

Abstract

It has been the main engine for movement towards strengthening of relations in the past and present at all levels, especially the political can be regarded as Turkey, as it seeks to stabilize Iraq for fear of Kurdish independence and control over the city of Kirkuk and therefore are seeking to establish a strong central government in Iraq in control of all the country and in order to achieve their common interests with Iraq away from US pressure on them, given that the Iraqi constitution rejects the presence of organizations and offices engaged in military activity or political purpose is to destabilize the security of any country in the world and most especially the neighboring countries, from here Turkey saw that the achievement of political interests with Iraq is to strengthen ties Iraqi-Turkish through an extensive network of existing foreign policies on the basis of cooperation between the two countries without the Turkish intervention in the internal political affairs of Iraq and to avoid infringing on the Iraqi border with any excuse or pretext.

Therefore, the Turkish political behavior towards Iraq for the period 2002 – 2008 was the Turkish pursuit of some political, security and economic interests in Iraq, through the use of economic tool as well as through argument to intervene in order to protect the Turkmen in Iraq, it seems that Turkey was used Several political and economic means to achieve the goals and Turkish interests in Iraq.

That the objectives and interests of Turkey in Iraq during the period of 2008 – 2015, has seen changes and transformations for many because of the occurred events in the Middle East in general and Iraq in

particular, especially after the establishment of the so-called revolutions of the Arab Spring in the Arab countries, as well as witnessed in the area of security shifts and the emergence of so-called organized by the Islamic State (Daash), as Turkey linked to the security of Iraq geo – security, as well as geopolitical, With a Borders unstable between Turkey and Iraq because of the PKK operations as well as the fear of Turkey to strengthen Kurdish influence including hears them to declare their own state in the north Iraq, Turkey made it to rethink its policies in relation to the interests and priorities.

The Turkish political behavior towards Iraq in the period of 2008 – 2015 in the framework of the existence of the Turkmen ranged between tightening Ojz, according to the fortune of Turkey's behavior towards Iraq of reaction and returns may be negative and positive, but in both cases, Turkey may not be able to live isolated or its relations with Iraq cut off completely, because there are a number of interests and coaxial goals, especially with regard to Turkey's national security and the fight against the PKK, in addition to the presence of Turkmen in the northern areas, and also the presence of controversial issues (such as Kirkuk, border, water) which makes it bilateral relations in constant interaction.

Based on the above, the study found several conclusions can be summarized by the following points:

1– The social and cultural conditions of the Iraqi Turkmen have seen many changes because of the events and changes that have affected the community structure of the national Turkmen which led to the emergence of customs and traditions which are inherited and

neighborhoods, including the acquired were the result of migration and demographic change experienced by this nation and also the cultural factor and the content of education and teaching Literature and art, language and religion had a significant impact in determining the national identity of the Turkmen They showed some cultural differences from the rest of nationalities that make up Iraqi society. In addition, about what happened to the Turkmen of oppression and dispossession of Rights and Freedoms operations by successive regimes led to the emergence of a number of intellectuals, writers, poets and social reformers who were always demanding in their writings and symposia and meetings to grant full Turkmen rights of cultural, social and political. And the correlation of Turkmenistan, Turkey has emerged through a common language and history, and this link has intensified after 2003, because of the role of the Turkmen in Turkey's policy toward Iraq.

2- that the social and political reality of the Iraqi Turkmen represent through culture, art and social customs of the Turkmen, as well as through political performance of political parties and movements Turkmen, and the extent of the impact on the social and political realities of Iraq in general, it is clear the role of the Turkmen in the social and political life through the integration of these significantly nationalism in the Iraqi society, the political participation of citizens Turkmen, especially after 2003, and the accompanying this history of change in the Iraqi political system architecture, the enactment of a new constitution, which resulted in the establishment of free and democratic elections, since this change has allowed a great opportunity for Turkmen in particular and

the Iraqis In general, the kind of freedom and political participation in the selection of their representatives in the Iraqi government after the elections in 2005 and in 2010 and 2014, and because of the Turkmen of a cultural association and national with Turkey, it greatly affected the Turkish foreign policy-making towards Iraq after 2003.

3- that the official institutions is important and prominent role in Turkish foreign policy-making towards Iraq, especially in the context of the existence of the Turkmen variable important and influential factor in Turkish foreign policy towards Iraq, illustrated the role of the Turkish official institutions through legislative authority, which take on the laws and treaties legislation, ratification and Dmnah with regard to foreign policy, as well as the executive branch also contributes to the outer decision of the Turkish industry through the powers of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister and the Council of Turkish national security, as well as the Turkish military establishment, which fall within the official institutions involved in drawing Turkey's foreign policy through the inherent influence since the founding of the modern Turkish state this influence is derived from the principles of luxury, which gave the Turkish military's authority to exceed the authority of the Turkish Constitution in terms of valuable intervention policy affairs of the country and within that intervention in drawing Turkey's foreign policy.

4- that Turkish foreign policy towards Iraq-making process is done through several formal and informal channels, is in the state that take it upon themselves to draw the country's foreign policy institutions and clearly evident through the President of the Republic authorities and

heads minister and the military establishment in the formal framework on the one hand, parties politics and pressure groups and the media and public opinion in the informal framework of the second hand, so any Turkish foreign policy orientation toward Iraq or any other country, it is not outside the framework of these institutions, because Turkey is a country subject to many regulatory considerations that would make any decision External does not take easily, especially with regard to Iraq and the neighboring countries of Turkey, because of the extended and complex Turkish interests, including the presence of Turkmen nationalism in Iraq. And the attendant circumstances of this case and the historical roots of the conflict can not be dispensed with Turkey, so we find all formal and informal institutions that contribute to the political decision-making outside the Turkish gives great importance to any prompt policy toward Iraq.