

## THE PROGRAM OF TRANSFORMATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF TURKEY AT A BOUNDARY OF THE 50TH YEARS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

<sup>a</sup>RAMIL RASHITOVICH KADYROV, <sup>b</sup>MARAT ZUFAROVICH GALIULLIN, <sup>c</sup>LUIZA KAJUMOVNA KARIMOVA, <sup>d</sup>ELVIRA IMBELEVNA KAMALETDINOVA

<sup>a,b,c,d</sup> Kazan Federal University, Kremlyovskaya St, 18, Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan, 420008, Russia  
 Email: <sup>a</sup>Kadyrovramil@mail.ru, <sup>b</sup>maratscorpion@yandex.com, <sup>c</sup>L\_U\_KA\_S@rambler.ru, <sup>d</sup>elvira-imoiv@mail.ru

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the transformation program of the Democratic Party of Turkey. The social and economic reforms in the Republic of Turkey, carried out by the Democratic Party in 1950-s, were an important milestone in the history of the country. Both implemented reforms and declared but not brought to a logical conclusion, they have largely become a reference point for the future. The objective and subjective factors that led to the mixed results of the changes made became largely a criterion for events that were prolonged for several decades to come. In the post-war period, Turkey's political elite faced a number of problems and unresolved issues, both political and socio-economic. The Republic of Turkey lacked basic democratic and constitutional freedoms.

**Keywords:** history, foreign regional studies, Turkey, modernization, A. Menderes, Democratic Party, etatism.

### 1 Introduction

The presidency of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1923-1938 was marked by a profound transformation based on six principles of Kemalism or six arrows: Republicanism, Nationalism, People, Laicism, Etatism and Reformism [Teşkilatı Esasiye Kanunu (1924)].

Politically, the country established a one-party authoritarian regime of personal power of M. K. Atatürk and other kemalists represented by the party of power - the People's Republican Party (NRP).

By the mid-1940s, there was widespread dissatisfaction with the existing order in Turkey. The bureaucracy and the policy of Etatism held back the development of the economy. In this situation, the President of the Republic of Turkey, İsmet İnönü, abolished the one-party system in 1945 [Avcıoğlu D. (1969), p. 130]. Mindful of the bitter experience of World War I, Turkey avoided participating in World War II. It succeeded in concluding peace treaties of friendship with all parties to the conflict, then declaring neutrality. Having entered the war only on February 23, 1945, Turkey secured its participation in the UN, as well as in American programs of post-war reconstruction. The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan provided Turkey with economic stabilization and modernization of the economy, technical rearmament of the army and navy [Brzezinski Z. (1998), p. 28].

The political demands of the opposition, which reflected the immediate interests of the new political elite, were that the political hegemony of the People's Republican Party was a passed stage of development and could therefore no longer continue.

### 2 Methods

Methodological basis of the research are the analysis and synthesis as general scientific methods of knowledge and also, historical and system and comparative-historical, historical and typological methods of scientific knowledge.

The historical and systemic method allowed analyzing the political system of Turkey, to divide into its components: the state, army, parties, public associations and groups in their relations.

In considering the arguments of supporters and opponents of the policy of the Democratic Party of Turkey, in comparing what

Turkish society under M.K. Atatürk and A. Menderes used a relatively historical method.

The historical and typological method in the work allowed identifying the main vectors of development of Turkish society, vectors of direction of the most important changes in Turkish society related to the policy of westernization and liberalization

### 3 Results and Discussions

The first experience of liberalization deserves special attention and in-depth analysis of how in the Republic of Turkey, with the most brutal authoritarian regime, with the principles of Etatism and Laicism, there was a policy of democratization and liberalization of society as a whole. The politics of the Democratic Party, as well as the period 1950 - "s, have not been sufficiently studied in the history of Turkey.

Concrete and fundamental research on the first experience of political, social and economic liberalization carried out by the Government of the Democratic Party is not available both in Russia and in Turkey itself.

Since the beginning of its formation, the new party has received full support from the ruling URP and Turkey's commercial, banking and industrial circles, in particular in February 1946, the sponsors sent the party leader J. Bayar a check for 100,000 lire to cover party needs [Akşam», 13.II.1946].

