



---

**RESEARCH PAPER**

**The Road towards Friendship: A Study of Pakistan-Turkey Relations  
2000-2013**

**Misbah Ahad\*<sup>1</sup> Dr. Muhammad Fiaz Anwar<sup>2</sup>**

1. Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Pakistan Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Punjab, Pakistan, ahad\_iram@yahoo.com.
2. Associate Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Punjab, Pakistan

---

**DOI**

[http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022\(6-III\)66](http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022(6-III)66)

---

**ABSTRACT**

The relations between Pakistan and Turkey have a long history of friendship as well as Muslim brotherhood. This study tries to evaluate the ties between Turkey and Pakistan during 2000 and 2013 through military, economic and government to government developments. Historically, Islamabad and Istanbul have exemplary history in its relations since the emergence of Pakistan. Primary and secondary data have been used under the descriptive research method to complete this study. The research finds that the both countries' governments have developed relations specially during the investigated era and leadership of both the countries visited each others countries to firms its military, economic, social, and religious support for each other. It is suggested that both the countries relations can be further enhanced through improvement of trade, visa free policy and stand with each other's stances.

**KEYWORDS** Economic Agreements, Friendship, Pakistan, Turkey

---

**Introduction**

The interactions between nations and states are shaped by history. Conditions have the potential to alter bilateral ties. Due to the fact that state relations and international policy have been modified over the course of time, there are no permanent allies or adversaries. The realities of the situation can mask the tensions and mistrust that exist between nations. The relationship between Germany and Britain has not always been smooth. It is inappropriate for Turkey and Russia to talk about their Pleasants history. On the chessboard of international politics, there are no permanent allies or adversaries; rather, there are only permanent interests. A nation's foreign policy is influenced not only by its history but also by its culture, ideology, economics, and geopolitics. These factors determine the nation's standing in the international community. Both Pakistan and Turkey have always maintained friendly relations with one another. Their participation in the Baghdad Pact and CENTO together served to deepen Pakistan and Turkey's already robust diplomatic ties.

The friendship that exists between Pakistan and Turkey has its origins in the past. Relations between Pakistan and Turkey have traditionally been characterized by a spirit of concern and cooperation. Both nations supported one another during conflict as well as during times of peace. Their bond spans a significant portion of the country. During the confrontation between Pakistan and India in 1965, Turkey assisted Pakistan with military supplies, psychological support, and the promise that it would always be by Pakistan's side. When Pakistan was at war with India in 1971, Turkey gave Pakistan its

emotional and political support in the United Nations. Both countries have been steadfast in their support for Kashmir's and Cyprus' democratic issues.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah adored Turkey's Mustafa Kamal Atatürk. He modernized Pakistan in the same way as Turkey had. Pervez Musharraf took office as president of Pakistan in 1999 and immediately began working on expanding the country along the lines of Turkey. On October 26, 2009, the Pakistani government presented Mr. Tayyip Erdogan with the Nishan-e-Pakistan, which is the highest civilian honor that Pakistan can bestow. Number of studies has been done on the said field however yet no anyone thoroughly explore the Pak-Turkey political relations particularly since 2000, hence, this research is going to investigate the said objectives and will try to fill the gap.

### **Literature Review**

Number of scholars worked on the relations between the Turkey and Pakistan with different perspectives such as Ahmed (1981) explored the level of political, economic, and defensive cooperation between Pakistan and Turkey dramatically rose between the years of 2008 and 2013. Because of the similarities between the two countries' histories, cultures, and religions, the two nations have long had a friendly and cooperative relationship. He further added that, during this time period, there were a number of high-level exchanges that took place between Pakistan and Turkey, as well as diplomatic visits. These events demonstrated the two countries' commitment to further developing their relationship with one another (Ahmad, 1981).

According to the research presented by the academic Mushtaq (2004), the people of Turkey hold the Muslims of the subcontinent in especially high respect for the assistance they provided during the Turkish War of Independence. The success that Turkey has had in constructing a modern state in the wake of a devastating war has served as an inspiration to the people of Pakistan (Mushtaq, 2004).

