



Comparison of DP's Pre-Election Propaganda and Post-Election Stance

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Abstract

When it comes to the struggle for power, political parties nearly always depend on propaganda as the main strategy to accomplish their aims and acquire public support. This is because propaganda is one of the most effective methods to communicate with large groups of people. When seen through this lens, the statements made by the leaders of political parties or members of such parties might be construed as a tactic used during disagreements inside the party. Therefore, it is a major error to presume that remarks made during political campaigns truly reflect the candidates' ideas because of the inherent subjectivity of the process. Even the idea that these words of the leaders reflect their true thoughts is incomprehensible at the moment;



however, based on these comments, it comes to mind that the public may have certain expectations from the politician, or that the politician may be using these words as part of a propaganda campaign to wear out his opponent and make the electorate look like it does not matter to him. because, because of these statements, the public may have developed certain expectations about the politician. These two sides are equally essential for one to take into consideration. A political leader who is intent on convincing people to back his cause may even be ready to make a promise in which he does not personally believe if he thinks that doing so would aid him in achieving his goal of winning people over to his side. This is one of the fundamental factors that contributes to the prevalent view that most of the public has that politicians are not honest. People have this impression because politicians make promises to get votes that they are unable to follow, which is the fundamental reason people have this feeling. This is the fundamental justification that individuals have for holding onto this viewpoint. Because of this, it is helpful to think of the statements made by political party leaders or orators at the rally as being part of a propaganda war that is being fought for the aim of reaching power. It would be more correct to evaluate the statements and actions taken during the election campaign based on the axis of propaganda as opposed to good and wrong. Another subject of research is the notion that it is easier to manipulate people's emotions when they believe that they are being manipulated by propaganda rather than good and wrong. The DP Ankara Propaganda in the 1950 General Elections is the primary focus of this article. Additionally included are a simplified summary of the electoral systems that were in place in Turkey during the time, as well as public opinion and concerns about propaganda.

Keywords: *Democratic Party, Election of DP 1950 Elections, Propaganda Before 1950 Elections, DP Stance After 1950 Elections*

1. Introduction

It is also essential to consider several significant occurrences that took place in the years leading up to the election in 1950. Even though this was done to keep the integrity of the material despite the alterations that were made, the political events of the time were given the utmost prominence in the propaganda for the impending election. Because of this, our paper needs to additionally discuss the political happenings that occurred before to the election as well as the political discourses that were developed as a direct consequence of these political happenings. In addition, taking into consideration that propaganda was the primary focus of attention during



the elections that took place in 1950, it is essential to try to understand the political events that took place in the time following the conclusion of the Second World War in a transparent and all-encompassing manner.

Because of the overthrow of oppressive regimes and the end of World War II. Following the conclusion of World War II, there has been a rise in interest in democratic countries, particularly the United States of America. This shot was directed at the United States of America. To provide economic aid, keep up with the conjuncture, and ensure continuity with the conjuncture, the Republican People's Party (CHP) administration has made a rapid reform move by developing strong relations with democratic countries. This was done to ensure continuity with the conjuncture. As a result, the CHP, which had begun to have second thoughts about its own "One Party" philosophy, made it possible for a strong opposition party to come into existence to dispel the notion that it was anti-democratic. This was done to cut the concept that it was opposed to democratic ideas and practices and to dispel the notion that it gave off the impression of being anti-democratic.

2. As the Most Fundamental Propaganda Argument The Emergence of the Idea of “Democracy”

The concept of "democracy" developed as the most fundamental argument that parties could employ as a part of their propaganda arsenals as the Democratic Party (DP) began to solidify its position among the opposition forces. The robust opposition of the Democratic Party was a significant factor in the new administration's decision to abandon its earlier dogmatic ideology and lean more toward the liberalism that is prevalent in the rest of the world, as well as in the administration's decision to start significant policy changes. The image of the opposition as the sole supporter of democracy was destroyed by the publication of the 12 July Declaration by nonü, who retook the leadership of the party and became the driving force behind the implementation of the changes. The new administration made the decision to move to liberalism that prevails in the rest of the world as a direct result of the pressure exerted by the overwhelming opposition. This change occurred because of the new administration's decision to move to liberalism that prevails in the rest of the

3. Government Moving Towards Liberalism on Many Different Principles



CURRENT SCIENCE

The government, which was gravitating toward liberalism in a variety of various principles, most notably the concept of secularism, concluded that because of this movement, certain actions should be made in the realm of religion. In the past, he had been unwilling to make concessions in this area. The notion of secularism was one among the foundations on which the government moved towards greater liberalism. Historically speaking, this was a huge adjustment for managers, who had traditionally been unyielding in the private sector. Among the many efforts that have been conducted recently are the teaching of religious topics in elementary schools, the teaching of religious subjects to teachers, the establishment of courses to educate imams in different regions, and the inauguration of several shrines (Nal, 2005: 140–141).

