

ANALYZING THE EVOLUTION OF GLOBAL SECURITY: A HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON TURKIC STATES ORGANIZATION¹

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SUMMARY

The topic of global security is both vast and interdisciplinary. Especially in a post-Cold War era in which the changing global and regional geopolitical power and security dynamics have become an increasingly significant area of study, the topic has been gaining attention from more researchers in different areas. It is also observed that students and academics of security and geopolitics have focused only on issues such as terrorism and radicalism that originate from failed state examples, without analyzing relatively stable and well-established states that have gained de facto recognition in international relations. The Turkic states, which are located in the Asia-Europe and Asia-Pacific regions, were selected as a study group both because of their geographical and natural resource importance and their significance in the context of global security. In this study, it was aimed to draw attention to the importance of the Turkic World in terms of global security. This study consists of conducted historical and theoretical research. Analyzing the globalization process backed by theories of international relations, a historical perspective guides led to the present day. The low level of research and work that has been carried out in the field of security has guided and directed this study. One of the key terms that will be used in the study, ‘Turkic States Organization’, has been included in the research to discuss this term in a historical and theoretical context and to discuss matters which have not been debated in the current literature. When reaching the history, it has been observed that even during its establishment period, the Turkic States Organization engages in war and security-related matters. It is for this reason that among these alternative concepts, the term ‘collective security’ has been arbitrated to be binding for the Turkic States Organization.

Keywords: International Relations, Turkic States Organization, Geopolitics, Defense Cooperation

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KÜRESEL GÜVENLİĞİN EVRİMİNİN ANALİZİ: TÜRK DEVLETLERİ ÖRGÜTÜ ÜZERİNE TARİHSEL VE TEORİK BİR BAKIŞ

ÖZET

Küresel güvenlik konusu hem çok geniş hem de disiplinler arası bir konudur. Özellikle değişen küresel ve bölgesel jeopolitik güç ve güvenlik dinamiklerinin giderek daha önemli bir çalışma alanı haline geldiği Soğuk Savaş sonrası dönemde, konu farklı alanlardan daha fazla araştırmacının ilgisini çekmektedir. Güvenlik ve jeopolitik öğrencileri ve akademisyenlerinin, uluslararası ilişkilerde fiilen tanınırlık kazanmış görece istikrarlı ve köklü devletleri analiz etmeksizin, sadece başarısız devlet örneklerinden kaynaklanan terörizm ve radikalizm gibi konulara odaklandıkları da gözlemlenmektedir. Asya-Avrupa ve Asya-Pasifik bölgelerinde yer alan Türk devletleri, hem coğrafi ve doğal kaynak önemleri hem de küresel güvenlik bağlamındaki önemleri nedeniyle çalışma grubu olarak seçilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Türk Dünyası'nın küresel güvenlik açısından önemine dikkat çekilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışma, tarihsel ve teorik araştırmaların yürütülmesinden oluşmaktadır. Küreselleşme sürecinin uluslararası ilişkiler teorileriyle desteklenerek incelenmesi, tarihsel bir perspektifle günümüze ulaşılmasına rehberlik etmiştir. Güvenlik alanında yapılan araştırma ve çalışmaların azlığı bu çalışmaya yön vermiş ve yol göstermiştir. Çalışmada kullanılacak anahtar kavramlardan biri olan 'Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı', bu kavramın tarihsel ve kuramsal bağlamda tartışılması ve mevcut literatürde tartışılmayan konuların ele alınması amacıyla araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir. Tarihsel sürece ulaşıldığında, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı'nın kuruluş döneminde dahi savaş ve güvenlikle ilgili konularla meşgul olduğu görülmüştür. Bu nedenle bu alternatif kavramlar arasından 'kolektif güvenlik' teriminin Türk Devletleri Örgütü için bağlayıcı olduğu tahkim edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası İlişkiler, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, Jeopolitik, Savunma İşbirliği