The firm commitments between both the states have been thoroughly explored by the Islam (2020) and discussed that since 2000s, there were a number of high-level exchanges that took place between Pakistan and Turkey, as well as diplomatic visits. These events demonstrated the two countries' commitment to further developing their relationship with one another. The two nations have seen a rise in the amount of economic cooperation and commerce that is conducted between them on a bilateral basis. During this time period, there was a discernible rise in the volume of commercial exchanges between Pakistan and Turkey. In an effort to fortify their economic links, the two nations came up with the idea of forming a Joint Economic Commission and committing to a variety of different trade pacts. A number of different industries, including agriculture, construction, textiles, and energy, were among those in which attempts were made to increase the volume of bilateral commerce and investigate new cooperation possibilities (Islam, 2020).

Number of researchers, scholars and writer further highlight the defense relations between both the states such as Nayyar, Salim and Aziz (2022) explored that Pakistan and Turkey have had defense connections for a very long time that have only grown stronger over time. Education, military training, and the exchange of technology information were some of the components of the coordinated defensive effort. Pakistan was the recipient of military equipment and expertise from Turkey. Relations between Pakistan and Turkey did not thaw, but senior officials from both countries continued to pay frequent visits to one another. The heads of state from both countries got together, which led to improved cooperation on resolving regional and international challenges. Relations between Pakistan and Turkey were strengthened via the sharing of cultural

and educational experiences. There is a direct correlation between the presence of cultural institutions, festivals, and international student exchanges. In the Kashmir conflict, Turkey has been vocal in its support for Pakistan. In accordance with the resolutions passed by the United Nations, Turkey has worked to promote Kashmiri rights and a peaceful conclusion to the conflict. The writers further added that during this time period, Pakistan and Turkey worked together to combat terrorism. They worked together to combat extremism and terrorism by exchanging information, learning from one another, and coordinating their efforts (Nayyar, Salim, & Aziz, 2022). Although number of scholars investigated the different perspectives with different eras however yet need to thoroughly explore the said title during the mentioned time period, hence, we subject study has been done.

### **Pakistan and Turkey in Historical Perspective**

The relationship between Pakistan and Turkey is a prime example of a bond based on cultural, historical, religious, and political connections. Both nations work towards strengthening bilateral and regional cooperation and enhancing close fraternal ties through mutual understanding. The strong relationship between Pakistan and Turkey is evident in the fact that Kamal Atatürk, the national hero of Turkey, is also considered a national hero in Pakistan. At the time of Pakistan's independence, Quaid-e-Azam idealized modern Turkey and wanted Pakistan to become a modern and Islamic state like Turkey. Kamal Atatürk was a leader in Turkey who fought for the country's independence during World War II and established a provisional government in Ankara. He led the transformation of the Ottoman Empire into a modern, secular, and democratic nation state through a program of political, economic, and cultural reforms, known as Kemalism (Özbudun, 1985). These reforms laid the groundwork for the contemporary Turkey. The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), which was established in 1964, was hampered by the Afghan War of 1979-1989. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, new countries emerged in Central Asia. These new Asian kingdoms were met with opposition from Pakistan, Turkey, and Iran. Turkey desired to have deeper links with Central Asian countries. Due to the fact that Pakistan sponsored the Northern Alliance and Turkey supported the Taliban during the 1980s and 1990s, the relationship between the two countries was strained. Tensions were brought under control by Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf in October of 1999. The bilateral relationship was strengthened as a result of his high-level travels to Turkey. Since then, both nations have worked to deepen their relations by actively participating in high-level visits and discussions, during which they have shared their perspectives on many local, national, and international issues (Özbudun, 1985).