This modification to CHP did not only influence people's ability to openly express their faith; rather, but the implications of this alteration were also seen in a far larger variety of issues. Considering the circumstances of the time in question, improvements such as the removal of various restrictions on the freedom of the press, the implementation of measures to aid farmers, and the enactment of special laws for workers were especially important reforms. Other reforms included the removal of different restrictions on the freedom of the arts and the arts in general.

As a direct response to the recently enacted law that was designed to control the media, a variety of measures have been implemented. The CHP's support of freedom of election and propaganda in the new election legislation was the most significant adjustment they made. One of the fundamental requirements that must be satisfied to have more than one political party is the availability of this freedom, which is often regarded as the linchpin of democracy. In addition to setting up for the very first time a free and fair election environment as a direct result of the election law, the most crucial step taken so far has been to hold the elections under the administration of the Presidency. This step has allowed for the elections to be held under the supervision of the Presidency. As an example, we may prove the confidence the court has in the case as well as the right of the parties to air their propaganda on the radio. These two actions were the most significant ones that have ever been taken. Both accomplishments are groundbreaking work in their respective industries (Karpat, 2010: 245).

4. Vigorous Election Campaigns in the 1950 Elections



As a result of free elections and freedom of speech, any political party in 1950 that nominated candidates for office had to run robust election campaigns to garner support from voters. The election was conducted in 1950, and the oppressive regime policies of the CHP, the tiredness induced by its lengthy stay in power, and the people's thirst for "change" all contributed to the success of this campaign on the part of the Democratic Party (DP). Considering these circumstances, seizing power and exercising authority over the country is a problem that has to be emphasized. The propaganda campaign conducted by the Democratic Party (DP) placed a significant amount of emphasis on the idea of "democracy" as the primary justification for its activities. In addition, the CHP was a significant contributor to the development of the DP into a powerful political party.

5. General Election Propaganda

It is crucial that, in terms of offering a full study of the actions and shifting discourses of the Democratic Party government throughout the course of the four-year period, that this be done. The Democratic Party (DP), which came to power because of the first free elections, took important steps especially about the state of the country's economy, and the government, which initially set out to transform the country into a "small America," succeeded in realizing a series of important economic commitments. The Democratic Party (DP) took important steps especially about the state of the country's economy. A "primitive economy model" based on agriculture was rapidly developed by the new government with contemporary implements and tools after the new government supplied the necessary capital for investments that would attract foreign capital to the country. This was done after the new government supplied the capital that was necessary for investments that would attract foreign capital to the country. Additionally, the new administration shifted away from agriculture as the fundamental foundation of the economy, which prepared the door for the development of modern industry (Batyal, 2007: 567).

During this time, the position of the Democratic Party in preparation for the upcoming elections was strengthened because of the first tokens in the peasants' wallets, the items available in the market, and the competition. This was since the peasants had access to a wider variety of goods. The contributions made by each of these factors have directly led to an improvement in the status of the Democratic Party, which can be directly attributed to the improvement. The people, who were in an exceedingly tricky situation economically and who were oppressed by



CURRENT SCIENCE

taxes and various laws, depended on the propaganda of the DP, which promised "change," with the effect of the pressure that was exerted by the local governments. This was because the people were in an exceedingly tricky situation. Because of this, the party was able to return to power in a manner that was both dignified and successful. As a result, the party was successful in regaining power this time thanks to an increase in the number of followers it had.

This occurrence occurred during that time because the CHP was in control of the government at the time. It is not the activities of the governing party that give the DP a greater reputation in the eyes of the people; rather, it is the inability of the CHP to execute key programs when they were in power that supplies the DP this prestige. It was not the activities of the party in power that elevated the status of the opposition party in the eyes of the general people. To put it another way, because of this, he was unable to take part in democratic processes. As a direct consequence of this, it was unable to conduct democratic changes in the proper manner inside the government. These two distinct factors were evidence that alarm bells were beginning to ring in the economic sector, which was the area where the governing party had the greatest authority. This is clear both in the rhetoric used by the party as well as in the acts that it conducted throughout this time. This action was taken by the party because its members intended to stop the opposition from banding together and using stringent laws as weapons. Additionally, the party wished to stop the opposition from taking part in the political process. According to them, the administration, which they referred to as a "little dictatorship," began a campaign to "assemble forces" in opposition to the government. On the other hand, they were unable to conduct what they set out to do because of the disagreements among themselves and the firm posture taken by the government (Turan, S. 1999 IV/I: 114–117).

The government resorted to the method of silencing and punishing the opponents by adopting several legal arrangements to limit criticism and mergers against it. This was done to achieve its goal of silencing and punishing the opponents. This method was used to stifle dissenting voices. The Election Law, the Law on Meetings and Demonstrations, and the Law on Meetings and Demonstrations are some of the legal provisions that fall under this category. This collection includes several different laws, some of which include the Press Law, Election Law, and Meeting and Press Law. As a direct consequence of this, the administration made the decision, before to the elections in 1957, to reorganize itself as the "pre-1946 CHP." In the fight for democracy, opposition groups, most notably the Republican People's Party (CHP), were



able to assume the role of "democracy hero" that had previously been held by the government (Yucel, 2001: 108).

