

TURKEY-PAKISTAN RELATIONS: TRENDS AND TRAJECTORIES



Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE (MSc)

In

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By

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SCHOOL OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD

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Declaration

I Awais khoso s/o Dost Ali khoso, roll no 01131911022, student of MSc IR in School of Politics and International Relations (SPIR), Quaid e Azam University, Islamabad hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own research work. I take full responsibility of each view expressed herein and I have given proper references wherever I have quoted someone or given factual data.

Dedicated to

Students, researchers and journalists working on the Republic of Turkey and its relations with
Pakistan

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my special greetings of gratitude to Dr. Summar Iqbal Babar who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on „Initial challenges faced by turkey and Turkey pakistan“s relations. This also helped me in doing a lot of research and I came to know about so many new facts and findings about relations and many more things of these friendly countries. Secondly, I am thankful to all my friends, family members, my colleagues and other sources which helped me a lot in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.

ABSTRACT

Turkey has faced many ups and downs like economically, politically, socially and in many other aspects, it has faced many military coups. However, Turkey and Pakistan enjoy their diplomatic relations since the birth of Pakistan in 1947, Turkey was one of those countries which quickly recognized Pakistan after its creation, and it supported the successful bid to become a member of United Nations. The relations between the two countries became increasingly closed due to the cultural religious and geopolitical links between these countries, founder of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah expressed his admiration to Turkish founding leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and also desired to develop Pakistan on the Turkish model of modernism, and before the independence of Pakistan Muslims of British India supported the khilafat movement in modern day Turkey too. Pakistan has an embassy in Ankara and a consulate general in Istanbul and an Honorary consulate in Izmir and on the other hand Turkey has an embassy in Islamabad, a consulate general in Karachi and honorary consulates in Lahore, Peshawar, Sialkot and Faisalabad. And Both of these countries support each other economically and politically, Turkey and Pakistan also participate in the Afghan peace process on every forum. Ever since the Islamist conservative justice and development party (AKP) came into power, turkey seemed to be more interested in South Asia in economic manner, Turkey also supports Pakistan on global level on the UN platforms and in OIC and it especially supports Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir and the end game in Afghanistan and the problems of Uyghur Muslims, and both the countries take stances for Muslim world issues Turkish president Recep Tayyab Erdogan was one of those four world leaders who gave his speech in Pakistani parliament. Pakistani and Turkish governments are also more conscious about the third most sacred place of Muslims in Palestine which is “MASJID AL AQSA” and both of these countries are trying to make a force to tackle with the present ongoing issue in east Jerusalem.

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Byzantine Empire Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.

[https://www.pinterest.com/search/pins/?q=ataturk%20on%20horse&rs=typed&term_meta\[\]=ataturk%7Ctyped&term_meta\[\]=on%7Ctyped&term_meta\[\]=horse%7Ctyped](https://www.pinterest.com/search/pins/?q=ataturk%20on%20horse&rs=typed&term_meta[]=ataturk%7Ctyped&term_meta[]=on%7Ctyped&term_meta[]=horse%7Ctyped)

Source: Giorgi Balakhadze,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52167737>

INTRODUCTION

LITERATURE REVIEW

The data given here is the new way of analyzing the relations between Turkey and Pakistan, from the glimpses of history to the present day both Turkey and Pakistan have faced many ups and downs since their creation, this study is about to show facts and figures of the two countries in regards of their Foreign Relations, and the bonding between the two countries. This study also shows the historical perspective of Turkey which has been the home of many superpowers and many great empires in history, due to its geographic location in the Middle East this land has a huge landmark and value in the history, this land is one of those few lands which are considered in dual continents. Like mentioned above this land which was called Anatolia at the time of 11th and 12th century, was conquered by Turks, who later established the great Anatolian seljuk state as a part of great seljuk empire in (1075 to 1318) the first Turkish empire in Anatolia. Anatolia was governed by the seljuks around 200 years, then due to many foreign interventions and internal political issues within the state seljuks were unable to maintain their rule in Anatolia after that Ottomans conquered the region and claimed their caliphate, later on many rulers governed this area, and on May 29, 1453 A.D Sultan Mehmed II of ottoman empire conquered the Constantinople. ottomans ruled this region more than 600 years and came to an end in 1922 when it was replaced by the Turkish Republic and various other successor states in southeastern Europe and the Middle East. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk who is also known as the father of Turks, was the 1st president of the Republic of Turkey, he played a giant role in making the present day modern secular turkey. In this study various perspectives off challenges faced by modern Turkey are discussed, like we have simple example of „Treaty of Lausanne“ and global sanctions imposed by many Western countries. Turkey has faced many obstacles throughout the times like many economic pressures, a lot of sanctions imposed by the Western world. There are different opinions of

western scholar's vis a vis eastern scholar, here is the combination of both the schools of thoughts. and specially Turkey's relations with Pakistan and its giant roll in the Muslim world is discussed and This study is result of empirical research.

RESEARCH QUESTION(S)

Q.1 what is the present scenario of Turkish economy?

Q.2 what is the roll of turkey and Pakistan in Muslim world?

KEY LITERATURE AND ITS LIMITATIONS

Earlier a lot of work had been done on Turkish economy and on „Turkey Pakistan“ relations, and so many research studies are being recognized. But as we live in the realist world everything changes with the passage of time, so that's how Turkey has faced many obstacles in many aspects like it has many issues with its borders on eastern side and also movement of Kurdistan spoiled elite leadership of the Republic of Turkey. As far as is Turkish economy is concerned so it doesn't have a good record in the past but slowly and gradually turkey stabilized its economy and according to a research turkey is the 19th biggest economy of world and this survey was done in 2019 and this research was published by „Investopedia“ website. And on other side Turkey is not enjoying its taxes on Bosphorus sea because around 1922 according to the Treaty of Lausanne Turkey cannot get taxes from the ships passing through the Bosphorus sea. as Turkey is mostly Muslim populated country so it also has the religious sentiments about the Muslims around the globe and the Turkish leadership is also concerned earn so much conscious about the holy places of Islam enter key also contributes a lot for Muslim society around the world, Turkey is one of those countries who stands for Pakistan for stance of Kashmir on global platforms like United Nations organization and organization of Islamic cooperation. this study is more emphasized on the economic growth of Turkey and the relations between Turkey and Pakistan and the role of both of these countries in Muslim world.