### **Musharraf Era and Pak-Turkey Relations**

The deterioration of relations between Turkey and Pakistan can be traced back to April 2000, when Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Ecevit skipped Pakistan on his tour of South Asian countries in order to criticize the country's military government and urge for democratic reform. Ecevit said to an Indian journalist that he did not wish to "confuse issues" by traveling to other countries while on official business in India because democratic and secular ideals are both strongly held in both Turkey and India (Mushtaq, 2004). Despite Turkey's secularism and Pakistan's Islam, their respective governments have made significant efforts to ensure that their cordial relationship remains unaffected by problems in their own countries. Relations between Pakistan and Turkey: Throughout the 2000s, Turkey's focus has been on strengthening its links with India. Turkey's traditional South Asian allies are Pakistan and Bangladesh because of their mostly Muslim populations; nevertheless, economic concerns began to affect

Ankara's foreign policy in the early 21st century. Pakistan and Bangladesh are predominantly Muslim countries (Hussain, 2008).

The Group of Twenty (G20) was established in 1999 by both developed and developing nations. Ankara's purview in foreign policy was broadened as a result of the immensely significant Regional Integration 17 group. As a result, Turkey has been making connections with other developing economies through the G20, including India, China, Indonesia, South Africa, Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina. After neglecting the rest of the world up until the early 2000s, Turkey was given the opportunity to form important ties with other nations inside the G20, such as India, without giving the impression that it was turning its back on Pakistan (Colakoglu & Sakaoglu, 2016). However, later the relations were enhanced while Musharraf visited Ankara (Capital of Turkey) in 2004 (Hussain, 2008). Candan Azer, Turkey's special envoy, traveled to Pakistan in February 2000 in order to deliver a message from Turkey's president to Pakistan's prime minister. During the same time period (10-14 April 2000), Turkey's Minister of State and Head of the Turkey-Pakistan Joint Ministerial Commission traveled to Pakistan. Additionally, he opened the Chashma Right Bank Canal Project, which was given by Turkey, alongside Pakistan's Minister of Commerce and Communication (Ali, Ahmed & Ekhteyar, 2021).

Later on, in 2003, Turkish President Tayyip Recep Erdogan made an official visit to Pakistan to strengthen economic and political ties, resulting in the signing of three Memoranda of Understanding in the areas of transportation, drug trafficking, and the environment. Currently, the political relationship between the two countries is cordial (Sattar & Shahi, 2007). In public surveys, people show a lot of sympathy for Pakistan, and this support helps decision makers be more involved in Asia and related issues. As a sign of good relations between countries and people, the Turkish Prime Minister visited an area in Pakistan that had an earthquake in 2005. The Turkish government and organizations quickly started helping Pakistan. This showed that Turkey has strong ties to Asia and was appreciated by the people of Pakistan. In 2003, the Turkish Foreign Minister and Prime Minister both visited Pakistan, and the Prime Minister was accompanied by 110 business people to improve trade between the two countries. There are groups in both countries working to increase agreements on transportation, fighting drug trafficking, and protecting the environment. Turkey and Pakistan, as Muslim countries, support the US fight against terrorism and deal with extremism in their own way (Cheema, 2014). In April 2007, President Musharraf visited Turkey again, this time with President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan. The meeting with Turkish President and Prime Minister was productive, and the leaders discussed various regional and international issues. The meeting resulted in the release of the "Ankara Statement," which outlined the commitment of the two countries to work together on mutually beneficial proposals, with a focus on improving trade and prosperity for the people of both nations (Khan, 2020).

### **Political Relations During PPP Era (2008-2013)**

The tradition of high-level visits between Turkey and Pakistan continued after President Musharraf, with President Zardari visiting Turkey in 2009 for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tripartite Summit on March 31, 2009. The aim of this summit was to reinforce the commitment of both countries to prevent exploitation of their resources and materials by other countries and to promote their own economic growth. In addition to this, the summit aimed to boost peace and solidity in the region, and the leaders discussed the development of a railway connection, highway, and gas pipeline among the member countries of the Ashgabat summit (Hizlan, 2012).