INTRODUCTION

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 has given the Turkic states a new chance to form a formal and institutionalized version of what they have been practicing on the informal level for centuries. This newly founded organization, named the Turkic States Organization, is, however, not a new coincidence in light of the historical and conceptual framework of the Turkic world. The factors such as historical, cultural, religious, and linguistic commonalities that led to the current establishment of the Turkic States Organization began emerging with the collapse of the Karahanlı state in the 9th century (Özer, 2023). Starting from this date, various Turkish states, regardless of time and dimension, engaged in social, cultural, and religious dynamics besides political and economic ties. The developments of these early periods have blazed a trail for contemporary Turkic states (Ünver, 2023).

The relations among Turkic states were not always limited to interaction and cooperation. Owing to the dynamics of the international system and those of the states themselves, the circumstances under which they lived also involved conflicts among them. Therefore, it is impossible to analyze the Turkic countries' security independently. However, the Turkic countries in their natural habitat have historical grounds for developing a common policy according to their profusion of common principles and contemporary requirements. The historical evolution of the embargoes and policies in relations with the European Union, especially after the refugee crisis in Syria, raised debates over 'security and defense' in the international field as an aftermath of the failures in global policy practices. This situation brought the concept of 'new security' to the agenda. In this context, focusing on regional areas rather than global security is at the forefront of research in the existing and constantly developing literature (Bindi, 2022).

1. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

Top-notch leadership is of crucial importance to gain the required objectives of nations. The Turkic states take solid action to build their own political-military organizations. Full comprehensive research on the structure of the Turkic States Organization and the prospects of this state was conducted. The research seeks to trace the historical context of different points of view on regionalism and globalization impulses in its development, such as the development of functional cooperation between Turkic states, the factors that have caused the states to become regional entities, as well as the internal and external security that affects them. From a theoretical point of view, the research assumes that there are complex processes of globalization and regionalization operating in the world today (Banisalamah & Al-Hamadi, 2023) (Fidan, 2023).

Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan, where a certain degree of continuity is observed, indicate that the period when there is no research in the region is increasingly drawn to the post-independence period and attempts to develop short- and long-term projections of this period. The fact that the compilation of interdisciplinary research that brings together diplomats and scholars contribute to filling the gap in the field of Turkic states' research reveals the uniqueness of the research. In this framework, it contributes to the theoretical research on the improvement of scientific knowledge and the development of foreign policy and doctrinal analysis in a significant development zone (Xu, 2024).

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of global security occupies a prominent place in the international relations literature. This area of study seeks to understand and answer the question of how security dynamics should be conceptualized and who or what should be considered as security actors. To do this, it builds on a multiplicity of theories to analyze the social construction and the changing character of global insecurity. Researchers, embracing the value of grounded and critical approaches, have increasingly re-envisioned their theoretical paradigms to integrate these emerging insights.

From the integration of multidisciplinary research to an increasing understanding of the territorial and extra-territorial infrastructures of militaries, political actors, states, and non-state actors, the theorization of global security continues to evolve to understand the complexity of conflict and emergency. The policy-research nexus among these emergent theories categorically models the relationship between military actors, non-state actors, infrastructures, and territories. Although this paper draws on these theoretical approaches, it does not offer a comprehensive theoretical engagement with these ideas. From the liberal paradigm that posits that insecurity can result if nation-states overextend, to the neoliberal structuralist model that re-envision security as resulting from market and economic imperatives, these approaches validate the importance of understanding multiple loci of insecurity. The present study outlines the main theoretical approaches conceptualizing security and insecurity to underpin the discussion within the field of this essay.

