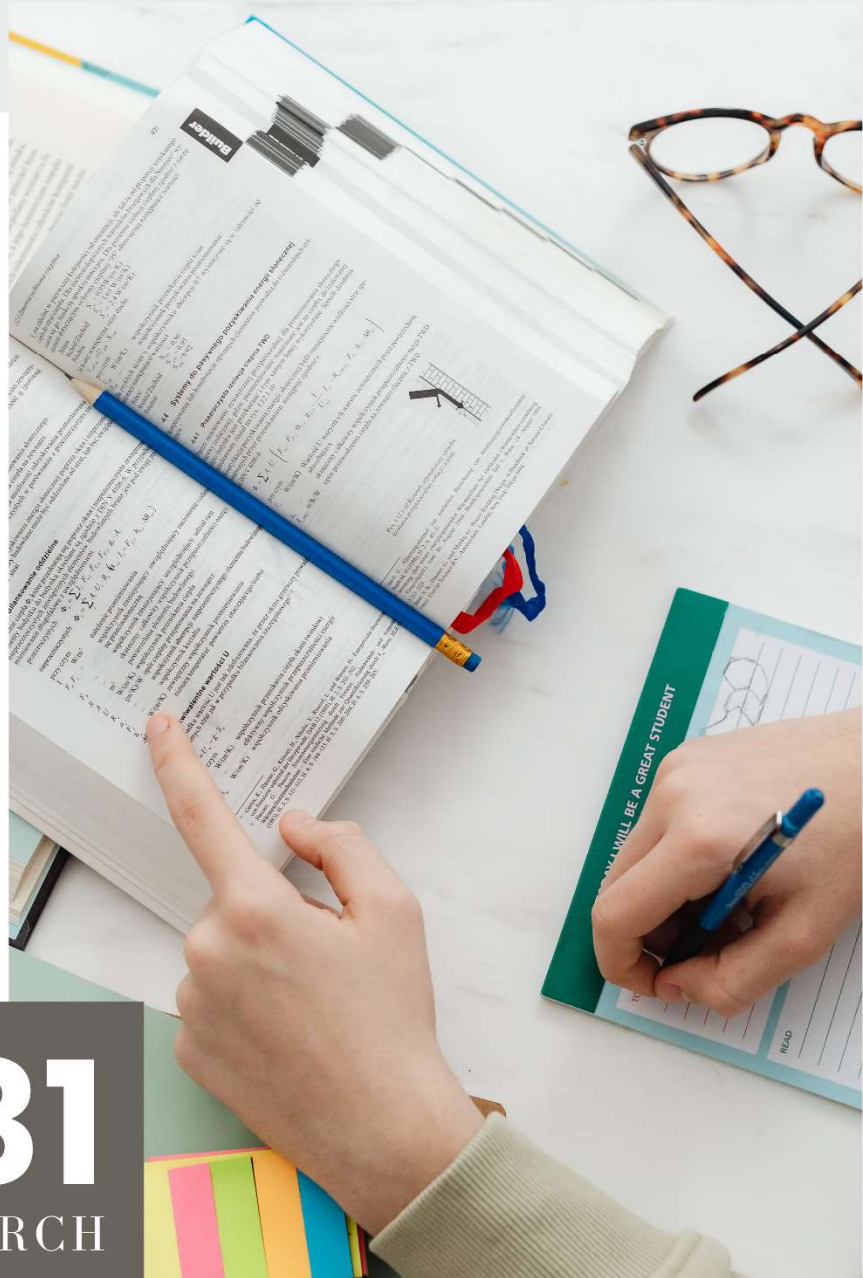


COLLECTION

Innovation, integration and modern
problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and
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Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

(March 31, 2026)

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES IN THE EURASIAN REGION

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Annotation. The article cited below discusses the multifaceted importance of the Organization of Turkic States in the Eurasian region. Accordingly, it was tried to provide an explanation of the volume of mutual trade and investment between the countries, as well as their distribution to industries and industries, based on the information provided in open sources.

Keywords: economy, culture, comprehensive cooperation, summit, export and import, logistics.

Аннотация. Приведённая ниже статья рассматривает многогранное значение Организации тюркских государств в евразийском регионе. Соответственно, была предпринята попытка пролить свет на объёмы взаимной торговли и инвестиций между странами, а также на их распределение между секторами и отраслями на основе информации, цитируемой в открытых источниках.

Ключевые слова: экономика, культура, всестороннее сотрудничество, саммит, экспорт и импорт, логистика.

