

TURKEY - INDIA STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

**“Thinking Diplomacy:
New World New Horizons”**



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VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)

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(Turkey - India)

When we look at the main trends in the world, global competition in the age of new economy based on "information and knowledge-based products" following "soil and machinery" is developing through "micro-nationalism", "integration" and "unpredictability". Challenges that determine the new nature of life and state; such as " crisis in resource and sharing ", unsustainability of production-consumption-growth formula, purge of the middle class with Chinese leverage, energy, water, and food insecurity, transition to the 4th dimension, liquidation of human resources in the workforce, transition from hard power to soft and smart power on the basis of the very changing state nature and anticipation management, can be formed as the basic references.

Within all these fundamental parameters, the transformations in technology are prone to change the whole human life and nature by developing with artificial intelligence, virtual/enhanced reality and mobility centered. It is obvious that the concepts of "Industry 4.0" and "Society 5.0" are important topics for managing the transformation of the world within the dimensions of industry and society. Another contributive factor is the turbulence that China creates as it begins to become intensively dominant on the world stage day to day. The New Silk Road project, "One Belt and One Road Initiative"; is shaped as a global integration project involving more than hundred countries, both on land and at sea, permanently changing the distribution of economic shares. In countries with no middle class, authoritarian regimes or chaos stands as two options in the fore-seeable future. How to make the division of labor in terms of regional and global security and how to share the costs is also a point of discussion in the coming period.

The development of new alliances on security can be read from the risks and the initiatives undertaken by dominant countries. The quality of the concepts of property and power, and the business model change historically. The future of the EU with the "Failure in Success" syndrome will be determined by the results of the polarization which revived in the West after the Brexit. Along with all these developments, "Ecosystem of safety" changes with the law. The "Security - Democracy" dilemma will be experienced much more after that. Because, for the democracy, it is difficult to survive in countries where the middle class is melting and security leans to a sophisticated ground. The question "Will security bring us authoritarian regimes" needs to be discussed further.

Turkey distinguishes itself with an 84-million inhabitants, growing economy and geo-strategic status in the center of Afro-Eurasia. Turkey's historical, political and cultural ties between Europe, Black Sea, Caucasus, Asia, Middle East and African countries, rising activity in the international arena, especially in the United Nations, being an important member of organizations such as NATO, OSCE and CICA and with active foreign policy, it has become an increasingly important actor on the global platform.

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On the other hand, India as the largest democratic country in the world, is the second in terms of demography (1.366 billion people), and the seventh in terms of geography (3.287.259 km²). Capturing a steady line of development in the recent time, India has become an applicant of global power in the 21st century. Some of the factors that increase the national power of India are its vast natural resources, military power which is supported by its capacity to produce nuclear weapons, its accumulations in space and information technologies and its young, vast and dynamic human resources. Supported by its geopolitical position, these elements give a decisive influence upon the developments in both regional and global scale.

Turkish - Indian relations dates back to the ancient period. During the Independence War of Turkey, the first foreign aid came from India, and this aid provided great contributions in the establishment of IS BANK. The first official relations between Turkey and India initiated in 1948. The first trade agreement between Turkey and India was signed in 1973 but the relations had not produced significant results until 1990's when the trade has visually begun to improve. Two countries have common peculiarities like democracy, secularism, membership in the G20 and WTO, and both have development list economies.

The bilateral trade volume between Turkey and India stood at 7.801 billion dollars in 2019 and trade gap weigh against Turkey was approximately 5.468 billion dollars. The main products exported by Turkey to India are gold, marble, oil seeds, metal ores. The main products exported by India to Turkey are petroleum oils, synthetic filament yarns, vehicle parts. Turkey attaches great importance to India which is in the way to become a global power with its developing economy, broad market, military power, superior space and IT technologies. Both countries are in an endeavor to initiate new and realistic perspectives in their dealings with one another and re-inventing each other with increasing qualified contacts in every field. Turkey has tried to get the support of India in other international issues, especially Cyprus. In the upcoming period, ground for cooperation may be strengthened within the scope of the organizations such as the UN, CICA, SAARC and ASEAN.

The basis tendency coming with globalization and multidimensionality which gained momentum after the end of the Cold War, aims to strengthen the countries not by themselves but through certain regional cooperation and trans-regional partnerships. Countries are now moving towards an open structure based on dialogue and cooperation in economic, political and cultural terms, while those who cannot adapt are experiencing serious instability. In this regard, necessity of establishing “**strategic partnership**” relationships between Turkey and India is obvious. **Turkey - India Strategic Dialogue** aims to reveal how the mutual potentials and existing cooperation can be transformed into a strategic cooperation and to contribute to capacity building on the strategic grounds. With the Dialogue; it is aimed to recognize related organizations closely, to increase the effectiveness of civil society, to benefit from the expertise accumulations in order to develop working areas, to contribute promotional activities, to investigate possibilities of academic cooperation, to develop a strategic approach in order to evaluate all these studies with integrity.

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Both countries can develop an effective strategic cooperation ground regarding the sustainability of the long term interests that bear great importance for both India and Turkey. In this context, it is important to look at the events in a broader geopolitical point of view.

In order to bring the Turkish - Indian relations to an ideal point in the world system that is increasingly gaining a multidimensional appearance; Turkish and Indian policy makers must steer for a structure that may constitute mutual depth not only on the political and strategic grounds but in the all parameters. Here, the aim of **Turkey - India Strategic Dialogue Program** is to be displayed the opportunities and complementary relations between Turkey and India in the forthcoming period before the public opinion of both Turkey and India with a strategic point of view without disregarding the problematic areas.

Main Theme

Thinking Diplomacy: New World New Horizons

Sub-Themes

New Balances New Economy

Sectorial and Financial Deepening

Security and Defense Industry

Investment, Trade, Infrastructure and Contracting

Public Diplomacy; Local Authorities, NGOs, Think Tanks and Media

Change of State Nature, Expectation Management and Multidimensional Security

Integration in South Asia and SAARC region, etc.

Energy, Water and Food Security

Science and Technology, Academy and Culture

Middle East - Africa, South and Central Asia

US, EU, China and Relations with New Partners and Regional Strategies

Emerging Powers and Adaptation to Global Governance Structures in a Multi-Polar World System

Basic Sectors

Public Diplomacy, Education and Language

Culture and Tourism (Joint History and Anthropology)

Construction, Contracting and Infrastructure

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Health and Health Tourism

Energy, Petrochemicals and Investments

Logistics, Transportation and Communication

Banking and Finance

Economy and Trade

Media and Communication

Science and Technology

Brand Cities and the Environment

Defense and Space Industry

STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES (DRAFT)

Method

Inductive Reasoning, Participation and Economic Deepening

Turkey - India Committee of Wise Persons Meetings Workshop

Building Capacity and Ecosystem Inventory

Preparation of Research Projects and their Reports

Development of Pro-active Policy Recommendations

Round-Table Meetings/Workshops

Multilateral Workshops/Studies

Sector Workshops/Activities

Applied Interactive Modelings

TURKEY - INDIA **STRATEGIC DIALOGUE**



Strategic Reports

Publication of sector studies as strategic reports for decision makers, private sector, media and public opinion of the two countries. Providing literature and memory support.

Media Conferences

Other Academic Studies

Strategic Reports, Books, Articles, Thesis and so on Academic Studies