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INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL VALUES AND TURKIC IDEOLOGY IN KAZAKHSTAN

This work is devoted to the study of the influence of Turkic ideology and political values on Kazakhstan. In modern Kazakh society, organizational forms can be traced aimed at developing and improving perception as a Turkic people. The purpose of the work is to determine the factors influencing the formation of political values and Turkic ideology in Kazakhstan, as well as to determine the degree of influence of these factors. The relevance of the work is due to the increased interest in the politics of Central Asia and the growing political influence of Kazakhstan. The research methodology was a survey of residents using analysis of the data obtained. The basis for the study was the works of domestic researchers such as: Zhetpysbaev S., Ayimbet Zh., Zhenis Zh., Sapiev E., Turkish researchers: Oktem K., Seytak B., Chemil D. and foreign scientists: Avatkov A., Khlikhor E. and others. The work examines the reasoning of researchers on the issue of the formation of Turkic ideology and identity. The ideas of a nomadic way of life, a common history, as well as linguistic similarities are presented as the basis for the formation of Turkic identity. This work will present a different approach to the formation of Turkic identity and ideology, namely the study of everyday aspects of society. As the basis of political values, many researchers highlight such aspects as: political organizations, cultural proximity, social interaction. In that work

Key words: Kazakhstan, political values, ideology of the Turks, Turks, politics, values, economics, society.

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Қазақстандағы саяси құндылықтар мен түркі идеологиясының әсері

Бұл жұмыс түркі идеологиясы мен саяси құндылықтарының Қазақстанға әсерін зерттеуге арналған. Қазіргі қазақ қоғамында түркі халықтары ретінде қабылдауды дамытуға және жетілдіруге бағытталған ұйымдық формаларды байқауға болады. Жұмыстың мақсаты – Қазақстандағы саяси құндылықтар мен түркі идеологиясының қалыптасуына әсер ететін факторларды анықтау, сондай-ақ осы факторлардың әсер ету дәрежесін анықтау. Жұмыстың өзектілігі Орталық Азияның саясатына қызығушылықтың артуы мен Қазақстанның саяси ықпалының күшеюімен байланысты. Зерттеу әдістемесі алынған мәліметтерді талдау арқылы тұрғындар арасында сауалнама жүргізу болды. Зерттеуге отандық зерттеушілер: Жетпysбаев С., Айымбет Ж., Жеңіс Ж., Сәпиев Е., түрік зерттеушілері: Өктем К., Сейтак Б., Чемил Д. және шетелдік ғалымдар: Аватков А., Хлихор Е. және т.б. Жұмыста түркі идеологиясы мен болмысының қалыптасу мәселесіне қатысты зерттеушілердің пайымдаулары қарастырылған. Көшпелі өмір салты, ортақ тарих идеялары, сонымен қатар тілдік ұқсастықтар түркі болмысының қалыптасуына негіз ретінде берілген. Бұл еңбек түркілік бірегейлік пен идеологияны қалыптастыруға, яғни қоғамның күнделікті аспектілерін зерттеуге басқаша көзқарасты ұсынады. Саяси құндылықтардың негізі ретінде көптеген зерттеушілер: саяси ұйымдар, мәдени жақындық, әлеуметтік өзара әрекеттестік сияқты аспектілерді бөліп көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан, саяси құндылықтар, түріктер, түркілер идеологиясы, саясат, құндылықтар, экономика, қоғам.

