

## Development Perspectives of Turkish-Speaking Countries Cooperation Council According to Human Development Indices

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**Abstract:** The 'Human Development Index' was prepared by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1990, and the concept of development was tried to be measured with human focus. On the philosophical basis of the Human Development Index is Amartya Sen's 'Capability Approach' developed by 'Development as Freedom Theory'. Since 1990, INDEX has been included in the Human Development Reports prepared by the United Nations Development Program as a measurement unit evaluating countries' quality of life and standard. In this work systematicized from the perspective of 'right to development', it was aimed to determine the direction of the Turkish-speaking Countries Cooperation Council (Turkish Council) according to the 'Human Development Index'. In this context, The Turkish Council was established in 2009 to develop cooperation between Turkish-speaking countries. The founding members of the Council of Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan's development momentum statistics will be subjected to descriptive analysis and the human development policies will be discussed according to the obtained 'HDI Trend'.

**Keywords:** Development as freedom theory, human development index, Turkish-Speaking Countries Cooperation Council.

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## İnsani Kalkınma Endekslerine Göre Türk Keneşi Ülkelerinin Gelişim Perspektifi

**Öz:** 1990 yılı itibariyle Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Programı (UNDP) tarafından 'İnsani Kalkınma Endeksi' hazırlanarak kalkınma kavramı insan odaklı ölçülmeye çalışılmıştır. Felsefi temelinde Amartya Sen'in 'Özgürlükle Kalkınma Teorisi'nde geliştirdiği 'capability yaklaşımı' olan İnsani Kalkınma Endeksi, 1990'dan bu yana Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Programı tarafından hazırlanan İnsani Kalkınma Raporlarında ülkelerin yaşam kalitesi ve standardını değerlendiren bir ölçüm birimi olarak yer almaktadır. 'Kalkınma hakkı' perspektifinden hareketle sistematize edilen bu çalışmada da, Türk Keneşi (Konseyi) Ülkelerinin İnsani Kalkınma Endekslerine göre yöneylemlerinin saptanması amaçlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda, Türk dili konuşan ülkeler arasında işbirliğini geliştirmek amacıyla 2009 yılında kurulan Türk Keneşi'nin kurucu üyeleri Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Kazakistan ve Kırgızistan'ın kalkınma ivmeleri istatistiki betimsel analize tabi tutulacak ve elde edilecek 'HDI Trendi'ne göre de insani kalkınma politikaları tartışmaya açılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Özgürlükle kalkınma teorisi, insani kalkınma endeksi, Türk Keneşi Ülkeleri.

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## **Introduction**

In the globalizing world, development has begun to be evaluated with human developmental level as human capital. It is understood that the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has tried to measure development from the 1990s on a human-focused scale. With the emergence of the concept of human development, the concept of development has gained a different dimension and indexes have begun to be prepared when the development has been measured. Indices such as basic needs index, physical quality of life index, human poverty index, sex dependent development index, gender competence measure, human freedom index and political freedoms index have been developed in addition to Human Development Index which includes human factors among the indicators of development.(Taban ve Kar, 2014:7)

The Human Development Index has been developed with the capability approach developed by Sen in the Theory of Liberty Development. Since 1990, it has been included in the Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Program as a measurement unit evaluating countries' quality of life and standard.(Gürses, 2009:340)

According to Capability approach, economic development has to be a tool for people to live better lives. Individuals are not the means of economic development, but their ultimate goal. Competence theory brings together ethics and economics, opening up value judgments that underlie development, social regulations and economic policies. And it draws attention to the multidimensionality of improving the living conditions of the individual. It emphasizes the necessity of promoting different possibilities at the same time.