3. CONCEPTUALIZING GLOBAL SECURITY

Global security has been a multifaceted concept in the literature. Its definition has evolved over time, accompanied by the alteration of issues on the agenda. Long debates on the relationship between traditional and non-traditional security threats distinguish the nature of security concerns in terms of severity. Traditional security threats correspond with issues related to territorial integrity and sovereignty. In contrast, non-traditional security threats are mostly trans-border and trans-issue, ranging from economic to health challenges, accompanied by technological challenges of our contemporary era. From these two paradigms, a diversity of non-conventional benchmark security paradigms has been proposed. They are the economic, social, environmental, and human paradigms, deconstructing security in terms of dimensions (Díez-Martín et al., 2021).

Security is a broad concept that links to all subjects in international relations. Besides, various actors can be a source of security rather than states being the exclusive actors. While the proponents advance the multidisciplinary nature of security, the critics are concerned about the lack of conceptual distinctness. However, regarding the controversies, conceptual security has reshaped the security agenda and transformed it into an experimental perspective. Concededly, in today's environment, varied security perspectives have emerged. The term security can stand for economic security, environmental security, energy security, and so forth. The old traditional standard about security constructs emphasized state security. However, in a multi-dynamic international system, the traditional concept has shifted into human security, involving elements such as personal security, health security, food security, community problems, and political security (Peoples & Vaughan-Williams, 2020).

Of course, the study of global security is a complex, complicated, and ambiguous area of various theoretical concepts and methodological perspectives. The international system is full of interstate conflicts, wars, invasions, terrorist acts, etc. The very existence of the international community is in permanent danger. Moving from the main global security paradigms, four main theoretical approaches are clear: realism, liberalism, constructivism, and critical security studies.

Realism focuses on the anarchic nature of a self-help world based on states' rational needs and preferences. Liberalism doesn't analyze the nature of the state, but it accentuates the possibility of mutual gains. It is a humanist approach, if we may name it like that, because it sees us as cosmopolitan beings, not corralled inside the state's borders. Constructivism perceives the characteristics and essences of the national state and how it perceives non-state or international entities. Critical security studies show us the elitism in the very definition of security. Global security, from these visions, has aspects with regulatory and normative elements. They can offer a moderate theorization of pluralism from the outset. (Smith, 2020)

Despite the fact that these theoretical approaches have specific insights on global security, they remain mute or offer only partial explanations about its existence, or do not integrate enough the type of world systemic individual characteristics. Those interested in pluralistic understandings will generally profit by considering the different wealth of theoretical concepts into a comprehensive inter- and multidisciplinary or pluralistic approach, such as the case of monitoring state security. In our paper, we shall try to blend theoretical explanations together with the description of current events, along with an analysis of security theoretic tools and literature upon contemporary perspectives (Sørensen et al., 2022).

Historically, global security has passed through different epochs of reform. In ancient and medieval times, security can be seen as communal rather than global, with homogeneous communal practices being enough for the organization of international relations. These times were more peaceful because the means of warfare were too primitive, security was regional, and interstate boundaries were not clearly specified. In the first stage of modernity, a significant number of people all over the world lived in premodern and sometimes not very modern forms of society, which seemed anachronistic for inhabitants of metropolitan countries. As time went on, revolutions in agriculture caused shifts in population and the economic impetus for the enclosure system appeared. Semi-free or completely free labor was a direct consequence of the changes in the structure of society and its cultural, intellectual, and religious moral background (Mankoff, 2022).

The second period of change took place after the long peace at the end of the 19th century, until the mid-20th century. In this Cold War period, starting with the US-Soviet conflict, the strategy of homogenization of the world or a peaceful rise of the states from regional powers to middle-sized global powers had to be undertaken with caution. The dissolution of the bipolar world divided into two segments: peacekeeping on the western side and the hegemony of war, crisis, and frequently tense situations on an international level within this bipolar system all along the 1990s marked on the other. The aftermath implied that the United Nations Security Council lost its role and the United Nations was, to a large extent, unable to act. In this multipolar world, however, more chaos has arisen, leading to the clash of conflicts and war on a global level through internal securitization of peoples, states, and societies (Pasqa & Gatará, 2023).

