

HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF EDUCATION COLLABORATION ENHANCEMENT: A CASE STUDY TURKEY AND KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

The work of doctoral dissertation, sanctified to research of history, language, religion, is examined in this article, people of Kazakhstan in Turk within the framework of development of the historical stages. Research results are reflected in form statistical data.

The Kazakh-Turkish relations since the very beginning were promising. In the first years of the independence, Kazakhstan's prior aim was to be recognized by and to integrate into the world community. In this regard Turkey played indispensable role. "For the young states of Central Asia and Caucasus, close cooperation with Turkey first of all provided independency, the possibility of convergence with European institutions and the USA, and economic aid of Turkey and that of its Western allies as well." Beside the fact that Turkey supported Kazakhstan in all international organizations, it became a window of Kazakhstan to the world.

Introduction

The cooperation in the field of education occupied upper place in the bilateral relations. Kazakhstan as new country had to modernize its education system, prepare qualified specialists and train competitive employees. From Turkey's perspective, the aim of the Turkish foreign policy was to support the independence of newly emerged Turkic republics, build close relations with them, and help them to integrate into international system. [1]

To reach this aim a proper strategy was worked out. In other words, cooperation in education became the important instrument of Turkish foreign policy toward the region. The word 'cooperation' is important in this context. Although we are analyzing educational policy of Turkey towards Kazakhstan, which means that the subject of the study is projects, initiatives, and aid made by Turkey, this policy cannot be successful without consent of the other part, in our case Kazakhstan. For that purpose, Turkish governments should be cautious not to harm bilateral relations as any change in political relations has potential to disrupt Turkish initiatives in the field of education. As twenty-year experience showed, without cooperation of its partner-country, Turkey's official institutions even non-official groups can do nothing. Accordingly, rather to speak of one-sided Turkish education policy towards the region, it is reasonable to define the subject as the bilateral cooperation in the field of education. On the other hand, a political relation by only itself does not mean anything. [2]

Political relations must be underpinned by economic, cultural and educational relations. For the bilateral relations to be more durable, the relations between peoples of two countries should be constructed. More people involved in bilateral relations, more the political relations are stable. Common values, common sense of identity is becoming more and more determinant in foreign policy. [3]

Throughout history, mankind has learned several ways to learn and explore the world. One of these methods can be called science. Science is an integral part of the spiritual culture of society. At a certain stage in the development of human science, science becomes an independent form of public consciousness. This is because many issues in the society are solved by science intervention. Understanding the role and place of science in human life is a complex process that has not been completed yet. [4]

This process is characterized by difficulties and controversy, controversial, doubtful questions, and many new issues. Only in the 20s of the XX century appeared a new subject called "science", which deals with the essence and peculiarities of science, its development and use mechanisms, as well as the study of the laws of science as a educational system and as a special social institution. First of all, the problem of the scientists - the etymology of the Latin word "Sceenniada", which means "knowledge". And any knowledge is not science. [5]

Knowledge is derived from every aspect of human life: from simple life, politics, economy, art, and more. Science - Creates a world of knowledge on the basis of concrete evidence based on practical evidence and logic laws. It is a human element that is a subjective element of the world, and plays a minor role in its well-being (for which there is art, morality, religion). Therefore, complementing each other, these components of culture are considered to be a link between nature and humanity.

In the world terminological dictionaries, the meaning of science is defined as "the truth of one value and the nature of the matter" [6].

The feeling of amazement and thought begins with the childhood. Humanity, which has created the world with its own hands, is developing itself in that world. If necessary, science, education and every day contributes to science, including social science.

In many countries, the Institute of Social Sciences has shown its work in higher education institutions. Thousands of research studies are being conducted in sciences such as human development, health, banking, history, language, philosophy, and so on.

The dissertation for the dissertation in the Turkish Dictionary of the Turkish Language Association: "The proof and the name given to students in the university, the examination of

professors and teachers, and to the scientific work protected by the Dissertation Council". It has been found that the root of the dissertation has come from the French word *thèse* [7].

Today, the analysis of social and economic events in society is a complex process, and in this connection, it is clear that every day in society, new questions can be found, and the answers to these questions can be found in the newest research papers [8].

It is well-known that during the formation of science in the 21st century, long-standing positive paradigm has remained. In contrast to social sciences, it is possible to say that natural sciences positively involved in gnoseological criticism and alternative approaches [9].

The purpose of research is to use a systematic approach to knowledge and data acquisition. It is known that there are different ways and paradigms of scientific research. Root The Greek word *paradigma* refers to conclusions as to how to look around the world or our surroundings. In other words, the paradigm is to provide information and to understand them [10].

