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TÜRK ÜLKELERİNİN EKONOMİK VE COĞRAFİ SORUNLARI

ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL ISSUES OF TURKIC COUNTRIES

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Özet

Amacı: Kazakistan ve Türkiye Cumhuriyetlerinin ekonomik ve coğrafi konuların bir bütün olarak yapılan araştırmalar yoluyla sosyo-coğrafi, taşıma bölgelerini oluşturmak ve jeopolitik durumlarına analiz yapmak. Bu amaçlara ulaşmak için aşağıdaki görevler uygulanacaktır:

- ekonomik ve coğrafi konularını inceleyerek sosyo-coğrafi analizi yapmak;
- nakil coğrafi bölgesi oluşumu yollarının sağlanması teklif etmek;
- jeopolitik durumlarını değerlendirmek;

Yöntemi: Araştırmanın temel metodolojisi yerli ve yabancı coğrafya ilimidir. Araştırma sürecinde karşılaştırmalı, kartografik ve sistematik-yapısal analizleri kullanılmıştır.

Netice: Türk devletlerinin dış ilişkileri ve politikaları, ülkelerin ekonomik ve coğrafi potansiyelinin tarafına dayanmaktadır. Türk devletleri arasında kurulan temaslar, ülkelerin dış politikasını belirtirler. Türk halklarının ekonomik coğrafi ve sosyal ilişkilerini günümüzdeki jeopolitik durum etkilemektedir. Türk devletleri arasındaki yakın bağlantılarla ilgilenen batı ve diğer onde gelen ülkeler, direnişlerini göstermektedir, bunun asıl nedeni türk halklarının birleşmesinden oluşan korkulardan ayrılmamalarındandır. Modern bilimin ve teknolojinin dinamik olarak gelişliğini, ekonomik gelişmenin ve küreselleşmenin karmaşık aşamaları ile mücadele ettiğini unutmamak gereklidir. Günümüzde, Türk ülkelerinin gelişimi için gerekli temel ilkeler şu eserlere dayanmaktadır:

- Türk devletlerinin ekonomik, sosyal ve coğrafi entegrasyonunun temeli oluşturuldu;
- Türk devletlerinin Yeni İpek Yolu'nun ekonomik kuşağına entegrasyonu düşünüldü;
- Jeopolitik durumlar değerlendirildi;

Sonuç:

- Ortak Türk ülkelerinin teknolojik bir alanı yaratarak bir ekonomik birliğin oluşumuna zemin oluşturmak gerekiyor;
- Bölgenin sosyal ve ekonomik gelişimi ve nüfusun olumlu doğal, ekonomik ve sosyal yaşıtısının yaratılması;
- ülkenin sosyo-ekonomik ve politik alanının korunması;

Anahtar kelimeler: Türk halkları, ekonomik ve coğrafi, entegrasyon, jeopolitik, Yeni İpek Yolu'nun ekonomik kuşağı.

Annotation

Goal: To analyze socio-geographical, transport and geopolitical conditions of Kazakhstan and Turkic countries, by using a complex research of economic and geographical issues. In order to carry out these goals the following tasks will be implemented:

- To analyze in a socio-geographical way by taking into account the economic and geographical issues;
- Consider ways of forming well transport-geographical conditions;
- Asses the geopolitical conditions.

Method: The main methodology of the research is domestic and foreign geography. Comparative, cartographic and systematic-structural analysis are used in the process of research.

Results: External relations and policy of the Turkic people are based on the economic and geographical potential of the countries. Established contacts between the Turkic states determine the foreign policy of the countries. Economic geographical, social relations of the Turkic countries are influenced by the current geopolitical climate. The western and other leading countries, who do not support alliances between the Turkic people, demonstrate their resistance, and the main reason for their nervousness that the Turkic countries may build close ties. With the development of modern science and technology, it is important to note that, the globalization process is underway, and it is a combination of difficult stages of economic development. Today, the basic principles necessary for the development of Turkic countries are based on the following tasks:

- An establishment was found in order to form an economic, social and geographical integration of Turkic countries;
- The integration of Turkic countries into the New Silk Road economic belt was considered;
- The geopolitical situation was assessed.

