

THE ROLE OF TURKISH SCIENTIFIC AND ANALYTICAL CENTERS IN STUDYING THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN (THE EXAMPLES OF TIKA AND TURKSOY)

S. Toshev

Phd student of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Beruni

Abstract: After the independence of the Central Asian republics, the interest in the history and culture of the peoples of the region increased. In the West, in Germany, France, England, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and in Eastern countries such as India, Iran, China, Turkey, scientific centers dealing with the latest history of Uzbekistan have been established. In these centers, issues of the recent history of Uzbekistan that have not been studied or little studied in our national historiography are being researched, this period is being approached with a new perspective and interpretation. In particular, in Turkey, we can see great scientific interest in the history of Uzbekistan, especially the political, social, economic and cultural changes in the years of independence.

Key words: Central Asian Republics, Uzbekistan, Türkiye, scientific centers, TIKA, TÜRKSOY

During the Soviet rule, there was a scientific gap in Turkey due to the lack of research related to the Central Asian Republics. However, from the first years after the independence of the republics, both state and non-state organizations and scientific centers were established in Turkey in order to expand relations in all areas related to the region. These institutions are functioning as official state organizations, scientific research centers under universities, charitable funds, foundations and public organizations. [1]

Turkish Hearths (Türk Ocakları), Turkish World Research Foundation (Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı), Turkish National Culture Fund Foundation (Türkiye Milli Kültür Vakfı), Turkish National Culture Research, which were engaged in researching the culture and history of Turkish peoples in Turkey before 1991 There were official and non-governmental institutions such as the Institute (Türk Kültürünü Araştırma Enstitüsü) [2]. In addition to these, there were also non-governmental organizations aimed at promoting Islam among the Turkic peoples for religious purposes. Among them are the Turkish Religious Foundation (Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı), the Islamic Sciences Research Foundation (İslami İlimler Araştırma Vakfı), the Hazrat Aksemseddin Foundation (Hazrat Aksemseddin Vakfı), the Foundation for the Distribution of Science (Blim Yayma Vakfı), the Haq Yol Fund (Hakyol Vakfı) can be counted separately [3].

After 1991, the emergence of new independent republics in Central Asia, along with increased interest in the region in Turkey, paved the way for the activation of political, economic, trade and cultural relations. For Turkey, there was a need for scientific research institutes that would provide information about the history, economic and social situation, underground resources, potential and strategy of the countries of the region. As a result, many institutions in the form



of research centers, scientific research institutes and non-governmental organizations on Central Asia, including Uzbeks, were established in Turkey.

Institutes and scientific centers established by the state served to help the development of newly independent countries in the region, to obtain functional information and scientific information about the region, while the departments and centers specialized in country studies at universities carried out scientific research on Uzbekistan.

The intensification of relations between the two countries has accelerated the holding of many international congresses, symposiums and regional special studies. In this context, the number and scope of regional specialized publications has expanded rapidly[4]. Eurasya Dosyası (Eurasian Documents), Eurasya Etüdüleri (Eurasian Studies), Anayurttan Atayurda Türk Dünyası (From Motherland to Atayurt Turkish World), Bilig (Bilig), Türk Lehçeleri ve Edebiyatı Dergisi (Journal of Turkish Dialects and Literature), Kardes Edebiyatlar (Literature of Brothers) etc. among them. In this period, encyclopedias, anthologies, dictionaries, official reports and joint statements published by scientific centers contain valuable information about Uzbekistan. From this point of view, the dynamics of changes in the years of independence were analyzed in special publications about Uzbekistan by state organizations such as Atatürk Research Center (Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi), Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA). In the Republic of Turkey, despite the tectonic changes in mutual relations, fundamental research aimed at the comprehensive study of Uzbekistan is being carried out. An example of this is the materials of analytical centers such as SASAM (Sahipkiran Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi), TASAM (Türk Asya Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi) and Orta Asya Araştırmaları Merkezi, and the researches of researchers such as Bayram Balci and Necati İyikan.[5]

Turkish scientific and intellectual centers specializing in the study of Central Asian countries can be classified as follows:

1. Organized or financed by the state scientific institutions (for example : TIKA, TÜRKSOY, ECO, Türk -PA);

Under the universities established scientific centers ;

3. Independent and non-profit analysis centers (for example : ASAM, TASAM, USAK, KÖKSAV, TURKSAM);

4. Non-governmental organizations (foundation , foundation and funds) ;

TIKA (Türk İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Ajansı Başkanlığı) - considered the cooperation and development agency of Turkey, was established after the independence of the Central Asian republics to coordinate Turkey's relations with regional countries, analyze political, social, economic and cultural processes in regional countries, and study problems. one of the official institutions. The organization was established on January 24, 1992 to support the economic, commercial, technical, social, educational and cultural development of many Turkic-speaking countries through projects and programs, as well as to ensure more effective coordination of Turkey's direct assistance to these countries.

