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## **A SINGLE STATE OF TURKIC PEOPLES: PROSPECTS FOR THE CREATION AND POTENTIAL**

One of the most noticeable phenomena observed in the geopolitical arena in Central and South Asia since the collapse of the USSR is the strengthening cooperation between the countries of the Turkic world. The multilateral development of relations encompasses economic, military, political, and cultural spheres, paving the way for enduring collaboration in the years to come. Following the independence of several Soviet republics, namely Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan, initiatives were set in motion to establish diplomatic relations with nations worldwide. In this diplomatic landscape, Turkey played a pivotal role, standing out as one of the earliest countries to recognize the independence of all these states. This pivotal moment served as the inception of robust relations between the Republic of Turkey and the countries of Central and South Asia, marking a significant milestone in the history of pan-Turkism [1].

The strengthening of these relations can be assessed from various perspectives. Firstly, there is the strategic consideration of Turkey's open prospects for penetrating the Central Asian market, where it could wield substantial influence on both economic and political fronts. Secondly, the cultural aspect assumes a crucial role, emphasizing the shared historical past of these countries and Turkey's keenness to reestablish former ties. This cultural underpinning continues to be a driving force in relations, evident in the summits and meetings conducted by both Turkish and Turkic leaders.

As we delve into the future prospects of Turkic cooperation, considerations extend to the possibility of creating a single state for Turkic-speaking peoples. This ambitious vision, rooted in historical ties and contemporary collaborations, adds an intriguing dimension to the evolving narrative of pan-Turkic unity. The ongoing summits and meetings between Turkish and Turkic representatives serve as platforms for discussing and potentially shaping this envisioned future, reflecting the enduring commitment to forging a collective destiny for the Turkic-speaking nations. In essence, the dynamics of the Turkic world are evolving, presenting opportunities for not only economic and cultural collaboration but also for exploring the transformative prospect of a unified Turkic state. The spread of pan-Turkism in the regions of Asia gave impetus to the Turkish Republic to create an organization whose goal was to unite the existing Turkic-speaking states and delineate the circle that includes

these countries. This is how the International Organization of Turkic States (hereinafter – OTS) appeared. **At the moment, the organization consists of 5 countries with permanent membership:** Turkey, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan, as well as 3 observer countries: Turkmenistan, Northern Cyprus and Hungary [2]. The appearance of the OTS in the international arena showed the full potential of Turkish influence and the spread of its ideologies and ideas in relation to the circle of Turkic-speaking countries. **Previously, the organization was called the «Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States», and the name change had 2 goals:** the desire to hide the ambitions of pan-Turkism and strengthen the slogan «Six States – one Nation», which was uttered by Turkish President Abdullah Gul at the 10th summit of Turkic-speaking countries in September 2010 [3]. After such slogans, some people began to have thoughts, and moreover, plans were brewing to create one single state that would unite all these 6 countries. However, in fact, the idea of creating a single country has been around for centuries, but as time passes, it is perceived in a new way each time. After the spread of the doctrine of pan-Turkism in the 20th-21st centuries, in terms of geopolitics, this perspective began to play with new colors.

**In November 2022, in the city of Samarkand, under the chairmanship of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the OTS summit was held, the main topic of which was «A New Era of Turkic Civilization: On the Path to Common Progress and Prosperity» [4].** At this summit of the heads of the Turkic states, the current state and future prospects of economic, political, cultural and humanitarian cooperation were discussed.

An important event of the summit was the mention of the concept «Turkic World Vision – 2040» and the discussion of details on its implementation. It is in this document that the prospects for the development of the world of Turkic-speaking countries in the next 17 years are contained. «Turkic World Vision – 2040» is a roadmap for the development of OTS. One of the most important goals of this concept is the formation of the largest transit country of Eurasia on the basis of five countries [5]. If this idea is implemented, the new transit operator will be able to control the trade corridors West-East, North-South, etc. The roadmap itself was developed by Turkey, which claims leadership in the organization. At the same time, the idea itself is quite promising and when it is achieved, the OTS will gain not only economic, but also political influence in the region.

This fact is crucial in considering the prospects of creating a single state of the Turkic-speaking peoples, because the emergence of a global transit country could unite the countries, and the concept of «Turkic World Vision – 2040» would form the basis of the views and attitudes of a potential state. It is also worth noting that after the adoption of this aforementioned concept in 2021 in Istanbul, a «Map of the Turkic World» was presented, with which the leader of

the Turkish nationalists Devlet Bahçeli (he also presented this map) and the President of the Turkish Republic Recep Tayyip Erdoğan took a photo. This indicates the seriousness of the intentions of the Turkish side and the beginning of delineating the potential borders of the state. Similar international borders have been encountered in the state of «Turan».

