

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36719/2706-6185/35/76-80>

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TÜRK DÜNYASINDA MƏDƏNİYYƏTLƏRARASI TƏMASLARIN YENİ REALLIQLARI

Xülasə

Bu məqalə Türk dünyasında mədəniyyətlərarası təmasların yeni reallıqlarını araşdırır. Türk dünyasında mədəniyyətlərarası təmasların yeni reallıqları, türkdilli xalqların və dövlətlərin üzləşdiyi müasir dəyişiklikləri və çağırışları əks etdirir. Əsas aspektlərin öyrənilməsi isə müasir beynəlxalq münasibətlərin dinamikasını dəqiq başa düşməkdə və araşdırmaqda vacib rol oynayır.

Açar sözlər: türk, dünya, dövlət, formalaşma, danışıq

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New Realities of Intercultural Contacts in the Turkish World

Abstract

This article examines the new realities of intercultural contact in the Turkic world. The new realities of intercultural contacts in the Turkic world reflect the contemporary changes and challenges faced by Turkic-speaking nations and states. Studying the main aspects plays an important role in accurately understanding and studying the dynamics of modern international relations.

Keywords: Turkic, world, state, formation, speaking

Introduction

At the end of the last century, as a result of geopolitical changes, new independent Turkish states appeared on the political map of the world, and their collision with the demands of the globalized world led to the need for the integration of these states. Since the 90s of the 20th century, the meetings of the heads of Turkic-speaking countries play an important role in the development of multilateral relations, in the protection and promotion of the common spiritual and cultural heritage, and at the same time they include their countries in the multilateral integration processes.

The integration of Turkic-speaking countries has great potential for economic development, cultural exchange and geopolitical stability in the region. The integration of Turkic-speaking countries is of strategic importance in terms of expanding their influence, improving the state of well-being and ensuring security in the region. However, it is important to note that integration processes can face various challenges, including political differences and economic constraints.

In addition, Turkic-speaking countries take active diplomatic initiatives to promote their interests and exert their influence worldwide.

Intercultural contacts play a key role in strengthening relations between Turkic-speaking peoples, forming a common identity and improving cooperation in various spheres of life. This process is of great importance for the sustainable development of the region and the preservation of peace.

The article examines the important role played by intercultural contacts between Turkic-speaking countries in the formation of mutual understanding, cooperation and development in the

region. These contacts cover various aspects of social life, including culture, language, education, economics and politics.

Turkic-speaking countries actively participate in the formation of the new world order by participating in international organizations, diplomatic initiatives, security alliances and economic integration projects. These states are trying to strengthen their influence and contribute to the emerging global order by using their historical heritage, geopolitical position and regional cooperation.

The Realities of Cross-Cultural Relationships

The interaction between Turkic-speaking countries can help to strengthen relations and cooperation in various fields.

The new realities of intercultural contacts in the Turkic world reflect the contemporary changes and challenges faced by Turkic-speaking peoples and states. Let's take a look at some of the key aspects here. First of all, we can mention "globalization", which is one of the most important processes of the modern era and covers the whole world. With the development of globalization, Turkic-speaking societies face an increase in intercultural contacts and exchanges. This creates new opportunities for cultural enrichment, adaptation of new ideas and technologies, and changes in traditional values and customs.

Another important point is migration and diasporas. The increase in the migration of Turkic-speaking peoples to other countries and the formation of diasporas in different regions of the world stimulate intercultural contacts. And the correct structuring of this has a significant impact on the country's foreign policy, representing it abroad, correctly reflecting its values and ideology affects the image of that state, and this is carried to the international arena. At the same time, the country can gain support or, on the contrary, countries that feel fear and danger against it on unfounded issues can arise. As an example of this, we can say the "Islamophobia" factor that has emerged in the modern world, with its emergence, a feeling of fear and hostility towards Muslims and Islamic states has arisen in a number of countries. It can be noted that migration and diasporas bring new cultural elements to Turkish-speaking communities and promote the exchange of knowledge and experience between different cultures.

It does not lag behind in cooperation in the field of digital technologies covering the modern era, the Internet and social networks play a key role in strengthening intercultural relations. People can easily share information, music, art and ideas through digital platforms, helping to spread Turkish culture beyond traditional borders.