The concept of freedom is quite important among the concepts developed by Amartya Sen on 'development'. However, freedom for you does not include formal freedoms such as the right to choose and to be elected (Sen, 1999b; 3-17). Sen speaks

of a concept of freedom that includes real freedoms such as the right to education and health. "(...) The most important aspect of freedoms is that individuals' values for choosing their priorities are entirely theirs. Individual freedoms are a social thing; there is a mutual relationship between individual freedoms and social arrangements to expand individual freedoms."(Yavaşgel, 2014: 98)

Individual freedoms need to be expanded so that better social arrangements can be made. At the same time, as social arrangements become more effective and fair, individual freedoms will also increase (Boz, 2012:87-92) According to A.Sen, the Nobel Prize laureate in 1998, development is the process of lifting the barriers that restrict freedom. (Nussbaum, 2011:17-42) There is no doubt that financial freedom is necessary to expand liberties. But it starts from political and civil rights, and covers a much wider range from educational and health facilities to the concept of freedom. For this reason, "unfreedom," as well as restrictions on political freedoms (voting rights and other citizens' rights), arises from reasons such as economic poverty and the lack of social rights and opportunities."(Yavaşgel, 2014: 98)

Amartya Sen's 'Capability Approach' provides a broad normative framework for the evaluation of individual prosperity, social regimes and policies (Sen, 2004:152-163). According to you, life consists of functionalities that mean things and attachments. Capability also represents a set of functionality that a person can reach. The important thing is not the goods and resources we have but the positive freedoms we can do with them.(Hick, 2014;Nussbaum 2001)

According to Sen, the restriction of liberties can sometimes be due to the unjust distribution of education and health facilities, while sometimes directly related to authoritarian regimes, and sometimes from economic poverty.(Srivastav, 2016:156-9) The inadequacy of effective institutions that provide peace and order in society can also be the reason for the lack of freedom in

the important moment. Sen, therefore, adopts a transparent, democratic and participatory management approach. (Deneulin, 2010:383-8) And she strongly attaches to public policies issues such as education, health and nutrition in order to solve the problem of development still pending in the 21st century. (Çukurcayır and Tezcan, 2011:48-76)

Amartya's 'capability approach' (2010: 51-65), which sees the reduction of inequalities and the progress of social justice possible in a global context, and the concept of justice as an extension of this approach; it is seen that the contributions made to economics and political science, which ignore crucial human problems and issues such as global justice, solidarity, ethical values, self-realization and character development, are seen as undeniable. (Durğun, 2013:119-20)

Amartya Sen's human development index (HDI), developed by UNDP in view of the capability approach, numerically expresses the concept of human development. Unlike traditional revenue-weighted measures, HDI considers three different dimensions when evaluating a country in the development race: (a) Lifetime, (b) Level of education, (c) Having resources to provide a good standard of living or, more clearly, income level.

The Human Development Index (IHD) reflects the average success of an individual in three different dimensions of human development. Thus, revenue is not the only criterion when countries' developmental level is assessed. Other factors that are as important as income from the quality of life gap are also taken into consideration.

In this context, it is observed that in recent years there has been a growing rapprochement between human rights discourse and development discourse. Since the international community adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, economic, social and cultural rights have been neglected in the human rights literature in the face of personal and political

rights. The recognition of human rights as a whole does not prevent them from being classified. The most common classification of human rights classified in different forms in different national and international human rights instruments is the classification of first, second and third generation rights based on the historical development process.

Rights and freedoms called 'personal rights' and 'political rights' in today's constitutional and human rights documents, which are called first generation rights, are based on the fight against the bourgeoisie against the king and aristocracy. The first generation, which includes political rights such as personal security, privacy, private rights, freedom of religion and conscience, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of association, right to petition, choice and election, freedom of the political party, rights aim both to realize the individual's material and spiritual development in a field where power does not interfere, as well as to achieve participation in political power.(Ref. from Akyıldız, 2011:42-3)

The right to work, the right to education, the right to health, the right to social security, the right to housing and the rights to the protection of the needy, such as children and the elderly, have enabled the poor to fully enjoy human rights. Many of these second generation rights are the rights to the task of providing services to the state. And their implementation depends largely on the mobilization of financial resources. The development and institutionalization of the rights have paralleled the institutionalization of the social state.(Ref. from Akyıldız, 2011:43)