Conclusion:

- It is necessary to create the basis for the formation of the economic union by creating a single technological region of the Turkic-speaking countries;
- Socio-economic self-development of the territory and creation of favorable natural, economic and social life of the population;
- Preservation of socio-economic and political space of the country;

Key words: Turkic countries, economic geographical, integration, geopolitics, development of turkic countries with the new silk way's economic belt

1. INTRODUCTION

The Turkic countries range from the western Carpathian Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, from the North Arctic Ocean to the South Indian Ocean. Despite having such a large region, it is a country of Turkey, that occupies the territory of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia and Azerbaijan in the Caucasus.

The common interests of the Turkic world will win first, if the countries of the 21st century are economically, culturally and politically on the window, progressing in a friendly and kind relationship. However, the Xinjiang - Uighur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, Bashkortostan, Tatarstan, Kabardino - Balkar, Karachay - Sherkes, Dagestan, Altay, Sakha, Tuva, Chuvashia, Dolgan - Nenets autonomous district, Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan, Moldova, Autonomous Republic of Ghazavia the Turkic people are distributed as dependent. However, no one can deny that these people have historical - ethnic, linguistic, religious, customary, or cultural attachments. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's "Today we are friends with the Soviet Union, we are neighbors. We need this friendship. But no one can say what will happen tomorrow. It can be just like the Ottoman Empire or Austria-Hungary. Today, people who hold

oppression in their hands may come out of jackpot. The world can achieve a new level. And then Turkey should know what to do ... Our friend has one and the same brothers and sisters at the helm. They are not ready to support them. It is necessary to be prepared. How do people prepare for this? By strengthening spiritual bridges. The language bridge, the bridge of confidence should return to our core and must unite within the history of events. We do not have to expect them to come to us. We have to make the first step." Faisullah Budak (2000)

Regarding this, it is better to work in the following ways in Turkic countries:

Integration of Turkic Countries: It is more important to strengthen integration from geopolitical, civil, humanitarian, cultural, informational, trade and economic point of view. When it comes to integration in this area, the foundation for establishing a political alliance is laid, as it is necessary to make great political decisions. Therefore, a developed Turkic integration requires several years.

Regional organization and assessment of socio-economic factors of regional economics: The transformation of the regional economy into socio-economic situation is of great interest in geographical science. The prerequisites and factors of the formation and development of regional socio-economic development will allow to make right and qualified management decisions for the proposed system.

Developing Turkic countries within the framework of the New Silk Way's Economic Belt (NSWEB): NSWEB is a set of projects that will not officially form a single international organization. The key role of this road is not only the development of the last century's world civilization, but also its role in modernizing the key components of the global economy. These components, in our opinion, are geo-economics and geo-culture in the regional context along the Silk Road.

Geopolitical Situation of Turkic Countries: At the beginning of the XX century, the words of English politologist Halford McClards "The ruler of Central Asia - dictates Eurasia and dictates Eurasia - dictates the world." It is said that the current state of Central Asia can turn into a complicated geopolitical tension zone. And in Central Asia, it is known that Turkic-speaking people are the main inhabitants. That is why these circumstances push to create a "political union".

While the current climate in the world is extremely volatile, the work in this direction would be the basis for resolving the economic, social and political problems of Turkic countries.

2. INTEGRATION OF TURKIC COUNTRIES

Based on the experience of post-industrial countries, it is understood that economic integration is not a trade, and it is a scientific and technological partnership in the single regional and subregional sphere. However, the most advantageous aspects of economic consolidation are often associated with conflicts between the two countries.

The conclusion that follows is the formation of new methods and methods of research on the basis of the spatial paradigm. Such a paradigm, in accordance with the standards of Turkic-speaking countries, the territory and agglomeration potential of the city should be based on regional transformation and development. At the same time, the separation of civilizations and technologies among the Turkic countries does not allow for a quicker integration of the process of economic integration, and, in the case of these problems, it is possible to make big changes in the socio-economic development of the Turkic countries, based on the rich resources of energy resources and strategic raw materials. Here we are talking about the space class of the interstate level, similar to the euro area. It was proven during empirical research. Klein (2005)

In our opinion, 2018 within the framework of which integration relations should be very tight, and for the period 2020-2030 their level of economic communication should be tight. At the same time, the strategy of Kazakhstan and Turkic countries' consolidation should create conditions for the consolidation of the economy on the basis of the harmony of the economic

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environment. Therefore, the integration of Kazakhstan and Turkic states should contribute to the integration of integration processes on the basis of the uniformity of the economic environment, including the integration of agglomeration, with the aim of creating an integrated territorial structure created by states with high dynamics of development at the end of the last century.

