

## **SOFT-POWER AS MEANS OF STRENGTHENING INDIA-TÜRKIYE RELATIONS POST 2003**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Türkiye and India are among the growing developing countries in their own spheres, attributed to their flourishing economies and expanding influence. Türkiye was among the countries which recognised India's independence first. It recognized India's independence in 1947, and in the next year 1948 established diplomatic relations. Ankara and New Delhi share a longstanding history of friendly relations, and the current relationship is the result of shared objectives and growing proximities between the two. In post-Coldwar era, both the countries witnessed significant transformations in social, political, and economic arenas. Such transformations were noticed with their foreign policies too. Turgut Ozal became the Prime Minister of Türkiye after 1983 elections and he advanced the initiatives like liberation of Turkish economy and global integration. When Justice and Development party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi in Turkish (AKP)) came to power in 2003, Türkiye was making efforts to recover from the economic crisis which had occurred in 2000-2001 and were seen as worst economic crisis in Turkish history. AKP's rule marked the beginning of Türkiye's multifaceted approach that saw export-focused economic growth plan and worked to forge diplomatic ties with all diplomatic centres that had been forgotten.

Turkish government does not view its partnerships with India, China, and other emerging nations as a transient enterprise; rather, it sees such relationships as a component of Türkiye's realignment in relation to the shifting global political economy. India's foreign policy aims were also influenced by economic liberalization and regional engagement. Economic diplomacy remained a focus, with initiatives such as "Make in India" and "Digital India" designed to attract international investment and foster innovation-driven growth (Alam, 2024). Recognizing the mutual benefits of collaboration both Türkiye and India launched joint initiatives such as trade agreements, investment incentives, and technology exchanges to boost economic ties in the past two decades. Bilateral trade between the two nations grew steadily, rising from \$505 million in 2000 to \$9.6 billion in 2023, although trade growth was predominantly favourable, external influences, like the global recession of 2008 and the COVID-19 outbreak, resulted in temporary disruptions.

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Soft-power, characterized as the capacity to influence preferences through appeal and attraction, is crucial in enhancing the connection between India and Türkiye. The popularity of Bollywood films in Türkiye and the extensive appeal of Turkish television dramas in India illustrate the cultural connections being established between the two countries. Initiatives such as cultural festivals, enhancement of tourism between the two countries, collaboration between thinktanks and various student scholarship programs in both nations exemplify the effective application of soft power. Public diplomacy, including outreach efforts by embassies and cultural institutions fosters mutual respect and understanding. In contrast to hard power, which typically yields immediate benefits, soft-power cultivates enduring coalitions founded on shared ideals, cultural connections, and mutual understanding, proving more robust during global crises (Gallarotti M, 2011). As global dynamics shift, India and Türkiye are poised to enhance their relationship by concentrating on soft power, thereby cultivating mutual respect, and creating new collaborative opportunities in the realms of art, education, tourism, and public engagement.

#### **Soft-Power as a framework for India-Türkiye relations**

Conventionally in the realms of international relations economic and military strength are seen as means, "to get desired outcomes," while that may be the case, a new dimension of power identified by Joseph Nye has effective role in advancing country's progress without resorting to coercion or for that matter use of force. What is it? Joseph Nye in his book *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics* defines soft power as- influencing people to desire the results you desire via attraction and co-optation as opposed to force, and the key sources of soft power. According to Nye, soft power are a nation's admirable political ideals, favourable perceptions of its foreign policy, and its cultural assets, such as literature, art, popular culture, and education. Besides this Nye also emphasizes the value of trade as a means of transferring culture via direct interactions, visits, and exchanges (Nye, 2004). Soft power instruments strive to strengthen a nation's standing and worldwide perception by promoting its name, culture, values, and foreign policy to boost its global image and influence. The effectiveness of the soft power requires legitimacy and credibility because a state will experience less opposition to its goals if it is able to present its power as justified to others. Altiney argues that it could be more beneficial to win hearts and minds than to win battles (Altiney, 2008). While hard power focuses on the agent, soft power underscores the importance of perception. Factors contributing to the soft power vary from one state to other. Together, these factors contributing to the soft power help in the improvement of a favourable perspective of the country. Positive perception increases the captivating nature of soft power nations for external actors thereby enhancing their impact on international politics. Increased focus on soft power signifies the evolving dynamics of international

interactions. Due to changes in the global politics the importance of soft power has become all-time high.