On May 14, 1950, following a direct election, the DP received 53.6% of the vote, and the ruling NDP 39.9%, but thanks to the majority system adopted shortly before the election on the initiative of the NDP, the DP won 408 seats in the Majlis, and the NDP received only 69 [Ahmad F., Turgay B. (1976), p. 107]. As a result of the victory of the Democratic Party in the 1950 elections, political power in the country was in the hands of representatives of the large urban and rural bourgeoisie. Accordingly, the interests of this bourgeoisie DP and represented and fiercely defended.

With the coming to power of Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, the Government of the Republic of Turkey set a course for an active policy of liberalization and westernization in Turkey. At the end of May 1950 Prime Minister A. Menderes presented and approved the government program in which he promised to ensure the creation of favorable conditions for the activity of private capital, limiting the policy of etatism; It also included measures to improve the economy, raise wages, guarantee the right to strike and organize a trade union movement, and provide freedom of speech and the press. A. Menderes noted that the new government, through the consolidation of national independence, will seek to fully expand economic, political, and cultural ties with the United States, as well as to attract foreign capital, establish friendly relations with neighbouring states, and promote world peace. At the same time, A. Menderes emphasized that his cabinet will punctually implement the American-Turkish agreement signed on the basis of the Truman Doctrine [T. C. Resmi gazette 3.VI.1950]. It was stressed that all measures will be taken to ensure legal security and further develop private initiative, introduce the practice of foreign monetary investments and technical innovations in production.

In the economic sphere, the Democratic government promised to limit state regulation of the economy, support private initiative and attract private and foreign capital to Turkey's economy in every way possible. The very popular slogans were, "Grow a millionaire in every yard," turn Turkey into a supplier of the world's grain supplier, "and other demagogic calls.

In social policy, Democrats promised to grant broad political and democratic freedoms. Freedom of speech, press, religion and other democratic freedoms.

The Democratic Party in its program also promised a wide range of social reforms. These include the right of workers to strike, the right to form trade unions, social and health insurance, and the granting of pensions.

In villages and villages, the government promised to carry out roads, build infrastructure, and expand planting areas and endow peasants with land and machinery and means of production. Special attention was required: religious issue, working issue, infringement of constitutional and democratic freedoms.

Secularism policies also caused the ire of the majority of the local elderly population, raised in the spirit of the religious state of the Ottomans. It was the principle of laicism that was entrusted with the task of reducing the influence of Islam on society. At the same time, the national policy required the political elite got along with and the masses, as well as the creation of a system of national education [Imamutdinova A.M., Mefodeva M.A., Izmaylov R.I., 2019].

The next social problem to be addressed immediately was that of workers and the trade union movement. The number of hired workers was increasing, but there was no structure to establish relations between workers and employers. The rights and interests of workers were not respected, and there was no one to protect them.

One of signs of the democratic state is freedom of the mass media (MM). In the Republic of Turkey, the media were under a brutal press of censorship. Dissent and journalists who dared to speak up or condemn the ruling regime were subjected to repression. Newspapers and magazines, unwelcome to the ruling elite, closed.

First, DP leaders revised the IUU policy on religion. On June 14, 1950, the DP held a bill in Parliament allowing the reading of "azan" in Arabic. This was followed by the lifting of the ban on teaching religious subjects in both primary and higher education. Construction of new mosques and renovation of old mosques began everywhere in the country with public funds [Dönem Y. (2007), p. 9.]. Soon in 1951, a law promoting religious publications was adopted, and 250,000 lire were allocated for this purpose [Zafer», 30.VII.1950]. These measures have attracted the approval of a large part of Turkey 's believer population.

The next important social transformation in Turkey during the period under review was media reform. In June 1950, a number of amendments to the "Press Law" were adopted, and this reform led to the emergence of liberal publications [Başgil A.(1966)]. The abolition of censorship led to an increase in the number of printed publications, the opening of new newspapers and magazines, and the emergence of new radio broadcasts. The government of the Democratic Party sought, above all, to show its political opponents and friends from the West that they were very successful in instilling Western democratic values in Turkey.

