

Pak-Turk Relations in Historical Perspective:

By

¹Mohammad Daroo Khan² Dr. Para Din

Abstract:

The study explores the relations between Pakistan and Turkey. The study will evaluate the long standing ties between Pakistan and Turkey, which ranges from diplomatic ties to cultural, military and economic relations. The study will also evaluate the historical bonds between the both nations. The result of the research reveals the historical bonds between the two nations. The present strong and cordial ties with in Pakistan and Turkey date backs to the period of British government in the subcontinent, since Turkey has emerged as a regional power in the Middle East, and is now among the top 20 economic powers of the world.

Keywords: Pakistan, Turkey, Relations, Subcontinent, Muslims, Political, Religion, Cooperation.

Introduction:

The study is an attempt to analyze Pakistan-Turkey relations, a relationship of a great importance. The Pak-Turk relations are based on two important factors, history and religion. Religion has played an imperative role in the Pak-Turk ties. People of the both states adore the brotherly relations which are established on communal values and shared safeties of the both Nations. The current cordial relations between Turkey and Pakistan back to the formation of Turkish Republic in 1923 and Pakistan the Islamic republic in 1947. Since the inception of Pakistan, both countries have been supporting each other in time of difficulties. Irrespective of the strong political and cultural ties, trade relations don't have the depth which needs to be extended by the government of the both countries.

Turkey is Pakistan's most reliable ally. The nature of the Pak-Turk relation is Ideological. The bilateral state relations and people-people contact remains as firm as ever been. The two countries are engaged to explore the means and ways to strengthen its ties further. Significantly,

¹M.Phil. scholar

²Assistant Professor, Area Study Center, University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

both countries wanted the enhancement of their strategic ties by expanding the level of cooperation. Today, almost every PM and Presidents from the both sides have visited during the tenure of his office. Presently, Political ties at the bilateral level are concentrated. The independence of Pakistan is regards Turkey as the success of the Muslim world as Pakistan being a Nation that was formed on the foundation of the aspiration of the Muslims of sub-continent. In the fight against terrorism, Turkey has supported Pakistan by providing every possible help. (World Times, 2015).The brotherly relations between Pakistan and Turkey are centuries old. The Turkish PM Tayab Erdogan has termed Pakistan his second Home. Pakistan and Turkey have extensive cultural and geo-political links and are Muslim mainstream countries. Owing to religious, cultural and geo-political links, the Pak-Turk relations have been increasing close important. On October 26, 2009, the Turkish Prime minister TayabErdogan was bestowed with the Nishan-e-Pakistan. Erdogan is the fourth foreign leader who have spoken to the Pakistani parliament.. (Hassan, 2008 Ibid)

Literature Review:

Pakistan-Turkey relation has been a repeated topic inside the world of global politics. Pakistan has quite good enough relations with several different nations, in particular with Muslim countries. Turkey is certainly one of them. Pakistan and Turkey were close friends for over 1/2 a century, having a multidimensional relationship. Both nations have near historic cultural and also navy relations. The garb style of each country in vital Asia additionally has common origins. The origin of the word “Urdu” connects it to the Turkish mughal) period. Furthermore, the communal cultural outcomes on Pakistan and Turkey extent many years, as many Iranians and Turkish peoples dominated the middle east and crucial & South Asia. Those historical ties similarly deepened beneath the President TayabErdogan’s Islamic-rooted political technique, as he dubbed Pakistan “home away from home”. Erdogan is merely world leader who has addressed Pakistani Parliament more than once , doing so three times. In 2016, it was President Erdoğan’s 7th go to Pakistan. (Sani, 2016)

Both Muslim countries have sturdy defense attachment and the previous were imparting training to the Pakistani air force in upgrading the f-16. \ Military promises date returned to 1954 while each nation linked with CENTO. Turkey have been a sturdy ally of separated Kashmir issue and has additionally been preserving democratically and navy aid to Pakistan in the course of its wars with India. Pakistan has also viewed and

expressed guide for Turkey's coverage on Northern Cyprus. both countries have memberships of the OIC and aspirants for membership of the Shanghai Cooperation company (SCO) and feature robust possibilities of being admitted to it inside the close to destiny.