In this reformed international order, where interdependence of states has increased on each other, soft power is the essential tool for augmenting influence over outcomes. Using hard power methods like force or threats, leads to high costs in this interconnected world.

Soft-power significantly contributes to India-Türkiye relations through cultural diplomacy, tourism, media influence, and educational exchange. In this multipolar world, soft power provides countries like India and Türkiye with a nuanced tool for influence, fostering goodwill and mutual respect which are beyond hard power measures. Being a pluralist and having secular political culture, with growing economy India is being recognized as a growing major political power and economic hub in the world. India has undergone a change in the creation and distribution of its cultural products through digital communication. Similarly, Türkiye also emerged as a harbinger for democracy and stability in a region which is otherwise unstable. These positive developments which took place within Türkiye became the driving force behind Türkiye's international standing. Despite India and Türkiye not sharing borders with each other still a need is being felt by both the countries to cooperate and collaborate on various issues. Cultural ties, cinema, educational exchange, tourism, and Trade act as the catalysts of mutual influence.

#### **Cultural ties: Bridging the ties**

Cultural diplomacy is a cornerstone of India-Türkiye relations, shaping societal perceptions and fostering long-term bilateral engagement. By leveraging media, entertainment, and cultural events, both nations have built soft power ties that not only strengthen people-to-people connections but also facilitate trade, tourism, and investment. These exchanges demonstrate how cultural familiarity can serve as a bridge to deeper economic and political collaboration. India and Türkiye have historically been very good at cultural ties. The roots of cultural relations started early only after India's independence with agreement between India and Türkiye in 1951. The Cultural Agreement, aimed to establish closer cultural relations in alignment with the principles of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The agreement included the collaboration involving university teachers and members of scientific and cultural institutions, scholarships for students to pursue studies in other governments territories, and training for employees in other governments institutions (Ministry of Culture, Government of India, 2024). Cultural events, including performances, film screenings, exhibitions, seminars, and university outreach initiatives, are regularly organized. A Festival of India in Türkiye, titled

India by the Bosphorus, was held in March-April 2019, featuring Indian dance, music, cuisine, and fashion in major Turkish cities. Several events have already been held as part of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, celebrating 75 years of India's independence. The longstanding foundation of cultural exchanges demonstrates a commitment to fostering ties beyond political and economic interests, making cultural diplomacy a key pillar of bilateral relations.

With the coming of AKP in power Türkiye has tried to broaden its relations with India and separate its relations with India over its ties with Pakistan. Turkish society is eager to understand and engage with India, while Turkish companies aim to take full advantage of opportunities provided by India's massive private sector and governmental initiatives, such as Make in India, digital India, and the Smart Cities Mission, to enhance trade and investment and thereby boost bilateral ties. There is curiosity among Turks to know about the Indian culture, and Turkish culture is simultaneously gaining popularity among Indians. The late 2000s saw Turkish TV series exported internationally on a large scale. India was also one of the destinations. Turkish soap operas which gained popularity in India were, Fariha (The Girl Named Fariha), Pyaar Lafzon Mein Kahaan (Love Does not Understand Words) or in Turkish Ask Laftan Anlamaz, and Hamaari Kahaani (Our Story) or in Turkish Bizim Hikayemiz turned Indian viewers eyes towards Anatolian love and intrigue stories (Anaz, 2022). There are several other Turkish series which have been dubbed in Hindi and are popular in India like 'Everywhere I Go' 'Go' 'Ertugrul' 'Endless Love' 'The Promise.' Similarly, Bollywood which has immense fame in the world is also popular in Türkiye. Türkiye is one of the favourite film shooting destinations of Bollywood. There are several Bollywood movies whose shooting has been done in different cities of Türkiye like Race 2, Game, Ek Tha Tiger, Mission Istanbul: Darr ke Aagey Jeet Hai etc (Yousuf, 2021). There are several Indian television series also which have been dubbed into Turkish and are being aired in Türkiye like, Iss Pyaar Ko Kya Naam Doon, ("Bir Garip Ask" in Turkish), Uttaran ("Kordugum" in Turkish), Kumkum Bhagya ("Ah Kalbim" in Turkish), Madhubala Ek Ishq Ek Junoon, ("Yalanci Bahar" in Turkish), Saathiya, (Masum in Turkish). Turkish TV channel, kanal 7 is broadcasting these dubbed Indian soap operas. Bollywood movies are often aired on TRT 1 which is Türkiye's first national TV channel. These TV shows help the lifestyle and ways of consumption reach the countries abroad. In recent years, Türkiye has also become increasingly popular among Indian couples searching for the ideal destination wedding. Known for its stunning natural landscapes, rich historical heritage, and pleasant climate, Türkiye has established itself as a top choice for Indian families seeking a luxurious wedding experience. Its historical palaces, high-end hotels, and elegant venues make it a truly exquisite option. Some of the most popular wedding destinations in Türkiye are Istanbul, Antalya and Bodrum.