The concept of security, understood as an absence of threats and a certain predictability of the environment, has existed since the earliest days of mankind and has always been a major concern for communities. In the most basic and practical sense, ancient tribes already created early forms of alliances or collective agreements to produce an advantageous security community and to minimize their chances of being attacked. Similarly, there were parallel efforts to resolve potential conflicts according to tribal customs and norms. In the established states of the ancient world, security considerations were also of paramount importance. In particular, states in the organizational process probably emphasized the common security of the communities rather than competitive policies with each other. In this respect, diverse applications emerge from different examples of civilizations (Mukhammadsidiqov & Turaev, 2020).

Indeed, due to unique regional and cultural factors, the security perceptions of these societies also varied between each other. This period of history is also interesting in another aspect: the trade routes, knowledge, and sources of wealth had already started to gain much importance and had been intensively used by the various communities of the time. Likewise, territorial conflicts among principalities and centralizing states already occurred, which, to some extent, differ in terms of quality but are quite similar to the ethnic, religious, or nationalism-based problem areas of today's world. At the bottom line was indeed a historical and evolutionary process that exhibits important parallels with the current world governance system to a certain extent in terms of the assembling of power structures, common and distinct characteristics, relations between them, balances and potential crises, the modes to resolve or manage conflicts, or forms of limited or extended cooperation related to experience. Provided all this context, we can assert that the governance and security of the global system is a matter of continuity, as it has been in the ancient and medieval world (Spadaro et al., 2020).

In the early modern era, Homo Oeconomicus and the ideational forces of enlightenment gradually realized themselves. The process of global and philosophical transformation had distant reflections also in security, since nation-states had succeeded in emerging from absolute monarchy or other forms of control. International relations of Western civilization have been dramatically changed. Behavioral and structural constants have transmogrified from bilateral and multilateral centuries-old cooperations and struggles. Different from Islamic and Asian political societies, Western societies of 'have' and 'strength' probably determined the emergence of a Western EU for international post-national law (Zeng et al., 2023).

One of the major historical and structural events of this era took place in 1648. The 'Peace of Westphalia,' which officially ended the Thirty Years' War between the Saxon and Swedish Protestants and the Holy Roman Empire supported by the German Lutheran states, was of great importance. Beyond any doubt, the main outcome of these treaties cannot be merely accepted as the founding of the modern state system, according to numerous analysts. The sovereign rights of states referred to these treaties, i.e., 'cujus regio, ejus religio,' during the formation process of the European international system.

Because the political, geostrategic, geoeconomic, administrative, and demographic configuration, as well as the cultural, intellectual, and religious identity of Europe, have fundamentally changed with the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. After the treaties of Westphalia, only liberal libertarian outcome ‘moderate’ ideas started to pour down uninterruptedly into all political, socioeconomic, and security-related spaces of Europe. However, the economic, political, social, cultural, ideational structure, and infrastructural characteristics of Europe and its subsystems have been investigated, designated, and transformed within the transition period and until immanence (Siegrist & Árvai, 2020).

The 20th century constituted a rich and fertile lab for all manner of changes and shifts in the balance, dynamics, paradigms, frameworks, ideas, events, and interactions in the prism of international security and geopolitics and its paradigmatic interlocutors of global security and global politics. The 20th century witnessed the sophistication of unique security settings shaped by political realignments; social nationalism would funnel into world wars, the Cold War, the League of Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and, most importantly, the NATO and Warsaw Pact formations. It was only during the 20th century that a global consensus could reach fine details of the contingency of global security settings; no wonder we can hardly find the word ‘security’ in 16th–17th century literature: the very concept didn’t exist in the lexicon of modern use.

Security: A Moving Target and a Function of Historical Zeitgeist. Global security would shift from an imperial-colonial platform to a bipolar model where the contestations would be marshaled around the control and influence of two superstates, then to a form of realpolitik and global hyper-contestation of ideologies at the end of the Cold War with the threats of nuclear armageddon to the onset of proto-neoliberal institutions such as the European Communities, which would later make way for today’s European Union. The 20th century is unique because of nuclear weapons, cyber-terrorism, proxies and soft powers, social networking, new concepts of global terror, image-based global trade, hyper-security technologies, and other elements of the ‘current world order (Zhanaltay & Khitakhunov, 2022).