While 1st addressing the joint session Erdogan said that he feels thankful of addressing the parliament for but over again. "Pak-Turk friendship is deepening with the passage of time," including that; Pakistan has constantly supported us in time of crisis in particular all through the failed coup try. "Relations between Pakistan and Turkey are far more than just diplomatic members of the family." "Pakistan's democracy is a model for the rest of the arena," he stated, including that both countries have developed bilateral ties more potent in each subject during the last few years. Erdogan reminded the parliament how the Turkish government had declared an afternoon of morning while 1st the army Public faculty massacre had taken vicinity in Peshawar in 2014. Throughout his deal with, Erdogan slammed FethullahGulen and said that he become looking to impose his rule over the world. (Ijaz, 2016)

Our country is inside the technique of developing and increasing its infrastructure. In reality, a lot of complications faced nowadays inside the subject of electricity and financial system are associated with loss of huge budget inside the beyond in dams, roads and railways. This is some other vicinity where our business groups can paintings collectively. Wondered on Pak-Turkish cooperation to face the scourge of terrorism, he replied, "Terrorism is a worldwide scourge and must be countered globally." "Pakistan is a totally important partners no longer most effective for Turkey, but for entire worldwide community in our joint combat against terrorist networks. We appreciate efforts of the Pakistani authorities in dealing with this risk. We've got exemplary cooperation with Pakistan in countering terrorism." Maqsood, (2001)

Objectives of the Study:

- To evaluate the significance of Pak-Turk relations.
- To provide historical analysis of Pak Turk relations.
- To show bilateral economic developments.
- To boast up both nations Culture and traditions.
- To highlight new dimensions of Pak-Turk relations.
- To make the world familiar of both super power Muslim countries relations.

Research Methodology:

The study was conducted using secondary source of data. Secondary source is useful for conducting this study, as a large number of books, research journals, newspapers, magazines, and internet links provides relevant material for this study. As mentioned in the literature review, The Pak-Turk relation is a topic which has been discussed in several books, and research articles. So, for this study it will be easy to collect data, while using secondary source.

Secondary information are likewise useful in planning taking after primary research and, also, can give a gauge which to look at your primary data gathering comes about. In this manner, it is constantly savvy to start any examination action with a review of the secondary data. (Novak, 1996).

“Research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer the researcher’s Questions. (Holsti, 1996, p. 24). Content analysis is defined as any Qualitative data reduction and sense making efforts that makes a volume of Qualitative material and attempts to identify main consistencies and meaning.” (Patton, 2002, p. 453).

Chapter one of the studies gives brief introduction and highlights the central theme of the study. Chapter 2 of the research consist literature review and theoretical frame, which is an important part of the study, literature review underscores the already existed data on the topic. Theoretical frame work presents important theories relevant to the topic. Chapter 4 of the study comprises (3.2)

Research Analysis Tools:

In the recent times, due to the increased approachability of archived quantitative and qualitative data, more focus has been given to the secondary analysis (Heaton, 2004). Secondary analysis as ‘ any further of an already existed dataset which presents interpretations , conclusions or knowledge , additional to , or distinct from , presented in the first report in the inquiry as a whole and its main results” (Hakim, 1982, p.2) have been vigorously exploited in education and social sciences. Although leading in Quantitative research, Qualitative secondary analysis also allows for examination of new research Questions beside the original objective of data collection and led generating new interpretations and conclusions that were absent in the original research findings. Conducted review of the peer-referred scholarship over the last four decades exemplify numerous

examples reporting results of Qualitative secondary analysis with the little emphasis on the process of analysis , evaluation of data quality and sufficiency , and Methodological challenge of the approach. Conducted review of the peer-refereed scholarship over the last four decades (Sherif, 2016) Therefore, this presentation proposal aims to describe experiences with qualitative secondary analysis and outline major strengths and limitation of the method emerged as a result of a conducted dissertation study. As a cost- and time efficient and unobtrusive to participants method, qualitative secondary analysis has potentially important implications for educational and social researchers, as well as graduate students interested in obtaining additional understandings and/or generating new knowledge in a time-efficient and low-cost fashion (Mitchell, 2015; Szabo&Strang, 1997).