The prominence of Türkiye as a destination for Bollywood films and high-profile Indian weddings serves as a form of cultural diplomacy. These activities amplify Türkiye's visibility in India, strengthening soft power ties and mutual cultural appreciation. These shows prepare the countries ready for the businessmen to enter the market as they produce the positive image of each other. These media exchanges enhance people-to-people connections, shaping public perceptions and laying the groundwork for stronger bilateral ties.

### **Educational Exchanges**

Educational exchanges serve as a transformative mechanism for fostering cultural diplomacy and soft power, enabling India and Türkiye to deepen bilateral relations. Educational exchanges act as a tool of soft power in several ways. Both sending and receiving nations get benefit of these educational exchange. Educational exchanges promote mutual understanding. Those students and scholars who get benefit of these educational exchanges gain direct knowledge of political systems, values, institutions, and societal aspects of both sending and receiving nations. The first-hand experience of the beneficiaries of these student exchange programmes promotes positive image as it helps to get rid of misinformation and stereotypes about both the countries and hence fosters strong political and economic relations between both the sides for long time.

Scholarships for foreign students in higher education have emerged as a significant tool for both Türkiye and India to project soft power. Inviting students from Türkiye to India and India to Türkiye is increasingly serving as a vehicle for promoting language and culture of each other. The success of these fellowship programmes helps both the countries to build a network of trusted friends in each other's country, thus helping both the countries to strengthen their relationships at both societal and state level. During the past 20 years with the coming of AKP in power Türkiye has become an educational hub, meanwhile India is also a shining example in science and technology. In accordance with Türkiye's endeavours to enhance its soft power since the inception of the AKP Party, organizations for example, The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) and subsequently the Yunus Emre Institute initiated programs to promote Turkish language learning in India (Alam M, 2024). Since 2006-2007, Türkiye's cultural centre Yunus Emre Institute has overseen the Turkish Language and Literature Program at one of the top universities of India, Jamia Millia Islamia based in New Delhi, under the auspices of the Turkology program (Cagla, 2022). Yunus Emre Institute has also established the first Indian Research Centre in Konya in December 2021 which acts as another link to connect the two countries. In 2005-2006, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with prominent Indian institutions of higher learning, such as Jawaharlal Nehru University and Jamia Millia Islamia. Beginning in

the early 2010s, these agreements made it possible to place Turkish language teachers from Türkiye, started academic and student exchange programs, and offered scholarships to Indian students wishing to continue higher education in Türkiye. In the last two decades the Indian government has also strengthened its Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) initiative to enhance Hindi language classes for international students and it has been seen as a source of sharing knowledge, skills, and expertise with the other countries of the world (Embassy of India in Ankara, 2019). In connection with marking the 75 years of independence several events were organized. A Gujarati folk dance group named as saptak visited Türkiye, which was sponsored by the Indian council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) for a folk competition. (Embassy of India, Ankara). Post 2003 Türkiye and India have engaged on a large scale under educational exchange programmes but given the avenues provided by these exchanges, the potential has not been exploited completely. It has been observed that the ITEC and ICCR scholarships allocated to Turkish students have remained underutilized. For the maximum participation there is a need to streamline these scholarship initiatives which requires a combination of policy reforms, outreach efforts, and enhanced partnerships. To maximize participation in ICCR and ITEC scholarships, the approach must focus on simplifying processes, building awareness, and providing strong institutional and logistical support. Educational exchanges between India and Türkiye are a pivotal aspect of their bilateral relations, blending soft power diplomacy with tangible outcomes in education, culture, and economics. However, their underutilization signals a missed opportunity to realize their full potential. By addressing administrative gaps and investing in awareness and outreach, these programs can become transformative tools that foster a new generation of cultural and academic leaders, strengthening ties between the two nations at both societal and state levels.