6. The Opinion That Will Be Called "Public Opinion"

Ever from the beginning of time, there has been the concept that would one day be referred to as "public opinion." This is a notable difference from how the word "public" is used in current times, since in ancient Greece and Rome, it was never used to refer to anybody who was not a member of the free class. In today's parlance, "public" may refer to all individuals. Given that the ability to even conceive of such a thing was beyond the power of all but a very small group of people who were considered "superior" and were given certain privileges, it is reasonable to believe that it first came into use at some point in history during the time period that is commonly referred to as the Middle Ages. On the other hand, beginning in the 16th century, the word started to be used to refer to a larger variety of people, such as the monarch, his workers, and those who were under his influence. In contemporary times, the word "sovereign" refers to a single individual who reigns over a country. This transformation in public opinion from "state" has resulted in the phrase being used in its current connotation.

As a result of the condensed explanation of the public opinion statement, one will be supplied with a more distinct comprehension of the substance of the propaganda about the elections that took place in 1950. Since the publications Vatan and Tan published articles that were diametrically opposite to one another, their offices were inspected on the premise that they were operated by communists and liberals respectively. This action was taken as a direct response to the fact that the Vatan and Tan newspapers had published items that were diametrically opposed to one another. Karpat asserts that the government "condoned" the publishing of a broad range of publications and printing houses, and that this was particularly true for publications and printing houses that were "leftist" (Karpat, 2010: 239). Following the comments that Menderes and Koprülü made in Vatan, they were asked to leave the party because of the host's response. Because of their forthright statements, there was an unavoidable consequence. After Koraltan made it known that the choice made him feel uneasy, he was asked to quit the party, and he was also relieved of his duties at the organization. Bayar is the latest individual to hand in their resignation as a direct consequence of this pattern. The Democratic Party's annual conference, which took place January 7-9, 1950, was one of the events that occurred annually at that time. At this conference, comments were made that were



CURRENT SCIENCE

quite like those that were made at earlier congresses of the Democratic Party. It is crucial to highlight that these remarks were made.

Another effort was made by the government to negotiate a settlement with the opposition to discover whether they could come to an agreement. The administration's goal was to cleanse its name of these claims in advance of the elections that were to take place. A phrase in the electoral law that granted the courts the authority to issue arrest warrants was the most essential part of the legislation. The legislation governing elections does in fact include this clause.

Even though the official attitude of the administration and the Democratic Party on several subjects varied substantially, the Democratic Party voted in support of the resolution that called for the renewal of electoral law. This was done even though the official stance of the government and the Democratic Party on certain subjects varied greatly on some problems and the Democratic Party's position differed significantly from the official position of the government on some matters. It intended to become the highest electoral court, and it wanted for the elections to continue to be overseen and safeguarded by the judge throughout the whole of the voting process. People who were dissatisfied with the judge's management of the elections at any point throughout the whole electoral process did not have to vote for the Democratic Party, despite what the government said, since there were other options available. On the other hand, the Democratic Party and other opponents, who believe that the power provided to judges is inadequate, have asked for a legislation to be introduced that would completely execute the judge's word. This law would make it possible for the judge's word to be fully implemented. Speakers being the Democratic Party and the Majority Party brought attention to the significance of the election court in terms of the security of the elections. They also argued that the establishment of a high election court was an absolute necessity because, in the absence of such a court, the outcomes of these elections could be compared with those of earlier elections. During the discussion that took place between the two political parties, this topic was brought up. During the conversation that took place between the two parties, this topic was brought up. Following the most recent change made to the Election Law, it was agreed that elections would be held using a "list-based majority method" in addition to a "single-degree majority system."

7. Every Province is an Electoral District



CURRENT SCIENCE

Following the declaration that "Every province is a constituency," it was decided that the Republic of Turkey will hold elections to choose a representative for every 40,000 people in the country. After it was set up that "each province had a constituency," the decision to make this choice was completed. In addition to that, the declaration was used as a foundation for setting up the borders of the electoral district that was being contested. In addition, it was decided that the voting age for both men and women would be set at 22, and anybody beyond the age of 30 would not be eligible to vote until they reached this age (Olgun, 2008a: 3484; Gungor, 30.04.2012). Following the bill's successful journey through the legislative process, new regulations were enacted to govern the broadcasting of political campaigns that might take place on the radio. The tradition, which reflects the tolerant understanding that prevailed throughout the period, foresaw the opening of the state radio during the election periods to gain profit for the political parties. This was done to maximize the amount of exposure that each party could receive. This practice reflected the understanding and tolerance that pervaded society during the time. To provide political parties with an opportunity to further their viewpoints, this was done. Within the parameters of this proposed piece of legislation, political parties that have been successful in putting forth candidates for election in a minimum of five distinct electoral districts will be granted permission to make a daily broadcast on the radio lasting 10 minutes. If the parties were successful in being nominated in a minimum of five distinct seats, then they would be granted this authority. These remarks would begin one week and ten days before the elections and would continue right up until three days before the polls opened.