4. THE EMERGENCE OF TURKIC STATES ORGANIZATION

The Turkic States Organization (TSO) is an international organization founded in 2009. Although there were some voices that questioned the security potential of the TSO, the region’s organizations need to be deconstructed for the purpose of understanding their dynamics and roles in global security. The members of the TSO include the Republic of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkey, which ratified the Agreement for the establishment of the TSO.

The Agreement lists some of the established founders of the organization. First among the aims of the organization is to ensure the economic and social integration of the Member States. In terms of cooperation, among its purposes is to coordinate efforts within the United Nations and other international organizations to address the world’s emergencies and challenges.

The roots of the TSO can be sought in the deep historical connections between its founders and some of the common values shared by these societies. It is a well-known assertion that countries experiencing similar security concerns tend to engage in regional collaborations to increase their security.

Historical interactions, social and cultural connections, and mutual interests led the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia to institutionalize their ties and move towards regional integration. Multiplying the points of view of these countries brought up the necessity of regional cooperation. Economic factors such as the significant cultural harmony and commercial partnerships of Turkic societies, the intense cultural interaction, and geographical proximity of the founding fathers of the organization have gradually brought the foundation to life. The formation of a common point of view among the countries is a significant factor. While these countries need to establish a united and common stance on international events, the deep cultural and historical ties and geographical neighborhood also require the establishment of such an institution. Geopolitics also influences the emergence of such structures. Geopolitical and historical events took place at the decision-making center for all the founders of the organization. In the End Declaration of the Organization, the region's politics target the idea that the solution to the internationally valid demands and problems is for all members to join forces.

The history of Turkic communities bears witness to a network of alliances and enmities among the states. From the Huns to the Timurids, the emergence and erosion of empires largely shaped these relationships. Among Turkic communities, they often confronted each other in maintaining these empires. This led to the existence of sultanate or khanate states, which are observed in the form of small political entities in the political geography of the Central Asia map. However, more frequently, they sought to keep these spaces under their influence against external powers. As a result, they maintained their distance from Western and Eastern powers, leading to the rise of a tendency toward interaction among these small Turkic states.

In the broad historical contexts, the recent birth of the notion of Turkic unity is quite striking: previous efforts toward regional cooperation did not include or were unable to maintain the regularity of Turkic states' interactions. In addition, the Ottoman Empire was the frontier of the Muslim powers and was used in the field of Turkic unity for a much longer period in contrast with other powers. The Ottoman Empire played a leadership role in the organization of Turkic states. Furthermore, the exclusion of an assessment of the role of culture in the establishment of a common identity would undermine the establishment of the TSO. It is a well-established notion that various Turkic communities share the same cultural heritage. There exists a network of movements, media, and commercial platforms that they share due to a common cultural background. Under the influence of certain policies, research and publications have been initiated. Studies of common Turkic culture and folklore are carried out on one hand while being nourished with nationalist ideas on the other hand. The philosophy of a significant figure in Turkic history played an important role in the development of this cultural unity.

As a result, Turkic participants at that time considered the transition from bilateral relations to multilateralism as an important step in regional interactions and operations against external powers. Leaders of these states are more likely to want a regional defense shield to counter pressures from outside in the context of independence movements in the region against the central administrations of the former union. Increasing border violations and supply of human and military inventory to the region significantly affected the ideas of the leaders in the region.