HYPOTHESIS

- 1 Presently Turkish economy is growing very fast, and Turkey is also expanding its roots specially in the region like we have Istanbul Tehran Islamabad freight train project begun in the 2009. Turkey is also expanding its economic roots globally.
- 2 Turkey and Pakistan are playing vital role in the Muslim world both of these countries are very strong as far as the militaries are concerned and Pakistan is one and only Muslim nuclear power country in the world, and Turkey is also currently a major arms seller to Pakistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is qualitative research based upon review of literature, conducted interviews of experts, world known journalists, researchers and many think tanks.

SCOPE OF RESEARCH

This study paved a new way of analyzing factual based data to help students and researchers on Turkish economy, these are the things that how much Turkey can be a threat when it will become more stable in the context of its economy and when it will become a giant power in the region, many Western countries are also conscious about the upcoming challenges caused by Turkey. As turkey has started its many economic projects within the region so that will definitely empower its economy and when the 100 years sanctions will lift off turkey and it will totally enjoy its oil reserves, phosphorous taxation, Turkey has good influence in Middle Eastern countries and also in Central Asia. the study will also help the researchers and students to find more facts about economic scenario of Turkey.

ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH

The history of turkey is full of wars battles and clashes between the superpowers, in the 10th and 11th century many tribes fought with each other, and sell jokes came into power, after that when their realm failed, ottomans became dominant and they ruled around 600 years in

three continents, in the early 20s when ottoman empire become weak due to the internal clashes Western powers destructed the caliphate and created a new secular state. Turkey was also the part of 1st World War and it lost its territories at the end of war, and then the new secular state got birth.

CHAPTER ONE

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF TURKEY

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of Turkey is taken as the history of the region now considered as the Republic of Turkey which were first divided into 2 parts the eastern part which was called as Anatolia and the western part on European side which was called Thrace, this region was under the control of Roman Empire in the second century BCE, and Turks came in Anatolia in 6th century from Central Asia. Historians agrees that Turkish people lived actually in the region of Central Asia to Siberia and Turk tribes also traded with Chinese of Han dynasty with sogdians through Silk Road. It is also considered that Turks invaded mostly Europe and they were divided in many tribes like Goktürks, Goktürk was the main root of Turkish tribes and many tribes were under the control of man imperial power and there were subtribes called as „khanate“ their original religion was shamanistic, Tengriism. Turk people and related groups migrated to West from Turkestan, Mongolia and the Iranian plateau. nobody knows the initial expansion of the tribes and the main migration occurred in medieval times.

1.1 SELJUKS RULE

The seljuk Turkmens created a huge empire that ruled a vast area from Hindu Kush to eastern Anatolia and from Central Asia to Persian Gulf cell jokes attacked firstly in Khorasan and then they invaded Persian mainland the seljuk empire was founded by tughril beg in 1037. Tughril was raised by his Grandfather, seljuk beg, seljuks also united the broken political scene of eastern Islamic world and they are highly respected due to their role in the 1st and 2nd crusades. Seljuks are also known due to their vital role in the development of turko-persian tradition.

1.2 OTTOMANS RULE

The Ottoman beylik's First Capital was located in Bursa in 1326 Edirne was the next capital city which was conquered later in 1361 Ottoman Empire was expanded to Europe and Anatolia in 1453 ottomans were conquering these states day by day they first conquered eastern Anatolia central Europe the Caucasus north to end East Africa Mesopotamia few Mediterranean islands greater Syria and the Arabian Peninsula in 15th 16th and 17th centuries. they reached their peak of power and prestige in the 16th and 17th centuries especially during the reign of Suleiman the magnificent.



Beyliks and other states around Anatolia, c. 1300. | Greek history, Byzantine empire, Map

1.3 FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Conquer of Constantinople or „fall of Constantinople“ is a big tragedy for Christian world, sultan Mehmed II of ottoman empire conquered the Constantinople on (May 29, 1453). the agitated byzantine empire came to an end when the ottomans conquered the

Constantinople's ancient land wall after the continuous attacks on the city for 55 days. Mehmed surrounded the whole city from land and sea and deployed cannons to maintain a constant attack on the city's formidable walls. The fall of those great walls of Constantinople removed what was a powerful defense for Christian Europe against Muslim invasions at a time and it allowed the unstoppable autumn and expansion in the Eastern Europe.



[Byzantine Empire](#) *Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.*

After conquering the Constantinople Sultan Mehmed moved its capital from Edirne to Constantinople. Mehmed II started re populating the city with the people from multiple backgrounds and faiths, ensuring multicultural seat of power for a multicultural empire.

1.4 OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN WORLD WAR I

On the 29 October 1914 the ottomans entered the World War after their forces had bombarded Russian ports on orders from Enver pasha, the ottomans were allied with Germany. ottomans suffered a huge lost during the First World War and it is also remembered as one of the most important battles of the conflict in Turkey. the casualties in the Ottoman forces amounts to just the Half of all the mobilized to fight, according to some sources it is believed that around 800,000 of ottoman soldiers were killed in the war.

1.4.1 FALL OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The Ottoman army was Congeries of Turks Arabs Kurds and many other groups. Ottomans suffered a lot in First World War and were defeated by the Western powers, Ottoman Empire was integrated into several new states and a great empire got vanished in 1923, another reason for fall of ottomans was riots and instability within their realm, this is the time for a group of Turks who can never forget that how their superpower empire was destroyed.