The latest emerging rights in the historical process are the rights of the third generation, also called 'new human rights' and 'rights of solidarity'. The most fundamental characteristic of the rights of the third generation is that they are based on the aim of creating the solidarity environment necessary for human beings. Only the intervention of the state is sufficient to realize these rights. In addition to the state, the collective effort of indi-

viduals and institutions, in other words, everyone who lives in society, needs to be actively involved. Particularly important for states to cooperate on the international scene. (Ref. from Akyıldız, 2011:44)

The development of human rights and democracy in a country is closely related to the development of that country. Because development is the result of relations between economic, political and social institutions, between people and between institutions (Işık, 2006:40) There is a close relationship between the concept of economic development and the nature of the political regime. As Amartya Sen points out, freedoms are not only the primary consequences of development, but liberties are among the primary goals of development at the same time. Development can be considered as a process of broadening freedoms in general. According to you, poverty, persecution, lack of economic means, social deprivation, neglect and pressure devices of public services must be destroyed in order for development to take place.(Ref. from Akyıldız, 2011:44)

However, it seems that this imbalance has been tried to be overcome in time. The adoption of United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986 is an important development in this area. The first article of the Declaration defines this right as follows:

The right to development is an indispensable human right because every human being and every people has the right to participate, to contribute and to benefit from an economic, social, cultural and political development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully realized.

In the Declaration of Development, development is defined as a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process aimed at promoting the well-being of all people on the basis that people participate actively and freely in development and benefit fairly from the benefits of development. In the third article of the Declaration, it is stated that States have priority

relative in creating the national and international conditions necessary for the right of development to be realized. It is also pointed out that the task of cooperating with each other in ensuring the development of states and eliminating obstacles to development in the same field (UN Declaration on Development, 1986: Art.3)

In the eighth article of the Declaration, the importance of accessing the essential resources in the realization of the right to development is emphasized. Indeed, the article states that, besides other measures, equality of opportunity in accessing essential resources, in particular education, health, food, housing, employment and a fair distribution of income, is necessary for the realization of the right to development. In the development and full realization of human rights, it is in the same place that states should not support participation in all spheres (UN Declaration of Human Development, 1986: Art.8)

In summary, development goals stand out in the areas of extreme poverty and hunger, ensuring the necessity of primary education worldwide, reducing child mortality, ensuring gender equality and women's participation, ensuring environmental sustainability, HIV and other diseases prevention. At the same time, it has been aimed at a principle such as '*making the right to development real for every human being and saving the human race from neediness*' and for this, '*developing a universal cooperation*' ([www.undp.org.tr/16.03.2018](http://www.undp.org.tr/16.03.2018)) as a precondition, a beginning, and puts the human being at the center of development. Hence, he accepts the development of the 'human potential' as a basic premise.

### **Research Method**

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the development of the founding countries of the Turkish Council in 2009 according to the Human Development Index. In this perspective, the Turkish Council, a founding member of Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in 2010-2015 years between the development momentum of the past six years the value of other



words HDI subcomponents statistical subjected to descriptive analysis.

The HDI data on the Turkish Council countries after the 2010 survey has been obtained from the Human Development Reports organized annually by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The reason for going to a post-2010 limitation is that UNDP changes its method of calculation from time to time. Since the most recent change was made in 2010, the creation of a timing quote in this way was considered systematically appropriate.

In addition, the HDI Trends, which are based on the 5-year continuous time series of 1990-2015 countries, are calculated in the report that UNDP prepared in 2016. In the study, these data were organized for the Turkish Council countries and comparative evaluations were made.

### **Research Findings**

In this section, analyzes of the values of the Human Development Index and its subcomponents of the Turkish Council countries are examined. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure that serves to assess progress on three key dimensions of human development. These three basic dimensions are a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a good standard of living.

A long and healthy life is measured by the expectation of life in birth. The level of knowledge is measured by the average duration of education among the adult population; this is the average length of training taken by people 25 years of age and older. And the sum of years of schooling for a child at the age of entry enables learning and information access according to the expected years of education.

