

Name- Sabir Khan

Supervisor- Professor Sayed Abdul Muneem Pasha

University- Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Faculty- Social Sciences

Department- Political Science

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Bilateral relations between the two countries of Asia (India and Turkey) have been traditionally remained friendly and cordial since ancient times. In the medieval period, there was close and mutual cooperation between the Indian and Turkish empires. In the 1920s, the Modern Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk modified the orthodox country into a modern, secular and republic by his charismatic leadership and ideology. With Republic of India gaining independence, the two great civilized nations expanded mutually friendly ties in every sphere of bilateral relations.

However in the Cold War period, bilateral relations between the two countries did not remain cordial because of ideological differences and other related factors. After the demise of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics , the termination of the Warsaw Pact, and the collapse of the Eastern bloc, global politics transformed into a Uni-polar system. This was accompanied by the emergence of Globalization , which necessitated a search for new markets for consumer goods. In the last two decades, however there has been a slow transition from a Uni-polar world into a multi-polar world. Under such an unfolding scenario, both Republic of India and Republic of Turkey found it befitting to change the bilateral relations based on an elaborate bilateral historical, cultural, political, scientific and technological, societal, political , strategic, economic and trade relations in following chapters.

The present study is broadly divided into six chapters. The First chapter is introduction , which explains the Hypothesis, rationale of the topic , objectives , scope , research methodology and the theoretical framework of the study.

The second chapter provides a historical background of the India-Turkey relations. It explores the relations from the first century to the modern period, analyzing various characteristics which define relations that vary between conflicts and cooperation. This chapter also deals in detail with the relations during the Khilafat Movement, the Indian Freedom fighters support against the division of Turkey. Further, the chapter also discusses India- Turkey bilateral cultural relations from ancient times to present times.

The third chapter provides a detailed analysis of political relations between India and Turkey. Political relations are discussed under two subheadings: first, the development of political relations. This includes official visits, talks and agreements signed between the two centuries.

Secondly, the chapter also explores India and Turkey's role in terrorism, G-20, Iran's nuclear agreement.

The fourth chapter focuses on bilateral geo-economic and Geo-political interests and attempts at addressing issues such as the role of Turkey and India in bilateral, regional and global contexts. This chapter also addresses the question of New Turkey in achieving bilateral relations between the two countries. It chapter also contains bilateral scientific and technological relations.

The fifth chapter puts forth bilateral economic and trade relations along with an exploration of the bilateral trade since the Vedic Period. In the Post-Cold War Era, bilateral export-import activities have had significant impact on bilateral trade such as textiles and clothing, energy security, automobile sector , ship building industry, construction and tourism sector. The chapter enumerates different bilateral investments and identifies the different areas where both countries can promote bilateral trade.

The sixth chapter discusses the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from the study. It presents possibilities for future promotion of bilateral relations and proposes some suggestions for the same. It also outlines and the success and failures of various policies.

There are further possibilities of bilateral trade between India and Turkey, such as in Marble and ceramics, sanitary products, gems and jewellery, information and technology, media and entertainment, pharmaceuticals and Healthcare, research and development, wedding avenue and in markets catering to the needs of the middle class. Bilateral trade relations did not improve as expected by Indian decision makers . there are a few hindrances. Turkey seeks European Union membership with a view to increasing bilateral trade problems with India and last but not the least: Turkey's private sector is dominant over its public sector. Public sector 's contribution is very less to the industry.