However, one week and ten days before the elections, the first regulation about the distribution of propaganda said that it was prohibited to do so until the morning and that such activities should be held in places considered proper by the local governments in the region. This regulation was issued one week and ten days before the elections (Article 41). On the other hand, it would not be necessary to follow the rules that were placed on masonry, paintings, posters, or walls. During the whole of the war, the Turkish flag did not include any words, inscriptions, or symbols that may be construed as having a national or religious value. For example, the flag did not have any letters or pictures in Arabic. In addition to this, it does not include any terms that may be seen as being of a religious or national nature (Cumhuriyet, 19 January 1950; Gungor, 30.04.2012).



The approval of the establishment of the Supreme Election Board, which ensures that elections are held under the guarantee of the judges, that the judges have the authority to examine and investigate, that administrative chiefs, civil servants, soldiers, and deputies cannot be elected, that election boards are located in the electoral district of the place where they work, and that political parties and independents can be observers at the ballot boxes. a. The acceptance of the establishment of the Supreme Election Board, which ensures that elections are held under the guarantee of the judges As a direct consequence of this, it was decided to make it explicitly clear that deceptive electoral tactics are not allowed.

The formation of the Supreme Electoral Board was needed, and all parties involved were able to come to an agreement over the formation of the Supreme Election Commission. In addition, by adopting a secret ballot, notions such as storing the ballot papers in the Civil Courts of Peace and preventing their transfer without the authorization of the Turkish Grand National Assembly or the YSK were also introduced. Keeping the ballot papers in a secure location allowed this to be conducted. In addition, members of the Supreme Court and members of the Council of State managed the election of six of the eleven members of the YSK, while members of the Council of State managed the election of the other five members of the YSK.

8. Examples from Ankara Propaganda and Affecting Events

It was suggested that the government would give attention to the viewpoints of the opposition, and that the ideas embraced in western democracies would be a model for the nation. In addition, it was declared that the country would model itself after western democracies. In addition, he left the sense that the government will try to model itself after the democratic ideals of Western nations. It was also said that the concepts that are acceptable in Western democracy would serve as a model for the government to follow when conducting elections and will function as a guide when conducting policy evaluations. Menderes based his rhetoric of "Sakarya Victory of Our Democracy" on the fact that the opposition was successful in getting this bill, which is a significant development, approved by the administration with its own support. The opposition was successful in getting this bill (Olgun, 2008a: 3484–3485; for discussions on the law, see also January 24, 1950; Cumhuriyet, 28 March 1950; TBMMZC, 16 February 1950: 706; Abadan, Ulus, 17 February 1950).

Marshal Fevzi Çakmak was an influential soldier who took part in the National Struggle and bought major roles during the war. During his time in service, he was given the rank of Marshal.



CURRENT SCIENCE

During this time, people began to refer to him as Cakmak (Ulus, 11 April 1950). There were over 300 thousand persons in attendance at the funeral for Marshal to express their condolences to his family and to show their support for him. Some individuals were heard singing the Arabic adhan along with takbir and other allusions while others were seen carrying the casket, which enraged the other individuals. This is consistent with the reasons that were given before (Nal, 2005: 146). It was an extremely easy transition; nonetheless, a stampede appeared as a direct consequence of people's high degree of interest in what was conducted as a direct result of what was achieved (See Vatan, 13 April 1950; Cumhuriyet, 11 April 1950; Ulus, 14-15-16 April 1950).

Statements that are made during political campaigns have a tremendous amount of weight when it comes to the dissemination of propaganda. Candidates will wait until there is extraordinarily little time left before the election to make their election manifestos available to the public. Because the election declarations supply a sign of the activities that the party would engage in if it is victorious in the election, the election declarations are quite important. Election manifestos fulfill this function, which is why this is the case. Because, in the alternative, one party will be able to trump the other party in a manner that will guarantee that its program is performed faultlessly from the program that the other party is implementing, or the declaration will be vulnerable to criticism.

Asim Us, who compared the election manifestos to the strategic plans of the two enemies in the war, noted that it was uncomfortable for the parties to make an early announcement. Furthermore, he added that the CHP made this error in the 1950 elections and offered a trump card to the DP. This was a reaction to Asim Us's election manifestos, specifically a response to Asim Us's comparison of the election manifestos with the strategic strategies of the two opposing parties in the conflict. In addition, it was said that making an early statement is inconvenient for all the parties who are interested in it. However, because of such a delay, voters would be able to switch their support to a different party during the voting process. This is because voters would be unaware of the actions and promises made by the various parties during this time, so they would be unable to make an informed decision about which party to support. This is since during the delay time, the voter is unable to keep up with the news. It's possible that this will convince some voters to switch their support to a rival party while the election is in progress (Biz, Vakit, 18 April 1954).



9. On May 8, the Democratic Party Announced its Election Declaration to the Public

On May 8, the Democratic Party responded to the questions asked by the public and made their electoral manifesto available to the public. While the first section of the article focused on the criticisms leveled against the leadership of the CHP, the second section of the paper concentrated on the responses and assurances that the DP ought to provide in response to the issues that were brought to light. In most cases, political parties will base their campaign pledges on naturally occurring needs that are amenable to negotiation within the parameters of democratic administration.