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Влияние политических ценностей и тюркской идеологии в Казахстане

Данная работа посвящена изучению влияния тюркской идеологии и политических ценностей на Казахстан. В современном Казахстанском обществе прослеживаются организационные формы, направленные на развитие и улучшение восприятия в качестве тюркского народа. Цель работы состоит в определении факторов влияющих на формирование политических ценностей и тюркской идеологии в Казахстане, а также в определении степени влияния этих факторов. Актуальность работы обусловлена возросшим интересом к политике Центральной Азии и росте политического влияния Казахстана. В качестве методологии исследования выбран опрос резидентов с применением анализа полученных данных. Основой для исследования послужили труды отечественных исследователей, таких как: Жетпысбаев С., Айымбет Ж., Женис Ж., Сапиев Е., турецких исследователей: Октем К., Сейтак Б., Чемил Д. и зарубежных ученых: Аватков А., Хлихор Е. и других. В работе изучены рассуждения исследователей по вопросу формирования тюркской идеологии и идентичности. В качестве основы формирования тюркской идентичности представлены идеи кочевого образа уклада, общей истории, а также языкового сходства. В данной работе будет представлен иной подход в формировании тюркской идентичности и идеологии, а именно изучение бытовых аспектов общества. В качестве основы политических ценностей многие исследователи выделяют такие аспекты как: политические организации, культурную близость, социальное взаимодействие. В данной работе

Ключевые слова: Казахстан, политические ценности, идеология тюрков, тюрки, политика, ценности, экономика, общество.

Introduction

Today, the Turkic ideology is attracting more and more attention from researchers, based on the relatively short period of expansion of the Turkic peoples and their movement to the west. It is believed that the basis of Turkic society is the culture of nomads, which is manifested in myths and legends. The study of legends and epics of the Turkic peoples allows us to conclude that information is fragmented in time periods.

Today, a full-scale organization for the reconstruction of Turkic history is actively underway, under the auspices of the “International Turkic Organization”. This organization strives to unite efforts in the research and development of the Turkic world, relying on the common national and ethnic roots of the organization’s members. The goal of this organization is to unite and develop the Turkic world based on common philosophical ideas (Ajtymbet, 2021).

The relevance of the work is due to the increased interest in the processes of policy formation in the Turkic states, due to the growth of their political influence. The process of reconstructing Turkic history today is becoming more systematized and comprehensive, which allows for a deeper understanding

of the roots of Turkic culture and its evolution over time. The International Turkic Organization plays an important role in this process by creating a platform for the exchange of knowledge and research between scientists and researchers from various Turkic peoples (Parubochaja, 2016).

The level of knowledge on this issue remains low to date. This issue is mainly dealt with by Kazakh, Turkish and Russian scientists, and European researchers also pay attention to this issue. Their research is based on issues of cultural, religious, and national characteristics and their influence on the formation of political views and forces in society. The degree of development of these studies suggests the need for a structural approach to the study of this issue. Thus, as part of expanding approaches to studying the issue of the formation of political values and ideology in Kazakhstan, the purpose of this work will be to propose a study of the general structure of the Kazakhs. The subject of the study is political values, and the objects of study are Kazakhs living on the territory of Kazakhstan. The novelty of this approach lies in the application of the method of questioning and analysis of information obtained through the method of blind questioning of independent groups of respondents.

Materials and methods

This work consists of two parts: studying the works of other researchers and compiling their results, as well as conducting our own research in the form of a questionnaire and highlighting the features of Kazakh culture. The research materials are the works of Kazakh scientists: Zhetpysbaev S., Ayimbet Zh., Zhenis Zh., Sapiev E., Turkish researchers: Oktem K., Seytak B., Chemil D. and foreign scientists: Avatkov A., Khlikhor E. Most of the presented works are based on the postulation of the peculiarities of Turkic culture, the analytical part of the work is presented as a fact, therefore, to confirm the theory of these scientists, we conducted a survey of homogeneous groups of people to confirm the theories put forward. The objects of the study are three groups of people homogeneous in composition, except for the age and region of birth of the groups. There is an opinion that in different regions of the country, people's political values differ in their affiliation with religion, attitudes towards neighboring countries and foreign languages. Thus, if in different regions of the country political values and Turkic ideology are at a symmetrical level, we will be able to confirm that the political values of the Kazakhs in different regions are identical to other Turkic peoples and assert that the Kazakhs are a homogeneous formed ethnic group with common political values.

Discussion

In the first part of the discussion chapter, the results of the study of scientists identified in the chapter will be presented. Since the approach to the study of Turkic ideology and political values is the same, we highlight the main approaches in the formation of the political values of the Turks, adjusted for Kazakh society.