Regional clusters and a unique country with a dominant share of the world's largest economy should be provided with the establishment of an integrated business structure for TNCs (Transnational Company), which is a small share of international companies. In this case, it is necessary for the Turkic countries to be attractive as a state, economic, technological, humanitarian and intellectual partner, which will create an economic union that does not oppose the interests of Turkic countries.

In our opinion, it includes:

- achievement of indicators exceeding the world average in the development of economy and technology;
- integration into the world technological chain through innovative technologies;
- Establishment of a joint high-tech TNC of the Turkic-speaking countries, providing interstate, world-class science and education within universities;
- organization of joint information and analytical centers for studying the demand for innovative technologies in Turkic countries;
- availability of a mechanism for the transfer of innovative technologies in one country to another; Determination of optimal parameters for participation in interregional (primarily with Turkey) and international territorial division of labor by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

For these methods and principles to work, the prerequisites and working conditions of the innovation process are needed. Innovations are closely interconnected because they appear as a result of scientific and technical progress (NTP). NTP is a key factor in increasing labor productivity through production and technological improvements through disclosure of new laws, phenomena and peculiarities of the environment.

The disadvantage of Turkic countries is the absence of major innovations, the invention of the great invention, not just some parts of Turkey, and the basis of the new trend and era of technology. Innovations can not be improved for small and medium-scale inventions in the sustainable development and propagation of the science and technology cycle. For false innovation, this is unlikely to happen, but they can neither affect the social environment nor indicate a bad indicator. Nadyrov (2013)

In this case, the establishment of a joint union between the Turkic countries is a real basis for the transformation of the economy. Nadyrova (2015)

At present, Kazakhstan faces new challenges in the area of sustainable spatial development of the region. This is aimed at expanding their livelihood zones taking into account the geo-economic and geo - political situation in the world. The following are some of the hardest issues: first of all, development of frontier zones, possessing the potential to participate in international processes, secondly dependent on transboundary resources, infrastructure and economic competitiveness. For this purpose:

- It was proved that the creation of a single technological region of the Common Turkic peoples could be an indicator of the formation of the economic union;
- It was stated that the frontier union of Kazakhstan and Turkic states is an alliance that forms the economic structure in accordance with the Turkish parameters;
- Interstate TNCs have proven to be a polycentral space for innovation, capital, technology, commodity production and world-class services.

2.1 Regional organization and assessment of socio-economic factors of the regional economy

The modern stage of the development of human society is distinguished by the fact that the regional economy, which is interested in geographical science, is transformed into social and

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economic transformations, because it is striking that territorial differences are distinctive, intensive and complex character of all socio-economic processes and social development as a whole.

Transformation of the social economy is accomplished by strengthening its social orientation aimed at its restructuring and improvement of the quality of life of the population. The geography and economics of regional economics - the social economy differs from anthropocentrism, which is the result of two interconnected processes, which leads to the system of all approaches to the renewal of the regional paradigm and the processes of division of powers.

Transformation of regional economy into socio-economic transformation is accompanied by strengthening of anthropocentrism and orientation of ecological, innovative, moral and ethical principles. It is a material and technical base of socio-economic zones, a source of filling regional budgets, a "basis" of financial and material support of the population. The regional social and economic system is a "platform" for the development of territorial social systems and the restoration of the moral and ethical foundations of the modern society (territorial communities).