On the other hand, the viewpoints of the various party's shift depending on the topic at hand, which in turn causes the nature of the propaganda to evolve. To put it another way, the parties in power will often take the position that they are against the propaganda problems that are recognized by the opposition, but the parties in the opposition will base their propaganda on the fundamental grounds that may be advanced. Even the statement made by the opposition that this may be the case was considered as sufficient grounds for not following the requests made after it was ruled that such a claim was sufficient justification.

Each of the major political parties brought up the topic of democracy and said that they were the most democratic of the parties and that the other parties were spreading falsehoods about them. Orators for the CHP exploited phrases from propaganda titles as slogans, such as the Democrat Party (DP) being inexperienced, not having a party platform, and following a policy of violence. Additionally, they said that the Democratic Party is a platform for the party. The CHP is trying to undermine the DP with all these charges as part of their campaign.

'nonü and other party orators made the pledge that the six arrows in the party program would be cut from the constitution, that agricultural mechanization and agricultural progress would be implemented, and that taxes would either be significantly decreased or fully eliminated. These statements were made in the context of the electoral campaign that the party was running. During the whole of the election campaign, the party consistently supplied these guarantees. When discussing the activities that they had taken in the past, this was done (like building a railroad and factory, among other things).

On the other hand, the activities of the DP's propaganda centered on fundamental values such as freedom, "democracy and national will," and structured its propaganda on the corruption and irregularities that the DP claimed to have been conducted in the 1946 elections. These values were emphasized throughout the activities of the DP. The Democratic Party's (DP)



CURRENT SCIENCE

propaganda centered on fundamental ideas such as liberty, democracy, and the "will of the country." It was suggested that nonü and his "principal system" were the primary obstacle to the fulfillment of the aspirations of the people, and nonü himself was referred to as a "dictator" in these discussions. In addition, the DP has made it more difficult for the government to conduct its aims, both in terms of its capability to conduct foreign policy and the expense of living for the country's residents. In addition, topics like as housing (the demolition of slums) and food shortages in major cities, economic and administrative stresses on villages, propaganda broadcast by the CHP on the radio, and Inonü's role as a party in delivering fair election speeches remained on the table. In addition to the President, both the gendarmerie and the police were brought up as sources of pressure throughout the conversation.

Because of the shift to a democratic system that allows for the existence of more parties, the Republican People's Party (CHP) has begun the process of revising the position it has on the concept of secularism. This is what the process of change has produced. According to Nal, one of the causes that allowed the emergence of groups that take religion as a reference was the move from a more conservative ideology in the CHP. This was one of the elements that enabled the growth of organizations that take religion as a reference. This change was one of the causes that contributed to the creation of organizations that use religion as a reference point. Another factor was the rise of globalization. On the other hand, the Democrat Party (DP), which has proved that it has no issue with the secular order by adopting Atatürk's six principles in its foundation papers, has shown that it does not have a problem with the secular order. This proved that the DP did not have any issues with the existing secular order, and it made it quite clear that the DP had no interest in the secular order that had been formed. In point of fact, the positions of the DP with regard to secularism are outlined in Article 14 of the constitution that governs the party as follows: "Traditional circles such as Eşref Edib, the owner of Sebbul Reşad, claimed that the CHP, under the guise of secularism, served communism for 20 years, knowingly or unknowingly, by suppressing the national conscience and weakening the spirituality. This contention has been advanced by traditionalists such as Eşref Edib.

They accused the CHP of being the party responsible for the attempts to stifle the nationalist awareness. Eşref Edip launched an attack on the Democratic Party (DP) for not expressing his views on religion; however, the most important thing that the people wanted to know was whether the party would take a different path on religion than the CHP. Edip's attack was in response to the DP's failure to express his views.



CURRENT SCIENCE

According to him, the role that the DP played in the fight for rights and democracy was especially important. If they had something else on their agenda, for example, could they pray in Arabic if they really wanted to? Will groups that have ties to the state continue to manage matters that pertain to the administration of religious affairs? What kind of consideration was given to the question of whether religion should be taught in public schools?

Those people who criticized Bayar of being quiet on these problems said that the most essential role of a party leader is to clarify his party's religion policy. Bayar was accused of remaining silent on these matters. Bayar was accused of keeping quiet about these difficulties and not showing his worries to anybody else to avoid conflict. The reason that Bayar remained silent was because he had made a commitment to nonü that he would not use religion as a weapon to further political purposes while the party was in being created. This vow was made back when the party was still during organizing its operations and structure. Due to the level of commitment shown by Bayar, he kept his silence for the whole of the speech (Nal, 2005: 143-145).