Taking into account the historical and theoretical background of the TSO, the next subsection discusses the relevant founding principles, objectives, acquis, and main components of its normative and institutional framework. Particularly, the TSO was established to expedite the process of the UN-to-UN system and organizations with the overarching goals of fostering collaboration as TO and ensuring security and sustainable development as TS. The TCA divides the founding principles that were agreed upon into three categories and envisioned the TO as a community of like-minded countries. First, the TSO is based on four principles regarding friendly and cooperative relations, security and stability, inclusive integration, and common history, culture, and identity. The following section individually elaborates on the relationship of each of the six texts to friendly and good-neighbourly collaborative relationships as a founding principle.

The TCA emphasizes the principles of mutual respect for self-determination and sovereignty, the inviolability of current borders following the respective independence of the contracting states, and their free political and military decisions at TSO level to ensure their security in the spirit of mutual historical awareness and security dialogue in the Bi-annual Council. It aims at strengthening self-assuredness and fostering intra-regional dialogue by overcoming mutual prejudices in an environment characterized by fraternity, mutual understanding, and amity. The third normative dimension of the TSO is circular in nature, as it lists out the object and the purposes of the TCA and TSO, of the TO, and of the developing TS. Indexed to the perspectives of their own agents, texts, and organizational relationships, they build upon these four core principles and define the egalitarian objectives of comprehensive collaboration, of creating wealth, and of ensuring prosperity in the political, economic, social, and cultural realms. In doing so, the TS are guided by the overarching goal of contributing to ensuring peace and security in the region, to enhancing economic cooperation, to achieving sustainable development and progress, and to strengthening cultural links and interaction.

5. TURKIC STATES ORGANIZATION: ROLE IN GLOBAL SECURITY

At a time when numerous scholarly and political articles, declarations, and book chapters introduce us to the concept of human security, which champions the natural rights of individuals with reference to Maslow's hierarchy, the Turkic States Organization is a vivid demonstration of such aspirations transpiring into foreign policy. Since its inception, the Organization channeled the cultural ties between member countries living in an increasingly global world, thus initiating various collaborations in the area of security in which each member country had something valuable to offer.

The Declaration on the Guiding Principles of the TSO expresses the joint will and aspiration for the establishment of peace and stability in the wider region spanning East, Central, and West Asia, the Mediterranean, and Eastern Europe, and conceptualizes the early contributions of the organization as bringing about the de-securitization of interstate relations (Kocak, 2023).

A key pillar of the Organization is the projection of the values of dialogue, identity, and respect for one's traditions as a war-preventive policy. The TSO's efforts in 2011 with the OSCE, our projects in the areas of election observation, climate change, socio-economic dynamics, and gender issues, as well as our expertise in dialogue and conflict resolution assignments at the United Nations in recent years, the Organization's contribution with regard to the current Afghanistan crisis, and our Momentum Aspirations are just a few instances of how the Turkic States Organization is contributing to a people-oriented global security. Yet in order to help realize these worthwhile goals, we must also be sensitive to the challenges that may limit the capabilities of the TSO itself. How effective can we be in pursuing regime change in other states when we face strained resources, lack of access, lack of political and diplomatic will, conflicting geopolitical interests, and sometimes external pressures?

All institutions seek to support their contribution to regional or global peace and security. This subsection serves to touch upon the institutions' contributions with facts, thus evaluating the real aspect of their contribution to their member states in terms of security and friendship. TSO has taken several new initiatives in its summits and high-level gatherings. Within the framework of the convention agreement, eleven important programs, such as the initiative of the host country, joint operations, and the elimination of soldiers, were signed. The proposal of the TSO to extend the areas of cooperation and to join the country continued with success: old scholars were appointed to be presidents – a protocol on the ratification of the Protocol on the Organization of Dialogue between Youth and Respect for Human Rights, Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance Cases Requested by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Turkey between the Ministries of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Iran, and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (De Zeeuw, 2022).