The study of the Turkic ideology not only acquires new horizons thanks to active scientific research, but also helps to strengthen the unity of the Turkic world based on common identical roots and values.

The key difference between the Turkic ideology and world cultures is its basis on a nomadic culture, which was formed on the territory of modern Kazakhstan for thousands of years and reached its highest manifestation in the form of the Kazakh state in the 15th century, with the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. In the Middle Ages, building a state based on the zhuz and clan system made it possible to effectively manage society over long distances and effectively distribute financial and military resources.

Although family ties are not so relevant in the modern government, most Kazakhs still pay attention to their roots, clan and ancestors. Even in modern political processes, there is a periodic study of the composition of party members and deputies in order to determine membership in a certain family.

It can be noted that Kazakh society continues to preserve the traditional values of the individual and society, while it is being transformed under the influence of modern challenges and changes. The growth of political consciousness in society emphasizes the need for the formation of new political values. One of the interesting aspects of this transformation is the idea that Kazakh society is not divided into clans, but, on the contrary, consists of clans. This simple change in interpretation demonstrates a deep desire to maintain integrity as a society (Zhenis, 2009).

Kazakh society, being part of the Turkic world, successfully combines the preservation of its national identity with the need to adapt to modern challenges and transformations. An important factor that influenced the political values of the Central Asian Turks is religion. The ideological crisis of the ancient Turkic rulers led to the development of religious dogmas that could strengthen society and provide direction for the development of the state. Tengrism was close to nature and allowed nomads not to enter into the rigid religious framework of the Abrahamic religions (Avatkov, 2018). Despite their commitment to freedom from prayers and the rigid foundations of Abrahamic religions, the rulers of the Turks in the struggle for power attracted allies to their side using religion. Thus, the ideas of Christianity and Islam began to penetrate into the territory of the steppe states. The penetration of Christianity was not very successful. Christianity was unable to accept the traditions of the Turks and did not become widespread. Islam, in turn, existed for a long time next to the Turkic world in neighboring states and the penetration into the territory of Desht-i-Kipchak was gradual. The classical pillars of the Muslim faith were not very different from the religious ideas of the Turks of the steppe and the concept of Tengrism began to be interpreted by Islamic preachers. The crisis of one's own ideas led to the assimilation of Islam on the territory of nomadic states. The sedentary culture quickly accepted Islam and now sought to capture the entire territory of the nomads. However, scientists note that Islam finally became established as a religion on the territory of Kazakhstan only at the end of the 18th century. The synthesis of culture and religion led to the fact that shamans turned to Allah and then to their ancestors

before rituals. Religion influenced the politics of the Turks as a driving force. A common religious idea united once disparate clans and peoples. Today Kazakhstan and other Turkic states are secular in religion. Most of the population of Kazakhstan adheres to Islam. Islam plays an important political component today, allowing us to establish relations with other Islamic states. Turkic states unite into international organizations among themselves more on cultural and genetic principles than on religious ones.

The social structure of the Turkic peoples differs from each other. Some peoples are homogeneous, some are represented in the form of a multicultural composition. Kazakhstani society is multicultural. The era of resettlement, as well as the era of the Soviet Union, left its mark on the composition of Kazakh society. There are various nationalities and groups of nationalities represented in Kazakhstan. The country's constitution does not single out a titular nation and is equal for all citizens of the country. Due to the diverse composition of the population, multi-vector and multiculturalism policies have become the basis for the country's policies. The way of life of the nomads of antiquity, which required good neighborly relations and a multicultural society, is reflected in the modern politics of Kazakhstan.