It is a well-established truth that since the Democratic Party first appeared on the stage of history, the idea of "democracy" has been the dominant topic of debate in the realm of political discourse. This is a reality that is well acknowledged. This is since the literal meaning of the term "democracy" is "free choice." Throughout the whole of this historical period, this concept served as the foundation for the principal issue that was discussed in public speaking. The ability of politicians and other orators to be all activities as either steps towards democracy or steps towards tyranny is directly proportionate to whether those actions really are. The political party that is now known as the Democratic Party will officially have the adjective "democrat" included into its official name. Despite this, the term "democrat" did not mysteriously disappear from public discourse once the decision was reached. Members of the Democratic Party have, from the beginning of time, seen themselves as heroic heroes responsible for safeguarding democracy (Turan, I. 1986: 50-51).

During the time when they were fighting for democracy, the Democratic Party (DP) tried to give the impression that the Republican People's Party (CHP) was an undemocratic party that was in favor of persecution. They were successful in conducting this goal by capitalizing on



their name and rebranding themselves as the Democratic Party. It would be mistaken to believe that the Democratic Party was the only political party that considered running advertising of this kind during the 1950 elections. Members of the Communist People's Party (CHP) who were assaulted by members of the Democratic Party (DP) did not take into consideration the fact that their attackers were also members of the CHP.

Not just Bayar and Menderes, but every member of the DP worked toward the aim of humiliating the CHP and finding the party as dictatorial and authoritarian in the process. This goal was achieved.

Bayar and Menderes are the ones who took the initiative and accepted responsibility for it. Peker was victorious in the 1946 elections for the position of Prime Minister of Turkey, even though he advocated democratic and liberal policies for the nation. Before becoming Prime Minister, Peker served as the regime's general secretary for a period, during which he was highly stringent about the policies of the authoritarian government. This occurred before Peker assumed the role of prime minister.

In general, democratic reforms were put into action; however, the liberalization of imports, the depreciation of the Turkish lira against the dollar, and the growth of the illegal market were all beneficial to large traders, which resulted in an increase in the quantity of goods in stock and a speedier rise in prices. This continued to be the case despite the implementation of democratic reforms. During this period, there was a price rise that was more than average by more than fifty percent. In today's culture, the general inflation of expenditure connected to living expenses is being caused in part by several factors, one of which is the rapid increase in the price of gold. As a direct consequence of this, a sizable void was created in the market, which had a harmful impact on the economy (Karpas, 2010: 260-261).

Bayar believed the state should be active in these spheres even though only private sector could adequately serve these spheres. Even though only the private sector can be considered adequate in these areas, Bayar was of the view that the state should be active in these areas. He expressed this position despite the reason that On the other side, the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce has declared that they want to alter the attitudes of public authorities toward private enterprises (Karpas, 2010: 379).

During the election process, most of the candidates referred to cities, towns, and villages in their speeches. This is since the vast majority of Turkey's electorate is in the more rural parts of the nation, which explains why this is the case. State aid was provided to ordinary people



living in rural settlements such as villages and towns, who make up most of the population and whose livelihood is agriculture, because of the transition to multi-party life, which is the guarantee of democracy. This occurred because of the transition to multi-party life, which is the guarantee of democracy. mostly since agriculture is their principal source of income. This rise in significance may be linked to the fact that the existence of a plethora of parties acts as a check and balance on democratic administration of power. This is since most of the population is formed of individuals whose livelihoods are derived, either directly or indirectly, from agriculturally related activities. In this setting, it is possible to discuss whether the importance given to the villagers increased with the multi-party life or whether they forced the politicians into compulsive sympathy thanks to their free elections to reflect their own views. Both questions are relevant in this context. There is a distinct likelihood that the peasants were given a greater level of prominence as the multi-party system developed. There is a potential that higher importance will be given to peasants if multi-partyism is adopted as the political system of choice. One such argument is that politicians may be forced into acting in a coercive way by applying pressure to them. In any event, it is very necessary to make certain that the people can share their opinions while also having their voices heard by others.

It is also fair to state that politicians have started placing a greater significance on the possibility of finding answers to the difficulties that have been brought about because of these problems. The rise of political groups that truly defend the requirements of the peasants is perhaps the most compelling evidence that this phenomena is occurring. It is highly likely that the attitude of the local population was the result of the interaction of a substantial number of varied factors. This is significant because for the very first time in the history of the villagers, they were given a significant ability to choose and change their leader. They had never experienced anything like this in their whole lifetime. According to Karpat, in contrast to the CHP, which has always looked down on the peasant and working class, the Democratic Party has, from the very beginning, regarded these demographics as at the very least politically mature. This was in stark contrast to the CHP, which in the past has looked down its nose at these various groupings. On the other side, the CHP was notorious for acting superior to a variety of groups during its existence.

The customs and mindsets that were exclusive to the Ottoman aristocracy died out with the rise of the Democrat Party (DP), which also signaled the end of the era in which the ideology of a single party held sway. This event also signaled the end of the time in which a single party was



in control of the Ottoman Empire. It was this mentality that gave rise to the attitudes and mentalities that led to the idea that a group of "elite" who hated ordinary people should act on behalf of ordinary people. This mentality gave rise to the attitudes and mentalities that led to the idea that a group of "elite" should act on behalf of ordinary people. To our knowledge, this is the first time in the annals of our country that such a considerable number of individuals have been seen displaying such blatant signs of yearning (Karpas, 2010: 411-412).