The standard of living is also measured in terms of per capita Gross National Income (GNP), expressed in terms of fixed international dollars converted using purchasing power parity conversion rates.

**Table 1. Lifetime Trends of HDI Subcomponents of Turkish Council Countries (2010-2015)**

Contries	Years	Average life time
Turkey	2010	72.2
	2011	74.0
	2012	74.2
	2013	75.3
	2014	75.3
	2015	75.5
Kazakhstan	2010	65.4
	2011	67.0
	2012	67.4
	2013	66.5
	2014	69.4
	2015	69.6
Azerbaijan	2010	70.8
	2011	70.7
	2012	70.9
	2013	70.8
	2014	70.8
	2015	70.9
Kyrgyzstan	2010	68.4
	2011	67.7
	2012	68.0
	2013	67.5
	2014	70.6
	2015	70.8

Source. UNDP Reports 2010-2015 ([www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org))

Table 1 shows the developments of the Human Development Index subcomponents of the Turkish Council countries between 2010 and 2015. When the first sub-component of the HDI Turkey in the table, while the average life expectancy of 72.2 people in 2010 shows that in 2015 was 75.5. When Turkey Human Development Index of the average life expectancy in sub-components discussed last six years can be mentioned as a regular development. Tabloda also includes data from the Turkic council countries belonging to the sub-components of the Human Development Index of Kazakhstan. The average life expectancy of Kazakhstan's HDI subcomponents is 65.4 in 2010 and 69.6 in 2015. Looking at the data of the sub-components of Azerbaijan's Human Development Index, the average life span of Azerbaijan's HDI sub-components is 70.8 in 2010 and 70.9 in 2015. In Kyrgyzstan, it was determined that the average life expectancy of 68.4 in 2010 increased to 70.8 with a partial recovery in 2015.

**Table 2. Educational Trends in the HDI Sub-Components of the Countries of the Turkish Council (2010-2015 )**

Countries	Years	Average Schooling Year	Expected Schooling Year
Turkey	2010	6.5	11.8
	2011	6.5	11.8
	2012	6.5	12.9
	2013	7.6	14.4
	2014	7.6	14.5
	2015	7.9	14.6
Kazakhstan	2010	10.3	15.1
	2011	10.4	15.1
	2012	10.4	15.3
	2013	10.4	15.0

	2014	11.4	15.0
	2015	11.7	15.0
Azerbaijan	2010	10.2	13.0
	2011	8.6	11.8
	2012	11.2	11.7
	2013	11.2	11.8
	2014	11.9	11.2
	2015	12.7	11.2
Kyrgyzstan	2010	9.3	12.6
	2011	9.3	12.5
	2012	9.3	12.6
	2013	9.3	12.5
	2014	10.6	12.5
	2015	10.8	13.0

Source. UNDP Reports 2010-2015 ([www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org))

The average age of schooling for the HDI subcomponents and the state of the last six years of the expected schooling year are reported in Table 2. while the average years of schooling in Turkey in 2010. In Table 6.5, it is seen that in 2015 7.9. Turkey's expected enrollment was 11.8 years in 2010. When looking at the average, it is understood that rises to 14.6 in 2015. Turkey's HDI should mean years of schooling of the sub-components should be expected between 2010 and 2015, the average years of schooling is determined that there is a steady increase.

When the average number of years of schooling and the state of expected schooling for the last six years are examined, it is seen that the average schooling year in 2010 was 11.3, while in 2015 it was 11.7. The expected schooling average for Kazakhstan declined from 15.1 in 2010 to 15.0 in 2015.

Looking at the average years of schooling and the development of the last six years of schooling expected from the sub-components of Azerbaijan's Human Development Index, it

is observed that the average schooling year in Azerbaijan increased from 10.2 in 2010 to 12.7 in 2015. The expected average of schooling is 13.0 in 2010 and it is understood that it decreased to 11.2 in 2015. It is noteworthy that the average schooling rate of Azerbaijan's sub-components of the IGE is accelerating from 2010 to 2015.

