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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF CULTURAL INTEGRATION OF TURKIC WORLD IN XXI CENTURY

In the article author explores the following issues: Regional integration of Turkic-speaking countries in the Globalization era; Existing models of integration: successes and challenges; New stages of integration in Turkic world: emergence of independent Turkic countries; Turkic cultural integration: existing formats and their significance; TURKSOY–Cultural integration philosophy of Turkic-speaking countries; The new century and new formats Integration; initiatives, experience and mission of the integration of Azerbaijan; The problems and issues preventing integration of Turkic-speaking countries and ways to overcome them.

Keywords: integration processes, globalization and regionalization, Turkic–Speaking Countries, Cultural Integration, Azerbaijan, models of integration of Turkic Republics.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

Factors that ensure the development of the world, are multifaceted. One of the fundamental factors which are the primary stipulation for all the others of them, is integration processes. The end of the XX century, the beginning of the XXI century characterized by a growing scientific interest to the study of on the essence of the process of integration, as well as the development of interstate relations. Today the world lives a new, large-scale «wave of integration» and the process of globalization gave impetus to them. The expansion of integration problem from the level of concrete practical reality of development in the world, to the level of a vital issue which determines the turning points of the domestic and foreign policy of states, has become one of the leading trends observed in the last half century. The need for the reality and perspectives of the rapid integration processes in the near and far distance, the choice of the main growth vectors in the context of the new geopolitical reality, as well as the determination of the optimum format of bilateral relations and cooperation with Turkic-speaking countries in changing conditions, require the science-based concept of these processes.

Important problems of the modern world can be resolved not only by political, scientific or technological means, but also by socio-cultural means. Under the conditions of the global integration process, the national cultural policy suffers the new quality changes under light of the geopolitical concept called as «soft power». Terms of geopolitics and geoeconomics develop intensively along with the «geocultural» concepts.

Cultural policy must be adequate to the scale and speed of socio-cultural dynamics changes to direct the appropriate course. The most important point is – if the national imperatives played a leading role in national policy in recent times, but today the boundaries between internal and external cultural policy are erased, then their combination takes the lead. This combination shows the growth of the importance of external conditions in the cultural policy.

Azerbaijan has historically been a place of intersection of Eastern and Western cultures with its geo-strategic position. The nature of openness to the mutual influences which is a part of our culture, is based on that. Unlike some cultures which feel the global effects now, in Azerbaijan this process have natural-historical nature, the option of self-isolation has never been specific to our culture.

Turkic Republics in the mirror of globalization and regionalization processes

As noted, the modern socio-cultural situation is not comparable with any course of history.

The cultural space of the XXI century – formed the background of the new global reality. Global culture system which is emerging, is the new reality that the boundaries of cultural spaces could not reveal. Not all multi-faceted local cultures will easily take place in this new reality. To achieve this, it is necessary to be integrated in all levels – political, socio-economic, cultural, legal and etc. levels.

Philosophy and strategy of the phenomenon of integration which has a long history, has changed. The integration is oriented towards global unity not only from the one direction, one culture, but also from all equal subjects of multipolar cultural space. The new approaches «multicultural, cross cultural, transcultural, polycultural» which is known as the «pluralist paradigm» of communication formed in the global cultural space.

The processes of globalization leads to reaction of various cultures willingly or unwillingly, and impacts on their substance and form. The intensity of intercultural integration has raised on one hand the growing attention to the factor of cultural diversity, on the other hand both theoretical and practical resolution mechanisms and formats of the problem, as well as caused extensive discussions. Although the suggested interaction strategies up to date, the resolution mechanisms of the problem of integration did not formed yet.

If we try summarize, then can be mentioned the existence of three directions or scripts. They are as follows: 1) confrontation (collision); 2) dialogue; 3) «mixing» of local cultures in the hegemony cultural space [15, p. 71]. Integration emerged as the terms and theory in the West. But it does not mean that there were no historical experience and models of intercultural relations in other countries around the world. The philosophy of integration in a globalizing world is a fundamental issue which services to find a mechanism for the development and reconciliation of various cultures. So now people belonging to different cultures face difficulties in choosing communication or identity. There is no alternative to this choice.

Integration is used to prevent trends in intercultural relations – differentiation and assimilation, as well as used for synthesis and harmony. The true ideal of intercultural relations is integration without assimilation.