The concept of «Turan» has a centuries-old history and is closely related to pan-Turkism, and it also occurred as the antipode of «Iran» – a country with dominant Persians. The territories of «Turan» included vast lands from the Caspian Sea in the west to China in the east, from Altai in the north to Iran in the south, which were considered as the homeland of the «Turan» nationalities – the peoples of the Turkic language group. Therefore, pan-Turkism is considered a narrower expression of a broad and extensive «pan-Turanism» [6].

If we delve into history, the concept of «Turan» was repeatedly used in the 20th century when trying to describe the powerful Turkic union in culture and the media. For example, such prominent Turkish authors as Ziya Gökalp and Halide Edib Adivar became the authors of the novel «Yeni Turan» (1912; «New Turan»), where the past and future of the Turkic race were glorified in a heroic form. That is, under this significant concept («Turan»), the ideas of pan-Turkism began to spread, which serve as the basis for cooperation between Turkic-speaking countries today [7].

At the moment, Turan is considered as a potential union state of Turkey, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and other countries and regions with a predominantly Turkic population. «Turan» can be called a strategic goal of the Turkish leaders, which many of them have repeatedly talked about. At the same time, the heads of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan consider this initiative interesting and profitable. Turan has its own valid flag, which is currently the flag of OTS. Each of the elements of the flag was taken from the flags of the OTS member countries, which can be considered a strategically advantageous move, because (a) it is another manifestation of the policy of pan-Turkic unity and (b) it is a good reception for the public. In the light exhibited in the media, «Turan» seems to be an excellent prospect, and many representatives of the Turkic peoples live by this idea.

At the end of August 2020, Turkish military expert Kaan Sariaydın said that in October, at the OTS summit, the creation of a unified army of the Turkic countries – the so-called «Turan Army» – would be announced. **If the Turan State existed, the number of its military personnel would be:**

- 1 620 000 people, and
- about 2 000 aircraft units
- about 32 000 pieces of artillery equipment
- about 270 units of the navy [8]

The population of the state would number about 165 million people, which would make Turan the 9th country in the world by population, while the area of the state would be 4 732 037 square kilometers, making the Turkic country the 7th state in the world by area. **Speaking about other prospects of the country, they can be divided into 3 areas:**

**Political prospects.** In political terms, the realization of the «Turan» project or the creation of any state sharing identical goals appears implausible. The current geopolitical landscape, marked by instability among neighboring states, raises significant barriers to the positive reception of unification efforts. Turan's intricate geographical position, sharing borders with global powers like China and Russia, poses additional challenges, as these influential nations may resist the emergence of potential competitors in the region.

Moreover, the ideological differences, ranging from pan-Turkism to national patriotism, Marxism, and Islamism among southern neighbors, present formidable obstacles to the proper development of a unified state. The divergence in political ideologies could impede cohesive governance and hinder progress on key issues such as choosing a head of state, establishing a capital, determining an official language, and more. Each participating country is likely to prioritize its own interests, leading to potential roadblocks in reaching consensus on crucial matters.

Despite these political complexities, the envisioned unified state could wield considerable military strength, potentially rivaling some of the world's major armies. The military prowess of such a state could reshape regional power dynamics, introducing a new player on the global stage. However, navigating the intricate political landscape, resolving ideological disparities, and addressing fundamental questions of governance would undoubtedly pose significant challenges to the successful realization of a unified Turkic state.

**Economic prospects.** In envisioning the economic prospects of a unified Turkic state, a compelling narrative emerges. The total GDP of this prospective state is estimated at a staggering \$1.5 trillion, catapulting it to the 13th position among the world's largest economies. This economic prowess not only signifies substantial growth potential but also underscores the transformative impact a unified Turkic state could have on the global economic stage.

While acknowledging the potential challenges associated with the political dynamics related to the geographical concept of «Turan» it is crucial to recognize the simultaneous advantages in trade and economic terms. The dual continental presence of the state, straddling both Europe and Asia, becomes a strategic asset [9]. This unique geographical location opens avenues for multifaceted cooperation, allowing the state to leverage its position for mutually beneficial partnerships on both sides.

Despite any negative political aspects tied to the concept of «Turan» the economic dividends of such a state would be substantial. The geographical intersection between Europe and Asia not only facilitates trade but also presents an opportunity for the state to act as a bridge, fostering economic collaboration between two dynamic continents. This inherent advantage could position the unified Turkic state as a hub for commerce, innovation, and cultural exchange, creating a harmonious nexus that transcends regional boundaries.

In essence, the economic promise of a unified Turkic state extends beyond mere statistics, offering a transformative vision that intertwines economic growth, strategic positioning, and collaborative potential. As this prospective state navigates the complexities of its geopolitical landscape, the economic advantages derived from its dual presence in Europe and Asia lay the groundwork for a resilient and globally impactful economic future.

Social prospects. Turning our attention to the social prospects of a potential «Turan», it becomes evident that the people of the countries encompassed in this vision would hold an ambivalent stance toward the prospect of unification. Despite sharing a common history and similar cultural roots, the distinctive cultural characteristics, values, languages, and social norms across these six countries introduce complexities that may shape divergent attitudes.