When the Kyrgyzstan data for the average number of years of schooling and the expected schooling period are examined, it is seen that the average schooling rate of 9.3 in 2010 increased to 10.8 in 2015, from the Human Development Index sub-components. The expected year of schooling has reached 13.0 in Kyrgyzstan, which was 12.6 in 2010, when it reached 2015.

**Table 3. Income Trends of HDI Sub-Components of the Turkish Council Countries (2010-2015 )**

Countries	Years	Gross national income per capita
Turkey	2010	13,359
	2011	12,246
	2012	13,710
	2013	18,391
	2014	18,677
	2015	18,705
Kazakhstan	2010	10,234
	2011	10,585
	2012	10,451
	2013	19,441
	2014	20,867
	2015	22,093
Azerbaijan	2010	8,747

	2011	8,666
	2012	8,153
	2013	15,725
	2014	16,428
	2015	16,413
Kyrgyzstan	2010	2,291
	2011	2,036
	2012	2,009
	2013	3,021
	2014	3,044
	2015	3,097

Source. UNDP Reports 2010-2015 ([www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org))

In Table 3, there is a distribution of HDI sub-components according to per capita non-national income. In Turkey, per capita national income in 2010, while falling 13 359 dollars, rose to \$ 18 705 in 2015. As with other variables Turkey's gross national product per capita HDI 2015 from 2010 shows the trend of development.

In Kazakhstan, non-gross national income per capita rose from \$ 10,244 in 2010 to \$ 22,093 in 2015. As seen in the other sub-components of the HDI, there is an upward trend in Kazakhstan's per capita national income between 2010 and 2015.

In Table Azerbaijan's national income per capita in 2010 is 8,747 dollars, by 2015 when the rate is increased to 14,413 dollars is detected. In the sub-components of the HDI, per capita national income has increased in Kazakhstan compared to the years. The per capita national income of Kyrgyzstan from the Turkish Council countries has been examined according to years and reached to a very low rate compared to other countries. It is determined that Kyrgyzstan, which has a national income per capita of 2,291 in 2010, rose to 3,097 in 2015. In six years, there was a partial rise.

**Table 4. HDI Development and Ranking of Turkish Council Countries by Years (2010-2015)**

Countries	Years	HDI Value / Country score	Country sorting	Number of countries
	2010	0.699	83	169
	2011	0.699	92	179
	2012	0.722	90	186
	2013	0.759	69	187
	2014	0.761	72	188
	2015	0.767	71	188
Kazakhstan	2010	0.714	66	169
	2011	0.745	68	179
	2012	0.754	69	186
	2013	0.757	70	187
	2014	0.788	56	188
	2015	0.794	56	188
Azerbaijan	2010	0.713	67	169
	2011	0.700	91	179
	2012	0.734	82	186
	2013	0.747	76	187
	2014	0.751	78	188
	2015	0.759	78	188
Kyrgyzstan	2010	0.598	109	169
	2011	0.615	126	179
	2012	0.622	125	186
	2013	0.628	125	187
	2014	0.655	120	188
	2015	0.664	120	188

Source. UNDP Reports 2010-2015 ([www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org))

The human development index emerges as a measure of key factors such as health, education and income, which are indicative of development levels of countries. By comparing these factors, countries are compared in four categories. The calculated human development index for countries ranges from 0 to 1 and is classified as follows:

(a) Countries between 0 and 0,522 have low human development, (b) 0,522 to 0,698 medium human development, (c) High human development between 0,698 and 0,793, and (d) Very high human development from 0,793 to 1.

Table 4 lists the ranking and development of human development index between the years 2010 and 2015 of the Turkish Council countries. This table shows the HDI value for 2010-2015, the number of countries that have been evaluated for each year, and the place of the studied country in this total number of countries. Accordingly, when the Turkish Council analyzed the development of the country of Turkey's countries have taken between 2010-2015 points, in 2010 83.sıra in 169 countries with 0679 country scores [1] and is located in the medium human development category. But in the years after 2010, Turkey has found in the high human development category. According to the UNDP's latest report states Turkey with 0.767 points out of 188 countries in 2016. There are 71 well settled.