In new world order of the XXI century the Turkic world should evaluate the current state, and that states should determine what have they to do for joint effort. In order to get closer, the Turkish world should be acquainted with each other. There is a great need for the politicians, along with the scientists, culture and art figures, representatives of media, to be together and to determine the overall paradigm of cultural integration. There is a need to show tenacity and willpower of joint efforts to the world community and international organizations in order to solve the problems experienced in this space.

It should be admitted that there is still not an adequate level of relations between the Turkic-speaking states. The international organization of states, its essence and place in development processes, as well as the principles of integration remain a subject of scientific-practical dispute in the modern world. It should be borned in mind, that the system of international relations and integration in the West was not formed suddenly. The first international organization was

created in the economic sphere in 1874, that is, the Universal Postal Union [20].

Until the beginning of the 20th century several international organizations proved themselves. The first political organization was the League of Nations. The period after World War II became a new stage of evolution in the history of international organizations. Issues such as the preparation of a single platform, peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts, the development of mechanisms to ensure international stability by ensuring security and stability, and taking into account the interests of all countries, was a vital issue at the same rate for all countries. In the middle of the 20th century international organizations in Europe began to undertake the responsibility for the solution of problems.

At the end of the century the replacement of bipolar world order with multipolar created conditions for the international organizations to the start of a new stage of quality. Becoming the new independent states a member of these organizations lead to expansion of their powers and complication of structures. It also caused the need to define the new global and regional models of integration.

Today, in every region there are organizations combined on the basis of common history, culture and morality. At the same time, the process of globalization and on the contrary, the process of regionalization is going on in the world today. This is undoubtedly a historical necessity to preserve the balance of the integration processes in the global system, otherwise these processes would be going in a unilateral direction which is not desirable, especially in cultural aspect.

In general, the process of combination of the separate areas and regions has always existed in history. However, earlier these processes have been forcibly, but from the beginning of the XX century, the process of formation of separate entities emerged as a historical necessity. It should be noted that in today's world there are organizations which constantly evolve, as well as they are available only on paper. The need for establishment of each organization arises first of all from its higher purposes and ensuring of the interests and benefits of the state represented in this organization. For example, the establishment of the European Parliament could be seen as an example of this. It is a fairly efficient and agile entity, for the states of Europe [16]. At the same time, the states far from this region also are a member of this organization today. Because, the purpose of this organization arises from the existence of unity and one state's desire to aid and help to another state, in general, to create a great European territory together. Formation of similar attractive regional institutions in the Turkish world must be target for near perspective.

Today, different platforms and spaces are formed in the world. These are a platform for dialogue, for tolerance and etc., which are beyond conception of the geographical-territorial division and borders. The world now understands that if such venues will not form, then the globalization cannot be justify itself which ensures the peace, safety and tolerance. There cannot be only one-sided tendency of the globalization and there is a need for regionalization processes to stand in front of it. The unilateral processes never succeed in the world, and there should be a reciprocal direction of this process in order to create a balance. On the one hand, it creates healthy competition, on the other hand, it enriches the living conditions of multi-faceted, various nations.

In particular, the cultural space of the world is based on these multilateral processes and relations. The states understand that due to the absence of the great and global organization in the world today, there is a need for separate institutions which will provide rights and interests of each of them. That's why, those states create regional organizations, covering the close geography and so, they try to assert themselves.

Although the integration of the Western bloc states faced with serious problems against the background of the general level of integration in the past 20 years, but it still continuing. The unity called as «non-Western» («the world without the West») tries to strengthen internal relations, to create a new system of international relations, to form institutions based on the legal basis which is parallel to the current system. Although at first glance it may seem as a normal competition, but in fact, it was a response to challenges which the «non-Western region» faced [9, p. 147]. All of these trends necessitate the significant activity towards the organization of Turkic-speaking countries. Only in this case, it may be possible to demonstrate the universally recognized legal basis of joint action, as well as the adequate and agile response to the challenges, the determination in solving problems relating to the scope and authority. The talking is about the cultural integration processes which are able to strengthen the political and economic unions with closer ties, as well as become a constantly renewed and agile body.

Turkic states which have different levels of development, the national and spiritual values, as well as an originality in different stages of democratic development, put forward a common position in the resolution of issues that are important to the region and the world. This is not an easy task. However, matching of interests of newly independent Turkic states, the work to solve problems on the basis of principles of international law should be the main goal of the new-formed organizations.