The proposal of the TSO for the improvement of coordination and creation of galaxies in the General Assembly of the United Nations was welcomed by the country in July 2006. Six of the main programs signed at the Baku Congress, held on September 29, were identified. The higher commission summarized the cooperation on issues such as security, management, policy, and financial work, as well as the details of the situation and the episodes of the wars. Officials from the Ministry of Transport, Communication, Almaty, Department of Economic Crime, and the New Year period attended the annual Women's College, attended by the Turkic States Organization. At the Congress, the heads-on conversation, the commander, and the leadership of the military authorities were attended and made. Its main cooperation in political and defense is an agenda between political understanding, an understanding of devolution and development whose foreign policy can be deduced from such a distant understanding.

The establishment of these connections with an emphasis on the political sphere as an individuals' sphere within the Ottoman-Turkic world becomes the fourth turbine of the TSO's destruction of defense. Cash factories, garrison activities, ensure collective peace and security, support of allied societies, support for humanitarian and impartial circumstances under the Soviet situation, and resolution of issues provided were created within the same type of ESI. Collaboration with the military authorities and the authorities of the TSO was provided on a joint basis. TSO provides a day-to-day unified event worldwide every 15 days, during which it has become the most active. On the 1st of March every year, Europe, the United States, and the world will represent TSO for a business-by-kilometer citizens' breakfast with creative and media representation. Finally, take on them a unified effort to cope when the entire terrorism and agricultural fields replace refugees, terrifying troops, and affecting high-speed wolves.

Legally, security communities are tied to defensible borders. Military power serves as a deterrent to potential external threats, a barrier to minimize pressures, and a justification for acquiring additional soft power. To benefit from such advantages, security communities have to be initiated by larger regional powers. Economic interdependence and communication networks have to be established for maximal collective security; this process is more exigent for regional powers than lesser states. Regional security communities benefit more from trading in such goods rather than regional hegemonic powers, who tend to suffer and, consequently, do not seek trading in the same cooperative goods. Recognizing this would clarify why countries such as those comprising the EU would join a regional security alliance – converged interest. Simultaneously, due to agglomerated interests, creating a regional security partnership of this sort generates positive dynamics that disentangle from the intervention of third-party states, foster greater economic cooperation, and create transparent issue linkage. Nations in the region typically initiated a need for such cooperation, or, once initiated by external intervention, changed the original status quo. Political interest or human rights were particularly notable sources of intervention for such regional security councils. The structure, function, and focus of each of the aforementioned regional organizations are difficult to classify as universal, given the wealth of historical, geopolitical, financial, and other formative actors that have developed in each case – giving the impetus for the development of these theories defeated. In a purely prescriptive manner, it suggests what the dynamics of adaptive, dynamic relationship management may possibly suggest, as a synthesis of all the aforementioned analyses, within the given tier architecture of the Turkic States. It seems likely that the TSO represents a confluence of these dynamics in that it attempts in its legal maturation to synthesize and adapt these movements (Ndraha, 2023).

6. FUTURE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR TURKIC STATES ORGANIZATION

Over the past thousand years, the connection between security and space and the ways in which entities have cooperated and competed have taken a number of different forms. Today, the world is once again reorganizing itself, this time in response to a set of challenges and opportunities that pose security problems of a scale that very few living people have had to face.

In some ways, however, the situation is timeless. Cooperation is essential to security and, like security, it tends to be intensely local and, until very recently, taken for granted. From this perspective, the most important challenge for the Turkic States Organization is not to decide that it wants to be a cooperative security organization but to begin to map the ways in which the security landscape is evolving and to develop strategies that allow it to adapt to those changes, contributing where possible to creating the sorts of security it and its members will need. In the region, where the TSO members intersect, there are both important security dynamics and several low-key ones that may or may not come to the fore depending on how they are managed. Security challenges will arise in relation to both implicit and explicit cooperation among members, with some forms of cooperation stirring up tensions while others may defuse or even eliminate them. Global trends will also affect the region over the next decade, and its longer-term participation in global processes is likely to be consequential for the organization's thinking about its future (Doğan & Gündoğmuş, 2021). Among the former, rising energy and commodity prices will affect the relative wealth and power of states, industrialization will spread into the Asia-Pacific region, digital technology will become increasingly important, and the manner in which it develops will affect asset chains — power, commodities, and ideas — throughout the region. The inevitable impacts of climate change and concomitant migrations will also need to be anticipated if the correct priorities are to be pursued (Aksoy, 2021). These trends will mostly give already powerful or well-situated states more options. It is less clear to officials in the member states whether global studies of the future that testify to the increase in strategic importance of digital security are of consequence to the TSO's area of coverage (Saaida, 2023).

