

UOT 008:061.1/8(100);341.16

Namig Abbasov

*PhD (Culturology), Associate Professor
Institute of Architecture and Art of ANAS
(Azerbaijan)*

namiq_abbasov_70@mail.ru

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CULTURAL COOPERATION OF THE INDEPENDENT TURKIC STATES

Abstract. The article emphasizes the role of non-governmental organizations in building a democratic society and the formation of civil society. It also highlights the importance of the activities of the organizations that form the basis of political culture in modern times, especially for newly independent states. The role of non-governmental organizations in the intercultural relations of the Turkic states is emphasized and the relationships between the various Turkic states are studied on a new level by mentioning their names. The cultural relations of Azerbaijan with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and the role and place of non-governmental organizations in further strengthening of these relations are highlighted.

Key words: cooperation, relationship, project, friendship, unity.

Introduction. As a result of the collapse of the USSR, 5 Turkic states (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan) declared their independence and took their place among the world states as subjects of independent states. As a result of the collapse of the Soviet regime, a new page was opened for the independent Turkey, which had played the role of the only representative of the Turkic peoples for seventy years, and for the 5 Turkic states separated from other Turkic brothers living outside the borders of the USSR. The leaders of the Turkic states laid the foundation for the strengthening of the eternal relationship of brotherhood by laying the foundation for systematic activities aimed at strengthening ties in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

Today, although there are 6 independent Turkic states recognized as states under international law, but there are 7 Turkic states together with the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is not de jure recognized internationally. Various international associations have been established and agreements have been signed to strengthen integration and cooperation between the Turkic states over the last 25 years. The role of NGOs that have been established in recent years is undeniable in this work.

The interpretation of the main material. Non-governmental organizations are an important attributes of a democratic state. Non-governmental organizations are becoming an important practical school of personnel training for the public administration system in the organization and management of society and in solving many socio-cultural problems of citizens by carrying out active activities aimed at contributing the state. They contribute to the formation of universal knowledgeable personalities and leaders [4, p. 523].

One of these international associations is the Union of Turkish World Municipalities. The Union of the Turkish World Municipalities plays an important role in strengthening fraternal relationships and establishing economic ties between the Turkic peoples living in different geographies of the world. Researching its activities from its inception to the present day, it is clear that the organization has implemented successful projects to integrate the Turkic world and establish mutual relations. This includes the publication of books on general Turkic history and the history of individual Turkic states, holding symposia, the project of inter-municipal fraternal cities, which are members of the Union of Turkish World Municipalities, events in the field of education and culture, contributing to people in need in Muslim countries on behalf of the Union of Turkish World Municipalities, etc. The Union is an international organization established to strengthen brotherhood, unity, solidarity and study the experience of local self-government by taking into account the common cultural values and heritage of the Turkic community [8].

National Leader Heydar Aliyev had exceptional services in uniting and strengthening the Turkic world. After returning to power in 1993, Heydar Aliyev formed and implemented a special state policy to improve relationships between the Turkic-speaking countries. The National Leader always supported the initiatives to establish joint regional organizations aimed at developing economic, political and cultural relationships between the Turkic-speaking peoples, emphasizing the importance of Turkic unity, the

solidarity of the Islamic world, the historical and political significance of such a policy. Strengthening relationships between Turkic-speaking countries in modern times and ensuring unity among Turkic peoples with the same ethnic roots, culture and traditions are important issues from a historical, political, ethnocultural and geopolitical point of view. The existence of the Turkic unity means that the prestige of the Turkic-speaking countries will increase in the international arena and expanding their opportunities will influence world politics. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's ideas "Azerbaijan's joy is our joy, its sorrow is our sorrow" and National Leader Heydar Aliyev's ideas "One nation, two states" are the main principles on which Azerbaijani-Turkish relationships are based.