As it is known, the superpowers which have a traditional sphere of influence in the world, are very jealous of the new independent Turkic states' position in the international arena and the political scene. The superpowers are not afraid of starting the policy of «double standards» when it is needed. They reveal their desire to keep the area under their influence. It also displayed in the work principle of the international organizations. The way of self-assertion of Azerbaijan which got independence, is evidenced once again. It also shows that many things can be achieved by the joint collective cooperation and will of Turkic-speaking countries. The key issue here is to ensure the common interests and benefits.

Each Turkic state have to understand its responsibility in the process of the cultural integration. Today, there is a historical heritage of the Turkic world, and it must be presented to the world. So far, all the time, European culture and European human rights was taken as an example, there has dominated a desire to become a member of this region. However, there are other alternative regions to it, today, there is a need to introduce them to the world. For this reason, it is important to preserve our language and culture, support each other in order to solve our social and economic problems.

The world is experiencing a fairly big crisis. Those states will move this stage which will combine their intelligence and mind by turning their cultural heritage, potential and resources to the «soft power», in order to make their states stronger and citizens' life more prosperous. While looking at the political reality, and the integration models which relatively have a long

history, it does not seem the perspectives which gives comfort, prosperity and peace in concrete states. On the other hand, no state can ensure its existence separately in a globalized world, despite the fact that no matter how powerful is it, but it is integrated into the processes in the world. The global financial crisis of the last years proved it once again by chaos in all countries. The unity of Turkic countries and nations, as well as their transformation to the effective mechanism in various formats of integration are necessary to avoid these painful processes and give less damage. As is clear from history, the solidarity of the nations of the same cultural and ethnic roots is important. In particular, the vast majority of people turns towards Europe under the influence of globalization. Finally, the unilateral tendency of integration, cultural hegemony, the manipulation of information, its harmony and the balance of relations between civilizations may be disordered as a result of international migration flows. It is not accidental that the vector of regionalization of integration which is parallel to the globalization has become widespread.

In this regard, the organization of the Turkic-speaking states serve the harmony of multipolar world by creating their unity indirectly. Geopolitical factors also arise the establishment of Eastern-Turkish unity which is not against the other union and can keep balance by serving harmony of the East and the West.

Although the intergovernmental organizations were historically formed firstly on the basis of the economic or political interests, but there is a great need for existence of the integration on the humanitarian, cultural and scientific foundations in the XXI century.

Current models of integration of Turkic Republics: successes and problems

Every state in the modern era pursues a policy of its own national interests. In the XXI century intergovernmental mutual relations of cooperation characterized by the multi-faceted and general planetary processes so-called «globalization» and the one common line-integration in relations. Taking into account the scale of globalization, it can be considered that the search for a model of cultural integration is one of the important challenges that must be resolved. Cultural integration acts as the a humanitarian and social problem of the international community in order to ensure the protection, development and synthesis of the moral capacity.

Integration in Latin means «integer» – «whole, integrity», in fact, the etymology of the word is more clearly states the content and mission of the integration as not only economic, but also political, social, cultural and etc. process. The word of «integratio» is originated from the word «integer», and in Latin means «restoration, completion».

Europe passed a controversial historical processes for the realization of the idea of unity and integration. In early stages those who established the empires to find the way of unity by wars and fights, have dominated (a stage from Charle Magne and the Holy Roman Empire until the French Empire of Napoleon's period).

In fact, the model of Europe which the idea of integration became a real tradition, is considered a valuable political-historical and social-cultural phenomenon of the second half of the XX century. Just that time Europe which is introduced to the world as a place of peace in terms of cultural-moral, civilizational and religious roots, became a cradle and homeland of integration. Since that time, Europe began to act as the positive stimulus of integration trends and an

exemplary model in the world. However, no one can say with determination that controversies and difficulties were overcome in the model of integration in Europe. Especially, it can be confidently said that complex and scale problems have conditioned it by the start of the as called «Brexist». It has generally led to the formation of the new situation which the models of integration in Europe have not faced yet.

The necessity of starting the next higher-political stage of integration in comparison with its stage which is conditioned with initial economic factors, revealed completely new and conflicting issues. Does the current model of integration give reason to believe that in the new century it will become a model of World economic development and social progress? There is not included the vector of cultural integration in this question so far, so it has remained incomplete.

Because of the integration of cultures has not been resolved against the background of migration flows which the globalization accelerates, today this issue is characterized as the «dilemma» of European integration, so, *the cultural concepts of integration* are widespread.