The Turkish Prime Minister paid a three-day visit to Islamabad beginning on October 25, 2009 with the purpose of strengthening political connections and partnerships. Both countries made a commitment to working together on anti-terrorist initiatives. The prime ministers of Turkey and Pakistan met to discuss trade and expressed their optimism on the sector's prospects going forward. The current volume of trade between Turkey and Pakistan is 741 million dollars, with a target of two billion dollars. The Pakistani Prime Minister, Yousaf Raza Gillani, emphasized the significance of the Turkish private sector in the process of enhancing the infrastructure of both countries. He advocated for a four-pronged approach to trade and emphasized the significance of the economic and developmental ties that exist between the two nations. In addition to this, he brought up the similarities shared by the two neighbors and encouraged increased collaboration across the board. He stated that commercial activity and financial investment ought to serve as the basis for this collaboration (Aras, Dağci, & Çaman, 2009).

In the year 2010, President Zardari traveled to Istanbul to participate in the tripartite conference that was held there. One of the subjects that were discussed at the summit was the situation in Afghanistan, which was among the other themes. In 2011, while he was on a trip to Turkey, he declared that a brotherly relationship existed between the two countries, one that was marked by bonds that could not be severed. Zardari expressed his profound passion for Turkey, viewing it as a symbolic embodiment of the exceptional partnership between Pakistan and Turkey. He also expressed his gratitude to President Gul for bestowing upon him the valued Dawlat Nishan. Zardari extended his appreciation to President Gul for bestowing upon him the respected Dawlat Nishan. Both the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of Turkey have expressed their commitment to the formation of a strategic partnership between their two countries in the future, with the intention of deepening economic ties and improving political ties between the two countries. On May 21, 2011, the Prime Minister of Turkey gave a speech to the joint session of the Pakistani parliament for the second time, acquiring the distinction of being the first foreign leader to have done so twice. This made the Prime Minister of Turkey the first foreign leader to have done so twice. The speaker expressed his joy at the opportunity to address the legislative body once more, and he reaffirmed his dedication to offering support to Pakistan regardless of the country's economic situation or its level of political stability. The individual expressed gratitude toward the speaker of the national assembly and underlined the increasing importance of expanding bilateral trade for the goal of strengthening the economies of both countries (Aslan, 2016).

Arjun and Asif Ali Zardari got together in the year 2012 to have a discussion about important topics that were going to have an effect on their relationship, such as the state of the economy and different tactics to make their working relationship more productive. The Turkish government's efforts in creating a collaborative Asian policy and improving Pakistan's relations with countries in Central Asia were the subject of the praise that Pakistan's President Zardari directed toward that country's administration. During his trip to Pakistan, the Prime Minister of Turkey was presented with the Nishan e Pakistan, the country's highest civilian honor, by the President of Islamabad (Shah & Raza, 2015).

On November 17, 2009, the Pakistani delegation, which consisted of several prominent officials from the Senate and the National Assembly of Pakistan, had an interaction with the President of Turkey, H. E. Mr. Abdullah Gull. The delegation was led by Senator Mir Jan Muhammad Khan Jamali, the Deputy Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan and included Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi, the Deputy Speaker of the National

Assembly of Pakistan, Senator Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Javed Ashraf Qazi, the Chairperson of the Senate Standing Committee on Defense, Begum Ishrat Ashraf, a Member of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Defense, and others. During the meeting, the Pakistani delegation briefed President Gul on the objectives of their visit and conveyed a message of friendship and a need for closer cooperation between the two countries. President Gul emphasized that Turkey would always remain a close friend of Pakistan (Gul, 2010).