Turkey and Muslims of the Subcontinent before Partition:

The Pakistan Turkey relations have a history of cooperation and concern. The feelings of brotherhood between the people of Turkey and Pakistan have their roots in History. They have supported each other in wars as well as in time of peace.

The Khulafa institution holds extraordinary significance ever. In 1258 AD, after the sometime, The Khilafat moved in the control of Fatimid Rulers of the Egypt and afterward, in the long run into the Ottoman sultans in the primary portion of 16centuries. The leaders of the Mughal Empire had not perceived the Ottomans sultans as their profound head. The used to pursueKutba in their own particular names. During demolishing of Mughal Empire, there happened a changed, and the identity ofOttoman caliph widely utilized as a part of sermons from the lectern at Friday supplications in India. This had very limited political importance, in any case it demonstrated impressive areas of the Muslims people viewed the Caliph as the picture of Muslim gathering and a wellspring of other worldly admiration. (Islam, 2008).

In 1877, at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, Muslims demonstrated a decent motion. They aggregated funds for the harmed troopers of Turkey. All developments and succeeding occasions in Turkey got positive reaction in India. Amid the Balkan War, Indian Muslims sent a Medical group to their Turkish Brethren. (Minault, 1982).

In 1905, a contention raised on the state of mind of the Indian Muslims could embrace if threatening vibe demolished out amongst England and Turkey. As indicated by one school of thought Muslims hoped constancy and dependability to the sultan of Turkey on the ground, they considered

caliph as Caliph of Islam. While as indicated by the second school of thought, Muslim did not disturb and estrange the British by supporting their allegiance to get British Rulers trust. In that period, the process of decline of the Turkish Empire was being rushed by the hand of imperialist power. Around then, France had as of now grabbed the Ottoman territories was. The British were unequivocally settled in Muslim country. Presently, the public of Italy looked for European help for their demand over Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Have been twofold energized, they started their Invention in 1911. This caused to dispute amongst Italian and Turkish Govt. and touched odd Balkans wars 1912-13, which thusly converged with World War 1. (Ozcan, 1997)

Muslims of India communicated their hatred through media and cautioned the UK administration of the grave aftereffects of supporting the Balkan states. In 1912, when the Princes of Wales went to Hindostan, when Muslims challenged the British arrangement towards the Turks. After this happened, forty thousand Muslims were imprisoned, many them surrendered from the taxpayer driven organizations and around a one million citizens were hated in Malabar. (Qureshi, 1999)

The Indian Muslims were profoundly bothered by the situation of the Turks. The India Muslim were profoundly lamented, who, they thought were relaxed to devastate the last bastion of Muslims matchless quality. He demanded the legislature to mull over the notions of the Muslims of India as to Turkish, while detailing the approaches of the sultan. The Muslims assumed that their tough articulation of help or Turkish Govt should take after the British not to be excessively extreme in their treatment of crushed adversary. (Ahmed, 1981)

The Grand National assembly chosen to annul Caliphate, which disillusioned the Muslims, But Allama Muhammad Iqbal thought of it as Etitad and joined that, as per soul of Islam Caliphate can be vested in an assemblage of people, or a chose Assembly. (Qazi, 2013)

Molana Muhammad Ali, on 8 July 1921 , directed a part of the KhilafatConference in Karahi , in which , he cautioned the UK Govt. that if the administration choose to battle the Angola government, the Muslims of India would depend on common defiance , broadcast finish autonomy and derrick the banner of the Indian Republic during Ahmedabad conference of the Indian National Congress.