1.4.2 EMERGENCE OF MODERN SECULAR TURKEY

After the occupation of some parts of when the allies entered the Turkish areas, and it shifted the scenario to new Turkish movement and after that Atatürk was supervising that movement. He was a military general who proved himself when the battle of Gallipoli was fought, and independence war was found to revoke the Treaty of Sevres. On 18 September 1922 the forces were expelled and after that on first number the new parliament officially abolished the sultanate, and it was end of the ottoman empire. And the new secular Republic of Turkey was found, and a treaty was signed which is called as Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 on July 24 and Turkey was officially recognized on 29 October 1923 in the new capital of Ankara. And Atatürk became the 1st president of the Republic of Turkey

and he also introduced many reforms as he was now the president of a new secular state. Mustafa Kemal introduced many radical reforms for Republic of Turkey like he abolished the ottoman fez, women got full political rights and new style of writing was introduced for Turkish language which was more unlike Latin alphabets and then parliament gave Mustafa Kemal a surname as „Atatürk“ which means (father of Turks) in 1934, later on Turkey was neutral in Second World War but Turkey signed a treaty with British in October 1939 that said Britain would defend Turkey if Germany attacked it, in 1941 Germany was about to invade but Ankara refused the German request to allow the German troops to cross its borders into the Syria or the Soviet Union. There was a time when Germany and Turkey were good trading partners before the war and Turkey continued its business with everyone, it was also purchasing arms from both sides, the allies also tried to stop German purchases of a better type of steel and in 1942 the allies provided military aid, many Turkish leaders also bestowed with Roosevelt and Churchill at the conference of Cairo in November 1943 that Turkey will enter the war but then in 1944 Turkey broke off relations when Germany was about to get defeated. In 1945 Turkey opened war on Japan and Germany and this was the sign of Turkey that allowed it to join The United Nations, surprisingly the relations with Moscow became worsened and that started the era of Cold War. When USSR demanded for the bases in the Turkish seas United States signed Truman doctrine in 1947 and the purpose of this doctrine was to give surety of the security of Turkey and Greece as a result United States provided a huge economic and military support to Turkey. After the participation of Turkey in the Korean War with the United Nations forces Turkey joined NATO in 1952 and it became against the Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean. and on the South of Turkey on the island of Cyprus due to the internal civil issues the Greek military coup of July 1974 happened and president Makarios was overthrown and Nikos Sampson became the dictator of Greece and then Turkey took advantage of that coup and it invaded the Republic of

Cyprus in 1974, and in 1983 the Turkish Republic of northern Cyprus was established and interestingly Turkey is the only country in the world which recognizes the Turkish Republic of northern Cyprus (TRNC). Turkey has also faced many coups in 1960, 1971, and in 1980 and since the Turkish economy became liberalized in 80s Turkey got benefits in political stability and in economic growth.

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK AS FOUNDER OF Rep. OF TURKEY

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was entitled with „Atatürk“ means the (Father of Turks).



because he was now the hero of Turkish nation and especially hero of Turkish youth, he fought many wars and never lost one, he gave independence to Turkey he fought against the Western powers and introduced many reforms, his personality was charismatic and he was a responsible army general, who introduced the idea to separate the army from politics and he was in the huge favor of that idea. Mustafa Kemal did many changes in Turkish society like he introduced many policy changes like economic social cultural legal religious and political he also wanted to convert the Turkey into a secular modern nation state, and he wanted

Turkish society to be westernized by adopting western culture in sectors like politics which was (political reforms) he wanted to change the lifestyle of general Turkish people, he introduced alphabetical change in Turkish language. Mustafa Kemal also changed the constitution which was given in 1921 and the new constitution was introduced in 1924 and he got the European law and jurisprudence ideas for the New Republic and this was especially for the modern education system.

1.5 RELATIONS IN NEO CLASSICAL REALISM

The relations between Turkey and Pakistan are good since the independence of Pakistan there are a few school of thoughts which thinks that the relation between Pakistan and Turkey is more do too the religious cultural influence but in the present world it has been proved that no state makes good relation with other countries if there are not its own interests and the neo classical realism define that theory very clearly in which the state is there primary actor and its foreign policies and Foreign Relations with other countries the interest of any country defines it's foreign policies towards other countries if you take reference of Turkey and Pakistan then there are definitely the trading corporations and political cooperation's between the two countries and that is the reason what actually attracts the interest of both of these countries there are many neighboring countries of Pakistan with whom Pakistan does not enjoy its Foreign Relations very effectively like India but it enjoys the relations with India to some extent though India is the rival country of Pakistan Turkey has few more benefits his compared to India becausr it's religious sentiments and the cultural influence between the two countries the leadership matters a lot in the foreign policy of any country as in classical realism it is defined that the leadership entity defines the foreign policy but in neoclassical realism it is the state which defines the policies of any state and interests are before all the things.

CHAPTER TWO

CHALLENGES FACED BY MODERN REP. OF TURKEY AFTER 1923

2. 1 INTRODUCTION

Turkey started facing challenges since its birth, because she was surrounded by her geographical and strategical foes, and the giant enemy was inside its boundaries, that was „poverty“ and low economic growth. There was not a good scenario of growth in economy and financial potential, in the beginning lack of human capital and hard currency reserves were slowing the boost growth in economy and the creation of a welfare state the reforms in institutions we're given more priority what you the good growth and low inflation and financial stability the political unrest in European Society was leading it to Second World War and the Turkey was going to depend on its mixed system of sustainable growth of statism and a stable financial system the private capital activities of economy were giving more values in 50s. Gradually Turkish economy seemed to be more effective and more growing during 60s. In the 1970s the Turkish resources word took away due to the oil crisis and because newly private banks were emerged, and they strongly gave hurdles. The government's finance we're no more due to the balance of payment which caused by crisis in the late 1980s and it was the time when the private banks were winning the shares in market and in the 1990s which is also known as the decade of loss due to the loss in financial stability and banking in 2001 the giant financial crisis were slow down and the economy of Turkey slowly got it good level of growth and the low rate of inflation was seen after their rookie was fishing the challenges of domestic savings to support stable growth under the stable inflation and it also stumbled itself in the complications of global financial crisis and it still has to face the threats of global economic and financial stability.