CONCLUSION

This analysis situates the Turkic States Organization (TSO) within its historical and theoretical contexts, enhancing our understanding of its potential impact on global security. The historical section outlined a foundational framework for the region, drawing on centralized organizational models from the Huns, Gokturks, and Uighur periods, as well as Mongol federalization. The theoretical discussions emphasized the TSO's current role in fulfilling its recently adopted mandates and highlighted its potential to achieve greater effectiveness. However, the operational evaluation indicates that the TSO currently possesses limited capacity to make substantial contributions to a cooperative global security system.

The Turkic states continue to face pressing challenges, including border security, ethnic conflicts, transnational threats, terrorism, organized crime, and drug trafficking. These issues, along with the risk of their escalation, underscore the importance of modernization efforts. Additionally, the formation and political dynamics of the Turkic states are of significant interest, given the diverse political views among member countries. For researchers and analysts focused on international paradigms or the development of current events in the Turkic world, studying the TSO remains crucial.

Future opportunities and conditions for development can be framed within the concept of open-ended regionalism—a potential pathway for the Turkic states that could advance the ongoing interregional processes, though likely requiring significant intervention.

At a policy level, the findings carry several implications. First, decision-makers and stakeholders in the TSO must consider measures to enhance the organization's regional security role and address modern international challenges. This will require increased funding, policy support, and institutional capacity to train TSO-affiliated regional bodies to become more proactive. Second, the TSO should focus on creating an internal political framework to support regional and transnational cooperation, fostering intergovernmental dialogue on major security issues. Building partnerships with key international actors could further strengthen the TSO's capacity.

Energy cooperation initiatives could also play a vital role in engaging interregional allies and mitigating the influence of larger powers in the region. While the TSO has several options for growth, these are complex and resource-intensive, necessitating robust investment in human resources, institutional development, and policy alignment. The organization's evolution should be supported by further research into related topics, including civil society, identity, and regional security dynamics, to fully realize its potential as a regional force for stability.

All efforts to create a theoretical and historical explanation presented in the previous subsection do not necessarily mean that the Turkic States Organization is completely positioned in a privileged state. This subsection aims to illustrate the challenges and limitations the organization faces in its pursuit of security, providing an understanding of the extent to which the organization's capabilities can confront the aforementioned crises and challenges. At that time, Turkey, the main actor, seemed uncertain about the organization it would propose to improve security in the Turkic regions in the future. From the beginning, it was recognized that security initiatives faced internal and external obstacles. Internally, this organization has become a hostage to political diversity and varying levels of commitment among member states. Hesitations do not stop there but also reproduce in the ideas and interests of several actors, including rulers and policymakers. Geopolitical tensions and the interests of major powers have become a source of external factors that indirectly affect the activities of this organization. In addition, previous descriptions point to another contradiction as part of the backdrop that the organization faces. The significant temptation of any analysis is to describe and view the TSO as an operational organization. But is this description valid when we can presume that the organization's ability is at the stage of an idea level, with ideas that are still being comprehensively bridged through the ineffectiveness of several meetings and limited operational projects? The discussion about the internal and external limits aims not to assess the organization's capacity to provide security, but to emphasize the importance of obstacles at a lower level. The loss that must be understood from the internal perspective is that this organization is trying to create unity in motion against new security needs. Therefore, it returns to the need for a reflective explanation based on a description of the internal and external factors as a whole.

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