The level of political engagement among the populace was so high that in some locations, like as Çanakkale, even coffeehouses and mosques were polarized along "democratic" and "populist" lines (Olgun, 2008, 3505) On the other hand, the fact that 600 persons filed for parliamentary places in only Elazığ demonstrates the level of political awareness that exists among the general population. These applications were given to take part in the local council in some capacity (Eraslan, 20, 07: 547).

One of the most effective pieces of propaganda that was employed by both the DP and the MP in their respective speeches was the idea of granting employees the legal right to join the strike. This idea was also one of the most convincing in general.

The aim of both camps was to get the support of the employees, and one of the techniques that was used to conduct this aim was to argue that workers ought to have the right to go on strike and to refer to the precedents that had been set up in the year 2000. Along with making pledges on agricultural reforms and other types of support to peasants and automation in rural regions, the goal was to gain the votes of city workers. This was done with the intention of automating rural areas. As a direct consequence of this, several political parties, most notably the Democratic Party (DP), have made it noticeably clear that they intend to devote a sizable chunk of the available real estate on party platforms to the evaluation of employees. Examples of this can be found in the 5th and 88th articles of the party program. These articles address topics such as the obligation of insurance to be provided to workers, the establishment of the Employment Agency (ş-Kur), the right to strike, the right to strike, paid leave, and the training of qualified personnel. Several other aspects, such as the right to strike, the right to strike, paid leaves, and the training of competent staff, are all indications of how the Party views its relationship with its workforce. The party's stance toward workers is shown by its worries over issues such as the right to strike, paid leave, the training of competent staff, and the right to strike. To put it another way, let's keep things simple. These choices had the appearance of an official announcement that considerable progress would be achieved in relation to the staff,



and they were made in the context of this proclamation (Ağaoğlu, Zafer: 23 January 1950; Sukan, 1991: 11). On the other side, Abadan compared the problem of the coup to "a weapon that may backfire" considering the events that followed (Abadan, Ulus, 27 January 1950).

10. A Comparison of the National Elections in 1950 and the Propaganda Before

Elections were conducted on May 14, 1950, all over the United States in each state. There was a significant amount of involvement from both the CHP and the DP in choosing new representatives (Olgun, 2008a: 3485). Except for a few inconsequential concerns over the elections, the mood was mostly positive. On the other hand, these difficulties were more of an isolated incident than the norm. The participation percentage in the elections was extremely high, clocking in at 88.88 percent as a direct consequence of this factor. The elections that took place in 1950 not only marked the end of an era, but they also paved the way for a party other than the CHP to become the ruling party in the Republic for the very first time in its history. In all the years that the Republic had been around, this was the very first time that anything of this kind had taken place. Because of these two components, the occurrence in question was a highly significant one. In this situation, in addition to the promises of the new administration, the revitalization promises that came after the incumbent government remained in power for 27 years had a significant impact, and these promises are true even though they were made after the year 1990. In addition, the promises that came after the incumbent government remained in power for 27 years.

It would be proper for the Democratic Party to incorporate these ideas in terms of comparison while making their electoral pledges. The outcomes of the election were also affected by actions that were widely criticized, such as the callous reaction of state radio to the news of the death of Marshal Fevzi Çakmak. The Democratic Party (DP), which was founded on direct contact with the public, used such propaganda methods effectively throughout the entirety of the election campaign, in contrast to the CHP, and the people's demand for freedom, democracy, and democracy. For example, the state radio responded strongly to the news of the death of Marshal Fevzi Çakmak. The DP was founded on direct contact with the public. and appropriately acknowledged and followed their expectations (Atayakul, 2007: 142; Milliyet, 15 May 1950).

It can be shown that throughout this time, the employment of surveys, which play an important part in setting up the degree to which modern propaganda tactics are implemented, was



conducted on a relatively consistent basis. This may be concluded from the usage of surveys in a somewhat consistent manner. However, even though the polls were developed with the intention of being used in a manner comparable to that which is done today to evaluate the efficacy of propaganda in a manner comparable to that which is done today, they were instead used as material for the dissemination of propaganda. For instance, the poll that the Vatan Newspaper conducted to collect information in advance of the elections in 1950 supplied information on the expectations of the newspaper rather than information about the likelihood that the election would be ended. The Turkish central government issued a directive to all the provinces of the nation as well as the Presidency of Religious Affairs in the year 1932, making it mandatory to read the azan in Turkish from that point forward. This order was addressed to all the provinces of the country. Those individuals who disregarded the warning and persisted in calling the prayer in Arabic despite being told not to were imprisoned in line with Article 526 of the Turkish Penal Code. Despite this, the arrests were reversed by the courts of appeal since it was decided that the elections violated the constitution. As a result, the individuals who were being held were freed. As a result, those who were being kept hostage were finally given permission to be let free. Because of this, it has been against the law since the year 1936, when Article 526 of the Penal Code was first introduced, to say the azan in Arabic (Bayar, 1969: 111).