2.2 SANCTIONS FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS ‘TREATY OF LAUSANNE’ ON TURKEY

To better understand Treaty of Lausanne it would be finer to discuss the previous incidents happened before this agreement of Lausanne. on 10th August 1920 the peace treaty at sèvres was signed between Ottomans on one hand and on the other hand allies (excluding United States and Soviet Union), in this treaty Ottoman Empire and Turkish sovereignty were virtually abolished followed in the main decisions reached at san Remo. On the eastern side in Asia Turkey gave sovereignty to Mesopotamia (Iraq), Syria, which became a French mandate; and the Kingdom of Hejaz, and Palestine which became British mandates. Turkey got Anatolia but allowed to give autonomy to Kurdistan, and Armenia was given a separate Republican status under international sureties. and modern Izmir and its environs was placed under the Greek administration pending a referendum to determine its permanent status. And on European side Turkey relinquished parts of eastern Thrace and certain Aegean islands to Greece, and the Dodecanese and Rhodes to Italy. retaining only Constantinople (today's Istanbul) and its environs, including the zone of the straits which are Dardanelles and Bosphorus, which was internationalized. Furthermore, the allies took control over the Turkish economy with the capitulation rights. However, this treaty was accepted by the government of Sultan Mehmed vahdettin VI at Istanbul but on the other side it was rejected by the nationalist government of Kemal Atatürk. Atatürk's separate treaty with the Soviet Union and his victories against the Greeks during the war of independence forced the allies to surmount a new treaty in 1923, at Lausanne Switzerland. The Treaty of Lausanne was signed on 24th of July 1923 between representatives of Turkey which was successor of Ottoman Empire and on other side were Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece Romania and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and slovens. and the peace treaty which was imposed on ottoman empire by the allies in form of sèvres after First World War virtually destroyed the country is a national state. The other treaty was not accepted by pasha Kamal Atatürk. When the throne of empire was

overthrowing and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk got victory over Greeks during the war of independence, his government was in position for asking a new peace treaty, this was not an easy task for Atatürk, though the new treaty was signed in 1923 after huge negotiations. The country recovered several islands, a strip along the Syrian border, eastern Thrace, the Smyrna district and the internationalized zone of seas (Dardanelles and Bosphorus), it was supposed to remain demilitarized and remain subject to a global decision. Turkey got full rights over foreign zones of influence and full rights over its territory and capitulations what abolished and there were no reparations were exacted and outside the zone of straits there were no limitations imposed on military establishment. And Turkey also renounced all the claims on former Turkish territories outside of its new borders and it took full surety over the rights of its minorities and a separate treaty between Greece and Turkey provided for the exchange of minorities. In this agreement no claims were imposed over the control of Turkish finances and armed forces. And Balkan state formed on 1st December 1918. The sanctions imposed on Turkey in Treaty of Lausanne were, that Turkey had no right on it natural minerals and it will not drill the crude oil inside the country as the Bosphorus sea was internationalized so Turkey will not entertain and enjoy it's trade taxes and all the ships can pass through the Bosphorus strait.

2.2.1 SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY EUROPEAN UNION AND UNITED STATES

By the recent sanctions imposed by European Union and the United Kingdom and United States too on Turkey and on specific Turkish personalities was specially in the interest of European and American investors in Turkey's energy and defense sector. since 2019 there are ongoing tensions between Turkey and Cyprus due to the drilling activities by Turkey in the Mediterranean Sea and which is not authorized by Cyprus. So that's why many European Union member states imposed a series of sanctions on the legal persons, natural resources, entities and bodies which were recognized by the council, in the council those entities who are being involved and responsible for planning, participating in, assisting or directing, preparing and drilling activities for the recovery of hydrocarbon exploration and production, and which have not been authorized by the Cyprus within its boundaries. and then its economic zones, and the shelves which are limited in accordance with international law. Those bodies were also sanctioned who provided financial, material support or technical equipment for drilling activities for hydrocarbon exploration and production. In The meetings held in December 2020 the European council said that „Turkish unilateral and provocative activities in the eastern Mediterranean are still taking place in Cyprus“. And the European Union council also noted that it would coordinate with the Us on the matter of Turkey and eastern Mediterranean Sea. The highly representative joseph Borrell give remarks that „the council is following the developments between Turkey and Greece very closely and between Cyprus and Turkey too“. Joseph Borrell further said that „the irritants had poisoned life during the last summer and autumn, have been stopped. and there are no Turkish boats and no drilling activities near the borders. and he further stated that the council would consider how the situation develops in the future.

The regulations were concluded by following the conclusion of the Brexit transition period on December 31, 2020, to revoke and replace the existing sanctions relating to Turkey's unauthorized activities in the Sea on eastern side. The United Kingdom has stated that the regulations are imposed financially and on immigration just to discourage the exploration of hydrocarbon, production and extraction activity which was not been authorized by Cyprus, near the borders and its exclusive economic zones. And on other hand on 14 December 2020 the US also imposed certain sanctions on Republic of Turkey's presidency of defense industries (SSB). These sanctions were imposed the cause Turkey was going to buy the latest air defense missile system from Russia which is known as S-400 surface-to-air missile system. And due to that dealing many Russian entities have been strongly condemned by the US. The US sanctions prohibited grants of export licenses and authorizations for goods or technology transferred to SSB. And it also prohibited the provision of loans and credit by U.S financial institutions to SSB, which are total more than \$10 million in any 12-month period. And there were also a few things regarding the prohibition of US export import bank assistance for SSB, and opposed the loans made by global financial institutions which would be beneficial for SSB.



A demonstration of the S-400 missile system.

