



## **POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE 1960S AND 1970S AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Beginning in 1954, the people began to weaken support for DP. The main reason for this was the end of a favorable conjuncture in foreign markets and disruptions in the economy. Rapidly rising inflation has had its impact on the financial situation of the urban economy, the army and those in the state system. In 1958, Turkey declared itself bankrupt, stating that it could not pay off its debts. Multilingualism was dissatisfied with the Boyar-Menderes government. Corruption and looting were raging in the country.

**Keywords:** Turkey, Uzbekistan, social development, social democratic party, external relations.

The debate over the current regime in the country has intensified. The demands of the universities went to the streets to show. On April 20, 1960, students from Istanbul University held a rally as a sign of protest against mass oppression. The next day there was a student multi-person show. The police opened fire against them. The shooting of the peaceful demonstration in Istanbul aroused general outrage. Protests began to fall from all sides of the country. A state of emergency has been declared as the political situation in the country has become more tense. In such an unstable situation, the Armed Forces launched a coup on may 27, 1960. Several pro-Inenyu generals had made this decision, realizing that the disembarking of the DP was an indispensable basic condition for solving political and economic problems, preserving the country and democracy. In may 1960, there was a military coup. The power passed into the hands of a new organization, the miiliy Unity Committee (MBQ), which held a coup. The temporary constitution of the country was adopted. According to him, MBQ was declared the supreme legislative body. To Him J. Gursul presided, and he also led the Provisional Government. J. Boyar, A. Menderes was imprisoned. A. Menderes was executed in 1961. Organized officers at various levels of the armed forces under the name of the National Unity Committee on may 27, 1960, acting





according to a pre-established plan, overthrew the authority of the DP and took control of the state. In a statement announced early in the morning about the coup, it was explained in detail that the measures to be carried out are to protect and preserve democracy, to prevent instability within the country, that no individual and organization is opposed to it, that after a certain (short) time a nationwide election will be held, the emergency situation will be canceled and the In may 1961, a new constitution of the country was adopted. When the activities of One of them was called the " Justice Party", and the other was called the " new Turkey party". At this time, other political parties also began to operate. In the November election, it was necessary to form a coalition government, since no party had an absolute majority. In 1960, Turkey was left in a whirlwind of political fluctuations with a very large wave. The military coup, carried out on May 27, had its influence on all aspects of the country. This political action, carried out on the basis of the plan of 37 officers in the position, left a significant mark on the political history of Turkey. Reforms were carried out in all areas of the country. The president of the Republic and members of the government are captured, 235 generals and around 3,500 officers are dismissed. 520 judges are dismissed and justice is brought under control. The country passes into the hands of a committee of National Unity headed by 37 officers and retired general Jamal Görsal. From October 14, 1960 to September 14, 1961, 592 people were born. Members of the Democratic Party are required to have a death penalty of 228 people, but only the death penalty was carried out to Adnan Menderis, Fatih Rushtu, Hassan Poladkanlar. Jalal Bayar and 11 others were sentenced to life in prison. This is where the question arises. What is the reason why the military carried out a coup d'état.? The initiative of generals who want to seize power or worry about the fate of the country? On September 29, 1960, the Democratic Party, the creator of the reforms that caused the military coup, was closed. All other parties except the Republican People's party founded by Atatürk were closed. After the coup, a new constitution was adopted. As political life is reforming, new parties and new cadres are planned. In 1961, the political reform of the country began, with the adoption of a new costitutsia. The country was in the hands of the temporary military . The State Planning Organization and the Constitutional Court began their activities. These processes in the country undoubtedly influenced the activities of political parties. In fact, the main reason for the military coup was that the ruling party (DP) withdrew from the political ideas of the country's founder, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. With the Constitution of 1961, political parties in Turkey gained a kostitutsiya guarantee. Articles 56 and 57 of the Constitution refer to the activities of political parties. In these articles, the unification of citizens into political parties and the organization of parties is guaranteed as a