### **Establishment of Joint Project Group**

On October 27, 2009, the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and Turkish leadership established a joint project group with the objective of attracting investment in various sectors such as mining, oil and gas, textiles, agriculture, cattle and dairy, energy, infrastructure, construction, and more. The two countries reached an agreement to set up a group to promote commercial and financial ties following a conference in Islamabad attended by Pakistani and Turkish business leaders. During the state visit of the Turkish President to Pakistan, a forum was organized to discuss joint investment opportunities. The Federal Minister for Investment, Senator Waqar Ahmed, met with the Turkey Minister of State for External Trade, Zafar Caglayan, to explore ways to enhance cross-sector cooperation and enhance economic relations. Areas such as infrastructure, energy, manufacturing, oil and gas exploration, banking, and the development of ancillary services in Pakistan were identified as priority areas for Turkish investment and both countries committed to promoting it. Despite the long-standing cooperation between the two nations, there is a lack of attention paid to growing investment in all sectors, despite Pakistan's urgent need for economic growth (Ali, Ahmed & Ekhteyar, 2021).

The plan involved expediting visits from influential business representatives from both countries to facilitate a faster exchange of capital. General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, hosted Turkey Air Force Commander General Hasan Aksay at GHQ in Rawalpindi. During the meeting, General Aksay resided with the COAS and addressed pressing work-related matters.

On December 9, 2009, Pakistan's President Asif Ali Zardari hosted a meeting with General Hasan Aksay, the head of the Turkish Air Force, in his office at the President House in Islamabad. The leaders talked about strengthening their relationship in additional areas of mutual interest and enhancing defense and military relations during their meeting. A military award was presented to the leader of Turkey in recognition of his efforts to improve Turkey's strategic and defense ties with Pakistan. Address given by Yousuf Raza Gilani on the occasion of the commencement of the trial phase on August 14, 2009. "The Islamabad-Istanbul container train service would integrate Pakistan's railway tracks into the region's network, thereby opening up a trade passage between Europe and South and Central Asia." A freight train flying the ECO flag and carrying twenty containers made its way from Islamabad to Istanbul through Tehran on August 28, 2009. This route covered a total distance of 6,506 kilometers. This was a part of the trilateral pact that Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey had. The train departed Tehran on the 23rd of August and arrived in the outskirts of Istanbul 14 and half days earlier than was originally scheduled. The Turkish military company STM presented their MILGEM idea at the 5th International military Exhibition and Seminar (IDEAS) in Karachi in 2008. At the PM House, Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani made the announcement that, in the event that the trial run of the container service is successful, the government will initiate a passenger service in order to increase tourism (Rana, 2020).

According to Mr. Onur, the success of the project is expected to have a lasting impact on the ship-building and defense industries in Turkey. A government representative from Pakistan expressed the need for more ships like this to be built. Mr. Onur stated that Turkey is ready to undertake a joint project with Pakistan to construct four corvette ships, with Turkey taking charge of building the first ship and Pakistani shipyards responsible for the remaining three. This collaboration marks a significant advancement in Turkey's efforts to provide comprehensive solutions in the ship-building sector. He also declared the start of a two-year defense project between Turkey and Pakistan (Awan & Tariq, 2023).

On April 1, 2010, President Abdullah Gul of Turkey delivered a speech in which he vowed to improve Turkey's unique partnerships in order to build geo-economic advantages. In order to expand their multilateral and broad-based collaboration, the two parties came to an agreement that they would boost communication, transportation, bilateral trade and investment, as well as social engagement. They came to an agreement to improve the state of rail, road, and air travel respectively. In August of 2010, the nations will begin providing freight train service to one another. In light of the growth in two-way commerce, both parties have reaffirmed their dedication to reaching their 2012 goal of two billion dollars in trade volume. This will be accomplished by completing a framework for strategic economic cooperation and expeditiously enacting trade facilitation and promotion measures such as the Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Businessmen. Both parties are aware of the growth in two-way commerce.

In order to foster more financial cooperation between Turkey and Pakistan, commercial banks and other financial institutions from each nation were encouraged to establish branches in the others' nations. The extension and unification of the ECO Trade and Development Bank will be a joint project between the two countries. The development of innovative and sustainable energy sources is a component of their Plan of Action for Cooperation Regarding Energy. The growth of Pakistan's industry will result in an increase in the two countries' joint tourist activities. The TIKA Office in Islamabad is scheduled to open in the near future. Building on the Military Collaboration Agreements that they have already signed, the two nations have decided to step up their collaboration in the areas of military education and training, commerce, and the manufacture and acquisition of defense goods (Hossain, & Hasan, 2012).