The most pressing priority of the state is to strengthen national unity. This vector is more relevant than ever against the backdrop of modern military conflicts. Kazakhstani society builds its principles on the education of patriotic feelings, mutual tolerance and respect for each other's freedoms. Today, more than 140 ethnic groups live in Kazakhstan, most of these ethnic groups are settled throughout the country, and are not localized in a specific point (Hlihor, 2023). Peace and respect for each other are necessary factors for the development of a multi-ethnic society. Kazakhstani society intuitively supports peace, as it did long before the formation of statehood in the vast steppes. Since the formation of Turkic identity in the 7th century, the current territory of Kazakhstan was inhabited by different clans, which later formed a unified society and culture that was able to build equal opportunities for all. Constant interaction with other cultures through the Great Silk Road formed in the territory of Central Asia not an ethnicity, but a cultural identity, in which representatives of different nationalities associate themselves with Central Asian culture.

The basis of the economy of the medieval Turkic peoples was cattle breeding and handicrafts, trade with neighboring states. The development of society during the Soviet period led to the formation of production and resource centers. With indepen-

dence, the economy of Kazakhstan was divided into resource, agricultural and manufacturing. Modern Kazakhstan is a developed country with a complex market economy. In the modern economy, Kazakhstan strives to develop its own production capacity along with other developing countries. The importance of Kazakhstan in the resource economy is great. Kazakhstan has large oil resources, as well as reserves of precious, rare earth and ferrous metals, and uranium reserves. Kazakhstan develops a balanced economy and has economic ties with the international community. Kazakhstan does not use its resources as leverage for political pressure, but prefers mutually beneficial economic agreements. The role of agriculture in the economy of Kazakhstan is also significant. Kazakhstan exports agricultural products to neighboring countries, mainly to China (Zhetpysbaev, 2021).

The development of the political consciousness of society has created a need to create a cultural identity of Kazakh society, which is actively developing on the basis of Turkic social values. The current ruling Kazakh elite bases power on the constitution and bicameral parliamentary system, as in most European countries (Indzhigoljan & Eskozhin, 2019). However, modern political Kazakh society is multifaceted and has many opposing forces that fully contribute to the political structure. The Turkic traditional structure, built on a multi-linear government, in which the people directly addressed the authorities, the principle of a "listening state" expresses the Turkic values of society. Thus, the ideas of Turkic society were developed and applied in the modern political development of Kazakhstan (İpek & Güler, 2023).

Thus, the significance of the Turkic ideology in the politics of Kazakhstan and neighboring Turkic states is great. The Organization of Turkic States, of which Kazakhstan is a part, controls a significant region. OTS has serious economic and political influence.

OTS was created to strengthen interaction between Turkic states in various fields, including politics, economics, culture and education. The OTS consists of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

The contribution of OTSs to the development of Kazakhstan includes various aspects. The OTS provides a platform for political dialogue and cooperation between Turkic countries. This may include sharing experiences on legislation, policy reforms and support for important policy initiatives. OTS can help deepen economic relations between Kazakhstan and other Turkic states. This may include

joint projects, trade and investment aimed at overall economic growth.

OTS supports cultural exchanges and cooperation in the fields of art, literature, language and cultural heritage. This promotes greater understanding and respect between nations. OTS can facilitate the exchange of educational experience, the creation of joint educational programs and research projects, which contributes to the development of human capital [Sapiyev, 2021].

The OTS can ensure cooperation in solving common problems, such as the fight against terrorism, cybersecurity, energy security and other global challenges. Cooperation in the field of transport infrastructure can improve connections between Turkic countries, facilitating trade and transit of goods. Kazakhstan, being one of the largest energy producers in the region, can cooperate with other Turkic states in the field of energy, including the exchange of experience and technology [Seitak, 2023]. Ensuring Peace and Security: The OTS can promote cooperation in ensuring peace and security in the region, through joint participation in peacekeeping missions and coordination of efforts to combat security threats. The OTS can thus play an important role in strengthening Turkic solidar-

ity and in the development of each of the members, including Kazakhstan.