As the peoples of Azerbaijan and Kazakh are historically, culturally and traditionally interconnected, there are no obstacles to expand their cultural ties. These relationships became intensive after the independence of both nations. The famous book "Az-Ya", poems and articles by Oljas Suleymanov, one of the most powerful poets of the 20th century, who brought Azerbaijan's voice of truth to the world during its difficult years, began to be published in Azerbaijan in the 1980s. President of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev was awarded the diploma of Honorary Doctor of Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi on June 10, 1997. Heydar Aliyev was awarded the "Astana" State Medal for his contribution to the development of friendly relationships with Kazakhstan in 1998. President of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev attended the 1300th anniversary of the "Kitabi Dada Gorgud" epos in Baku in April 2000. A long-term cooperation Program in the field of culture, science and tourism was signed between the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Astana on March 1, 2004. The "Nasimi" Cultural Center of Azerbaijan was established in the Jambul region of Kazakhstan on September 25, 2006. The Embassy of Kazakhstan held an event on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the "Azerbaijan-Kazakhstan" Friendship Society named after Heydar Aliyev on October 28, 2009. Deputy Minister of Culture and Information A.Buribayev, prominent public figure O.Suleymenov, TURKSOY Director General D.Kaseinov and other cultural figures visited Azerbaijan in 2008.

The "Vatan" newspaper of the Azerbaijani Diaspora has been published in Kazakhstan since June 2007. A Joint Declaration on the establishment of relationships of twin cities was signed between Sumgayit and Aktau. These countries are also expanding their relationships within the TURKSOY

organization, which plays an important role in expanding cultural and humanitarian cooperation between Turkic-speaking countries. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan are strategic partners. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan work and cooperate together in the international arena. It is the result of such a strategic approach that there have been no problems between Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan over the years and the countries have been able to agree on the legal status of the Caspian Sea in a short time. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan also cooperate in the implementation of a number of transport projects. Kazakhstan is Azerbaijan's closest partner in Central Asia. Azerbaijan supported the proposal on Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the OSCE in 2009 at a special plenary meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna on October 27, 2006. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan noted Azerbaijan's support for Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the OSCE in 2009 again in his speech at the OSCE Ministerial Council in Brussels on December 5, 2006. Kazakhstan supported only the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict [7].

Azerbaijan "Free-Person" Human Rights Public Union has established an online cooperation network of non-governmental organizations of "the Caspian Sea Basin on regional security issues" with the financial support of the Council of State Support to Non-Governmental Organizations under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The aim of the project is to support local NGOs in establishing relationships with NGOs of the Caspian Sea countries in solution of regional security issues and other issues of mutual interest. Project experts visited Kazakhstan to spread information about the project and meet with NGOs, which are interested in this project. The issues on increasing the integration of NGOs from both countries into international socio-political and economic life, involving the Caspian Sea countries in solving regional security issues, associating the efforts of NGOs of the Caspian Sea countries on regional security issues, drawing the attention of the public of the regional countries to the solution of security problems and creating conditions for access to the international arena with active NGOs were discussed during the meetings.

Azerbaijani-Kyrgyz relationships are also on the rise. Both countries, which share a common language, religion and culture, have taken equal steps towards the integration of Turkic-speaking peoples in recent years. Azerbaijan with Kyrgyzstan and Turkey is a founding member of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States established in Nakhchivan on October

3, 2009, as well as an active member of relevant bodies and organizations such as TURKSOY (International Organization of Turkic Culture), TURKPA (Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking countries), Turkic Academy, Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation and Turkic Business Council.

Relationships between Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan have an ancient history. So, Azerbaijani and Kyrgyz peoples have the same roots, culture, ancient historical relationships and traditions. Besides, these peoples are united by the same language and religion. Both nations were governed from a common center during the Tsarist Empire and the Soviet Union. Economic and cultural ties were formed between them at that time. These relationships began to develop further after the collapse of the USSR and the establishment of independent states in the post-Soviet space.