The models of integration are under discussion in Asia along with Europe. We would like to remind one more thing that although the conclusions on the European model of integration, coincide, but there are thoughts about the Asian model that are essentially opposite to each other. For example, the Euroasian model of Russia is widely discussed again now. It becomes clear that the cultural and humanitarian strategy stays in the shadows, in particular, in the model which the geopolitical and political integration is highlighted. Present-day of the multi-faceted integration of Turkic union, as well as the scientific and conceptual issues of its future are in the center of our scientists attention. Azerbaijani scholar J. Feyziyev's explanation which he has noted in his book, is real and based on the mentioned points: «Euroasia – gains its geopolitical integrity only with the integrity of the Turkic world. Asia and Europe – establish their relations in megasystem of unified civilization as the different «components» of civilization where the Turks unit. The creator of the Euroasian geopolitics – were Turks. Today, the Turks will survive and move it forward. That is the judgment of history» [6]. This shows once again that the models of integration with geopolitical purposes cannot have the future. Integration may be based on common cultural past and future.

The new phase of integration – the establishment of independent Turkic states: existing formats and their importance in all-Turkic cultural integration

«The XXI century should be the century of Turkic world. I am very pleased that the initiatives put forward by Azerbaijan is taking place now. Support to the Turkic culture and the establishment of the Turkish Heritage Foundation is very important event. Our countries have the potential, joint activities and very important format of cooperation. Our greatest desire is constantly development of TurkPA, Turkish Academy, TURKSOY and all of them».

Ilham Aliyev, President of Republic of Azerbaijan

Turkish nations gave a great contribution to the world culture and enriched it throughout their centuries-old history. Their rich roots coming from the depths of history, moral devotion to each other helped them to win the serious tests at all these stages. With the disintegration and the collapse of the USSR in 1991, there were established 5 new independent Turkish states (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) and took their rightful place

in the world community. This, in turn, led to the necessity of establishment of close literary-cultural, scientific, economic relations between the Turkish state institutions. So, with the establishment of independent Turkic states, the integration history of nations with common language, religion, traditions and history, embarked on a new higher stage in terms of quality. There was given a valuable contribution to the expansion of cultural relations between our countries and further convergence of our nations.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMITS

After the collapse of the bipolar world, it has become a tradition to organize summits of Turkic-speaking countries and since 2009 they have held every year. The summits are one of the high-level events of Turkic states held each year. These meetings are varied and intends serious prospects for cultural integration. Here the relations between the Turkic-speaking countries are discussed and made decisions at a high-level. The Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States which involves the cooperation of Turkey, as well as the newly independent Turkic-speaking countries after the collapse of the Soviet Union, at the global and regional levels, plays an important role in conjoining the countries in different spheres.

The annual summit held at the level of presidents, is very important. In summits was usually defined the «roadmap» by the heads of state on the important areas of cooperation. The importance of the summits manifests itself especially in recent years. So, as a result of those meetings, relations between the countries have been intensified and these countries demonstrate the proximity in some issues, as well as their position at the regional and global level. Here are some of the *goals and purposes of summits*: Establish a permanent secretariat; Create a common alphabet of the Turkic world; Prepare the mutual dictionary of Turkic dialects; create a common Turkish history book and anthology; Set up the Common Turkish history; Carry out energy policy that will connect the Turkish world; Implement the Istanbul-Almaty railway project and join Bishkek to the transport chain of the Turkic world; Increase support to the construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Akhalkalaki-Kars railway; Revitalization the Silk Road in real; Raise the level of cooperation between the Ministries of Education and universities; implement the mutual exchange of scholarship students and pupils and so on.

Summits give a strong impetus to the process of cultural integration between the Turkic states. *The second Summit in 2012 was exclusively dedicated to the discussion of cooperation in the field of science, education and culture.*

The last third Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (CCTS) was held in Azerbaijan in 2013. The President noted in his speech: «Our culture is closely related to each other. Our languages are the basis for our cooperation in the humanitarian field. Therefore, more attention should be paid to work in the cultural and humanitarian sphere. I want to emphasize the activities of TURKSOY. TURKSOY conducts active work not only in Turkic speaking states, but also in all Turkish regions, thus performs duty for the unity of the Turkic world».

The Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic States (PATS)

The Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic States (PATS) was established at the meeting which was held on November 21, 2008 in Istanbul with the heads of the legislative bodies of 5 Turkic states – Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. The purpose of the assembly was declared as to achieve of unity of Turkic-speaking countries and discuss

the common problems and other issues together, as well as to make legislative decisions. Establishment such an institution accelerated integration of the Turkic states. The launch of the joint legislative body was very important foundation for the Turkish world. Although it was newly formed, but now all the world recognizes this institution where the millions of Turks united.