Extensively, Kamal's solid back up originated from the Muslims of India, who observed Nationalist Turkish as the just Muslim Nation. Consequently, the Kilafat Committee accumulated funds to help to the Turkish Nationalist battle. They set up contact with a delegate of Kamal in Constantinople, who got consistent letters of support. Some portion of the

Indian Muslim reserve, which in the end added up to approximately 125,000 Pounds was utilized to pay the Army. (Zaidi, 2003)

Pak-Turk Relations since 1947:

The year of 1947 holds great importance in the world's history, especially in Muslims world history. On the unique side, primitive order began Disintegrating including the division of Europe in two separate spheres. On the other side the Subcontinent was divided on ideological grounds between Pakistan and India. The long standing and desired dream of the Muslims of the sub-continent became reality and they got separate independent state Pakistan. Soon after the inception, Pakistan realized of its making diplomatic ties with other states of the World. Turkey was one of ancient country, to which it's thought.

The period of Kilafat Movement (1919-1921) performed a strong and significant participation in the Pak movement which was the first active struggle chaired by the Indian Muslims. They not only supported their Turkish brothers but also made it truth and memorial aspect in the land mark history of Turkish Emperor. (Jalal, 2014)

Pakistan focused attention on the establishing of close relations with the Muslim world, in early period of its independence. The relations between Pakistan and Turkey remained cordial from the earliest days. Malik Ferozoon, on instruction of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, when to Turk state.

On December 12, 1947, Quaid I Azam especially instructed Malik Firoze Khan Noon visited Turkey , and that , “ Pakistan esteems the splendid past of Turkey and its governmental attainments and abilities of its Organization in the present and past , Pakistan is now merely two mounts Old , and in the near future the two brother countries will establish close cultural , commercial and political relations , and a new happy period will emerge for these two nations.” (Rizvi, 1998)

Pakistan and Turkey over the Issues of Kashmir and Cyprus:

In the mid-sixties, the Turkish leaders and their public opinion indicated sharp thanks of Pakistan's perspective as to the Kashmir question. In august 1965, the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir between Pakistan and India took a violent shape. The violence escalated when India opened another front nearby Lahore.

Pakistan invoked CENTO. But US and UK were reluctant to show partiality for Pakistan, and did not render any assistance to Pakistan. But, the two Muslim countries Turkey and Iran signatories of the CENTO had supported Pakistan in hour of need. After the Indian aggression Pakistan

appealed to Turkey and Iran and they responded enthusiastically. Turkey supplied Pakistan guns and ammunition and a huge public of Turkey and Iran voluntarily fought with India. Medical groups of doctors and Nurses had sent to Pakistan to help war casualties.

Pakistan's Support over Cyprus Issue:

Pakistan strongly promoted the mission of Turkish in Cyprus in the UN General assembly in the year 1954 and 1957. Pakistan insisted the world body to realize the legitimate objectives of the Turkey in Cyprus. Pakistani delegation 1959 insisted the world body at UN to realize the Turkish aspiration in Cypriots and ensure the Human Rights. In 1960, Cypriots got independence under the Zurich treaty, signed between Turkey, UK and Greece. The constitution ensured Turkey's other religions with broad rights in communal affairs and absolute Veto over essential governmental state of affairs. (Farid, 1998).

Pakistan had fully supported the Turkish government in UN in 1963, when the proposed legislative changes by the Cyprus President created disturbance, and the dispute referred again to the UN Security Council. Pakistan foreign minister of the time Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had participated a meeting in the United Nations in the speech Bhutto expressed Pakistani promise and concerns for their Turks brothers. Bhutto insisted to maintain that agreement, and sold the dispute of Cyprus, and it should be an international commitment and assured Pakistan would cooperate Turkey people in time of needs. On the opposite side the Turkish Government communicated her healthy energy about Pakistani Govt. position on the issue of Cyprus. Prime Minister of turkey, Mr. Suleman Demiral offered great thanks for Pakistan's remain on Cyprus dispute in his trip to Pakistan in (1967).