To identify the peculiarities of the formation of political values and Turkic ideology in Kazakhstan, we developed a questionnaire aimed at three age groups. The three groups of respondents, in turn, consisted of representatives of 5 regions of the country: Northern, Central, Southern, Eastern and Western Kazakhstan. The essence of the questionnaire is to identify common political values and ideology in different parts of the country and demonstrate their similarity in composition. The main principles for the formation of political values are the use of language, practiced traditions, social interaction with relatives, involvement in events and organizations. For the study, 90 respondents were selected, 30 people per group and 6 representatives of one region. The ages of the three groups were: 18–32, 33–46, 46–60 years. There were an equal number of men and women in each group, however, due to the homogeneity of the responses, the results section will not be divided by gender. Also, as a limitation, it is worth noting that all respondents are middle-class workers with average income levels and are married. The religious aspect was not considered. Below is a questionnaire with answer options.

Table 1 – Form

Question	Answer options	
Speak Kazakh at home	Rarely	Often
Speak Kazakh in society	Rarely	Often
Studied and are studying in Kazakh	No	Yes
Eating national food	Rarely	Often
Cooking national food	Rarely	Often
Strong interaction with Kazakhs	No	Yes
Watching Kazakh media resources	Rarely	Often
Married to Kazakhs	No	Yes
Celebrate national holidays	Rarely	Often
Desire to move abroad for permanent residence	Yes	No
The desire to study and work abroad and return to Kazakhstan	Yes	No

Results

This chapter presents the results of the study. First, let us summarize the results of the analysis of the work of researchers in the field of formation of Turkic political values, adjusted for Kazakh society. Kazakhstan is located on a strategically important

territory for international trade, which makes the state an important strategic partner for such hegemons as China. Reliable leaders of the Turkic states, modern principles of meritocracy in politics are not in doubt in the democratic processes in the states. Turkic states often act as vehicles for resolving conflicts and strengthening peace and stability in the

region, both political and military. Modern political ties allow Turkic states to launch joint projects, strengthening political and economic influence. Despite the close connection of the Turkic states, each Turkic state is distinctive and is governed by its own political structure [Öktem & Tezcür, 2020]. Most Turkic states are presidential republics; the influence of parliament is different in each country. Kazakhstan has limited presidential power and increased parliamentary power in recent years. In the international arena, Kazakhstan is gaining influence due to its open desire to democratize political processes and openness to the international community.

Kazakhstan, as a large state in Central Asia, influences regional politics in its environment and more broadly. Here are several aspects that reflect the influence of Kazakhstan on regional politics:

Kazakhstan is a major economy in the region, and its economic influence is felt in neighboring countries. Energy resources such as oil and gas make Kazakhstan a key player in the region's energy policy. Kazakhstan is actively developing trade and investment relations with neighboring countries and Central Asian countries. This contributes to strengthening economic stability and cooperation in the region.

Transport infrastructure initiatives, such as highways and rail routes, improve connections with neighboring countries and facilitate transit and trade. Kazakhstan actively participates in peacekeeping activities and resolving regional conflicts. Astana has become a platform for many peace negotiations and events.

Cooperation in the field of education and science with neighboring countries promotes the exchange of knowledge and technology, which raises the overall level of human capital in the region. Kazakhstan actively cooperates with the countries of the region in the field of security, combating terrorism and cross-border crime.

Kazakhstan advocates regional initiatives in the field of environmental protection, especially in the context of the Aral Sea and other environmental issues. Kazakhstan supports a multi-vector foreign policy and develops relations with various regional and global players, which also influences regional dynamics.

Thus, Kazakhstan, using its economic, political and cultural influence, is an important participant in the formation and development of regional policy in Central Asia.