In recent years, TIKA's strategy has changed, and the mission of the organization is now focused on a wider scale than the geography of the Turkish language. From now on, TIKA operates as a "world organization". As the only technical support organization of the Republic of Turkey, it operates in 3 continents (Europe, Asia, Africa) and 37 countries. It has coordinating offices in more than twenty countries of the world. The organization's projects are primarily aimed at ensuring cultural cooperation with the development of social and economic



infrastructures, as well as the production sector and communications. There are two main directions in the activity of TIKA [7] .

The first are practical projects carried out by their coordinators, and the second are publications such as newsletters, studies, reports, books and dissertations based on the data they produce. A journal of Eurasian Studies that includes monthly activities by the organization (Eurasia Newsletter) is published. "Eurasian Studies" magazine, which started publishing in 1994, has been published regularly for a quarter of a century . The main goal of the journal is to increase the international academic influence of TIKA by popularizing research experiences and knowledge of the academic community . consists of The magazine primarily publishes articles, reviews and book reviews on politics, foreign policy, social issues, economy, culture, language, religion, nations, environment, media and military related to the geography in which TIKA operates. About 100 independent scientific-analytical articles on Uzbekistan have been published in the issues of the magazine published so far.[6] Also, the results of the annual activities carried out by the organization and the reports of the coordinators, together with the activities of the organization, and the analysis of changes in the countries are published.

The second direction of TIKA's activity is financial support for events organized by institutions in the countries of the Turkic world. Many meetings, congresses, conferences, seminars, symposia, concerts, exhibitions organized by academic circles are held with the financial support of TIKA. For example, in 2003, more than 150 seminars were held under the auspices of TIKA, and 3068 experts and senior managers participated in these events [8].

The projects of TIKA, which started its activities in Uzbekistan in 1992, have developed rapidly since 2002. As an indicator of the importance given to the development of relations with Turkey, we can see that the number of projects and activities implemented by TIKA in Uzbekistan, as well as the costs spent on these projects and activities, have increased significantly in the last two decades. TIKA has been implementing effective projects in Uzbekistan, especially on health care, education, and the development of administrative and civil infrastructure.

The analysis showed that 100 articles, reports and information about Uzbekistan were published on the official site of TIKA. If we compare it with other independent Turkic republics, about Kazakhstan - 319 materials, about Turkmenistan - 85 materials, Kyrgyzstan about - 385 materials, about Azerbaijan - 495 materials [8]. The large number of articles and news about the Republic of Azerbaijan is the result of long historical cooperation with Turkey. The fact that the main part of the materials related to Uzbekistan belongs to the period after 2016 can be explained by the fact that in the last 7 years the cooperation between Turkey and Uzbekistan has risen to a new level and the relations have strengthened.

Since 1993, it has implemented more than 700 projects in Uzbekistan in various fields such as health care, education, agriculture, animal husbandry and infrastructure services. According to a written statement published by TIKA, in 2018, after the Turkish President RT Erdogan and the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev reached an agreement to double the number of TIKA projects in Uzbekistan, TIKA's activities in the country accelerated and reached 725 projects by 2023[9].

TIKA Uzbekistan history and culture is also important in propaganda to the seat have is considered Amir Temur in Tashkent on September 13-14, 2017 fund by organize " The Timurids " . during education - science and on the subject of " culture " . international The conference is sponsored by TIKA organize to be done to this bright is an example .