personal right. This item in the 1961 constitution is significant. "Political parties, whether in government or opposition, are an indispensable element of democracy." In addition, due to the need to create a legal basis for the activities of political parties, the law on political parties was adopted in 1965. This legal framework defined the control of the state over political parties. There was no participation of the Democratic Party in further political processes. All reforms were carried out under the leadership of the Republican People's Party. It is known that the Republican Party will become the historical basis and future successor of the political party. While the historical basis of the Democratic Party was the Republican People's Party, its successors also began to emerge one after another. The Republican Party was founded by the liberal and the Justice Party (AP), which promoted conservative ideas, functioned as the successor of the Democratic Party. With 34.8% of the vote in the 1961 elections, the Republic formed the first coalition government in Turkish history, along with the people's party. After the death of Gumushpala in 1964, the party leadership passed to Saadettil Bilic and, after him, to Solomon Demirel. Winning the 1965 election, AP replaced the government headed by Inönü. It became the first single party with 52.9% of the vote. In the 1969 elections, the number of parliamentary deputies of the party increased due to the change in the electoral system, although the party's vote rate fell. In 1970, due to some disagreements in the party, as well as by the vote of Deputies and senators, Demirel's second government was overthrown. A democratic Party led by Ferruh Bozbaşı was established. In the multiparty system, power included the two parties, the people's Republican Party and the Democratic Party successor Justice Party (formed 1961). In the 1961 election, XRP won the majority and formed the government. The oppositionist was at this point in support of his participation in NATO, SEATO. Because NATO not only for defense purposes, but also in the spread of the principles of civilization, free thinking included such issues as the expansion and protection of democratic institutions. XRP has launched Turkey's efforts to become a member of the European Economic Community. 1961-1965 were the years of sharp political struggles in Turkey's future path of development. During this period, the government exchanged 4 times. Finally, the "Justice Party" won the 1965 parliamentary election. Its leader is S. Demirel took over Prime Minister İsmet İnönü. This further increase in military spending during the government dramatically increased budget deficits.

He made 3.5 billion pounds in 1970. And the state debt reached 72 billion liras. In the election of October 10, 1965, the Justice Party won majority. This party promised the peasants that the price of wheat would not rise, the support of the leadership of the Kurdish tribe was achieved under the support of the religious layer. In March 1966,





due to the chaos of President Grusel, he was replaced by the new president, general, Jevded Sunay, a supporter of military cooperation with the United States and NATO. In October 1965, a Justice parthaian led by Solomon Demeril from one party with the government attempted to form private ownership and raise Western capital. AP's 1965-1971 khokim period went down in history as one of Turkey's brightest periods from an economic, political and social point of view. During this period, the economy of the Republic flourished, inflation fell. The industrialization process accelerated. Investments in agriculture have increased, and important importance has been attached to energy issues. A much more independent and free foreign policy was implemented. Just as it was all over the world in the late 1960s, student movements, working techniques in Turkey wrote a wide wing . In addition, the domestic policy of the country was strengthened by the aralasoys of Amerka. A situation of tension arose in both the economic and political spheres of the country. These processes led to the fact that the country and the army, which was a defender of Ataturk's ideas, again began to voice the question of the country's management. On March 12, 1971, a warning statement signed by the country's Armed Forces was issued through radio. On 12 March 1971, on the alert of the Armed Forces, Solomon Demerel was released from the presidency. After this warning, Solomon Demerel was hastily replaced by former RXP member Nihat my husband, who was appointed headmaster by the president. Hesitated by the warnings and pressure of the Armed Forces, AP and RXP were forced to form a structured government structure. In addition to the Turkish Labor Party, the current government was opposed by the Secretary General of the RXP, Ejevet, who resigned from the General Secretariat. My husband kabeneti, who prepared on March 26 and received a vote of confidence on April 2, was home to AP and RXP members. The program of this judgment promised from one side that there would be "pleasure and confidence" in the country, and on the other hand, it would lead to the implementation of several reforms outlined in the Constitution, such as the land reform. March 12 also affected the activities of XRP, the first structured party of Turkey. After the use of Ejevet, the struggle for party leadership began. While supporters of Ejevet acted on one side, a group of party members from the other side were running for Inenyu. In may 1972, after a vote of confidence given to Ejevet in the extraordinary qyrultoy of the party, Inenyu would resign and become a senator as a former head of State. Inenyu supporters formed a new Republican Party and in 1967 merged with the Trust Party, which separated from the RXP, to form the Republican Trust party. This party maintained its existence until the military coup of 1980. The 1969 election marked the leading position of the Justice party in the country's political life. But the internal policy of the Justice Party government was strongly criticized by