An important and unresolved issue of Turkish society remained the working issue. For tactical reasons, the leaders of the DP criticized the anti-labour legislation adopted by the IUU and promised, through the amendment of labour legislation, to abolish fines, raise wages, reduce working hours, and expand the economic and social rights of workers in every way possible. The DP promised to recognize the right to strike for workers 'unions, provided that they "remain out of political influence" [Korniyenko P (1965). pp. 129-130]. In early 1951, the government promised that the bill on the right of workers to strike would be raised in the Majlis in the near future, but the bill was not passed by the Majlis.

Active DP members economists, professors Muhlis Ete and Scheffik Bilkur published "Turkey's Economic Development Program" [Ete M., Bilkur Ş.,(1950), pp. 9-15]. The essence of the program was in several provisions: the State should conduct and control the economic life of the country, but it should not be an entrepreneur, the owner of enterprises, except for certain large

and special industrial institutions, the construction of which requires large investments, the establishment of a State monopoly or the activities of which are of a "popular nature." The State should not use funds collected through taxes and loans to support loss-making enterprises. Industrial facilities should be cost-effective. The State is obliged by all means to promote the development of private industry and to subordinate the activities of State enterprises to this purpose.

The program declared the need to protect the industry that consumes local raw materials, as well as "being profitable compared to the external market... The main slogan of industry "produce as best and as cheaply as possible" [Ete. M.,(1956) pp. 170-175]. Many state-owned enterprises were subject to privatization on favourable terms for private business.

"Etatism," the program said, "is the obligation of the state to start economic activity, as well as to achieve the rapid development of private initiative and capital." [Tunaya T. (1952)] All cost-effective production had to be transferred to the hands of private business, rather than cost-effective and resource-intensive production had to remain in the hands of the state. The private initiative on the economic program was to raise the agricultural sector of the economy as well. "Use of capital and private initiative," use of close contact "with foreign capital and were supposed to increase the profitability of agriculture of the Republic [Miller A. (1948)].

The country's banking sector also required reform. The government of A. Menders pursued an active banking reform, providing its patronage to state and commercial banks and organizations.

The leaders of the ruling party made a call for universal enrichment: "we will grow in every quarter of the millionaire," which was only an encouragement of private initiative and entrepreneurship, which can and should lead the country to prosperity and wealth. It was expected that only defense and metallurgical industries, electricity production, rail transport, ports, communications, forestry, as well as technical training would be left in the hands of the State. However, all these projects have not been implemented for a number of objective and subjective reasons.

In August 1950, A. Menderes's government introduced a bill to the Majlis encouraging foreign investment in the country 's economy. This led to a rapid increase in the rate of production, an increase in the economic indicators of the production sector [Zafer, 05.VII.1950].

Many state-owned enterprises have moved into private hands. The capitalization of production and the transition of public enterprises to the private sector have stimulated the development of the banking system. Banks issued loans for the development of production and the purchase of state-owned enterprises. Foreign capital was actively attracted to the oil industry. American and British oil companies British Petroleum, Mobil Oil, Royal Cottage Shell have become active participants in economic activity in the country [Vdovichenko D. (1966)., pp. 140-143].

However, A. Menderes 'policy of "growing millionaires in every quarter" and universal calls for enrichment have not yielded proper results.

Privatization of the public sector did not take place properly. The foundations of the processing (production) industry were not laid.

Foreign companies that signed agreements with Turkish firms mainly sought to reduce the risks associated with investing in the Turkish economy. Even given state guarantees, foreign businessmen were slow to invest their money in production in Turkey. Whatever liberal laws were passed, whatever A. Menderes did, private foreign capital to Turkey was slow. Rapid and violent flourishing and instant enrichment failed.

The reform policy in the village also faced a number of problems. Agricultural machinery, which provided a number of advantages in terms of manual labour, required petrol, oil and lubricants, and the price of spare parts increased steadily. The tractor park consisted of American and European-made machines, but the supply of spare parts came only from the United States, and there were simply no European models of spare parts machines.

The massive outflow of peasants from the village and the natural growth of the population, despite the increase in the sown area, meant that Turkey was unable to provide itself with grain.