It is not accidental that Armenia raised the issue about the threat of PATS in front of the international organizations to prevent its establishment.

PATS served for the intentions of cooperation between the parliaments according to its format and status, at that time it gives a great contribution to intercultural dialogue. It is true that it was an institution at the level of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and NATO Parliamentary Assembly, but in terms of history it was a new step, the beginning of the way. The success of the short time in which it operated, shows that it has excellent prospects.

It is appropriate to mention that Convention on Human Rights is called the European Convention on Human Rights, not the Convention of Eastern or Turkish-Islamic Human Rights. In other words, today Europe presents the image of Europeans to the world. In such case the Turkic world which covers millions, has the right to become first of all, the moral and cultural owner of the endless area, to present its example to the world. Submitted qualifications are enough in the Turkic world which has ancient traditions, rich with human values and culture.

For that purpose exactly, the formation of new formats and organizations of integration has a great importance. Globalized world does not accept passivity, ignores it. In this regard, the power of the Turkish world should be in its unity.

The main objectives of PATS: giving recommendations on protection of partner countries' legislation, as well as their cultural heritage, the important common values of the Turkic-speaking countries in history, art, literature and other fields, adaptation of legislation focused on the transmission to future generations; assist the development of relations between the parties in political, socio-economic, cultural, humanitarian, legal and other spheres

The philosophy of cultural integration – TURKSOY

The philosophy of cultural integration of Turkic-speaking countries in the world, is based on the their common history, ethno-cultural and civilizational sources of Turkic peoples, their ancient tradition of statehood, historically formed ethnic and cultural ties, common values which they continually develop, and finally common future. The reality and future requires that the culture of Turkic-speaking countries will enter into the global cultural space not in the form of separate fragments, but in the form of a unified system. In this regard, the process of integration transforms the participation of the Turkic-speaking countries in those proceedings in union, as well as the highest ever level of the organization of solidarity to the global challenge. The integrity of the Turkish cultural space is a prerequisite of strengthening the sovereignty and independence of each Turkish state. The continued improvement of formats of cultural integration strategy which became a reality, should be in the centre of attention.

As mentioned, the political independence of the Turkic republics allowed to seek ways to revise the existing cultural relations system and establish mutual cultural relations. The new favorable conditions led to the creation of a unified

organization of the joint Turkish culture and art from the same root. That organization is the international organization TURKSOY which operates successfully at present.

The international organization (TURKSOY) was established at the initiative of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Republic of Turkey on the basis of the agreements reached during the meetings of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan' ministers of culture that were held in 1992 in Istanbul and Baku. It was created for development of the Turkish culture and art. Then Bashkortostan, the Republic of Tatarstan, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Khakassia, Tuva, the Republic of Chuvashia and Gagauzia also joined the agreement on TURKSOY as observer countries. Thus, TURKSOY includes 6 members and 7 observer countries.

The organization TURKSOY regardless of internal and external policies of Turkic-speaking countries and the political orientation of government structures, implements regional unity in their field of art and culture. According to its purposes and tasks, activity area and principles, TURKSOY similar to the structure of UNESCO (intergovernmental organization of the UN which is involved in educational, scientific and cultural activities) and has established a close relationship with the organization that is a part of the United Nations. On June 8, 1996 in Istanbul was signed a contract between TURKSOY and UNESCO on mutual cooperation. The following are the main intensions of the organization TURKSOY:

– development of cultural relations between the Turkic-speaking peoples, countries and ethnic groups; research, study, protect and promote the examples of Turkic culture to the world; eliminate the differences in the culture of the Turkic peoples which appeared because of the historical, political and geographical reasons and under the influence of foreign countries; its rescue from the harmful effects of other cultures and return to his own sources; maintenance the alphabet and language of Turkic states and communities that live in a large area in terms of geographical location; spread the Turkish culture, which occupies an important place in the culture of the world, in other places too; cooperation in the implementation of joint programs and etc.

The Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the leading countries in the establishment of TURKSOY, including its further activities. The activities of the organization always was in the centre of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev's attention. He highly appreciated its work and stated that: TURKSOY is an institution that did more than any other organization since the establishment of Unity of Turkic-speaking countries up to date» [8, p. 11–12].

The New Century – New Integration Formats

The formation of an information civilization and knowledge-based society makes necessary to find *new forms of integration and joint organization* in front of the Turkic world. From this point of view, *cooperation in innovation, science and education, establishment of a common language institutions in the field of information and communication Technologies, the active participation of the Diasporas in all mentioned directions* were the main issues.