### **Tourism**

Tourism serves as a significant contributor to soft power. Tourism plays a vital role in establishing an appealing image of a country. The tourist gains a deeper understanding of the country to which he/she visits which changes into likeability and familiarity of the destination country and upon returning home these tourists become goodwill ambassadors for the destination country. Since tourism is considered as a social activity, person to person exchange happens at different levels when people travel. The tourists upon their interaction with people of the destination countries get exposed to the values, cultures, political system etc of the country. The world trade organization looks at tourism as a driving force for peace, friendship, and understanding among the people globally.

There is a bilateral "tourism cooperation agreement" existing between India and Türkiye since 1995, which is mainly focussing on enhancing tourism sector. At the beginning of

this century with the rise of the AKP to power there was a surge in the societal level interactions between Türkiye and India due to enhanced connectivity. From few thousands in the early 2000s to 270,000 in 2023 the number of Indian tourists visiting Türkiye has been increasing constantly (Businessline, 2024). The increasing number of Indian tourists to Türkiye, rising from a few thousand in the early 2000s to 270,000 in 2023, reflects a growing societal interest and improved connectivity between the two nations. Türkiye has become a favourite tourist destination for Indians at the societal level. Türkiye known for its beautiful landscape, famous historical heritage, and breath-taking climate has become one of the favourite destinations for shooting Indian Bollywood movies. Besides trade interactions Turkish airlines plays a big role in tourism interactions as Turkish airlines and IndiGo have a codeshare partnership since 2018 which helps to increase the number of mutual tourists and foster people-to-people engagement between the two countries. Türkiye has kept the target of attracting one million tourists from India and in achieving this target Türkiye has implemented a new visa policy and under this new visa policy those Indian individuals holding a valid USA or Schengen visa can receive a Turkish visa upon arrival (Ozkan M, 2010). The bilateral "tourism cooperation agreement" since 1995 and the new visa policies introduced by Türkiye (e.g., visa on arrival for holders of USA or Schengen visas) highlight strategic efforts to boost tourism.

Likewise, the influx of Turkish tourists to India has grown over the years, increasing from just 3,300 in 2002 to 18,996 in 2022. (Ministry of Tourism). While the influx of Turkish tourists to India remains modest compared to Indian tourists visiting Türkiye, the steady increase from 3,300 in 2002 to nearly 19,000 in 2022 suggests growing interest in Indian culture, heritage, and attractions among Turkish citizens. Türkiye's appeal as a location for Bollywood film shoots indicates its integration into Indian popular culture and lifestyle choices.

### **Economic Ties**

Economic relations enhance soft-power by promoting mutual interdependence and allowing countries to project their values and culture. Through trade, investment, and technological cooperation, goodwill, trust, and credibility are fostered between the countries. Both Türkiye and India are currently reshaping their relations on regional and global level as both the countries desperately want self-sufficiency in technological and defence matters. Despite some differences on several issues both the countries have found a common ground to improve the bilateral relations.

With the coming of AKP to power in Türkiye, both countries took some measures to improve the economic cooperation given the benefits offered by such collaboration. The

bilateral trade between the two countries increased consistently post 2003. It increased from \$ 500 million in 2003 to \$ 9.6 billion in 2023. The economic relationship between India and Türkiye has been strengthened through a variety of institutional mechanisms spanning both governmental and corporate sectors. These mechanisms, including bilateral agreements and business-to-business collaborations, have established a solid framework for advancing ties across multiple dimensions. The India-Türkiye Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, formed in 1983 through a bilateral agreement to promote and strengthen economic ties between the two nations, experienced a revival in the early 21st century. (India-Türkiye relations, Ministry of external affairs). The Joint Business Council (JBC), established in 1996 by the Foreign Economic Relations Board of Türkiye (DEİK) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), which are the primary platforms representing their countries international business interests, has consistently worked to enhance business-to-business collaboration between Türkiye and India over the years. A Memorandum of understanding was also signed between Türkiye's Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchange (TOBB) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 2008 and agreements were signed to create the India-Türkiye Working Committee, Investment Forums, and collaborations with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). (Alam, M 2024).