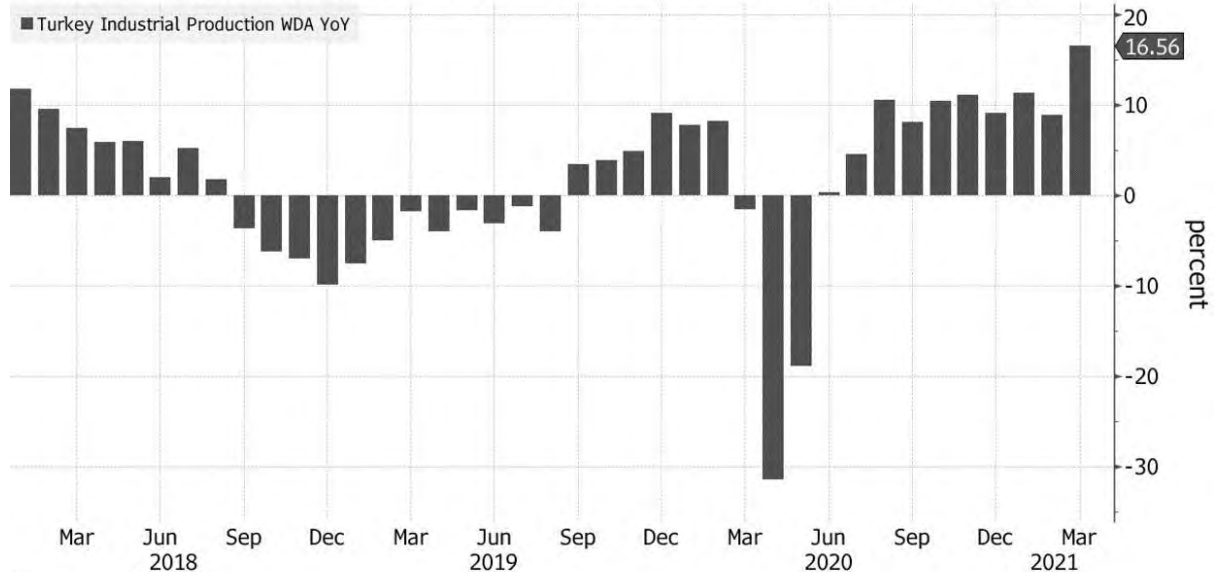
The United States is objecting to make clear at highest levels and on numerous occasions to Turkey that the purchase of S 400 system would definitely endanger the security of U.S. military technology and provide substantial funds to Russia's defense sector and it will also give access to Russia to the Turkish armed forces and defense industry. While the Turkish foreign ministry asks The United states to reconsider that unfair decision. And Turkey said that it is ready to resolved the issue through dialogues and diplomacy in conformity with the spirit of alliance the Turkish foreign ministry also warned that „these sanctions would definitely inevitably negatively impact the relations between the two countries and Turkey will also retaliate in a manner and time it sees appropriate“ the foreign ministry further argued that the Russian missile system was purchased after the refusal of United States to sell The US made patriot missiles, Turkish officials also pointed out the fact that the Greece which is another NATO ally has their own S-300, although it was not purchased directly from Russia. Turkey is an important country as it is a NATO ally, and it has the second largest army in NATO it is one of the US“s most important allies and it is also located in strategic position sharing its borders with Syria Iraq and Iran it also played an important role in the Syrian conflict by providing its military support ammunition and arms to some rebel groups. and according to the resources given by EURACTIV.com. Germany and Bulgaria were the most vocal states in the European Union countries who blocked the sanctions against Turkey at the European Union summit. And Turkey also warned that it could kick out Us from Incirlik base, the Turkish foreign minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu warned that the United states could lose its power from using two strategic airbases in retaliation to possible U.S. sanctions against turkey. The US says that turkey“s determination to use the S 400 system purchased from Russia and it had no choice there are other defense and F-35 fighter jets and the ratio would be war more vulnerable it said that the S 400 missile system will be used in NATO and it will harm no one.

2.3 BOOST IN TURKISH ECONOMY

Turkish economy has faced many reigns, in May 2019 a European bank released an economic news in which it was written that economy of turkey will probably see a slow recovery of growth of around 2.5% in 2020. Turkey began to be industrialized herself in the 1960s by implementing the import substitution, it faced a transformation within her manufacturing industry and with the start of goods production depending on the new liberal policies, Turkey embraced export led-industrialization strategy in 1980s. From the 1952 to 1980 the state guided industrialization process based on import substituting protectionism; 1980 onwards Turkey opened the liberal economic trade in financial market transactions and in goods services.

Industrial Recovery

Turkey's industrial output has been rising on an annual basis since June



Source: Turkstat

there was a GDP growth in Turkish economy by 7% in first quarter better than most G-20 members, and according to a survey predicted by Bloomberg.com its annual expansion is 6.3%. And Turkish economy is also boosted with the help of Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees might have strained the jobs and housing system, but they also fueled the economic growth in

the country by buying goods such as home appliances like refrigerators and cookers, as well as cooking oil, bread, flour and building materials.

2.3.1 REGIONAL ECONOMIC TIES OF TURKEY

Turkey is growing and expanding her ties with many regional states and it has a huge flow in the Central Asian countries like it has started „Middle corridor“ project in the east of Central Asia in Caucasus region, and it has a huge influence in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and in other Turkic lingual states. And also, the interaction with the rest of the world in the economic sense has always been a priority for turkey on economic growth, the trade accounted for 17.1% of GDP in 1980 was recorded and it was accounted for 52.3% in 2008. and at the same time the domestic growth in Turkey has also led it to a new class of business like (the Anatolian tigers) a main AKP constituency which has started the geographic proximity and cultural factors and explored the financial opportunities and economic growth in the neighboring countries and have back to the country to stabilized herself within the region. Communication, building energy and infrastructure is the sector in which rookie has always invested and made good relations with the Central Asian countries, and in the whole region. Turkish trade the value of trade which expanded in the region was valued at \$6.5 billion in 2010 with the investment crossing \$4.7 billion and on other hand the project what a valued around \$50 billion and in 2002 and many companies like Turkish confederation of industrialists, businessman are looking forward to launch their economic projects and they are looking to make their engagement strong in the region. Turkey has strong ties then these central Asian states it has some strong ties with European Union and with western side and Central Asian states lies are best 20 trading partners and in terms of Turkey's global trade partners Kazakhstan is a good partner, it ranked 21st for exports and 28th for imports, these countries have grown in a good manner; the trading business Kazakhstan and Turkey was around \$1.06 billion in 2012 . In 2017 Azerbaijan“s president Ilham Aliyev hosted Turkish

president Erdogan, as well as then Georgian Prime Minister Giorgi Kvirikashvili, at a ceremony to launch the first train project on newly built Baku-Tbilisi-Kars (BTK) railway, which stretches from the Caspian seaport of Alat to the city of Kars in eastern Turkey.

The Baku–Tbilisi–Kars Railway



Source: Giorgi Balakhadze, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52167737>.

Turkey has started middle corridor and on other side China has its belt Road initiative (BRI). And these two grand schemes will expand the transcontinental integration these startups have been made independently off each other.

