



SCIENTIFIC VIEWS ON INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN CENTRAL ASIA IN TURKEY

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Abstract : In the article Central In Asia integration processes In Turkey scientific in research , analysis centers in the analyses , and periodic in the press lighting issue comparative analysis based on statement done .

Key words : Central Asia , integration processes , Turkish historiography , ANKASAM , Kazakhstan , Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan , Turkmenistan

Central Asia not only geographical and geopolitical , maybe values common only cultural This is a place . point of view from the point of view our countries between interregional cooperation to the issue separately attention focus This is necessary . In Asia stable development provided without it , our countries of the regions industry , investment and intellectual in the fields potential full to work to plant opportunity gives .

The developed countries of the world have identified Central Asia as a key target in developing their most important strategies and theories. The biggest reason for this is the fossil energy resources found in the geography of Central Asia. At the same time, approximately 75% of the world's population lives in the Eurasian continent and three-quarters of the energy resources are located in this geography.[1] However, the peoples of Eurasia have a huge human and economic wealth infrastructure on which civilizations have been formed. Central Asia and the Caspian energy basin, with its oil and natural gas resources, have geostrategic and geoeconomic importance as a geography that attracts the attention of global, regional powers and international actors.[2]

Integration processes in Central Asia are one of the topics studied with great scientific interest in foreign studies, including Turkish historiography. As the analyst of the ANKASAM Research Center, Prof. Dr. Darkhan Kidirali, noted, “ The cooperation of fraternal states and peoples, like five fingers of one hand, five children of one family, began in the deep historical land of Turkestan from ancient times. The concept of “integration” between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, which sometimes live side by side under one state, sometimes within different states, under different names, has been put forward as a pressing issue since the first years of their independence. On December 13, 1991 in Ashgabat first assembly day in order included . In this meeting even of the region historical name to revive the so-called " Turkestan " about word However , in 1992 In Tajikistan started citizens war and Turkmenistan's " neutral" " state " status integration to the process negative impact showed . That's why despite , Kazakhstan , Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in 1993 union to compose about contract signed and in 1994 " the only economic " space " announcement was made in 1995 . this cooperation " Central Asia "Union " was named . In 1998 this organization " Central Asia economic as "union " again organization This process in the end to the organization finally " Central" Asia cooperation "organization " name was given .[3]

Suinbay Suyundikov, a historian and political scientist originally from Kazakhstan who is currently conducting research in Turkey, has analyzed in his scientific articles and

monographic studies the processes of integration of the Central Asian countries, which historically share a common language, religion, and culture, with each other and with Turkey, the problems in this direction, and their solutions[4]. His research shows that in the conditions that emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union, economic integration and integration in Central Asia are an important factor for the development of countries and regional security. He also discusses the rise of Central Asian economies alongside the Russian economy, their rapid economic development, and China's growing foreign policy, as well as new perspectives that have emerged due to the great openness of Afghanistan. First, a number of practical questions arise: how should the borders of the region be defined, and what forms of regional unity and integration should Central Asia strive for, and what meaningful regional relations should be considered? [5]. The lack of direct access to the sea for the Central Asian countries forces the five countries of the region to establish good relations with their neighbors. It is clear that good relations are necessary for cooperation in many areas, such as international trade (providing markets and satisfying the need for goods), extra-regional transport, logistics gateways and access to major international ports, combating foreign terrorism, drug smuggling and human trafficking. Border neighbors Afghanistan, China, Iran and Russia are important players in which cooperation in these areas is possible. For countries other than Afghanistan, the size of the territory, underground and surface resources allow attracting investments, as well as using new technologies, expanding markets for underground resources, and producing agricultural products, raw materials and some industrial products. Even Afghanistan creates serious jobs for the Central Asian countries, as it attracts foreign and military assistance. However, if we consider the relations of Central Asian states with their neighbors from the perspective of their national interests, we face a very complex and risky situation; there is a risk of serious deadlock, both in bilateral relations and within regional structures and programs.[6]

Central Asian economic integration according to research take went Volcano Odabash regional economic integration initiatives , Turkey and Central Asia countries economic integration SWOT programs based on analysis Analysis to the results according to economic integration formation at the level general grades given . This from research taken result this research shows that within evaluated of countries such integration for strong sides and opportunities to the surface arrival possible was threat and weak from the sides is larger .[7]

So so , today on the day Central Asia of countries mutual convergence many of factors to each other effects as a result come outgoing oppositions through event is giving . This factors to the point economic , historical - cultural , informational , military strategic , as well as various of countries effects input possible .

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