Post 2003 following Türkiye's growing economic prominence several major companies from India and Türkiye demonstrated substantial engagement in each other's markets across diverse sectors, signifying deepening economic ties as can be seen from the substantial increase in the number of Indian enterprises that had established operations there in Türkiye, including prominent names like Tata Motors, Sonalika, Indo-Rama, Birla cellulose Mahindra & Mahindra, Punj Lloyd, Wipro, Dabur, Reliance Industries, GMR Infrastructure, Jindal, Merrill Lynch, Jain Irrigation Polyplex, and Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited (TAFE), making notable contributions in agriculture, services, and manufacturing (India Briefing). Similarly, Turkish firms have significantly increased their presence and activities in India since 2000s, further strengthening bilateral economic cooperation. Several prominent Turkish companies operate in India across diverse sectors, reflecting the growing economic engagement between the two nations. These include Koç Holding in consumer durables, Arçelik A.Ş. in home appliances, Doğu Holding and Limak Holding in construction, Çelebi Holding in aviation services, Orhan Holding as an automotive supplier, and Fernas Sarar in the construction sector, among others (India briefing). India signed a \$2.3 billion contract deal to produce fleet support vessels in collaboration with one of the top five shipyards of Türkiye named TAIS in early 2020. This shows that the collaboration between the two in advanced technology and engineering has increased. In



the same year Turkish based tech firm Savronik, completed an Atal tunnel on the Leh-Manali highway. India's Polyplex Corporation, a leading manufacturer of packaging materials, has established a production facility in Çorlu, an emerging industrial hub in Türkiye's Tekirdağ province. This strategic location enables the company to efficiently export its products to European markets, highlighting the deepening economic ties between India and Türkiye. Do?u? Construction-Soma joint venture secured a contract valued at \$21.8 million to construct section three of the Mumbai metro line Numerous Turkish companies have structured their business operations in India through joint ventures with Indian partners. Gulermak, a prominent engineering and construction firm, has entered a joint venture with Tata Projects Ltd (TPL) to undertake metro rail projects in India. Through this collaboration, the Gulermak-Tata Projects Ltd JV has been awarded contracts for tunnelling work in the underground sections of both the Pune Metro Rail Project and the Lucknow Metro, underscoring the growing partnership in infrastructure development between Indian and Turkish firms. These infrastructure and metro projects reflect the trust and expertise shared between the two nations. Collaborative shipbuilding initiatives and technology-based projects further underline how economic partnerships are intertwined with defence and technological ambitions. These engagements not only stimulate bilateral trade but also contribute to knowledge transfer, employment generation, and infrastructural development which reflects the broader, multi-dimensional impact of economic collaborations between India and Türkiye.

India's key exports to Türkiye encompass a diverse range of products, including mineral oils and fuels, machinery and mechanical appliances, steel and flat steel products, vehicle spare parts, man-made filaments, plastics and derivatives, organic chemicals, dyes, man-made fibers, as well as cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton textiles. In return, Türkiye's primary exports to India include gold, marble, machinery, construction materials such as stones and plastering materials, iron and steel, oilseeds, metallic ores, inorganic chemicals, precious stones, and fresh produce, notably apples(India Briefing). Türkiye ranks 44th among sources of FDI equity inflows into India, with cumulative investments amounting to USD 226.86 million from April 2000 to September 2023. Conversely, Indian companies have invested approximately USD 126 million in Türkiye during the same period, according to data from the Central Bank of Türkiye. These figures underscore a significant, albeit relatively modest, bilateral investment relationship, reflecting untapped potential for deeper economic engagement between the two nations

This exchange is evidence of growing trade volumes, as companies from both countries explore new markets and expand their percentage. This exchange indicates that both India and Türkiye are exploring new markets, which contributes to increasing their trade volumes. As Indian companies expand into the Turkish market and vice versa, they are not only

enhancing their economic influence but also fostering deeper economic integration. This growth in bilateral trade suggests a mutual recognition of each other as strategic partners for economic expansion and a broader diversification of supply chains.