In Kazakhstan, Turkic political values play a key role in the formation and development of society, reflecting the rich cultural heritage and historical in-

fluence of the Turkic ideology. The significance of these values is manifested in several aspects. Turkic political values contribute to the strengthening of national identity in Kazakhstan. They emphasize the unique features and qualities that unite Kazakhs as part of the Turkic world. Traditional Turkic values are an integral part of the cultural heritage of Kazakhstan. Preservation and promotion of these values promotes respect for the traditions, customs and language of the Turkic people. Turkic values support the creation of a society that values solidarity, mutual assistance and understanding. These principles make it easier to form a united front in solving public problems. Historically, Turkic societies were built on systems of clan and zhuz organization. In modern Kazakhstan, this may affect the support of stability and efficiency of management, especially in conditions of multinationality and diversity. Kazakhstan, as a Turkic state, can use Turkic political values in shaping foreign policy and strengthening diplomatic relations with other Turkic nations. Turkic values can serve as a platform for international cooperation, exchange of experience and ideas between Turkic countries in various fields, including economics, education and culture. Turkic political values contribute to the formation of political ideals such as justice, equality and respect for human rights, which in turn can contribute to the development of democratic institutions. Teaching young people traditional Turkic values can help create leaders and active citizens who are ready to contribute to the development of society.

In general, Turkic political values in Kazakhstan have deep historical roots and continue to have a significant influence on the formation of the state.

The importance of the Turkic ideology in the politics of Kazakhstan and neighboring Turkic states remains high, and this organization is a key participant in shaping political and economic trends in the region. The Organization of Turkic States, which includes Kazakhstan, not only controls a significant region, but also has serious economic and political influence. Kazakhstan, occupying a strategically important position for international trade, is becoming a key strategic partner for hegemons such as China.

Modern leaders of Turkic states actively adhere to the principles of meritocracy, which emphasizes their loyalty to democratic processes. They often act as a means of resolving conflicts and promoting peace and stability in the region, be it political or military aspects. It is important to note that the total economy of the Turkic states exceeds 1 trillion dollars per year, and is characterized by a variety

of activities, which facilitates cooperation in various sectors (Taş, 2022).

Close political ties allow the Turkic states to successfully implement joint projects, strengthening their political and economic influence. Despite this close integration, each Turkic state is still governed by its own political structure, maintaining its own identity.

Kazakhstan is actively developing and maintaining close political ties with other Turkic countries, striving to strengthen cooperation at various levels. Here are a few ways in which this is accomplished: Kazakhstan is active in participating in Turkic organizations such as the Turkic Soviet Association and the Turkic Cooperation Organization. These structures provide a platform for dialogue, cooperation and the development of common strategies between Turkic countries.

Political leaders of Kazakhstan regularly conduct diplomatic visits and meetings with leaders of other Turkic countries. These meetings facilitate the exchange of views, discussion of key issues and the signing of important interstate agreements.

Kazakhstan is actively developing educational cooperation with other Turkic countries, providing scholarships, student exchanges and joint edu-

cational programs. This facilitates the exchange of knowledge and strengthens cultural ties.

Economic relations also play an important role in strengthening political ties. Kazakhstan actively cooperates with other Turkic countries in the areas of trade, investment, energy and infrastructure. Organizing joint cultural and sporting events helps strengthen friendly relations between Turkic nations. These events promote the exchange of experiences and strengthening cultural ties. Kazakhstan actively participates in regional and international forums where issues of common interest with Turkic countries are discussed. This provides an opportunity to exchange views and develop joint strategies. Kazakhstan is developing special support programs for Turkic countries, including assistance in the field of economics, education, healthcare and other social spheres. Such measures allow Kazakhstan to strengthen its political ties with other Turkic countries and promote the development of common interests and goals.

The works of researchers of Turkic political values do not study respondents but present the opinion of the author and established points of view, so we analyzed Kazakh society for compliance with generally accepted political values.

Table 2 – Answers

Question	Answer options	
Speak Kazakh at home	Rarely	Often
18-32	12	18
33-46	18	12
47-60	15	15
Average value	15	15
Speak Kazakh in society	Rarely	Often
18-32	9	21
33-46	13	17
47-60	13	17
Average value	11,7	18,3
Studied and are studying in Kazakh	No	Yes
18-32	12	18
33-46	16	14
47-60	18	12
Average value	15,4	14,6
Eating national food	Rarely	Often
18-32	7	23