It is gratifying that there were established the *Turkic Academy* in Astana, as well as the *Association of Turkish Universities*, it was supported the initiative of establishing the *Turkic Library* within the *Turkic History Museum* and «Turkic Academy», there were held the first meetings of the *Common Terminology Committee*. The Turkic Academy

has created important works the last three years towards the promotion and development of a common culture. One of the main issues of the Turkic Academy is the writing of the books on the common Turkic language and literature that will be taught in secondary schools. The importance and impact strength of the above-mentioned organizations will increase by the ratification and implementation of some interstate normative documents on their operation on an international scale. There are being done some actions to hold regular meetings of ministers of education of Turkic states, arrange forums on the proper topical issues, further intensify the relations and exchanges between the universities of the Turkic world.

It was started the arrangement of leaders' forums of Diaspora organizations of member countries of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States. More than 600 representatives of diaspora of about 50 countries took part at the first forum of Diasporas. *The first Baku Forum of Diaspora Leaders* of member countries of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States has been a very important event in terms of the unity of the Turkish Diaspora.

In 2010 was approved the significance of the implementation of idea related to the establishment of the Foundation of Support to Turkish Culture and Protection of Turkish heritage at the initiative of Azerbaijan in order to protect the rich Turkish cultural heritage which gave a significant contribution to the development of world civilization. In coming years the completion of the work towards the establishment of the *Turkic Cultural Heritage Foundation and Turkic Academy* in this field was supported by all member countries.

Cooperation in the field of information and communication technology is developing intensively and rapidly. *For the first time in 2007 in Baku was held a meeting of the XI Friendship, Brotherhood and Cooperation Congress of Turkish states and societies on international relations, media and information technologies*. In the virtual space «The prospects of cooperation between Turkic-speaking countries in the field of information technology» have been discussed the application and development of Turkic languages, as well as a number of reasons which prevent the creation of a common information space between these nations. There were reviewed some issues as the possibility to remove the existing difficulties between different Turkic speaking countries in use of written information resources of each other, understand each other's languages, communicate without the help of an interpreter. It was also regretfully noted that Turkic peoples use the electronic information sources of each other much less. The diversity of the alphabet and graphics, mismatch of terms and concepts were shown as a reason.

It was revealed that still more work has to be done in order to fully benefit from the opportunities of Wikipedia, which is the world's largest electronic encyclopedia and very important in terms of promotion of historical and cultural heritage of the Turkic speaking countries in the information space.

According to official statistics, the scientist mentioned that in Wikipedia were placed 8 976 628 articles, only 1% (132 571) of these articles belongs to the Turkic languages (here the share of Turkish language is 95 003 (71,66%), the share of Azerbaijani language is 17 398 (13,12%). This is not a positive indicator at all. Although the enemies of the Turkic world waging an information war against them in the various pages and the languages of global electronic encyclopedia, but the level of adequate response to them is still not satisfactory

yet. Turkic states and communities should help and support this issue at the highest level. Fairly widespread cultural integration formats existing between our countries in the mentioned fields, should to be in the centre of attention and further developed in the coming years.

While talking about the science and knowledge, one of the prior issues is the importance and place of the philosophical heritage of Turkic-speaking countries in the education system of modern philosophy, its promotion, in a word, the «integration of philosophies». It is no secret that today the «Turkish philosophy» concept almost does not exist in the researches on the philosophical heritage of the world. «Its political and ideological reasons, factor of eurocentrism is generally known. It is a big task to study philosophy of the Turkic people [10, p. 9–20]. This area is also on the focus of the Azerbaijani scientists. In Baku was held «the international scientific-practical conference on research and training of philosophical heritage of Turkic speaking countries in the context of world philosophy». There were conducted discussions on the status of the Philosophical heritage of Turkic-speaking countries in the education system of modern philosophy, as well as the development of the history of philosophy in the modern world at the beginning of the XXI century and Research problems of the history of philosophy of Islamic region. The Chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Association of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences, Corresponding Member of ANAS Salahaddin Khalilov put forward the idea of the establishment of the world's Center for Philosophy [7]. In Baku was held International Scientific Conference on «Philosophical and spiritual values of the Turkic world in the conditions of the dialogue of cultures». The priority tasks of the event was to establish relations between philosophers living in different regions of the world, solve some common problems by joint efforts, contribute to the development of universal philosophical thought, conduct research on national values, create a special commission to form a joint Turkish philosophical terminology, publish an international philosophical journal at the high level of scientific-practic standards in the future, finally, create a common philosophy society of Turkish world in order to implement all these objectives.