Methods and research

Transition of data and publications in libraries to electronic systems helped accelerate statistical work, as well as contribute to science. In Turkey, doctoral dissertations studying simple and actual problems of Kazakhs are protected. We can say that, after gaining independence, Kazakhstan contributes to the development of relations between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Kazakhstan. It should be noted that some scientific works about Kazakhs in Turkey are not allowed. Below is the list of master's and doctoral dissertations:

Table 1: The list of master's and doctoral dissertations

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| Number of dissert. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Number of dissert. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - |

Table 2: Dissertations are distributed on the following educational institutions:

| Name of universities | The quantity of dissertations |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| University of Ankara | 11 |
| Gazi University | 11 |
| Istanbul University | 8 |
| Ege University | 8 |
| Marmara University | 4 |
| Hacettepe University | 4 |
| Middle East Technical University | 4 |
| Bilkent University | 2 |
| Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University | 2 |
| Trakya University | 2 |
| Docus Eulul University | 2 |
| Selçuk University | 1 |
| Ataturk University | 1 |
| Uludag University | 1 |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Erciyes University | 1 |
| Innen University | 1 |
| Chukrov University | 1 |

Among the abovementioned dissertations are the works of scientists such as Mary Kyrlymly, Yunus Emre Gurbuz, Kayriye Kahveh, Chong Jing Oh, Ayshegul Aidang Baydar and Mustafa Shen. In total 64 dissertations were considered. 57 of them are in Turkish and 7 are in English. All the dissertations in the table below can be accessed at the <https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/> web site by registering yourself first.

Dissertations about the Kazakhs in Turkey are led by the Institute of Social Sciences. Social Sciences, History, Radio, Television, Anthropology, Economics, Folklore, Public Administration, Communication Sciences, Administration, Linguistics, Banking, Economics, Law, Political Science, Religion, History, Education doctoral dissertations, as well as 23 dissertations were made by citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 40 dissertations were made by citizens of the Republic of Turkey, 1 dissertation was defended by a citizen of the Far East.

In the course of this research, one of the most significant scientific findings is the scientific work of Ugur Gurzin, "Comparison of Father's words between Turkic Turks with Kazakh Turkic", 1608 pages, the shortest written work of Tifhin Zhazikhin, "The Bank of Kazakhstan after the collapse of the Soviet Union "Was a scientific work.

Dissertations published in the form of books:

1. Ibrahim Kalkan, "The roots of political upheavals in Kazakhstan 1822-1920", Ariik Agency Press, 2013.
2. Erimal Ayan "The Leader of the Contemporary Kazakh Literature, Y. Altynsarin", Bilge Kültür Sanat Publishing, Istanbul, 2014.
3. Ugur Gurus, Turkish Mathew Texts, Istanbul, Academic TITAS, 2012.
4. Aynur Nogayeva, "Strategic Call for Research in Russia, the United States and China in the Central Asian Region", Wals Publishing, Ankarada, 2011.
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6. Mustafa Art, "Comparison of the Turkish, Turkish, Turkish, Kyrgyz, and Turkish Gypsies, Today's Turkish Language", Turkish Language Office, Ankarada, 1998.

Discussions

Turkey, since 1992-93 education year, in the basis of bilateral agreements with concerning countries, launched 'Great Student Project' which aimed to provide scholarship to 10 000 students from Turkic countries and to give them opportunity to study in Turkish universities. The aims of the project were to promote the level of education in Turkic Republics and Communities, to help to meet the need of qualified specialists, to bring up a generation friendly to Turkey, and build durable bridge of brotherhood and friendship in Turkic world. Although the amount of scholarship decreased from 8195 in 1993 to 1548 in 1998, Turkey despite all economic difficulties in the country did not stopped this project. The total number of students studied in Turkey till 2010 composed 27 383. Besides this project, there are dozens of students who come to Turkey by their own means. From Kazakhstan's perspective, Turkish scholarships were considered as important opportunity to increase the level of education. Until 2011 Turkey was the country which provided the greatest number of scholarships for Kazakh citizens. According to the statistics of the Ministry

of Education of Kazakhstan, until 2013 within the Great Student Project, 954 Kazakh citizens graduated from Turkish universities and 504 citizens are still studying. These numbers only reflect those who graduated. [11]

Although Kazakhstan in 1993 launched its own program 'Bolashak' (Future) to train youth abroad, Turkey remained as one of the main destinations of Kazakh youth. Kazakhstan's leadership did not restrict its citizen from studying abroad.

Hoca Ahmet Yesevi International Kazakh-Turkish University. This university was established in Kazakhstan in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and the Government of Turkey in 1992. Today university has many faculties and one high school where a lot of students study. The university is situated in town Turkistan (Yassı) in the south Kazakhstan where the tomb of Ahmet Yesevi, the great spiritual leader of Turkic world, is located. Turkistan was small, back-warded town during the Soviet period. Due to its ideological importance, intentionally very limited investment was made during that time. In the final analysis, the establishment of the university in Turkistan helped not only to increase the level of the education but also to develop the most densely populated region of the country.[12]

Conclusion

In conclusion, the article provides general information about dissertations about Kazakhs in Turkey. By using the articles in the research, you will also be able to determine which topics to engage in research activities. The publication of one of the scientific articles published in Kazakhstan by the Turkish publisher is important for new scientific publications and research.

As sociological sciences develop, communication between people is strengthened. You can also find articles written by the authors of these scientific works on the Internet. Writing scientific works in the form of books, textbooks is very important for the development of science.

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