2.4 TURKEY AS NATO ALLIANCE

Turkey is the one and only mostly Muslim populated country on the globe which is part of NATO. And it has the strategic partnership between NATO and the European Union in accordance with the agreed framework between the two organizations the approach of Turkey

to the NATO-European Union cooperation is a natural result of its NATO membership and the perspective of European Union membership. NATO has always played a giant role for the defense and security policy of Turkey. The protocol regarding the membership of Turkey and NATO was signed on 17 October 1951 and the recognition of Turkey to the North Atlantic treaty organization was endorsed on 18 February 1952 and then Turkey became a member along with Greece. Turkey enjoyed many benefits with the membership of NATO, its defense industry got more strengthened. Turkey thinks that the constructive relationships based on mutual understanding between NATO and Russia is so fruitful for Euro-Atlantic peace and stability in the region that's why Turkey supports the membership of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in NATO and it also presented the well wishes for the good relations between Serbia and Kosovo. Turkey got many benefits being the NATO member, but it has also paid a huge cost in the present days when Turkey bought the Russian S-400 ground to air missile system, and United States and European Union imposed many sanctions on Turkey due to this S-400 agreement. Some elite authorities of NATO think that the most important challenge today might not come from Russia but from within. They think that the several disputes between Turkey and many European allies are again on the rise and these tensions could cause serious damage to the world's most powerful alliance. First, Turkey's open support to Azerbaijan's war effort in the small landlocked region of Nagorno-Karabakh. And the second most famous dispute is between Turkey and Greece in the Mediterranean Sea.

2.4.1 ARMS INDUSTRIES OF TURKEY

Turkey's defense industry has boosted itself in the last ten years, in 2010 Turkey had one famous company in top 100 global defense companies and now it has more companies than Sweden, Russia, Japan, and Israel. The share of Turkish arms imports from 2015 to 2019 was

decreased by (48%). Turkey's transition from importing (70%) of its military hardware to (30%) and presently British arms industry boosted from \$1 billion in 2002 to \$11 billion in 2020. and the \$3 billion were only exports and it made Turkey the 14th largest global defense exporter. Turkey investor \$60 billion in defense projects Turkey is one of those 22 states manufacturing armed drones and it adds another dimension to its regional military greatness. The arm industry of Turkey is definitely growing very fast and rapidly according to the Turkish aerospace and defense industry performance report for 2019 the total turnover of the Turkish arm industry was just over \$9 billion, in which the exports are 1.9 billion. Turkey presents its arms in UK arms fair annually, and Turkish delegations are invited in the defense and security equipment international (DSEI) arms fair in London. The Turkish delegations have attended these fairs many times since 2009.



Turkish Aerospace Industries exhibit at Farnborough International, 2014

Turkey's arms export was increased by 86% from 2015 to 2019 is compared to 2010 to 2014. The biggest customers of Turkey we're talking money Stan with (25%) of Turkish exports of arms, Oman with (12%), and Pakistan with (12%) too. Turkish exports of major conventional weapons are mostly of armored vehicles, ships, and missiles. Turkey was the 15th biggest importer of arms and conventional weapons during 2015 to 2019 and the main supplier of Turkey during this. Were United States with (38%), Italy with (24%), and Spain with (19%).

2.5 TRAGEDY OF RUSSIAN SU-24M AIRCRAFT

On 24 November 2015 a Russian fighter jet SU-24M was flying on daily routine to strike on Syrian rebel groups and was shot down near the Syria-Turkey border by Turkish air force. Turkey said that the aircraft was shot down when it was in Turkish boundaries and because it violated the territorial integrity of Turkey up to the depth of 2.19 kilometers for few seconds after being warned to change its heading back in its boundary in the period of five minutes the and turkey denied to recognize the rival jet, while on other hand the Russian defense ministry denied the aircraft ever left Syrian airspace and counter claiming their satellite data showed that the Russian fighter jet was about 1000 meters inside Syrian airspace when it was shut down. there are different cases about this incident like anonymous US defense official said the aircraft was in Syrian airspace when it was shut down after being in Turkish airspace for two to three seconds the US military spokesperson in Iraq Colonel Steve Warren stated that warning was given to the Russian aircraft prior to engagement where is President Putin claims that they had given the downed plane's flight plan to U.S. officials before it took off and this statement was denied by the US official. fortunately, both the Russian pilots ejected from the jet and the weapon system officer was rescued, the pilot was not so lucky, and he was shot down and killed in the air in his parachute by Syrian rebels. Due to this event a lot of tensions were created between the NATO allied Turkey and Russia later the foreign ministries of both Turkey and Russia cooperated with each other and mediated with each other.

2.6 TURKEY'S ROLE IN ISLAMIC WORLD

Turkey plays a giant role in the Muslim world and being a strong country in political aspects in Foreign Relations and in conventional manner, Turkey has world's 11th biggest army which 437,000 personals. Turkey stands on every global platform for the rights of Muslims weather it is in Palestine or in Myanmar or else anywhere. If you look at the 90s at the time

of Cold War the policies of Turkey for Muslim countries was not in the favor because the environment of Cold War and it was more on the side to make good relations with the western world during the period of cold War Turkey follow an active foreign policy in the Middle East and to try to play a leadership role in every organization that would help to create a link with the western airlines ending that era the Turkish foreign policy was mostly western oriented and was based on securing herself from the Soviet threats. Turkey has always tried to play a leadership role in the region in Middle East and in the Muslim world.



Sudanese foreign minister Ibrahim Ghandour

in the contemporary times when, United States tried to shift its embassy to Jerusalem as the new capital city of Israel, the foreign minister of Sudan appreciated the role of Turkey in the matter of Jerusalem and he appreciated the effort of Erdogan and opposed the shift of Israeli capital to Jerusalem when the emergency meeting was called he stated all the things there in the meeting and president Erdogan also participated in that meeting And these things reflected the effect and magnitude of Turkey in international arena and also in its surroundings and it's cold in the OIC. the Sudanese foreign minister also said that „Turkey has got a really leading role as far as Islamic issues are concerned“. And after a few days in December. 13 OIC summit in Istanbul declared east Jerusalem to be the capital of Palestine while the General Assembly motion so member states what 128-9 in favor, Turkey has

always tried to put its best in regards of the relations with the Muslim world, but if it is seen in the realist perspective then every state has her own personal interests and „there are no permanent friends and no permanent enemies, only interests are permanent“.