It was noted that the regularly coming the philosophers of the Turkic world together, resolution of the existing problems, development of universal philosophical thought, discussion of the ways of cooperation in research on national values are very important [7, p. 5].

The Great Silk Road project plays a crucial role in the historical and cultural development of states of its geography, as well as Azerbaijan, and it is an organic part of the strategy of integration. Azerbaijan plays an extremely important role of a bridge and an example between Turkey and the Turkic world with its activities in the field of integration. On September 8, 1998 in Baku was held the International Conference called as «The restoration of the ancient Silk Road» with the support of the TRACECA of EU and at the initiative of Azerbaijan and Georgia's presidents. Representatives of 32 countries and 12 international organizations attended at the conference.

Azerbaijan's integration experience and initiatives

Azerbaijan and Turkey are the countries of the Islamic world situated in the Eastern and the Western borders of it. The mission of such a junction of civilizations gives them great responsibility. Azerbaijan historically was the territory of the synthesis and crossroads of cultures. President Ilham Aliyev's

initiative for the development of intercultural integration in modern societies characterized by diversity and pluralism, is in the centre of attention of the world. President Ilham Aliyev's initiative for the offering and implementation of the new dialogue infrastructure and platforms in the global venue are the main features of the new symbol of leadership. Taking into account the important role in strengthening of dialogue and confidence between the peoples, since 2011 every two years it will be held the World Forum on Intercultural Dialogue in the Republic of Azerbaijan in order to promote the tolerant culture of Azerbaijani people and its historical traditions to the world, as well as the establishment of a global platform for cooperation between different cultures.

The foundation of the philosophy of integration of Azerbaijan first of all, is creating more opportunities for communication, not making the differences absolute. The uniqueness of the Azerbaijani model is not based on postulate of an alternative to the existing practice and the continuity of historical tradition in this field, but on its consideration that the sensitivity towards them is important. After the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, it put forward the introducing its historically formed model of tolerance to the world against the ideas of «clash of civilizations» and «the failure of multiculturalism», the mission to be a place of dialogue, an initiative to form the philosophy of dialogue of the XXI century together with joint efforts.

«Multiculturalism and tolerance have historically been a way of life of Azerbaijanis, and today has become a way of life of every citizen of Azerbaijan regardless of his national identity, language and religion. The practical steps are being taken by the government in order to achieve our President Ilham Aliyev's specific goals to study the multiculturalism on the scientific basis and promote it to the world. In 2014 was established Baku International Multiculturalism Center and State Adviser Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan on multinational, multicultural and religious affairs in order to ensure the state provision of rights and freedoms of national minorities living in the country, regulating the relations between state and religion in accordance with the requirements of legislation, promotion of Azerbaijani multiculturalism within the country and abroad as a state policy, protection of the multicultural traditions and its development according to the requirements of the modern era. International initiatives carried out to protect and promote the multiculturalism all over the world» [1].

Problems that prevent to all-Turkic integration

Friendship, Brotherhood and Cooperation Congresses of Turkish States, Heads of State Summits of Turkish Speaking Countries, the meetings of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States, the meetings of TURKSOY, the sessions of the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-Speaking Countries and so on, which were constantly held from the beginning of our independence era, increase the activities aimed at the unifying of the great Turkic world day by day. These mutual contacts have political, economic, social and cultural nature and it gradually gain international significance.

While trying to characterize the results of the integration processes among the Turkic speaking countries up to date, we can say that: these processes are the phenomenon that differs with its extremely varied and colorful content. Analysis of just this complex content of integration necessitates its complex analysis in several – political, economic, legal, cultural, strategic and etc. areas. At the same time, the consideration of

the experience and formats of integration requires the reveal of problems and work to be done in this field.

It was rightly stated in the III Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (CCTS) that the move of the global economic potential center from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean is undeniable truth. This situation has increased the importance of geo-economic nature of the Turkic world. The economic and demographic potential of Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan is ranked 7th in the world as a whole with its 4.8 million square kilometer area, 9th with its population of 140 million, 13th with its \$ 1.5 trillion total production. In these rankings Turkic world has an economic indicator lower than the geographic and demographic potential that it has on a global scale. It also points to the need for a continuous expansion of economic development. While looking at history, it is observed that the Silk Road was the main line of world trade during periods when Turkic states were strong and effective. When the Turkish world remained outside the global economy and world trade routes, decreased its impact on the political and cultural sphere. Who read the history, those know it.

