient features of diasporas. Now with the advent of communication and information technologies such as satellite TV, the Internet; Satellite TV, Internet; Diaspora communities have more opportunities to communicate. It is now clear that information and communication technologies are helping to preserve many diaspora communities (Budarick, 2014: 145). Given the potential of information and communication technologies, it can be said that global communication has changed the concepts of the diaspora and collective memory; Because closing the time and space distances has provided the possibility of continuous communication between people in the diaspora, and this has changed the feeling of being in exile and away from the ancestral land. More importantly, it has enabled diaspora communities to form media nation-states (Abdi, 2020: 159-158). As we said, the Asian diaspora is also measured in this way.

### **Conclusion**

Considering the influential role of the Diaspora in the world today as an important transnational actor, as well as the fact that new structures in the new fields of communication and media require the special focus of different governments and political decision-makers; It is necessary to review this social element, the impact of which plays an undeniable role in the various political, economic, cultural and other spheres in the relations between the host country and the country, as well as in international



relations; Ignoring this important issue causes the loss of positive situations affected by the role of these social groups and also brings negative confrontations for the stakeholders. As mentioned in the present study, we are aware of the growing impact of the Asian diaspora in the world, and we came to the conclusion that if possible, the role-playing and the circle of movement resulting from the host and patriotic countries of the diasporas can play a role in beneficial and harmful orientations for the parties, especially the homeland. Given this issue, the need to pay more attention to the Diaspora's relationship with the homeland becomes clear; Because immigration and residency in the host country is due to homeland problems for the diaspora. And the diaspora inevitably has a desire to rectify the problems of its homeland, and this sometimes becomes a factor in seeking opportunities for the benefit of the host country versus the homeland of the diaspora. In this study, we also came to the conclusion that the countries of the homeland should try to fill their conflicting spaces with their diasporas in different countries so that they can at least in critical political, economic, cultural and benefit from the pressure of these institutions with the host country of their diaspora. And more importantly, even when the level of political relations between countries is at a desirable and positive level, diaspora institutions can further elevate the various levels of bilateral relations, especially in the economic and cultural fields and scientific and technological exchanges. In addition, we conclude from this study that neglect of diaspora societies can lead these societies to the core of their intellectual conflict with the sovereignty of the homeland. But on the other hand, proper attention and communication with diasporas in recent decades has shown that classical conflicts have given way to new and valuable interactions and meet the short-term and long-term goals of patriotic countries and the aspirations of diaspora communities. And the result guarantees stability and progress with the Saudi path in the above-mentioned areas. Therefore, the present article is an attempt to show the importance of these influential societies, especially in today's world, for political decision-makers and to focus on the issue at hand. And during that, the important conclusion was reached that the policies of the host society, especially the developed western countries, due to the importance of this type of society, try to align

their cultural, social and...tendencies with their communities. And this action over time, highlights the field of active and voluntary participation of the diaspora in the above-mentioned matters, and consequently the opposite of this action by governments against the diaspora, will lead to their isolation. And it clearly undermines the hidden potential of these communities, which can be practical and productive for the host country in various areas. And how the diaspora, in this dilemma of self-preservation, pursues other goals with confusion, which can have unpredictable and negative consequences for the host states. In this study, we also concluded that in today's world, due to the undeniable role of this social element far from home, the positions of many diaspora states that have traditionally had a heterogeneous and interventionist view of their diaspora, it is regulated in such a way that they have to pursue their policies towards absorption-oriented policies even in the face of fundamental conflicts between the parties (the diaspora and diaspora homeland government). Because competition in different fields between countries, not considering the position of these communities far from home, is considered as the loss of political, economic, cultural and...opportunities and the loss of soft power bases at social levels and sensitive and influential parts of the world.

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