CHAPTER THREE

RELATIONS OF TURKEY AND PAKISTAN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Turkey and Pakistan are brother countries and they have always enjoyed their diplomatic relations since the birth of Pakistan. Turkey was one of those countries who recognized Pakistan soon after its independence and established diplomatic relations in 1947. The founder of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah also expressed his idea to make Pakistan on the model of Republic of Turkey and he also admired the founding leader of Republic of Turkey, pasha Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Turks also term Pakistanis as Kardeşler ("brothers" in Turkish). Turkey and Pakistan are the founding members of economic cooperation organization and the developing 8 countries (D-8) organization. Both countries have good relations in trade business and import exports, and in conventional manner; Pakistan is the largest buyer of conventional weapons, armored vehicles from Turkey. Turkey supports Pakistan on every international platform like United Nations OIC and Turkey always supports Pakistan's stands on Kashmir issue. Foreign Relations between Turkey and Pakistan has been more effectively improved after the premiership of Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Turkey invests a lot in Pakistan, it has many economic projects signed with Pakistan like recently freight train has been started between Turkey Iran and Pakistan which is famously named as Istanbul-Tehran-Islamabad (ITI Train) railway project of ECO.

3.2 FOREIGN RELATIONS OF TURKEY AND PAKISTAN AFTER PREMIERSHIP OF RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN

Turkey had good relations (diplomatically, politically and others) with Pakistan before the premiership of Erdogan, but after the Erdogan-elect Turkey and Pakistan came more closer to each other. Turkey's ties with Pakistan seems more important through its uncritical support to Islamabad's stance on Kashmir issue. Turkey's historically good relations with Pakistan have strengthened under the Erdogan. Turkey remains one of Pakistan's most depending allies because it supports Pakistan on the Kashmir issue at all global forums previously Pakistan also avoided being placed on the International Monetary fund's financial action task force blacklisted largely because of the uncritical support it received from both China and Turkey president Erdogan has visited Pakistan four times in official visits where Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan has visited Turkey only once 2016 was a particularly crucial year because a turning point in some sense in Pakistan Turkey ties. In 2016 Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif called Erdogan in the midst of the alleged coup on 15 July 2016 in the same month Pakistani Punjab's then chief minister and the prime minister's younger brother Shahbaz Sharif also visited Ankara to congratulate Erdogan on thwarting the coup attempt. Furthermore, declaring that the enemy of Turkey was the enemy of Pakistan Sharif hosted Turkey's new Islamic strong man in his Islamabad and in 2017 in February he led a high-powered delegation to Turkey to hold talks on many bilateral and regional issues. From that day Erdogan has increased his efforts to establish closer ties with Pakistan and to show the importance of Turkey Pakistan relationship and evolving strategy orientation Islamabad is seriously pursuing a dual citizenship agreement that would allow Pakistani citizens to acquire Turkish nationality and vice versa.

And this act would open immense opportunities for Pakistanis in terms of access to quality healthcare business and education in turkey. with the construction of the Turkish consulate in Karachi Pakistan will have the largest package consulate anywhere else on the globe quite early in the COVID-19 pandemic Turkey was one of the first countries to deliver medical support and supplies to Pakistan.

3.2.1 KASHMIR ISSUE

Turkey has always stood with Pakistan on Kashmir issue and never has left Pakistan alone on any global platform, President Erdogan in the United nations General Assembly addressed, he said that Kashmir conflict is a burning issue, and they need a quick solution for Kashmir. Prime Minister Imran Khan appreciated this act of Turkish president Erdogan praising again the voice in support of Pakistan and for the rights of Kashmiri people while the opposition leader Shahbaz shareef also expressed gratitude to President Erdogan for raising this issue again in General Assembly. he said that Kashmiris will remember him as their great friend who preserved their right to self-determination at every platform of the world. President Erdogan said an UN General Assembly that the key to stability in South Asia is the resolve of Kashmir issue. he said that the steps taken following the abolition of the special status of occupied Jammu and Kashmir will further complicate the problem. since the severe lockdown in the occupied Kashmir from 5th August 2019, when India illegally merged the occupied territory with it and imposed communication lockdown as well as a curfew. Pakistan has raised the Kashmir issue in the UN General Assembly with the help of China. And Turkey has backed pakistan's stance again and again on the issue of Kashmir. Prime Minister Imran Khan called attention to India's actions and raised Kashmir on international platforms.

3.3 TURKISH INVESTMENT IN PAKISTAN AND FUTURE ROADMAP

Turkey's invested in many sectors of Pakistan industrial infrastructure energy sectors transport etc. And it is further expressing their interest in setting up their investment in many more different units in Pakistan. Turkey has also announced 2021 public investment program worth \$18.53 billion with communication and transportation projects receiving the largest allocation of the investment funds. And Ankara showed the desire of \$2.6 billion for education projects. and other investment areas including health, tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and energy are also part of this giant project and investment. That location masters are bringing technology and expertise and setting up their industrial units in Pakistan to capitalize on the emerging investment opportunities in construction and other sectors that would help in expanding economic growth and increasing exports of Pakistan and Turkish investors are seeing huge potential for investment in Pakistan and then they want to set up the industrial units to produce construction material and products to meet the needs of local construction industry both of these countries are also working on the tourism sector manufacturing telecommunication and other industries and these countries are looking for bilateral trade between them.

3.3.1 TRADE COLLABRATION

Istanbul Tehran Islamabad railway is an international freight train service between Islamabad Istanbul and Tehran. means it is the project of three countries Pakistan Turkey and Iran and this project is under the supervision of Economic Cooperation organization. The first train was launched 114 of August 2009 on a trial basis this train will cover six 500 kilometers in 15 days and there is a brake gauge between Iran railways standard gauge, and Pakistan railways, broad gauge is at Zahedan. Under this project a passenger

train service was also under consideration on this route but the main obstacle for this project is the poor infrastructure between Quetta and Taftan in Pakistan.



Pakistan wants to connect this service of Istanbul Tehran is now what train with China's belt and road network through Pakistan ML-1 railway line which is the largest component of the China Pakistan move corridor despite all the financial potentials this project is still facing some infrastructural and financial hurdles. this project was launched in 2019 within the framework of the Economic Cooperation organization. Presently COVID-19 and the developing rail connections in Turkey and Iran seem to have re-sparked China's interests in the ITI transitional corridor. And China is looking at the ITI project as an alternative to other routes of the new Silk Road. moreover, China realizes that it can prove to be quite profitable due to its relatively fast transit times.