Turk President's visit to Pakistan on November 1985:

On 14, 1985 General Zia-Ul-Haq welcomes by Turk Prime Minister Kenen Evren to have a country visit. So he mentioned: 'Both public has great capacity that can develop further serious financial coordinated effort, On November 15, 1985, the two nations marked an treaty to stay away from usage of twofold tax collection between the two nations.

Prime Minister Erdogan's visit to Pakistan on June 2003:

A three days visit to Pakistan of Prime Minister Erdogan on 15 June 2003 discussed increasing the regional security trade and financial ties. Prime minister did meeting with, Zafarullah Khan Jamali, and President Musharraf. Both countries are ideologically and politically same so it is important to make strong their financial links also. The development and increasing business among Pakistan and Turkey also noticed,

President Pervez Musharraf's visit to Turkey in 2004:

President Musharraf visited Turkey in January 2004. It was an imperative trip in reinforcing both-sided relationship in main areas. President Musharraf turned into the main Pakistani pioneer they received respect of tending to the Turk Government. After this the both nations realized to develop participation in battling with fear mongering, upgrading financial and political connections and enhancing coordinated effort in safeguard, wellbeing and saving money areas. Four assertions were marked between the two nations. Both sides underscored on extension of monetary and exchange help and chosen to find sources in various regions particularly in the protection areas. The financial and business ties were principle center of talks.

Prime Minister Yousaf Gilani visits to Turkey in 2008:

In 2008 the Prime minister of Pakistan YousafRazaGilani went to Turk. Amid discourse an extensive arrangement was chalked out to empower financial and exchange, resistance, logical and mechanical; and social participation. It was likewise resolved to create relations by advancing transportation and correspondence joins, including extra air joins. Keeping in view the exceptional geo-financial and geo-political significance of these nations, appropriate consideration would be given to street and rail joins. They chose to enlarge their respective participation to bolster provincial peace, improvement and success. Pakistan indicated motions of reverence for the essential part of Turkey in building up peace in Afghanistan.

Nawaz Sharif visits Turkey in 2014:

President Nawaz Sharif went to Turk state in 12, 2014 on a long visit to go to Trilateral conference in Ankara. Turkey and Afghanistan finished up around the same time with realizing that law and force problems must be tended to on an earnest premise long territorial pleasant atmosphere and

improvement pivoted the destruction of dread exercises. The three nations would improve their participation for provincial security, dependability and advancement.

Pakistan, Turkey and the Muslim World:

Both nations have significant status for Muslims countries. As we know Pakistan has a status of nuclear power in the world. Whereas ,Turkey also have strong army among the world economic states ,Moreover, with this position on the global stage both the states holding a authorized status to cooperate and unite all the Muslims countries in the need time, both Turkey and Pakistan have a firm Political ties assigned by their common faith, culture and delivered history.

At the High Level Military Dialogue, Pakistan and Turkey to negotiate a comprehensive bilateral strategic framework for the promotion of bilateral cooperation .Pakistan Turkey already have High Level Strategic Cooperation Council, which the two sides called a way to reflect the strategic nature of their relations. The sides reviewed the mutual defense and Security Cooperation Council and exchanged views on the regional environment particularly with reference to Afghanistan and the Middle East. Over the past years, Defense cooperation has expanded between Pakistan and Turkey.

Conclusion:

The Pak-Turk relations got their strength from the history. The Muslims of the subcontinent extended their support to the war of Independence. This holds great importance in views of the people of the Turkey. The success of the Turkish war of independence in the formation of a modern a state has been a source of inspiration for the people of Pakistan. Pakistan and Turkey are boosting their longstanding relations. It has bonds of common faith and history. Turkey has great trust in Pakistan. Pakistan should grasp this prospect and should never let down its close friend. Pakistan needs to make this relations firm more and take benefits of the offers extended by Turkey. Pakistan should pursue Turkish assistance for the resolving of its chronic energy crisis and in other sector as defense, infrastructural development, tourism and agriculture. The research explores the past records of the relations which shows that Turkey have always stood by Pakistan in hard times.

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