When the data on Kazakhstan are examined in Table 4, the country score of Kazakhstan between the years 2010-2014 is between 0,698 and 0,793. Kazakhstan took place in the high human development category in the country ranking chart of UNDP between the years 2010-2014. Kazakhstan settled in the 56th place in 2015 with a score of 0,794 countries among 188 countries. This has allowed Kazakhstan to take a very high level of human development in the human development category. This result is also indicative of the fact that it is the only country among the Turkish Council of Kazakhstan's countries that has entered this category, in other words, the highest human development category.



According to the data of Table 4, Azerbaijan is in the category of high human development as a country which has risen from 0,698 to 0,793 between 2010 and 2015. It is seen that Azerbaijan ranked 78th among the 188 countries in 2015 with 0,759 country points.

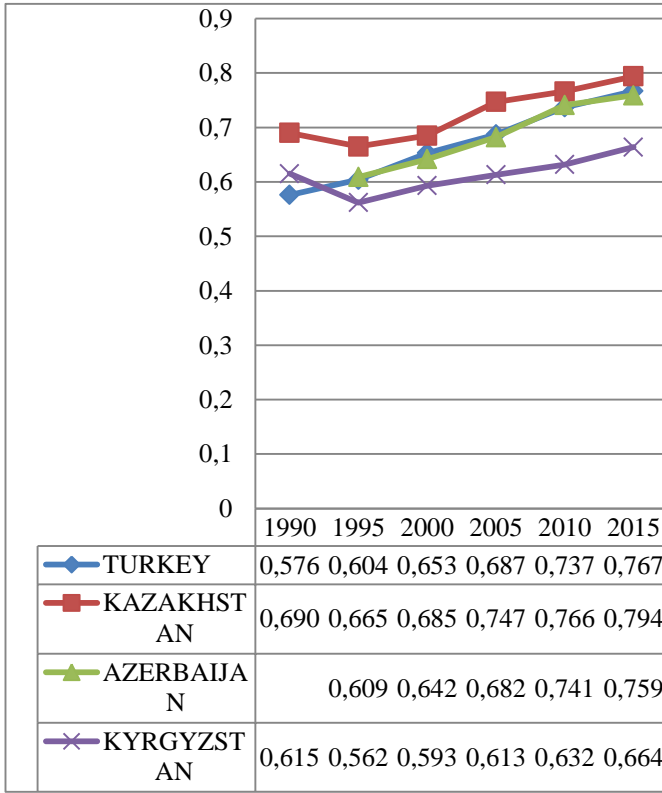
When it comes to Kyrgyzstan, according to the data given in Table 4 between the years 2010-2015, it is in the middle human development category in the ranking chart of UNDP with the country score of last six years. In 2015, Kyrgyzstan could only settle in the 120th place with a score of 0,664 out of 188 countries.

In the UNDP 2016 report, the HDI values of countries were recalculated from 1990 using 5-year consistent data series. This data includes HDIs recalculated from 1990 to 2015 using consistent data series to allow for the assessment of progress recorded in HDIs. Accordingly, Graph 1 shows the HDI values of the Turkish Council countries between 1990 and 2015.

When the Turkish Council countries regarded as proportionate to the development of the country up to 2015 points from 1990, and Turkey's HDI value increased by 33.2% from 0.767 to 0.576, 0.794 to 0.690% increase 15.1'lik from Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan Increased by 24.6% from 0.609 to 0.759 and from Kyrgyzstan by an increase of 7.9 to 0.664 from 0.615. In this way, it is seen that the Turkish Council countries have steadily increased their country scores between 1990-2015.

At the same time, the HDI sub-components of countries between 1990 and 2015 are proportionally related to changes in average life span, average schooling period, expected length of schooling, and per capita gross national income. Accordingly, the Turkish Council of Turkey among the countries in 1990 and 2015, average life expectancy increased by 11.2 years, mean years of schooling is 3.4 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.7. The gross national income per capita increased by approximately 78.2% of Turkey's people.