Currently, about 20000 Azerbaijanis live in Kyrgyzstan. They are closely involved in the socio-political life of Kyrgyzstan. The majority of Azerbaijanis living in Kyrgyzstan are those, who were deported from Azerbaijan during the 1930 repression and their children. Representatives of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in Kyrgyzstan participate actively in business and other sectors of the economy. There are many Azerbaijanis among the country's famous surgeons and businessmen. Azerbaijanis live mainly in Bishkek, Talas and Kara-Balta. Despite being separated from their historical homeland, Azerbaijanis living in Kyrgyzstan have preserved their language and customs.

Relationships between the two countries are developing quite productively within the UN, CIS, OIC and other international organizations. Cooperation relationships between the two countries are becoming more active within the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States and the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic Speaking States.

The Azerbaijani and Kyrgyz peoples have a common culture like other Turkic-speaking peoples. Cultural relations are developing between these peoples. President of the Kyrgyz Republic A.Akayev took part in the ceremony of the 1300th anniversary of the Kitabi-Dada Gorgud epos on April 9, 2000. The Azerbaijani delegation took part in the 3000th anniversary of the Kyrgyz city of Osh in autumn 2000.

Chairman of the Committee of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Kyrgyzstan E.Abdukarimov visited Baku to attend the 15th meeting of the TURKSOY Permanent Council on January 16, 2001. The event participants were received by President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev.

A number of solemn events were held in Azerbaijan on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the world-famous Kyrgyz writer Chingiz Aitmatov in February-March 2008. President Ilham Aliyev awarded Ch. Aitmatov with the "Friendship" Order for his services in strengthening relationships between Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyz poet Egemberdi Ermetov translated the work by our great poet Nizami Ganjavi "Seven Beauties" into Kyrgyz. "Salam" Publishing House in Bishkek published the book "Azerbaijanis in Kyrgyzstan" in Russian in 2008.

Both republics cooperate within the OIC, OIC and the UN. Kyrgyzstan supported the decision to include the point "Situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" in the current agenda of the General Assembly at the 46th plenary session of the 59th session of the UN General Assembly on October 29, 2004. Kyrgyzstan supports Azerbaijan's just position in the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. This state has tried to be active in resolving the conflict at certain times. So, a ceasefire agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan was signed in Bishkek with the mediation of the CIS in May 1994 [6].

Azerbaijan is a key partner of Uzbekistan in the South Caucasus region, which is becoming geopolitically and geoeconomically important. Both countries share similar positions on many issues, both regional and international. Close cooperation has been established between the two countries within the framework of international organizations, including the UN, OIC, ECO, CIS and the Forum of Heads of States of Turkic Speaking Countries. Uzbekistan has always supported the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by political means. This country considers that ensuring the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan is one of the main conditions for the settlement of the conflict.

It should be noted that the visit of the President of Uzbekistan to Baku was remembered not only for the assessment of our cooperation in previous years and the current negotiations, but also for gaining mutual agreements for future visits. In short, today both the Republics of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan determine to make new contributions to the centuries-old relations of friendship and partnership between our countries and peoples. Those contributions are already among the realities of the day. One of the pleasant points is that this truth is accepted in other countries of the world as it is assessed in Baku and Tashkent.

The works created by prominent Azerbaijani and Uzbek classics – Alisher Navoi, Mirza Ulugbey, Nizami Ganjavi, Nasraddin Tusi,

Mohammad Fuzuli and many others are the pearls and valuable treasures not only of the peoples of the East, but also of all world civilizations. As a result, monuments to Alisher Navoi were erected in Baku and to Nizami Ganjavi in Tashkent. Uzbekistan State Pedagogical University is named after Nizami Ganjavi. And one of the settlements in Azerbaijan is named after Navoi. The works by Azerbaijani poet Magsud Sheykhzadeh, who lived in Uzbekistan, are beautiful examples of Uzbek literature. “Ballet of the Epic of Two Hearts” by prominent Azerbaijani composer Arif Malikov, which created on basis of the work by Uzbek writer Sharaf Rashidov, is one of the pearls of world music [5].