The formation of the territorial socio-economic economy is characterized by the fifth and fourth technological constructions of the traditional economy, restructuring and diversification, the creation of new technologies in traditional and new industries. Changes in the territorial economy will lead to the progressive development of the region's technological and territorial structure. Hungarian (2015)

Socio-economic development of the territory is influenced by changes in external and internal factors. Internal factors include natural, climatic, geopolitical, socio-cultural, socio-innovative and other factors. All of this contributes to its development in different ways. Economic and geographical situation, technological progress, cultural and historical heritage, socio-demographic situation, traditions, etc. are important conditions. These arguments are sometimes referred to as the "prerequisite", when conditions are favorable, which can be factors of development.

The functioning of the social economy depends largely on the combination of factors.

Developing the competitive theory of countries, regions and firms, M. Porter presented interesting groups that identified five factors:

- human resources, ie quantity, qualifications and labor costs;
- quantity, quality, accessibility and value of natural resources, ie land, water, minerals, forest and other natural resources;
- resource education, ie, the amount of scientific, technical and market information affecting products and services;
- Money resources, ie the size and value of capital to finance the sectors of the economy;
- Infrastructure, ie the type, the quality and available infrastructure, and the payment for its use affect the nature of competition. Porter (2016)

The transition to innovative development is accompanied by the creation of not only information and communication technologies and nanotechnologies, but also the creation of new technologies in the resource economy. It reduces the resource pace of socio-economic development, reduces the mining volumes without breaking the productive forces and reducing the role of natural resources in socio-economic development. Every year, land, water, fresh air, biological resources, etc. the role of the. A need for recreational resources is growing rapidly.

The process of social and economic development of the region can be particularly influenced by the impact of innovation on the development and placement of economic and infrastructural facilities. Influence of innovation on regional and municipal social and economic development of T.Hagerstrand in scientifically-motivated different directions of innovation theory. Hagerstrand (1969)

The most important factor of territorial organization and development of socio-economic factors is the provision of investment. Investments are money, targeted bank deposits, shares and other

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securities, technology, machinery, equipment, licenses, loans, intellectual property, invested in the socio-economic development of the country and regions.

In order to activate the investment process, it is necessary to significantly improve the investment climate among the Turkic-speaking countries, to increase investment attractiveness and reduce investment risks.

The volume of domestic and foreign investments mainly depends on the image and investment climate in the region. The region's investment climate consists of three components:

- production, finance, infrastructure, labor, consumer, etc. related investment potential;
- legislative, political, social, criminal, environmental, etc.
- investment legislation, which is a set of legal and regulatory acts that facilitate (or hamper) attraction and retention of investors.

Systematization of factors, circumstances and prerequisites for the formation and development of regional and municipal social and economic development provides a basic and qualitative approach for planned management decisions. Territorial organization of internal and external capabilities of development and socio-economic situation should be taken into consideration in the context of Turkic peculiarities and situation in specific regions, as well as the following phenomena and processes:

- The emergence of moral principles in the fight against competition for markets for goods and services to strengthen humanitarian orientation of regional social and economic development;
- Transformation of the traditional economy into a social economy with the supremacy of the high and high sectors and high technologies;
- innovative search and investment risks reduction, etc.
- socio-economic self-development of the territory and creation of favorable natural, economic and social life of the population;
- Preservation of socio-economic and political space of the country.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF TURKIC COUNTRIES WITH THE NEW SILK WAY'S ECONOMIC BELT (NSWEB)

The great significance of the Great Silk Road is not only the development of the last century's world civilization, but also its role in the reconstruction of key components of the global economy. These components, in our opinion, are geoeconomics and geo-culture in the regional and regional context along the Silk Road. NSWEB is a set of projects that can not formally formulate a single international organization. KL According to Sirojekhin, any major transport corridor is, first of all, geopolitics. Economy plays a decisive role here. However, the project can be considered successful if you can achieve both goals simultaneously. This is especially true for regions where the competition between the authorities centers. Sirojekhin (2015)

In 1904, H. At the meeting of the geographical society, McCain made a presentation entitled "Geographical Axis of History" by Mackinder (1919), where he described his geopolitical point of view. It has four basic principles of its geopolitical views:

- Geographical factors have a direct impact on the development of the historical process
- The geographical situation determines the strengths of the potential or vice versa of states;
- Technological advancement changes the geographical "habitats" of the states and gives them a positive or negative effect on their potential. These principles are based on the basic provisions of the NSWEB project.