### **Visit of Turkey by President Asif Ali Zardari on April 2011**

Pakistan's President Asif Ali Zardari arrived in Turkey on April 11, 2011, for a four-day trip during which he highlighted the unique affinity and brotherhood shared by the two countries. It was an honor for him to receive the Devlet Nishan from the President of Turkey, Abdullah Gul. He called the award a symbol of the strong connections that exist between Pakistan and Turkey. During their discussion, the two presidents made a joint commitment to collaborate in order to realize the full potential of their nations in the areas of industry, energy, communication, and infrastructure. The operations of freight trains between Islamabad, Istanbul, and Tehran were the primary topic of discussion. According to President Abdullah Gul, this project will create a commerce corridor between Europe and Islamabad, with items arriving in Turkish markets in eleven days. He stated that the rail connection did in fact exist but that it required an upgrade, and that both states were prepared to assist private sector spending. Both presidents were optimistic that they might increase the value of bilateral trade to \$3 billion by 2012, up from \$2 billion in 2010. On July 19, the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and Turkey met for the first time in Ankara for formal political discussions. Both the Pakistani mission was led by Foreign Minister Salman Bashir, while the Turkish delegation was led by Undersecretary Feridun Hadi Sinirlioglu. Pakistan and Turkey

have reached an agreement to investigate the potential for economic integration through increasing the connectivity of railways and roads. If successful, this initiative may be extended to include Afghanistan and other Central Asian nations.

### **Tayyip Erdogan at Pakistan**

The Prime Minister of Turkey, Tayyip Erdogan, made history by becoming the first foreign leader to address Pakistani lawmakers on two separate occasions. He assured Pakistan that Turkey will stand by them at this tough period. Both the Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani and the Leader of the National Assembly, Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, delivered speeches during the joint session. All of the leaders present highlighted the deep affinity that exists between Pakistan and Turkey and vowed to work toward deepening it in order to further regional peace and stability (Ilyas & Anis, 2012).

In his address to the joint session of parliament, the Prime Minister of Turkey, Erdogan, suggested that opposition parties should work to reform governments rather than work to overturn or criticize them. He claimed that political groups who are in opposition to the government represent the people and advocate for their interests. The Prime Minister of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, extended his gratitude to the Speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. Fehmida Mirza, as well as the other members of the assembly for granting him another opportunity to address parliament.

Erdogan provided sound advice to both parliament and the opposition. "The protection of the nation lies in the hands of the parliament. Members of parliament are accountable for a variety of important matters. It is capable of achieving any and all goals."

The Prime Minister praised Pakistan's democratic system and made the point that establishing democracies elsewhere in the globe is challenging. He suggested that the power of the people be utilized by the government. Erdogan emphasized the special relationship that Turkey has with Pakistan and made a commitment to assist Pakistan in times of difficulty. Both Pakistan's suffering and its triumphs belong to us. The love between Pakistanis and Turks has not been tried. I am surrounded by my family and brothers, and I am happy here."

Erdogan stated that the topic of bilateral ties will be the primary subject of the second High-Level Cooperation Council meeting he will have with Prime Minister Gillani the following day. He claimed that the summit will attempt to boost the economic cooperation between the two nations from one billion dollars to over two billion dollars. In addition to this, he promised Turkey's assistance in the battle against extremism. Pakistan is a partner in the fight against terrorism. We'll help. We will stop at nothing in our efforts to preserve the tranquility of the area (Ilyas & Anis, 2012).