Among these areas, it is important to mention the area of "multicultural societies", in many countries Turkic-speaking groups live together with other ethnic and cultural communities. It promotes interaction and understanding between different cultures, creating new forms of identity and cultural expression.

One of the important aspects of intercultural contacts between Turkic-speaking countries is economic cooperation, which includes the development of this field among Turkic-speaking countries, its influence on their foreign policy and integration, the increase of trade, the creation of new jobs and the important impact on international relations. Economic integration and development projects have also played a pivotal role in the engagement of Turkic-speaking states within the global order. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), led by China, has provided an avenue for these states to enhance their economic cooperation and connectivity.

Azerbaijan's Strategic Importance in Energy Geopolitics:

Azerbaijan, situated at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, has gained strategic importance in energy geopolitics due to its significant oil and gas reserves, particularly in the Caspian Sea region. The country's successful development of the Azeri – Chirag – Gunashli and Shah Deniz oil fields, as well as the construction of the Baku – Tbilisi – Ceyhan and Baku – Tbilisi – Erzurum pipelines, has solidified its position as a key energy supplier to global markets (Bagirli, 2018).

Azerbaijan's energy wealth has also influenced its diplomatic relations and regional influence. The country has pursued a balanced foreign policy, maintaining close ties with both Western and

Eastern partners. It has successfully leveraged its energy resources to cultivate relationships with major global actors, including the European Union, the United States, and Turkey. Azerbaijan's strategic partnerships and energy diplomacy have positioned it as an important player in regional affairs and have contributed to its overall geopolitical significance (Bagirli & Aslanova, 2018).

The strategic importance of Azerbaijan's energy resources extends beyond its economic significance. The country's energy exports have geopolitical implications, as they contribute to Europe's efforts to diversify its energy sources and reduce dependence on Russian supplies. Azerbaijan's role as an alternative energy supplier has led to increased cooperation with European countries, facilitating the development of energy corridors and infrastructure projects such as the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC). The SGC, consisting of pipelines that transport Azerbaijani gas to European markets, enhances Europe's energy security and reduces its vulnerability to supply disruptions (Guliyev, 2020).

Moreover, Turkic-speaking states have forged military alliances to strengthen their security posture and contribute to the global security landscape. Azerbaijan, for example, has cultivated partnerships with countries like Turkey and Israel, enhancing its defense capabilities and bolstering its regional influence. The strategic alliance between Azerbaijan and Turkey has been particularly significant, as both countries share historical, cultural, and linguistic ties (Abasov, 2019). Turkey's historical, cultural, and linguistic ties with Turkic-speaking states, as well as its Ottoman heritage, provide a basis for soft power projection and influence in the region. Turkey has pursued a policy of actively engaging with Turkic-speaking countries, fostering cultural, economic, and political ties. Initiatives such as the Turkic Council and the Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking States (CCTS) have facilitated closer cooperation among these nations, emphasizing Turkey's leadership role in the Turkic world (Toktash, 2019).

With its strategic location, Turkey has played a crucial role in various geopolitical contexts. It acts as a key transit country for energy resources, particularly as a conduit for oil and natural gas pipelines from the Middle East and Central Asia to Europe. This positioning allows Turkey to exert influence in energy geopolitics and enables it to leverage its role as an energy hub for regional cooperation and negotiation (Gurbey, 2017).

One notable example of their involvement in international organizations is Turkey's membership in NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) since 1952. As a key Turkic-speaking state with a strategic location bridging Europe and Asia, Turkey has played a significant role in promoting stability and security in the region. Its membership in NATO has allowed Turkey to influence the organization's policies and decisions, contributing to the collective defense efforts and shaping the security architecture of the New World Order (Baran, 2019).

Furthermore, Turkey's geopolitical influence extends beyond energy. The country's participation in international organizations, such as NATO and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), amplifies its voice on regional and global issues. As a member of NATO, Turkey has been an important player in the security architecture of the Euro-Atlantic region, contributing to collective defense efforts and shaping regional stability (Aras & Falk, 2016).