There is still a significant scope left to further improve the bilateral relations as the relationship between the two countries has not reached to its full potential. Türkiye and India have number of avenues where they can cooperate with each other like trade and investment, infrastructure, connectivity, and science and technology.

### **Collaboration at International Organizations**

Both India and Türkiye advocate for reforms in the United Nations (UN), especially the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). India seeks permanent membership at the UNSC as it is the world's largest democracy and most populous country with increasing economic and political influence. India's inclusion would represent aspirations of the developing world and align with the present geopolitical challenges. On the other hand, Türkiye has also been the advocate of the expansion of the UNSC, as Turkish President Recep Tayyab Erdogan has repeatedly reiterated that the world is bigger than five, which affirms that Türkiye wants expansion of UNSC (Aral, 2019). This alignment underscores a shared desire to address the imbalance in global power structures, which could serve as a foundation for collaborative efforts in international diplomacy. From the beginning, both the nations have been highly sensitive to the Palestinian issue, and they both advocated for a two-state solution.

Further on the issue of Afghanistan both the countries have converging opinions and Afghanistan is the common ground for both the countries as their interests overlap. Both the countries have immense contribution from past many years in Afghanistan ranging from development to security. This commonality highlights the potential for closer collaboration in regional security and development initiatives.

The issue of Kashmir has been reason of strain and divergence for both the countries. On Kashmir Türkiye's stand aligned with Pakistan. Post 5, August 2019, after the abrogation of article 370, there was revocation of special status for Jammu and Kashmir. In this context, President Erdoğan has been raising the issue of Kashmir continuously from 2019 to 2023, at the UN general assembly's September annual meeting. But this year in September 2024's annual UN general assembly's meeting, it was noticed that Türkiye's President skipped the mention of Kashmir in his address. The omission of Kashmir reference for the first time by the Turkish president is seen as a notable shift in Türkiye's position where it wants to de-hyphenize its position on Kashmir, thus enhancing its relations with India. This shift suggests a recalibration of Türkiye's foreign policy to improve ties with India. This

development also reflects Türkiye's pragmatic approach to fostering stronger bilateral relations with India, prioritizing shared economic and strategic interests over divisive issues.

Türkiye has been supportive of India's participation in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and India's membership in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) as Türkiye is member of the MTCR. It shows that these two nations have similar interests when it comes to matters of nuclear non-proliferation and proliferation as Türkiye favoured India in both these export control regimes NSG and MTCR. It also shows that Türkiye is ready to collaborate and cooperate India at multilateral platforms to address shared concerns and advance international security and stability. This support underscores Türkiye's recognition of India as a responsible global actor, strengthening their strategic alignment on nuclear non-proliferation.

### **CONCLUSION**

The study explores the role of soft-power as a connecting bridge between India and Türkiye post 2003. The relations between both the countries are fostered by cultural and economic dimensions. The evolving relations between both countries is supported by shared aspirations as emerging powers and an increasing recognition of the importance of cooperation and collaboration in a changing global landscape. Despite making significant strides in economic, educational, and cultural ties, there is still huge potential which is yet to be availed by both the countries to further advance the relationship. Their mutual embrace of soft power as exemplified by cultural exchanges, tourism, educational scholarships etc have proven effective in strengthening bonds and hence fostering mutual understanding. The evolution of relations between Türkiye and India highlights the importance of soft power. Soft power between both the countries has bridged the gap, through economic and cultural diplomacy, created by differences on some political issues. Trade volumes between both the countries had increased continuously. Mutual interest in each other's heritage and cultural connections contribute to a broader understanding of each other. Both the countries by focussing on long term sustainable cooperation and collaboration in areas like commerce, technology, art, and culture, can build a robust and resilient partnership. As the international dynamics continue to evolve there is a potential in this relationship to become a cornerstone of regional and global cooperation and thus contributing not only to their own growth but also the broader international stability and development.

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