Within the societies of these nations, a nuanced perspective prevails, with the population divided into two distinct categories regarding the idea of a single Turkic country. On one hand, there are those who fervently support this initiative, viewing it as a pathway to strengthened cultural ties, shared prosperity, and collective identity. On the other hand, there exists a segment of society that stands against unification, skeptical of the potential challenges and disruptions it may bring.

The opinion of the people concerning a unified Turkic state thus remains polarized, reflective of the intricate social fabric within these nations. The prospect of unification has the capacity to evoke both ardent approval and robust support, as well as profound skepticism and discontent among the masses. Navigating these social dynamics would be pivotal in determining the success and sustainability of any such initiative, requiring careful consideration of the diverse perspectives that define the social landscape of the Turkic world.

Concluding the discussion on the prospects for the creation of a single state for Turkic-speaking peoples, it becomes evident that, given the unfavorable aspects, the actualization of this idea appears presently unattainable. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that the current level of cooperation among Turkic countries is substantial, with ongoing diplomatic, economic, and cultural collaborations indicating a meaningful synergy.

The conceptualization of «Turan» with the inclusion of various Turkic states remains, for now, an ambitious dream primarily championed by pan-Turkists. While the vision holds cultural and historical significance, the intricate challenges, both political and social, coupled with the diversity of ideologies and geographical complexities, make its realization a formidable task.

Considering the prevailing geopolitical circumstances, the likelihood of implementing such a project in the foreseeable future appears slim. The multifaceted nature of the hurdles, including political discord among neighboring states, ideological disparities, and the resistance of global powers to potential regional competitors, all contribute to the complexity of turning this ambitious vision into a tangible reality. In light of these considerations, the creation of a single state for Turkic-speaking peoples, while an intriguing prospect, remains a distant and challenging aspiration at this juncture.

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## КАРТОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ӘДІС АРҚЫЛЫ ОҚУШЫЛАРДЫҢ БАҒАЛАУ ДАҒДЫСЫН ДАМУЫ

**Action Research** – бұл оқу мен оқыту тәжірибесін жетілдіру мақсатында алынған нәтижелердің жүйелі мониторингімен бірге жоспарланған, кезекті іс – әрекеттердің орындалуын көздейтін тәсіл. Зерттеу – оқытушылар жүргізетін жүйелі үйрену болып табылады.

**Педагогикалық тәжірибе дегеніміз** – қоғамдық педагогикалық қызметтің бастауы ретінде, нақты жағдайларды, оқушылардың және жеке тұлғаның ерекшеліктерін ескерумен бірге, педагогтың жұмыс тәжірибесінде педагогика заңдары мен принциптерін белсенді түрде меңгеруі және іске асыруы. Озат педагогикалық тәжірибе – оқушыларды оқытуда және тәрбиелеуде жаңа идеялар тұрғысынан зерделеуге итермелейді. Оның мақсаты жан-жақты жетілген, заман талабына сай қабілетті тұлғаның қалыптасуы мен дамуына ықпал жасауда инновациялық бағыттағы жұмыс түрлерін ұйымдастыру мектеп жасындағы тұлғаның толыққанды дамуына белсенділік, жауапкершілік танытатын педагог қауымына инновациялық жұмыс түрлерін ұсыну. Озат педагогикалық тәжірибе – педагогтың шеберлігінің жоғары деңгейі, тұрақты педагогикалық нәтиже беретін оқыту және тәрбие тәжірибесі. **Педагогикалық озат тәжірибенің мағынасы:** шығармашылық ізденіс, жаңалығы бар тәжірибе, жаңашылдардың тәжірибесі. Мұндай педагогикалық тәжірибе өте құнды. Сондықтан, бірінші кезекте осы тәжірибені талдап, баға беріп, тарату керек. Жай шеберлік пен жаңашылдық арасындағы айырмашылықты көру қиын, себебі педагог ғылымда белгілі принциптер мен әдістерді қолданып, қол жеткен жетістіктермен шектелмейді, жаңа әдістерді қолданып немесе ескі әдіс-тәсілдерді тиімді етіп ұштастырып, бірте-бірте жаңашыл болады, олай болса кез келген жақсы тәжірибені оқыту тәжірибесіне енгізуге болады. Бірақ жаңашыл педагогтардың іс-тәжірибесін жан-жақты талдап, қорытындылап тарату керек. Осы принципті негізге ала отырып 10 сыныптарда «картографиялық әдіс арқылы оқушылардың бағалау дағдысын дамыту» мақсатында зерттеу сабағы жоспарланды.

Оқу бағдарламасына сәйкес 10 сыныптарда «Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық, саяси-географиялық жағдайы» тақырыбында сабақ өткізілуі жоспарланды. Сабақтың оқу мақсатына сәйкес оқушылар Қазақстан Республикасының әлеуметтік, экономикалық