Common Turkic integration is a system of ideas that stems from the recognition of the ethnic, linguistic kinship and cultural affinity of the Turkic peoples and contributes to the unity, brotherhood and cooperation of these peoples and thus their development. The ideas and movement of Turkism appeared in the second half of the 19th century. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Turkic movement spread widely among the Turkic peoples. It is known that the ethnic, religious, cultural and territorial affinity of the Turkic peoples will eventually lead to their unification, but this natural political and social process has been described by those who once opposed Turkism as an aggressive nationalist movement based on the idea of uniting all Turkic peoples and building the mythical state of Turon. The interests of imperialism and its control over the world's natural and geoeconomic wealth seem to be far from over. Therefore, they do not always have to decide which international alliances can exist and which ones are not. For this reason, international organizations (Council, Commonwealth, Cooperation, etc.) constituted on the basis of cultural, linguistic and racial affiliation should not be left out for their benefit. International organizations are formed primarily on the basis of the socio-political, economic and cultural needs of the member states, that is, independent Turkic states. The political platform of the Turkic world should be to build a more just world order. It should never be forgotten that the geo-political arrangements in the world that

existed in the 19th and 20th centuries harmed the Turkic world and brought it to the brink of collapse.

It should be noted that among the peoples and societies that are very close linguistically, racially, and culturally, it was the Turkic world that began the movements of practical integralism most late. The instructions of the great politician M.K. Atatürk to build bridges of language, history and culture between Turkey and the Turkic peoples of the former USSR and to carry out this work without waiting for the liberation of the peoples were not sufficiently implemented. In the early 1990s, Turkey was not yet quite ready to become the locomotive of Turkish integralism.

Therefore, the strategy and tactics of this work continued to be carried out in the form of "try-and-mistake-correct". For example, if the processes of Turkish integralism under Turgut Özal proceeded at a great pace, it is known that under the leaders after him, this issue was in the second place in Turkish foreign policy, even after the Middle East and European issues⁹⁶.

Despite the failure to promote the Union of Turks in the region in the 1990s, Turkey's "soft power" active in the fields of education and culture in the first decade of the 2000s achieved considerable success in those years, especially in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In general, Turkey's development promotion policy in the region has five main pillars: cooperation in the fields of communication, transport, culture, education, economy and energy. In line with these goals, the most important step taken by Turkey was the establishment of TİKA (Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency under the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey). TİKA as a development assistance agency has played a pivotal role in enhancing Turkey's relations with its sister states in Central Asia⁹⁷. Finally, Turkey began to make effective use of the tool of "soft power," an important weapon of foreign policy. This would mean that the TurkSOY organization, which was created in the early 1990s, was joined by another force and tool that would develop cultural integralism.

It was natural that the cooperation of the parliaments of the Turkic countries would further increase the scope of the activities of the Turkic Council. Therefore, on November 21, 2008, the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking States (TurkPA) was established. On September 29, 2009, the 1st General Meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking States was held in Baku, the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan. During the session, the Statutes, the Secretariat and the Baku Declaration of the TurkPA were adopted. At the same time, it was decided that the TurkPA Secretariat will permanently reside in Baku.

After the establishment of TurkPA, the parameters of Turkish integralism in terms of science, economics and political cooperation began to be put on the agenda. In particular, on October 3, 2009, at the 9th Summit of Turkic-speaking Presidents

⁹⁶ 6Pınar Akçalı, Turkish Foreign Policy and the Turkic World https://tasam.org/Files/Icerik/File/turk_dis_politikasi_ve_turk_dunyasi_588e3be0-87ba-4f51-bff1-0100f4540148.pdf (January, 2021).

⁹⁷ A. N. Makhanova, Mekhanizmi polyticheskogo prisutstviya Turtsii v «tyurkskix» gosudarstvax / A. N. Makhanova // Molodoy ucheniy, 2017. - No. 13 (147). pp. 503-505.

in Nakhichevan, Azerbaijan, President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev proposed to establish an international scientific center for research on the Turkic world. The Turkic Academy was founded on May 25, 2010 in Astana, Kazakhstan capital. The opening ceremony of the research center was attended by President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and the then President of Turkey Abdulla Gul, as well as prominent Turkologists from Kazakhstan, USA, Russia (Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Chuvashia, Yakutia) and Uzbekistan. At the Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States, which was held on August 22-23, 2012 in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan, an agreement was signed on granting international status to the Turkic Academy. After the approval process, the Turkic Academy, which has been operating since 2010 in Astana under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, received the status of an international organization on August 28th, 2014. Thus, the International Scientific Center voluntarily established by four Turkic-speaking states (the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Turkey) began to work under the name "International Turkic Academy".