Kazakhstan, located at the heart of the Eurasian landmass, has actively participated in the BRI, leveraging its geographical advantage to become a key transit hub and facilitating trade and investment flows between Asia and Europe (Laruelle, 2019). Other Turkic-speaking states, such as Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, have also embraced the BRI, recognizing the potential for economic development and improved connectivity. They have actively pursued infrastructure projects, including the construction of roads, railways, and energy pipelines, to enhance regional integration and unlock the full potential of their economies (Yakubov, 2020). Under the leadership of President Nursultan Nazarbayev, Kazakhstan has pursued a multi-vector foreign policy, actively engaging with regional and international partners. The country's initiatives, such as the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) and the Astana process for resolving the Syrian conflict, have bolstered its standing as a trusted mediator and promoter of peace (Isaacs, 2017).

Additionally, Turkic-speaking states have pursued active diplomatic initiatives to advance their interests and assert their influence on the global stage. Kazakhstan, for instance, has been instrumental in fostering regional cooperation through its mediation efforts in the Astana process. The Astana talks, initiated in 2017, aimed to facilitate a political solution to the Syrian conflict by bringing together key stakeholders and promoting dialogue (International Crisis Group, 2021).

Another important area is education and scientific cooperation. Jointly organized educational and scientific research programs can facilitate and enhance the exchange of knowledge, experience and expertise.

The development of educational and academic exchanges between Turkic-speaking countries and the world community contributes to the expansion of intercultural relations. Students, scientists and professionals exchange knowledge and experience, which contributes to the convergence of cultures and expands the horizons of Turkish-speaking communities.

Turkic-speaking countries attach great importance to integration processes among themselves and often cooperate with each other within the framework of various regional and international organizations, for example, the Council of Turkic States or the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. These states play an important role in the international arena, and their geopolitical importance is related to both their geographical location and their economic and energy potential.

These states used their historical heritage, geopolitical positions and regional cooperation to strengthen their influence and contribute to the emerging world order. Be it Turkey's NATO membership, Kazakhstan's mediation efforts, Azerbaijan's military alliances, or their collective participation in projects such as the Belt and Road Initiative, Turkic-speaking nations have demonstrated their commitment to actively shaping the evolving dynamics of the New World Order.

Relations between Turkic-speaking countries based on common culture, traditions, spiritual and religious values, and historical roots are developing every day. Relations cover various areas, one of the most efficiently developing areas is the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan project, which was adopted in November 1990 in Istanbul in an initial intergovernmental agreement; The signing of the "Istanbul Declaration" by the presidents of Azerbaijan, Turkey and Georgia, including US President Bill Clinton, who supported the project, as well as the signing of the "Istanbul Declaration" by the US president was of great importance to the gas pipeline. Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev.

As a result of the effective policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan implemented by Heydar Aliyev, we see that relations between the heads of Turkic-speaking countries are developing in a new format that envisages the development of relations with Turkic-speaking countries. The head of state has implemented a consistent policy in the direction of expanding cooperation with these countries in economic, political, humanitarian and other fields, and this policy is being continued and successfully developed by the current President İlham Aliyev.

The unity of the Turkic-speaking states, their active cooperation in various fields, their location in an important region of the world from a geographical and strategic point of view, and their unity against common enemies may undoubtedly conflict with the interests of some foreign circles. Therefore, it is understandable that it is not generally accepted by other countries.

Conclusion

As a result, Turkey's geopolitical position and influence are related to its strategic position, historical heritage, and active participation in regional and global issues. Kazakhstan has established itself as a regional leader with its multi-vector foreign policy, economic diversification efforts and participation in regional integration projects. Azerbaijan's strategic importance in energy geopolitics is related to its rich energy resources, infrastructure development and diplomatic relations. Together, these factors determine the contribution of Turkic-speaking countries to the developing dynamics of the world order. By bringing all the considered aspects into view, it is possible to reveal the important influence of intercultural contacts of Turkic-speaking countries on international relations in the modern era. The ongoing integration processes in the new world order will have an important impact on the foreign policy of these countries.

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Received: 20.03.2024

Accepted: 29.04.2024