Erdogan's speech was lauded by Pakistan's Prime Minister Gillani, who described it as "another milestone in the long-standing alliance between the two Muslim nations," which predates Pakistan. He referred to Turkey as a model for Muslims everywhere. "Our association began with the Khilafat Movement," Prime Minister Gillani said while speaking about Pakistan and Turkey's longtime fondness for one another, which dates all the way back to a support campaign for the Ottoman Empire in 1924. He praised Erdogan and the Turkish leadership for the country's growing importance on the international stage. According to Gillani, the entire globe is keeping an eye on how Erdogan is leading Turkey. Turkey is quickly developing into a democratic role model for the rest of the Islamic world. Erdogan's rise to prominence in



international politics is being closely watched, according to Prime Minister Gillani. He stated that Pakistan is interested in gaining knowledge from Turkey and brought up the recently signed declaration of high-level cooperation as well as the ongoing projects. He showed a grin. "The currency swap agreement is another major advance," Leader of the Opposition Chaudhry Nisar greeted Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan in his statement before the joint session of parliament. He alerted legislators to the critical nature of the situation. He expressed his happiness to have you as a friend and ally of Pakistan.

Chaudhry Nisar, the leader of the opposition in Pakistan, delivered a warm greeting to Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the prime minister of Turkey, while he was in Pakistan on a visit. The visit took place during the time that Nisar was in office. The individual expressed to the Prime Minister that the primary aim of the opposition's entry into the parliament was to demonstrate their gratitude towards a genuine champion of Pakistan. The individual was a sincere advocate of Pakistan. The leader of the political party that is in opposition to the current administration acknowledged the international and internal issues that are being faced by the nation, while also praising Turkey for their assistance efforts in the wake of the floods that occurred in the years 2010 and 2011. He stated that their feelings toward the friendly people of Turkey and the government of that country are more important to them than any of their political concerns. Any potential political worries we may have are outweighed by the profound sense of brotherhood and kinship we feel toward the people who live in Turkey and those who serve in their government. Chaudhry Nisar made the observation that despite Pakistan's global connections, the labels "Pakistan" and "Pakistani" generate feelings in Turkey that are unlike any others. According to what he has said, Turkey offers a feeling that is equal parts comforting and familiar.

Nisar lauded the efforts of Turkey's and Pakistan's previous administrations in elevating the status of Turkey-Pakistan relations over the course of the past 60 years, and he credited Erdogan with propelling the alliance to previously unimaginable heights. In addition to that, he lauded Turkey's stance on issues concerning Palestine, Israel, and Kashmir, and he referred to Erdogan as a spokesperson for the Islamic world. We have a responsibility to educate the world about the importance of respecting the Islamic beliefs, traditions, and history. Chaudhry Nisar, the leader of the opposition, informed Erdogan that the words "Pakistan" and "Pakistani" in Turkey provoke reactions that cannot be compared. Nisar made a request to the Prime Minister of Turkey to convey the message of goodwill that Pakistan had sent. "Let's face the world and our problems together," he observed. "Despite being two sovereign states, we are one in spirit and soul, in good times and in bad." During his three-day visit to Pakistan, the Prime Minister of Turkey is scheduled to meet with a number of political organizations. As a result, there has been speculation that he may offer guidance to Pakistani politicians. Erdogan is the first foreign head of state to address parliament on two separate occasions. The Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz has said that they will not attend the banquet that the Prime Minister is hosting for Erdogan as a form of protest against the conviction of Gillani for disrespect (Ilyas & Anis, 2012).

## **Conclusion**

Both Pakistan and Turkey have a long history of Muslim brotherhood and goodwill toward one another. Since Pakistan's independence, Turkey has been a strong supporter of Pakistan and the country's ambitions everywhere in the globe. The years 2000 to 2013 will be covered in this study, focusing on Turkey and Pakistan's relations as well as their institutionalization and other agreements. In this context, we shall discuss the high level of bilateral cooperation that exists across political, military, and economic spheres. The interaction between the public and the economy during that time

period is explained. The primary objective is to investigate the strong government-to-government ties that have existed between Pakistan and Turkey during the years 2000 to 2013. The leaders of both governments paid a visit to one another, worked to cement their alliance, and vowed to support one another through any difficulties that may arise. Both primary and secondary sources of information were consulted for this descriptive analysis. Investigate the connections that have existed between both countries since 2013.