Today, a number of joint projects and meetings are being held in order to accelerate and increase the efficiency of integration of the Turkic states. As an example, we can mention that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev will take part in the Eighth Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States on November 12, 2021.

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the event was held on the Island of Democracy and Freedom, which is located southeast of Istanbul and is of historical importance for Turkey.

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sadir Japarov, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov and Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor Orban also attended the meeting of the Council. In accordance with the agenda of the summit, issues of comprehensive expansion and strengthening of multilateral relations in the fields of trade, investment, green economy, digital technologies, transport and communications, education and culture were considered.

At the beginning of his speech, the Head of State noted that Uzbekistan supports the historic decisions to change the name of the Turkic Council to the "Organization of Turkic States" and to grant Turkmenistan observer status in the organization. It was noted that these important steps raised the organization's activities to a qualitatively new level, increased its place and prestige in the international arena.

It was noted that the rapid processes taking place in the world, various threats and risks, pandemic tests, food security, climate change and environmental problems pose new urgent tasks for the Member States of the organization. In this regard, the head of Uzbekistan initiated initiatives aimed at realizing the huge potential of cooperation of our countries and strengthening the organization.

Creating favorable and attractive conditions for the expansion of trade relations between the countries is the main priority.

It was emphasized that in recent years the volume of total trade of Uzbekistan with fraternal countries has doubled. At the same time, this indicator is not at the level of the available capabilities.

According to the analysis, in 2020, the total imports of the Council member states amounted to \$ 420 billion, while the volume of cross-product supplies between them amounted to \$ 21 billion.

In this regard, it was noted that the most urgent task is to cover the products of third countries at the expense of goods that can be produced in the member countries of the organization.

In order to comprehensively explore the existing opportunities in this regard, it was proposed to establish a research center for Turkic trade cooperation. This centre will develop proposals on elimination of trade barriers, widespread introduction of e-commerce, increase export-import volumes.

The President of Uzbekistan noted that the development of transport and transit sectors is an important area of cooperation, serving the expansion of trade and economic partnership between the countries of the Organization.

The current situation calls for further development and creation of new transcontinental transport corridors passing through the territories of our countries from China to Europe.

In order to establish systematic cooperation in this regard, it was proposed to develop the "Program of interaction in the transport sector of the Organization of Turkic States".

The head of state called for strengthening industrial cooperation. In this regard, it was proposed to establish Engineering and Technology Centers on the basis of specialized organizations in the Member States to develop joint projects. It was announced that next year Uzbekistan is ready to hold the Industrial Week of Turkic States.

Taking into account the fact that the topic "Green technologies and smart cities in the digital age" was chosen for this summit of the Council, the President initiated the creation of a permanent platform for experts and IT specialists in order to exchange experience and transfer innovations in creating "smart" cities. As a first step in this regard, it was proposed to hold an expert conference in 2022.

During his speech, the Head of State touched upon the issue of climate change, mitigation of its impact on the UN countries and the problems caused by the drying up of the Aral Sea. To mitigate the negative consequences of environmental destructions, prevent their spread Shavkat Mirziyoyev

In cooperation with the United Nations, the Turkic came up with the idea of establishing a structure for the environment of the countries and placing its headquarters in one of the districts of the Aral Sea region most affected by the environmental tragedy. With special emphasis on the topic of tourism development, the President of Uzbekistan proposed to develop a "road map" covering the implementation of the projects "Tourism of the Turkic World" and "Visit to the

Tabarruk", holding handicraft exhibitions and ethnosport competitions, issues of preservation and restoration of cultural heritage sites, and other areas of cooperation in this area.

During this summit, the Head of State thanked for the decision to establish the International Prize named after Alisher Navoi and noted the importance of researching and translating rare works stored in the funds of the Member States and creating their Unified electronic database.

In the funds of Uzbekistan alone, more than 200 thousand unique manuscripts related to the common history and culture of the countries of the organization are kept. In this regard, it was proposed to establish a research center for the study of the historical, scientific and cultural heritage of Turkic-speaking countries.

As a brief summary, it can be said that the members of the Organization of Turkic States reached a mutually beneficial agreement in the fields of education and culture, as well as in the fields of education and culture, which can be seen as an alternative. At the meetings of the organization in recent years, we can witness an even more comprehensive consideration of multi-vector policies and at the same time economic trade and logistics relations.

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