On April 24, 2022, the state of Samarkand under the leadership of TIKA university under Turkology scientific research institute and Turkish laboratory technical equipment with equipped. Opening Vice President of TIKA at the event Dr. Mahmut Cheviki TIKA Uzbekistan to independence from achieving after immediately development to support entered, that's it until the day 1000 ha in the country near the project done that it increased noted.

of 2023 June in TIKA Ankara Lightning Boyazit university and Samarkand state architecture-construction university with in cooperation with "Uzbek" in Samarkand in madrassas found Islam geometric patterns analysis make, polygon method breeding seminar to be passed [10]. Agreement on the activities of TIKA in Uzbekistan Hakan Chavushoglu and Abdulaziz Kamilov also signed by TIKA's representative office in Tashkent laid the groundwork for accelerating and increasing its activities in Uzbekistan. Taking into account all the changes, TIKA President Serdar Cham was received by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on December 17-20, 2017, and agreements were reached on further development of cooperation areas. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that TIKA plays a very important role in the development of relations between the two countries, and noted that he expects large-scale projects in the fields of preschool education, health care, exchange of experience in public places and protection of common heritage.

TURKSOY (Joint Directorate of Culture and Arts of Turkey) is another organization that works to study and promote the cultural processes of the whole Turkic world, including Uzbekistan. In order to develop, teach, and promote the culture and art of the Turkic peoples, as well as multifaceted cultural relations between Turkey and the Turkic world, this organization is organized by the ministers of culture of Turkic-speaking countries such as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, and Turkmenistan. It was established at its meeting on July 12, 1993. Later, some autonomous Turkic states also joined the organization as observer members [11].

The host country for TURKSOY is the Republic of Turkey is considered. The official language is Turkish, and the administrative center is located in Ankara. TURKSOY has been supported by the leaders of the Turkish state since the first day of its activity. The goals of the organization are to implement various programs and projects aimed at the development of cultural relations between Turkic-speaking countries and peoples, to organize competitions and joint events, to organize theater, opera, ballet, music, folk dances, plays and festivals, member countries and peoples. to create an atmosphere of cooperation that provides a permanent, common cultural identity between them and to ensure the continuity of this atmosphere.

TURKSOY is an international institution of great importance, like "UNESCO" of the Turkic world. However, if we evaluate all its activities and compare them with TIKA, it can be said that TURKSOY's activities are insufficient.

References

1. SH. S. Kamoliddin. Central Asia history modern in historiography approaches. T.: "Fan ziyosi" publishing house, 2023. - 200 p.
2. Ainur Yerbolayeva. In Turkey Medium Asia with Hanging Research Japanese Institutions. High License Fast. University Social Knowledge Institute Sociology Anabilim Dali. Istanbul. 2009



3. HAKarasar , Turkey Strategic Thought Culture and Strategic Research Centers : From the beginning Today Turk Thought Organizations , Nobel Publications , Ankara, February 2009, p.362 .
4. Nadir Devlet , " Turkey'nin Eurasia Direction culture Politikaları ”, Türkiyenin Eurasia Adventure (1989-2006) (Eurasia Trilogy II) , p . 205, Nobel Publication Distribution . Ankara, September 2007, p. 209-211
5. Sh. Ikramov . Arabic analysis in the centers Uzbekistan topic : stereotypes and transformation .
6. Uzbekistan Tika Projects Acquaintance Booklet . TIKA. Uzbekistan .2018
7. [https:// tika . gov . tr / Eurasia - studies / tum - numbers](https://tika.gov.tr/Eurasia-studies/tum-numbers) (06.03.2024)
8. Tayfun Atamaca, "Development, Implementation, Research and Evaluation of Technical Assistance Projects " , Expert Thesis, TC Basbakanlık Türk I sbirliđi ve Kalkınma I Daresi Başkanlığı, Ankara 2004, p.104.
9. <https://turansam.org/bolum.php?id=3>
10. <https://www.ankasam.org/?s=%C3%96zbekistan>
- 12 . <https://avim.org.tr/tr/Bulten/TIKA-DAN-UZBEKISTAN-DA INSTITUTE OF TURKOLOGY AND TURKISH LANGUAGE LABORATORY AND EQUIPMENT SUPPORT> (2022)
- 13 . <https://aybu.edu.tr/aybu/en/haber/16364> (2024)
14. İbrahim GÜMÜŞ . FOLK LITERATURE OF TURKEY AND THE TURKISH WORLD . TESAM III. International Social Knowledge Congress . S.226
15. 2008-2011 TURKSOY Activity Report. Ankara: TURKSOY Publications, 2011.
16. Purtaş, Fırat. "Cultural Diploma and TURKSOY", 69-81. Istanbul: Ümraniye Belediyesi Kültür Yayınları, 2012. <http://mekam.org/mekam/kulturel-diplomasi-ve-turksoy>