the Turkish progressive public. The discord within the Justice party itself also intensified. Bourgeois parties in the opposition were also not satisfied. Using this, the parliamentary opposition did not allow the budget to be accepted, and also forced the Demirel government to resign. In early 1970, again Demirel formed a new government. Almost completely different from the previous government program, an unattainable program was announced. The Government of the Justice Party, which is supporting the right bourgeois-landlords block in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, conducts a policy of suppressing the Democratic Movement, the struggle of the working masses, progressive intellectuals and student youth towards the implementation of their social and civil rights. He presented to the Assembly a draft law on trade unions and amendments to the laws on strike, a project that would limit the vision of the Turkish proletariat. The Turkish revolutionary trade union confederation opposed the adoption of these changes. At the urging of the same federation, workers began to strike and go on demonstrations, with 300 people from the protesters dying and jarring in the early days of class fighting in June 1970. In this way, the pursuit of freedom in the 60s, the love of Honor, reached its niche with the coup d'état of March 12, 1971. The coup, carried out by the commander-in-chief and commanders of the Turkish Armed Forces in cooperation, announced that it set itself the goal of preventing anarchy and terrorism, stabilizing the regime, carrying out reforms, building a government that, in accordance with Ataturk's point of view, was superior to any political party, otherwise the situation could be completely Under such circumstances exists legitimate government Prime Minister S. Demirel filed a resignation letter to the president of the Republic Jevdet Sunay that day. At this time, political instability continued, although the government was formed. Although the government headed by my husband resigned due to the separation of 11nafar minister from the government, he was given the authority to form a government for the second time. However, this government did not go even for only five months. As a result, Feret Melen, a member of the Republican Trust party, was appointed headmaster. It was the most important vagian presidential election of the government period. The 1973 elections were marked by struggles between the AP and the RXP. In the 1973 elections, for the first time after 1950, the Republican People's Party received the most votes, while the AP received 29.76% of the vote. A coalition government was formed, consisting of the Democratic Party and the National Salute party. During the discussion of the deputies of the amnesia bill, which the coalition government of the RXP-MSP, which operated about Sakiz Moon, presented to Parliament, some MSP deputies faced some problems for cooperation with the right partria. However, due to the rejection of the law, the government was retained. The government gained a great





reputation due to the Cyprus issue. Due to political instability, AP, MSP and RXP formed a National Front government in the Commonwealth. After no other party received enough votes again in the 1977 elections, the 2nd National Front hbukumati was formed. But at the end of the year, this government was also overthrown. The government of the Second National Front did not live long. Turkey, which was trapped in such a difficult situation as the political crisis in the country was going on, chaos, instability, repression, the backwardness of the economy, the rise in the cost of living life, was on the verge of another military coup. Faruk Gürler, the 12th March candidate, was defeated in the 1973 presidential election at the parliament. Honorary Koruturk, a candidate issued jointly from AP and XRP, was elected president by Parliament. During this time, there have been strange changes in XRP since 1969. In a policy against the March 12 regime, XRP resigned from membership in the Central Executive Council of party secretary general Bülent Ejevit and his comrades, who were left without agreement with Chief Chairman I Inenyu. This continued a serious struggle within the party during the period after the 12th March coup in Gruh. At the 1972 Congress of XRP, B.Ejevit ran for party management against Inenyu. Edjevit won and Inenyu resigned from the chairmanship of the party, deputy and membership in XRP. At the Emergency Congress, which immediately gathered, B.Ejevit was elected chairman of XRP. From that day on, a new era began for XRP. The 1973 election ended the March 12 regime from a legal point of view, but no party could have a majority in these elections. As in 1961, the "era of coalitions" began again in the creation of the government. Governments were often built and dissolved in this way, the events of disappointments, insecurities and the passing of Deputies from one party to another became commonplace. XRP received the most votes in the 1973 elections. The party leader was B.Ejevit would form a coalition government, along with the National Salomat party, which had a religious point of view after long negotiations and was considered a party of Islamic currents. Although such a strange union gave some positive results, the oil crisis, which began on a global scale, did not have its effect on Turkey either. In June 1974, a coup in Cyprus against the Makarios government was forcing Turkey to take military action on the island using the Treaty of London and the right of garantianism arising from the Cyprus Constitution of 1960. The Cypriot problem was very disagreeable, with party secretary general Bülent Ejevit and his comrades retiring from membership in the Central Executive Council. This continued a serious struggle within the party during the period after the 12th March coup in Gruh. At the 1972 Congress of XRP, B.Ejevit gruhdasi put his candidates for party management against Inenyu gruhi. Edjevit's gruhi list won and inenyu resigned from the party presidency, MP, and XRP membership. At the Emergency Congress, which





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