Even though the subject of Turkish prayer was one of the most pressing issues of the public in the run-up to the elections in 1950, the leaders of the Democratic Party were unable to articulate a definite position on the matter. After an agreement was reached, attendees were given the opportunity to answer to the call to prayer in the language of their choosing rather than the Arabic call to prayer. This was done to accommodate worshipers who did not speak Arabic. As an alternative of chanting the Arabic adhan, this was done instead. This was recited rather of the traditional Arabic call to prayer (Gerger, 1991: 209). According to Nal, the CHP made a statement in July in which it publicly renounced the philosophy of "militant secularism." This declaration was made only a few minutes before the polls closed on May 14, the day on which the elections took place (Nal, 2005: 148,168).

In addition to the above modifications, on July 21, 1950, the government made the decision to finally put a stop to the 1931 Press Law. For instance, as a direct consequence of this rule, the obligation to buy permission before publishing a newspaper was abolished, and it was



concluded that only supplying notice was sufficient (Yldz, 1997: 487). This decision was made because it was decided that simply giving notice was sufficient.

The remark that anybody found guilty of openly defaming Atatürk's reputation may be imprisoned for a maximum of five years is relevant in terms of the result of the assumptions made about pre-election propaganda in the first year after the Democratic Party came to power in Turkey (Nal, 2005:156). Between the years 1950 and 1952, the Democratic Party was able to make substantial headway in the fight for the freedom of the press. The press that was friendly to the opposition saw the policy as "securing their own predicament because they were terrified of losing power," whilst the press that was allied to the government understood it as "putting a stop to the chaotic atmosphere." The opposition said that the action was an attempt "to salvage their situation because they feared losing power," but this was refuted by the government. According to Yldz, the increasing criticism leveled at the government was a direct result of the media concluding that the government was unable to fulfill its economic duties. Because of this, there has been an increase for criticism. Because of this, there has been a rise for criticism that is directed on the government (Yldz, 1997: 492).

11. Conclusion

At the end of March 1949, when it became clear that the opposition's position was stronger than that of the ruling party and that public support for this party continued to increase, the campaign to defeat the Democrat Party began (Eroğlu, 2003: 44). The goal of this campaign was to remove the Democrat Party from power. Beginning on April 17, 1949, the Democrats started shifting their strategy for giving propaganda as a part of their election campaign preparations for the year 1950. During this time, they essentially pointed the finger of blame at CHP for the transition of bureaucracy to DP (Ahmad -Turgay, 1979: 53-54). The members of the DP were reluctant to bring up the topic of bureaucracy during discussion. Because of this, they had members of the bureaucracy there who came from both the military and the civilian government. On December 14th, 1949, Rifat Ozdeş joined the Democratic Party after having previously held the rank of admiral. Ozdeş is only one of the many soldiers who have joined the DP; these additions disprove the idea that the army backs the CHP with all its might. It was after showed that there were reports that a military coup would take place against the CHP these days. This comes after it was confirmed that the rumors existed (Cumhuriyet, 17.04.1949). On the other side, Bayar said that Inonu spread propaganda against the members



of the DP by going to all the army commanders between 1946 and 1950. (Ahmad, 1996: 151). Nihat Erim was accused by the DPs of holding a clandestine conference with the commanders in Izmir on July 14, 1949, in response to allegations that he had planned a travel to Western Anatolia in July 1949. (Ahmad, 1996: 151). Bayar issued a severe warning and hinted that sibling rivalry will appear in Turkey if the government did not abandon its present course of action. He said this while implying that the government should give up on its current course of action. If it becomes necessary, this shows that freedoms will be able to be concealed by a shawl. In the same backdrop, CHP ministers were trying to generate a new climate of terror, particularly among members of the left and the DP (Gevgilili, 1987: 69). Ahead of the elections in 1950, members of the DP at first misunderstood the pressure from the government as the resistance of the bureaucracy. However, it was fair for the bureaucracy to behave either in favor of or against the people depending on the command (Avoğlu, 1969: 242). (Avoğlu, 1969: 242). By severing ties between the CHP and the bureaucracy, the DP was successful in bringing the degree of criticism it leveled on the bureaucracy down to a more manageable level. (Avcioglu, 1969: 251-252) The guaranteed legislation, which was implemented to promote money investment from foreign nations, created a firm base for growth along this road. In the past, the Democratic Party Election Proclamation and its speeches had ideas that were fundamentally like one another. For example, they discussed the "transfer of state businesses to the private sector." It's spelled out in the Democratic Party Election Declaration, if you want to take a look. The CHP was unsuccessful in winning any of these seats, in contrast to the Democratic Party, which was able to get 27 representatives from Istanbul. According to Aslandaş-Bicakci (2006): 121, the phrase "Here is my Pasha Istanbul" has made its way into our political literature as an allusion to the deceit perpetrated by those who throng the squares.

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