**Graphic 1: HDI Trends of Turkish Council Countries Based on Continuous Time Series Data (1990 - 2015)**



Source. UNDP Reports 2010-2015 ([www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org))

The average life span of Kazakhstan between 1990 and 2015 increased by 2.8 years, while the average schooling year increased by 3.6 years and the expected schooling year by 2.6. Kazakhstan's gross national income per capita has also increased by 59.9% between 1990 and 2015. Looking at Azerbaijan, the average life expectancy increased by 6 years between 1990 and 2015, while the average schooling year increased by 1 year and the expected schooling year increased by 2. The gross national income per capita of Azerbaijan also increased by 87.7% between 1990 and 2015.

The average life span of Kyrgyzstan increased by 4.5 years between 1990-2015, while the average schooling year increased by 2.2 years and the expected schooling year by 1.2. Kyrgyzstan's gross national income per capita has decreased by 9.1% between 1990 and 2015.

## **Results**

Since the first half of the nineteenth century, the development, which has been accompanied by the widespread use of mechanization in production and transportation has increased its acceleration especially after the Second World War. It has begun to be evaluated within the framework of health, education and income indices of the States. The most recent contribution to this momentum was provided by the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda approved by the United Nations [2] in 2015 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) committed to this world by 2015. [3] To this end, UNDP's 2016 Human Development Report (HDR) focuses on how human development can be achieved in all dimensions now and in the future, and provides an assessment of the way in which mankind operates. In this study, a sounding study for the countries of the Turkish Council was carried out in line with the mentioned report, and a vision was tried to be achieved with the following results obtained.

In this perspective, the Tables 1, 2 and 3 in the study are evaluated comparatively and taken into account according to the given countries belonging to the sub-components of the Human Development Index of the Turkish Council countries between 2010 and 2015. And first of first place in the last six years of average life expectancy of the people concerned with the health of the country has seen Turkey with 74.4 Order. It is calculated as 70.8 in Azerbaijan, 68.8 in Kyrgyzstan and 67.55 in Kazakhstan. Thus, while the highest rate in Turkey in the Turkish Council countries, the average life expectancy is the lowest rate seen in Kazakhstan. In the 2016 report of the UNDP (2015

results), the average life span of countries with very high human development categories among 188 countries was found to be around 80 years. Given this situation, it is noteworthy that the difference between the countries in the very high human development category of the Turkish Council countries is clear, according to the countries' Health Index.

The second index is the health index after the human development index sub-component. In this category, the average years of schooling and expected years of schooling are sought. The average schooling year indicates how much people in the country 25 years of age and over have been trained throughout their education life. According to this, when the average of the years of schooling of the last six years between the years 2010 and 2015 of the Turkish Council countries is reached, Azerbaijan 10.9, 10.8 Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey 9.7 is 7.1. In this context, the Turkish Council of Azerbaijan, the country with the highest year of schooling in Turkey is the lowest in the country and Kazakhstan.

The other component in the Education Index category was the expected schooling year. The expected year of schooling indicates how many years a child is expected to receive education until the end of his or her educational life (primary, secondary, etc.). In this context, the Turkish Council countries last six (6) years, respectively Referring to the average of expected years of schooling, 15.08 Kazakhstan, Turkey 13.33, 12.6 Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan is determined to be 11.78. According to this, while the expected year of schooling in Kazakhstan is the highest, it is the lowest in Azerbaijan. In the UNDP's 2016 report (2015 results), the countries with the highest human development categories among the 188 countries were found to have an average of 12 years of schooling and an expected schooling age of 18 years. According to these results, it seems that the average of the Turkish Council countries lags behind the average in the schooling year. This component is increased in the low country of Turkey. The fact that the average of the expected schooling

year is also high in the countries with the highest human development category is 18, indicating that the Turkish Council is behind in this compound.