Its concept is that the center of the universe is the Eurasian continent. Eurasia, X. McClary concludes that it has a strategic impact on global political processes and the analysis of previous stages of history, which concludes that it is a geographical continental axis. In his view, "transcontinental railways have dramatically changed ideas about the power of states." Mackinder (1919) At the beginning of the twentieth century, the value of the land increased dramatically and changed the world balance in favor of continental states. They, first of all,

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created the union of Russia and Germany, and the future of the world empire. Of course, he did not think that the role of one of the world empires in the XXI century would change to China. The NSWEB are, to some extent, integral to the internal and external arcs. The logic continuation of the idea of the McClarks was made, but the composition of the participants would be the "central state" of another, ie "the heart" (Chung-China).

NSWEB project, geopolitics of China is forming a strategic continental community under the auspices of China. X. Global and regional aspects of the problem, according to the current changes, some of its concepts have been critically rebuilt. The new economic zone of the Silk Road should become a global logistics chain and become part of the global economy, on the one hand, the negative phenomena of the existing global financial and economic system, and on the other - the formation of a new system of financial and economic relations.

According to the concept of the McKinney, the geographical location of countries is a decisive factor in the history of peoples and the geographical factor of human development is constantly growing due to economic, social and cultural development. This factor is reflected in land and sea relations, in the relationships of land and seas, in the development of land and water space.

The transit use of the Turkic-speaking countries in Central Asia should be promoted not only by the development of their national economies but also by their integration from the global technological chains to the transition to new technological structures to reduce social and economic deficiencies with developed countries. Unfortunately, there is no such mechanism. Nadyrov (2015)

This will serve as the basis for the second outlook for the geo-economic development of the region. The boundaries of democracy and authoritarian regimes with the borders of world leadership are redefined in the 21st century as well as the redistribution of their influential spheres and resource potential of major geopolitical players. The eastern part of the region is occupied by Central Asia, or the Greater Central Asia region (GCA), whose concept was developed by the end of the twentieth century; Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan also included Afghanistan, Xinjiang, Russia, Mongolia, India, Pakistan and Iran. Nadyrov (2014)

However, the NSWEB project aims to restore the world, not through acts of violence, but by the influence of economic, political and geopolitical factors. In this case, the countries of the NRSE need a new paradigm of socio-economic development, which is enough to solve the difficult tasks of the Silk Road economic belt:

- development of unified and national socio-economic development strategies, with appropriate mechanisms for transition to new technological structures;
- Formation of a population resettlement system based on incubators of innovation technologies and financial centers of the world, subregional and regional economies, which have a significant impact on the significant part of the Silk Road and the economic belt of the Eurasian Economic Union. Nadyrov (2016)

Of course, these three main areas of the strategy of socio-economic development of Kazakhstan and the Turkic states need to develop the unity of basic and procedural components, which will be able to counteract the challenges of financial and economic crises. The Silk Road Economic Belt Project is cost-effective and needs to satisfy its interests for many years. This will increase the competitiveness of Turkic countries in regional and global markets in the field of NSWEB

4. GEOPOLITICS STATUS OF TURKIC COUNTRIES

Deng Xiaoping, a state and public figure who upheld the Chinese economy, has emerged from the 1980s with a new name, "The Asian Age." Asian continent is the world's largest consumer and over half of the world's population is concentrated on this land. It is estimated that the Asian population will already exceed 4 billion and will reach 5 billion by 2030. Although the population is small, the name "Asia Century" is typical for Central Asia and Turkic countries.

V. ULUSLARARASI TÜRK DÜNYASI EKONOMİ FORUMU
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The Central Asian region is one of the most important regions in the world in terms of security. The geostrategic location of the Central Asian region, connecting Europe to China and Russia with the Islamic world is at the crossroads of security systems in several major regions. In addition, the closeness of Central Asia to such influential forces as Russia, China, Europe, India, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey is also promoting the geopolitical role of the region. Particularly, geopolitical projects and geo-economic interests of the great powers, such as Russia, the United States and China, should be taken into account.