Continuation of the table

Question	Answer options	
33-46	9	21
47-60	5	25
Average value	7	23
Cooking national food	Rarely	Often
18-32	11	19
33-46	9	21
47-60	6	24
Average value	8,7	21,3
Strong interaction with Kazakhs	No	Yes
18-32	8	22
33-46	11	19
47-60	6	24
Average value	8,3	21,7
Watching Kazakh media resources	Rarely	Often
18-32	4	26
33-46	9	21
47-60	7	23
Average value	6,7	23,3
Married to Kazakhs	No	Yes
18-32	8	22
33-46	9	21
47-60	6	24
Average value	7,7	22,3
Celebrate national holidays	Rarely	Often
18-32	12	18
33-46	6	24
47-60	4	26
Average value	6,3	22,7
Desire to move abroad for permanent residence	Yes	No
18-32	11	19
33-46	8	22
47-60	6	24
Average value	8,3	21,7
The desire to study and work abroad and return to Kazakhstan	Yes	No
18-32	19	11
33-46	14	16
47-60	6	24
Average value	13	17

Having studied the responses received, we observe that the discrepancies in the answers are present and are due to the age of the respondents and their development in different eras of the formation of Kazakhstan as an independent state. All answers provided are within the normal deviation from the average value and do not exceed 25%. In terms of education and interaction in society, we see the increased importance of the Kazakh language in society. It is worth noting that young people actively watch media in the Kazakh language, which shows their common political affiliation. We can also trace the importance of traditions in Kazakh society; adherence to national cuisine speaks of the development of the internal environment and ideology of the country. It is worth noting the high interest of young people in foreign countries; there is a trend of outflow of young people, which may be a negative factor, signaling an increase in socio-economic imbalance. Thus, we see that the factors shaping Turkic political values among the Kazakhs are high.

For a deeper study of the relationship with other political groups, it is necessary to conduct additional research to identify the similarities and differences in the development of Turkic political ideology in different nations. At this stage, we can assert that Turkic political values are of great importance in Kazakh society, and their demand is growing over generations. Thus, we observe the involvement of the Kazakh people in the processes of formation of Turkic political values.

Conclusion

Political values in world society are formed based on the cultural needs of the population. The population of the Turkic states has retained its originality and Turkic identity. The Turkic states formed an organization for mutually beneficial cooperation and preservation of their cultural identity. Today, the Turkic world plays an important role in the global economy, culture and shapes the political values of a number of states. Kazakhstan, as a state formed by Turkic identity, builds its policy on the basis of national values. Cultural and traditional values had a significant influence on the formation of economic

values, which influenced the political relations of the state. Religious affiliation also plays a role in shaping political values. Despite the fact that Kazakhstan is a secular state, Islam is widespread in the country and allows for the development of relations with Islamic states. The cultural aspect formed the principle of multiculturalism in the political ideology of the state and contributed to the development of relations with the international community. The political values shaped by the Turkic ideology in Kazakhstan certainly allow the state to play an important role in regional and international politics and economics.

Political values in world society are a complex and multifaceted process that consists of the cultural needs of the population. In the context of the Turkic world, these values receive a special connotation, since the population of the Turkic states successfully preserves their originality and Turkic identity. It is important to note that the Turkic states decided to form an organization aimed at mutually beneficial cooperation and preservation of their cultural identity.

Today, the Turkic world occupies a significant position in the world economy and culture, influencing the formation of the political values of a number of states. Kazakhstan, being a state formed by Turkic identity, builds its policy taking into account national values.

Cultural and traditional values have played a significant role in shaping the economic values of Kazakhstan, thereby influencing the formation of political ties of the state. Religious affiliation also plays an undeniable role in the formation of political values. Despite the fact that Kazakhstan is a secular state, Islam is widespread, which makes it possible to build diplomatic relations with Islamic states.

The cultural aspect played a key role in shaping the political ideology of Kazakhstan, strengthening the principle of multiculturalism and contributing to the development of relations with the international community. The political values determined by the Turkic ideology in Kazakhstan certainly allow the state to occupy an important position in regional and international politics, as well as in the economic sphere.

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