**References**

- Ahmad, N. (1981). Pakistan-Turkey Relations. *Pakistan Horizon*, 34(1), 105-128.
- Ali, J., Ahmed, S., & Ekhteyar, A. (2021). A Socio-Economic and Historical Perspective Of Pak Turk Relationship (A Content Analysis). *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 18(10), 3108-3121.
- Aras, B., Dağci, K., & Çaman, M. E. (2009). Turkey's New Activism in Asia. *Alternatives: Turkish Journal of International Relations*, 8(2), 24-39.
- Aslan, Ö. (2016). *US Involvement in Military Coups D'état in Turkey and Pakistan During the Cold War: Between Conspiracy and Reality* (Doctoral dissertation, Bilkent Universitesi (Turkey)), 89.
- Awan, A. M., & Tariq, R. (2023). From The Perspective Of Two States One Nation; An Analysis Of Turkey-Pakistan Relations In The Context Of The Defense Industry (2001-2021). *SDE Akademi Dergisi*, 3(2), 155-180.
- Cheema, P. I. (2014). The Kashmir Dispute: Key to South Asian Peace. *IPRI Journal*, 14(1), 1-20.
- Colakoglu, S., & Sakaoglu, M. E. T. (2016). Turkey-Pakistan Relations: Towards Multidimensional Regional Integration. *Muslim Perspectives*, 1(2), 01-40.
- Gul, H. E. (2010). *The Islamic World Democracy and Development*, Oxford Center for Islamic Studies, (A lecture given at the Examination Schools, Oxford on November 8, 2010).
- Hizlan, M. B. (2012). Turkish Foreign Policy and Current Challenges. *Pakistan Horizon*, 65(4), 1-7.
- Hossain, K., & Hasan, M. (2012). Building a Peaceful South Asia in Response to the Aspirations of all Our Peoples. *Pakistan Horizon*, 65(4), 9-15.
- Hussain, M. (2008). Pak-Turkey relations: On the common ties. *Alternatives: Turkish Journal of International Relations*, 7(2), 67-85.
- Ilyas, F. & Anis, E. (2012, May 21). Pak-Turk Ties: Erdogan Addresses Parliament, Offers Sage Advice. *Tribune*,
- Islam, N. (2020). Turkey, Asia anew and South Asia: A comparative assessment on bilateral relations and soft power policy with Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. *TURAN-SAM*, 12(47), 379-398.
- Khan, S. (2020). Dynamics of Pakistan-Turkey Relations. *Pakistan Review of Social Sciences (PRSS)*, 1(2), 14-24.
- Kiran Nayyar, D., Salim, M., & Aziz, S. A. (2022). Pak-Turk Relations: Through The Spectrum Of Regional Integration. *Pakistan Journal of International Affairs*, 5(2).
- Mushtaq, N. (2004). Pak-Turkey Relations: Towards A Cooperative Future. *Strategic Studies*, 24(2), 89-116.
- Mushtaq, N. (2004). Pak-Turkey Relations: Towards A Cooperative Future. *Strategic Studies*, 24(2), 89-116.

- Özbudun, E. (1985). Tachau: Turkey: The Politics of Authority, Democracy, and Development (Book Review). *Middle East Journal*, 39(3), 415.
- Rana, M. S. (2020). Pakistan-Turkey relations: An appraisal of cooperation in the twenty-first century. *Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, 5(1), 27-46.
- Sattar, A., & Shahi, A. (2007). *Pakistan's Foreign Policy 1947-2019: A Concise History*. Oxford University Press, 147.
- Shah, W. & Raza, Q. (2015). Pakistan-Turkey Relations: Exploring the Strategic Dimensions". *Journal of Political Studies*, 22(2), 195-214.