The unique characteristic of Central Asia's political and social life is that it is part of the Turkic world and includes Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, and so on. but also by the combination of civilizations. The region serves as a unifying bridge connecting eastern and western countries.

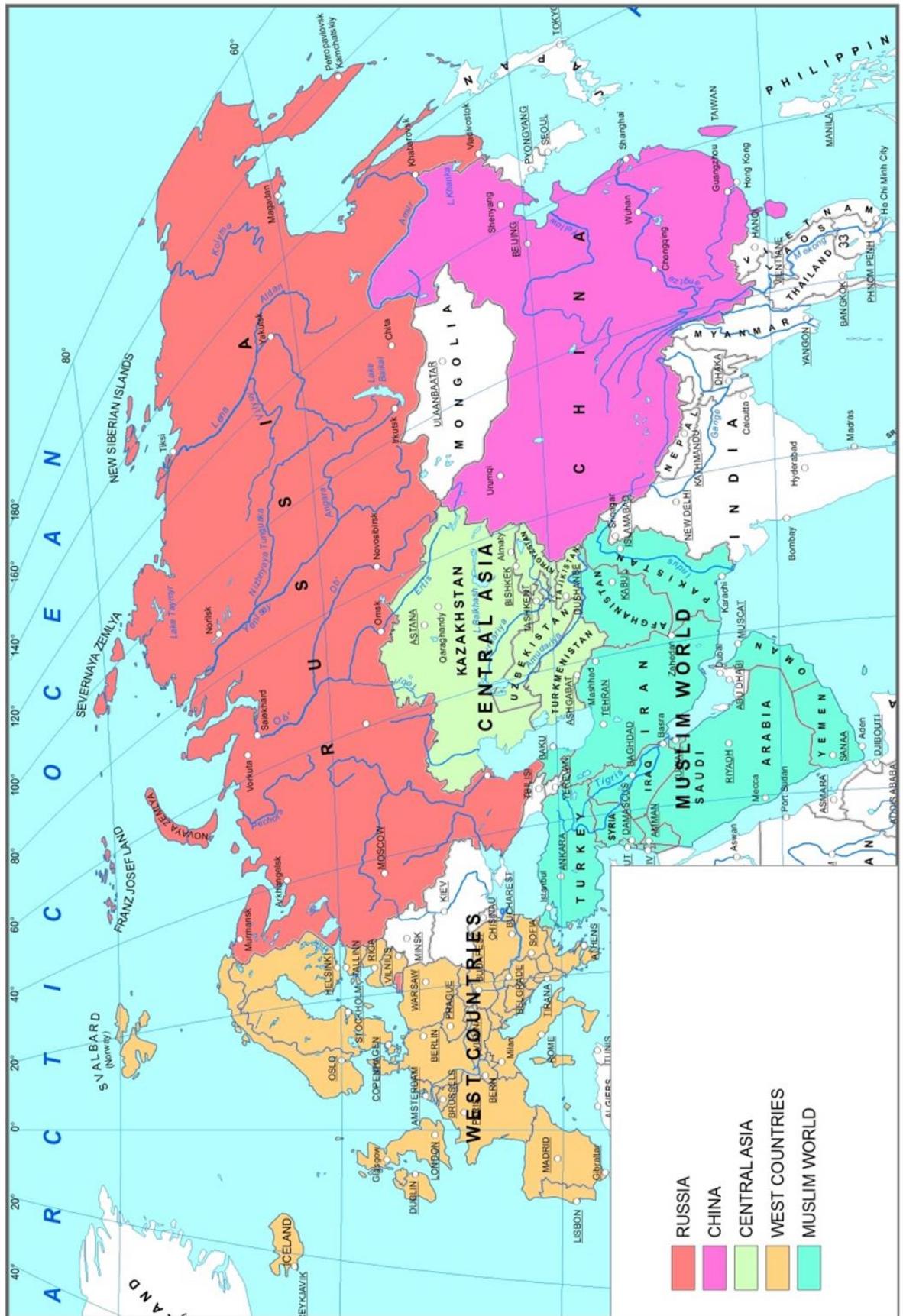
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev "Today, a new global order and a new architecture are being formed. Local and regional conflicts, international terrorism and extremism are widespread. Its prevention requires the unification of all states. We intend to work together to achieve strategic stability and sustainable development. Our country is at the forefront of the global movement to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. We intend to take an active part in international affairs, "he said, stressing the importance of maintaining peace and security in the region.