3.4 PALESTINE ISSUE

In the recent days on 27th Ramadan when the last Indian Muslims were praying in the holy mosque of al Aqsa, many Israeli police personal and soldiers entered in the mosque and violated the environment within the mosque, and then the riots were spread in the east Jerusalem. after these engagement Hamas from Gaza started firing many ballistic missiles on the Israeli side, and Israeli defense ministry and difference forces countered those missiles and in counterpart Israel also fired many missiles on the other side and there was a catastrophic environment on both the sides.



Palestinians inspect at debris of a building after airstrikes by Israeli army hit buildings in Gaza City, Gaza on May 17, 2021. (Ali Jadallah - Anadolu Agency)

President Obama himself called Israel is a cruel terrorist state that was a taking Palestinians in a savage manner with no ethics. relations between Turkey and Israel have been strained since a Turkish NGO oversaw two flotilla of ships that tried to break Israel's blockade of the Gaza strip in 2010. Thousands of people demonstrated for the support of Palestinians outside Israel's consulate in Istanbul. Israeli bombings have killed almost 200 plus Palestinian children. And according to the sources these attacks have injured more than 1300 people and

left behind a massive trail of destruction across the territory with media offices and health centers among the structures that have been targeted, and Israeli forces also attacked the Sheikh Jarrah town in the neighborhood. And Palestinians are being removed from their houses by Jewish settlers.



Turkey has proposed an international mechanism to protect the innocent Palestinian civilians, the uppercase foreign minister proposed his idea in the 57 member Muslim block meet crew discuss in the emergency meeting of organization of Islamic cooperation. He proposed that „these efforts should also include physical protection through forming an international protection force which military and financial contributions of willing countries“ Turkish foreign minister further said in a virtual meeting of the OIC that this kind of mechanism should be developed in line with the 2018 UN General Assembly resolution.

3.5 AFGHAN PEACE PROCESS

Pakistan plays a key role in Afghan peace process since 1979 of 1 stand his faced many Internet prices and civil wars many of them warlords play the role for their supremacy in Afghanistan after the 9/11 when United States and the NATO forces landed situations became more critical through school of thought things started to understand should be blamed stability Pakistan try to prove that frank should not be blamed for the failure in a fun peace process Pakistan news always contributed to maintain peace in Afghanistan and another side the Turkey also wanted peace in the 1st and because it has its own interests in Afghanistan in the trading aspect because of money Stan is a landlocked country and it has a giant roll in Central Asia and countries it would be more beneficial for Turkey to maintain peace in Afghanistan cause it would have a land route from Afghanistan and it can easily trade from the Afghanistan to Pakistan and in subcontinent Turkey is also interested in South Asian countries so by maintaining the peace in Afghanistan it can achieve its goal to trade in South Asian and Southeast Asian countries more easily despite the interference of many countries in Afghanistan and opposing the peace pakistan and has always contributed to maintain peace Turkey has supported Afghanistan on many global forums and as they share a large number of Muslim population there are also the religious sentiments between the two countries historically both of these countries enjoys their cultural influence with each other and Afghanistan has always been a land of war and battles Being a mountainous area and rich mineral country it has always been in the eyes of many superpowers like British France and America too. the NATO forces after 9/11 landed there to fight with terrorism and to maintain the peace but after 20 years most of the forces departed, and still more than 50% of Afghanistan is under control of Taliban. afgnan government always try to negotiate and mediate with the Taliban, but

their interests does not match every time and that's why the mediations sometimes fail and the process takes more time.

CONCLUSION

Turkey can be said a valiant country on the globe who faced many troubles in every era, in the beginning at the time of war of independence Atatürk did a lot of efforts for the new Republic. Turkey was sanctioned in the beginning, 1st the Treaty of sèvres, and then the Treaty of Lausanne in which the sanctions were imposed for 100 years on the oil reserves the Bosphorus taxes and many more things were internationalized. First it took time to maintain its economy and to maintain its military and conventional power, then gradually Turkey became a tiger in the region in the economic and political manner. it always played a leading role in the Middle East and for the Muslim world. turkey is also NATO alliance, and its military power was more strengthened. now Turkey is the world's 11th military power it has her own arms industries which are famous all around the globe and it also exports a huge amount of its weapons to the other countries like Pakistan, Oman, UAE, Saudi Arabia and others. Turkey has a strong bond with Pakistan, since the creation of Pakistan in 1947 both of these countries developed their diplomatic relations in the beginning of time, and always supported each other on global platforms on many issues. Turkey specially supported Pakistan on Kashmir issue and it supported the rights of Muslims of Palestine. turkey definitely faced huge challenges when it was in the changing phase, and it was converted from great empire the modern secular Republic, so it faced many hurdles at that time. in the economic manner Turkey stabilized itself and started making many organizations like ECO along with Pakistan and begin its economic projects in many continents especially within the region. if we take analysis then Turkey was supposed to be more economically stable but many ups and downs in the time of Cold War and its rivals with the neighboring countries like Greece and the issue of Cyprus slowed her down, Turkey faced many issues in the previous decades, on the Syrian side there were many conflicts, and many rebellions showed their consents to get a separate land. and on eastern side the Kurdish movement also engaged the country, and the

issues of Armenia also pinned the Turkish Republic. Turkey lost many of her territories and paid high costs. and in the previous decades it again got sanctioned by the United states, United Kingdom and European Union, when Turkey was going to buy the Russian (land to air missiles) which is commonly known as S-400 missiles system, but this time Turkey gave a good response to these countries that „it will remove their military personnel from their bases because United States is working from Turkish airbases too in the Middle East and it would pay a high cost, so that's why United States and European Union were lenient in imposing sanctions. another reason for imposing sanctions on Turkey was that; Turkey was going to drill for oil in the Mediterranean Sea near the Greek waters and Greece claimed that it was in the Greek waters. And they were violating the Greek territorial integrity, however, Turkey faced these things when it was a great empire and after that when it was a newly born Republic, and it can face these things in every era, and Turkey can be more powerful by doing trade in the region and by expanding its economic vessels and by making more alliance. Turkey has always played a vital role in Afghan peace process in the Kashmir issue and on Palestine issue it has always worked for its economy and tried to be original power Turkey has set a road map in the Central Asia in the Southeast Asia and South Asia Economic Cooperation organization is the easy example for cooperation in economic and in political aspect. Turkey has a huge political influence in its neighboring country and the Turkey has played a vital role in Afghan peace process being a NATO ally and being powerful member of United Nations and OIC.

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