Economically, the reforms carried out by the Government of A. Menderes aimed at industrialization and overcoming underdevelopment, lifting restrictions on state regulation of the market and transferring industrial enterprises to the hands of private businesses have not been brought to a logical conclusion.

During the second cabinet of the government of A. Menderes, the popularity of the ruling party fell sharply, and dissatisfaction with the political regime increased.

This is primarily due to a number of factors, both political and socio-economic. The tightening of the political regime was accompanied by the beginning of repressive policies, with restrictions on democratic and constitutional freedoms. The actions were met with sharp negative criticism, both among the Turkish establishment and within the party itself. The Cabinet of the Government of A. Menderes, which promised broad democracy, began to "tighten the nuts strongly," limiting the rights and freedoms of the citizens of the Republic, which he himself once generously gave. This could not but affect the political popularity of voters, and the growing dissatisfaction and strengthening of the opposition in Turkey.

#### 4 Summary

The political program of the DP contained a number of fundamental reforms in both the political and socio-economic spheres of Turkey.

Considerable progress has been made in the political sphere, including the amendment of the electoral law, the abolition of anti-democratic and constitutional laws and the prohibition of the use of religion for political purposes. A decision was taken on cooperation between political parties and respect for their political freedoms.

After the death of M. K. Atatürk there was a reorientation of the national political elite to a new qualitative level connected with the development of the Turkish economy according to the Western market model. Market reforms required a full range of not only economic but also socio-political changes, both in the State and in society.

With the coming to power in May 1950, the government of the Democratic Party in Turkey, led by Prime Minister A. Menderes, began a new political course aimed at the general liberalization and westernization of all spheres of life in Turkey.

However, by the late 1950s, it became clear that the policy of "economic liberalism" had failed. Inflation is rising in the country; the exchange rate of the national currency is falling. The lack of a competent economic policy inevitably led Turkey to an economic crisis. The Democratic Party government was forced to comply with all conditions and requirements of Western investors.

Rural producers were devastated; the government did not protect the national industry and the rural producer. The national industry was never established.

The large abundance of unresolved social problems, as well as the narrow-minded pro-Western foreign and domestic policies of the DP government, has led to acute social contradictions in Turkish society, which eventually contributed to a rapid rise in

protest sentiment among intellectuals and the military, which led to the 1960 coup d'état.

#### Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

#### Literature:

1. Teşkilatı Esasiye Kanunu (1924). Madde 2, T. C. Resmî Gazete, 24.IV.1924
2. Avcıoğlu D. (1969), Türkiye'nin düzeni (dün-bugün-yarın). Ankara, 607 p.
3. Brzezinski Z. (1998) Great chessboard. Translation by O. Yu. Ural. - Moscow: Mezhdunar. relations, p 280.
4. «Akşam», 13.II.1946
5. Ahmad F., Turgay B. (1976), Türkiye'de Ço Partili Politikanın Açıklamalı Kronolojisi 1945-1971. Ankara, p. 476.
6. T. C. Resmî gazete 3.VI.1950.
7. Imamutdinova A.M., Mefodeva M.A., Izmaylov R.I., *Laicism in the Republic of Turkey in the 1920-1930s // Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*. 2019. Vol. 7. No. 5. P. 692-695.
8. Dönem Y. (2007) Türk Politik Tarihi. Ankara: Anı Yayınları, 252 p.
9. «Zafer», 30.VII.1950.
10. Başgil A. (1966) 27 Mayıs ihtilâli ve sebepleri. İstanbul, 272 p.
11. Korniyenko P (1965). Labour movement in Turkey. 1918-1963 Moscow, 175 p.
12. Ete M., Bilkur Ş., (1950) Draft of an economic programme for Turkey. Ankara.
13. Ete. M., (1956) Türkiye'nin sanayi politikası, İstanbul, 255 p.
14. Tunaya T. (1952) Türkiye'de siyasi partiler 1852-1952. İstanbul, 799 p.
15. Miller A. (1948) Essays on the recent history of Turkey. Moscow: Leningrad, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 280 p.
16. Zafer, 05.VII.1950.
17. Vdovichenko D. (1966). National bourgeoisie in Turkey. - M.: IMO, 267 p.

#### Primary Paper Section: A

#### Secondary Paper Section: AD