Conclusion. Turks are not a small nation and number about 300 million in the world. But this trend of globalization, like all peoples of the world, is a serious threat to Turkic communities and Turkic identity. Besides the Turkic peoples have always been faithful to national and spiritual values, they also valued modernity, science and development. Many scientific discoveries and innovations are historically associated with the Turks. Although the Turks are proud of their past, they are among the civilized peoples who are not stuck in the past and try to adapt to the demands of the time.

Researcher culturologist F. Huseynova writes: “If we pay attention, we will see that our glorious history is not only the history of hero, bravery, courageous, but also an inexhaustible spiritual treasure that enriches mankind with powerful pearls of art” [3, p. 4].

REFERENCES

1. Beynəlxalq mədəni əlaqələr (Dərslik, M.S.Manafova və N.T.Əfəndiyevanın redaktəs ilə). – Bakı, 2008.
2. Məmmədov F. İdarəetmə mədəniyyəti. – Bakı, 2013.
3. Hüseynova F. Müstəqillik dövründə Azərbaycan-Türkiyə mədəni əlaqələrinin kulturoloji aspektləri (elm, təhsil, mədəniyyət). – Bakı, 2007.
4. Mədəni irsin qorunmasına dair normativ hüquqi aktlar toplusu (1 sentyabr 2001-ci ilədək olan vəziyyətə görə). – Bakı, 2001.
5. <https://az.wikipedia.org/wiki/>
6. <http://newtimes.az/az/diplomatik/5000/>
7. <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/az/549420.html>
8. <http://atxem.az/news/a-15494.html>

9. На VI Саммите глав тюркоязычных государств в Баку. Речь Президента Азербайджанской Республики Гейдара Алиева // Возрождение – XXI век, 2000, № 26, с. 4-8.
10. www.basbakanlik. (T.C.Türkiye Başbakanlığı).

Namiq Abbasov (Azərbaycan)

MÜSTƏQİL TÜRK DÖVLƏTLƏRİNİN MƏDƏNİ ƏMƏKDAŞLIĞINDA İCTİMAİ TƏŞKİLATLARIN ROLU

Məqalədə Demokratik cəmiyyət quruculuğunun və vətəndaş cəmiyyətinin formalaşmasında Qeyri Hökumət Təşkilatlarının rolu vurğulanır. Həmçinin siyasi mədəniyyətin əsasını təşkil edən təşkilatların fəaliyyətlərinin müasir dövrdə vacibliyi, xüsusilə müstəqilliyini yeni əldə etmiş dövlətlər üçün aktuallığı göstərilir. Türk dövlətlərinin mədəniyyətlərarası münasibətlərində qeyri hökumət təşkilatlarının rolu xüsusilə vurğulanır və ayrı-ayrı türk dövlətlərinin adı çəkilməklə onlar arasındakı münasibətlər yeni müstəvidə araşdırılır. Qazaxıstan, Qırğızıstan və Özbəkstanla Azərbaycan arasındakı mədəni əlaqələr, bu əlaqələrin daha da sıxlaşmasında Qeyri Hökumət Təşkilatlarının rolu və yeri göstərilir.

Açar sözlər: əməkdaşlıq, əlaqə, layihə, dostluq, birlik.

Намик Аббасов (Азербайджан)

РОЛЬ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В КУЛЬТУРНОМ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ НЕЗАВИСИМЫХ ТЮРКСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ

В статье освещается роль неправительственных организаций в построении демократического общества и формировании гражданского общества. В ней также отмечается важность деятельности организаций, которые составляют основу политической культуры в наше время, что особенно актуально для новых независимых государств. Подчеркивается роль неправительственных организаций в межкультурных отношениях тюркских государств, а отношения между различными тюркскими государствами изучаются на новом уровне путем упоминания их названий. Подчеркиваются культурные связи Азербайджана с Казахстаном, Кыргызстаном и Узбекистаном, а также роль и место неправительственных организаций в дальнейшем укреплении этих отношений.

Ключевые слова: сотрудничество, общение, проект, дружба, единство.