It is possible that the region's transition from the subject of action to the role of the subject of global politics. Geostrategic implementations by global leaders can be evaluated dynamically - from rapid changes in opportunities and ways of their achievement, in some cases goals and priorities. If the Central Asian region had the opportunity to gain a more effective and successful position in the next major changes in the weight and interest of major powers, then it would be closer to the role of an active geopolitical player.

The geopolitical situation around Central Asia has changed slightly over the past 25 years. The subjects of world politics form a rectangular line of forces in the region, taking into account their interests in Central Asia. It is Russia on the one hand, the second is in China, the third is the Islamic world, and the fourth is Western. In this situation, the proportion of each side is constantly changing with respect to the countries of the region. Depending on the range of factors, all the interested forces of the "force center" have been able to actively pursue an active policy and have a genuine geopolitical weight.

V. ULUSLARARASI TÜRK DÜNYASI EKONOMİ FORUMU

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In general, such geometric expert geopolitical interests can be considered as one of the major security issues of the political position of the world's leading political forces in Central Asia. Modern geopolitical positions are distinguished by the fact that the security policy, which is a key indicator for the region, is an active tool.

It is crucial to analyze the current competition for security in Central Asia and to classify the combination of security interests in the region from the main political actors in the world politics. You can classify the following issues that have the potential to reveal it:

- The place and importance of the Central Asian security system for global security;
- threats of possible threats in Central Asian countries;
- classification of existing and existing external security systems that are safe for Central Asian countries;
- Central Asian security interests of key actors in global politics;
- Evaluate the mutual competitiveness of Central Asia's security principles and geopolitical influences in the interests of international structures.

Central Asia's Turkic-speaking countries are the security dynamics, structure and sub-complex that are determined by the dynamics of the trans-regional, interregional, global and regional dynamics of security.

The main threats to the region are the location of transnational threats due to geographical proximity. Examples include:

- Distribution of nuclear weapons (South Asia, Middle East and Middle East);
- Drug production and transportation (Afghanistan and Central Asia);
- actions of international criminal groups;
- activity of extremist and terrorist groups.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider ways to prevent the threats in the area of foreign policy as follows:

- Strengthening the border regime in order to prevent the spread of narcotics and dangerous groups;
- Prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons using the UN and IAEA capabilities;
- Providing good relations with global centers of major powers.

Therefore, in order to counter the challenges and threats of modernity - first of all, it is necessary to prevent the division of Turkic countries.

The threats in the Central Asian region attract the attention of geopolitical and natural resources-related powers at the regional level, which is largely attributed to expertise by extreme threats. The most optimal way to address this situation is to increase the alignment and co-operation among States with a growing threat. And Kazakhstan plays an important role in the sustainable development of Turkic-speaking countries. Mylkaidarov (2016)

CONCLUSION

Any Turkic speaking sovereign state can never be a single state, a single nation. It does not need anyone, they must be solid in the same place as in the historic home. Independent state in the world space is a great achievement. TURKSOY works in the Turkic world are at a high level, however, it is necessary to create Turkic cultural and informational environment by activating its work, thus creating cultural - educational, satellite TV channels.

Turkic countries should not only be bound by spiritual and cultural issues, but also need to expand economic and political ties. And in the economy and politics, all Turkic states have a lot of ideas: Turning the economic relations between entrepreneurs of Turkic countries through social benefits, thereby paying attention to social issues. To improve these issues:

- It is necessary to create the basis for the formation of the economic union by creating a single technological region of the Turkic-speaking countries;

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- social and economic self-development of the territory and creation of favorable natural, economic and social life of the population;
- Preservation of socio-economic and political space of the country;
- Formation of a population resettlement system based on incubators of innovation technologies and financial centers of the world, subregional and regional economies, which have a significant impact on the significant part of the Silk Road and the economic belt of the Eurasian Economic Union;
- Providing good relations with global centers of major powers.

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