The mentioned thought shows once again that to achieve the transformation of integration level of the Turkic speaking countries into a full-fledged alliance is the requirement of the day. Conflict of interests of global powers in the region, preference of the Turkic speaking countries for real and pragmatic politics, not for the ethnic and cultural factors, sometimes keep the intercultural acts behind. It is no secret that along with the Azerbaijani government that pursues a balanced foreign policy, the independent Turkic states also have geopolitic orientations as «pro-Western, pro-Eastern» and etc. They are member of different political, economic and military blocs. These in turn, have an impact on the cultural direction of all-Turkic integration.

While speaking of the factors that hinder the consolidation should be noted that from time to time Turkish people had to live in the socio-political formations opposed to each other. At present, the Turkish communities are included in separate independent states. However, values have the integrated nature, in principle. Some Turkish states (Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) could not join PATC and it is thought-provoking. It is true that representatives of Turkmenistan are involved in the recent summit meetings. Moreover, their actively join the integration process should be approached with optimism, as well as efforts in this direction are needed for them to be more confident.

While talking about the economic integration, we can say that this direction in particular between Azerbaijan and Turkey has reached its mature stage. It is necessary to mobilize the potential, wishes and plans of unit in order that cultural, moral and social integration will reach this stage. It is necessary to mobilize all opportunities to reach the «Brain drain» that has become a global feature of the modern era, as well as the potential of the Turkish scientists to serve this nations. One of the important issues is to achieve that Turkish language will have the status of an official language in international organizations.

It is very important to promote the qualities as the universal values, its inherent tolerance, humanism and morality which the Turkic world can present to the world. In terms of prospects, it is possible to distinguish directions of the integration relations as real political interests and humanitarian and cultural

strategies. If we look at the historical experience, we will see that communities which were not built on the foundations as the language and culture, are not eternal, they are temporary. Europe that passed economic, political and social integration stages, today cannot succeed in cultural integration.

Integration processes – is one of the most important directions towards the development of the new world order. In the XXI century, these processes are transiting to superintegration model. The result of the process is always uncertain. Because, the disintegration tendencies always develops in parallel with the integration process. One thing is clear: integration, reintegration and disintegration are processes with objective content and at the result of these processes occurs the restructuring of political and economic, as well as cultural and social architecture of the modern world. Humanity should appropriately benefit from these processes for its sustainable development and future prospects.

Today the Turkic world increases efforts to adapt to the new geopolitical order, simultaneously become a state which has its position in the world economy. In its development, the Turkic world passes the new period, the next stage of integration into the world. The country has many great purposes. All of these cover the integration factors not only into political, but also economic, scientific and information venues. Taking into account the geopolitical situation of the country, there is enhanced cooperation with international financial institutions, economic organizations and regional communities in order to provide the comprehensive economic and social development. In general, measures are being taken to speed up the process of cultural integration of the Turkic world.

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Актуальні проблеми культурної інтеграції тюркського світу в XXI столітті

Автор досліджує такі питання: регіональна інтеграція тюркомовних країн в епоху глобалізації; існуючі моделі інтеграції: успіхи і проблеми; нові етапи інтеграції в тюркському світі; поява незалежних тюркомовних країн; тюркська культурна інтеграція: існуючі формати і їх значення; TURKSOY – культурна філософія інтеграції тюркомовних країн; нове століття і нові формати інтеграції; ініціативи, досвід і місія інтеграції Азербайджану; проблеми і питання, що перешкоджають інтеграції тюркомовних країн і шляхи їх подолання.

Ключові слова: інтеграційні процеси, глобалізація та регіоналізація, тюркоязичні країни, культурна інтеграція, Азербайджан, моделі інтеграції тюркських республік.

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Актуальные проблемы культурной интеграции тюркского мира в XXI веке

Автор исследует следующие вопросы: региональная интеграция тюркоязычных стран в эпоху глобализации; существующие модели интеграции: успехи и проблемы; новые этапы интеграции в тюркском мире: появление независимых тюркоязычных стран; тюркская культурная интеграция: существующие форматы и их значение; TURKSOY – культурная философия интеграции тюркоязычных стран; новый век и новые форматы интеграции; инициативы, опыт и миссия интеграции Азербайджана; проблемы и вопросы, препятствующие интеграции тюркоязычных стран и пути их преодоления.

Ключевые слова: интеграционные процессы, глобализация и регионализация, тюркоязычные страны, культурная интеграция, Азербайджан, модели интеграции тюркских республик.

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