One of the sub-components of the human development index is the gross national income per capita. According to the UNDP 2016 report, Kazakhstan has the highest national income per capita in the countries of the Turkish Council of \$ 22.093. This was followed by Turkey (18.705), Azerbaijan (16.413) and Kyrgyzstan (3.097) to come. In this order, the low per capita GDP of Kyrgyzstan is quite remarkable. According to the report, the top five in the world rankings are Norway (67,614), Switzerland (56,364), Germany (45,000), Denmark (44,519) and Australia (42,822), respectively, with the highest human development rate per capita gross national income per capita. There is a striking difference in terms of income level. This difference is therefore an important indicator of the reasons for the level of the other indices of the Turkish Council countries.

According to the UNDP data, it can be said that when the Turkish Council countries have a general view of human development trends between 2010 and 2015, each country has a positive development in country scores. Although it is necessary to rank the human development of countries as to their categories; Kazakhstan first place, while the second in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan ranked third and last row are also included.

It can be said that the countries of the Turkish Council, except for Kyrgyzstan, show a steady development in the HDI values, which were calculated between the years 1990-2015 for 5 years, and in the HDI subcomponents. The average life expectancy in sub-components of the HDI of the country is determined to be within a maximum of Turkey's development. In addition, while the gross national product per capita in the other Turkish Council countries except Kyrgyzstan between 1990 and 2015 increased substantially, there was a 9.1% decrease in Kyrgyzstan.

According to Graphic 1, the beginning of the 1990s, Turkey's HDI value compared to other Turkish Council is understood that the countries with lower rates. The most important factor of Turkey's education index; both the average schooling year and the expected schooling year are lower than in other countries. Turkey is seen of this component is still lower than other countries.

According to the 2016 Human Development Report (HDR), human development progress has been impressive on many fronts over the last 25 years. However, the gains achieved are not universal. Imbalances between countries have not been solved; socioeconomic, ethnic and racial groups; urban and rural areas; and women and men. Millions of people do not reach full potential in life. 'Deprivation' is drawn in various dimensions of human development.

Similar cases have also been identified for the Turkish Council countries, though Turkey, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan acceleration - although not in sufficient measure - shows an increasing trend. However, the union can in itself develop a vision based on a 'Partnership for Development Concept' which takes this perspective into account in order to draw the development trend to the highest level. This vision also serves to provide infrastructure for playing effective roles in public diplomacy [4].

### Notes

[1] The reason for the country numbers to change over the years, that is to say, when the country score is high, it is due to the change of the components of the other countries. At the same time, the fact that the country's own HDI index components vary from year to year is also related to the weight of their component accounts.

[2] The United Nations (UN) Organization is one of the greatest supporters of development work. The relationship between peace and development, rooted in the experiences of

two world wars, takes place in the United Nations Charter and emphasizes that a peace that will be based on social justice and prosperity will last. It is indisputable that the universal principles laid down by the UN, and in particular the Millennium Development Goals declared in 2000, have given a different dimension to aid efforts. ([www.un.org](http://www.un.org), 21.03.2018)

[3] 'Development Aids' has started to become more programmed in international cooperation in the 21st century. In other words, aid that extends beyond the borders of the country is also a reflection of the internal dynamics of a state. It is also part of the historical identity. Therefore, development assistance for countries on the international level has gained a strategic importance. For this reason, nowadays development aids are considered an indispensable instrument of public diplomacy, which is an effective strategic communication management of countries.

[4] The capacity of the subtle power, also defined as the 'value-based power' of an country, is at the same time the success of the effective public diplomacy of that country. Public diplomacy is regarded as a technical tool that governs countries' relations with other countries in foreign policy applications. In this context, all the processes experienced by people with different belongings in different geographies are not independent of each other. Here, Human Diplomacy as a derivative of public diplomacy is developing through this awareness. And today it is no longer a choice, but a responsibility for all of the international actors. In addition to helping economic development, aid concentrates on more human ends, such as the development of democracies in the target countries and the urgent need to meet natural disasters.

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