Political Science

Name

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Author Note

Democracy Paper

Turkey is a country in Europe and Asia. Its area is about 780,000 square kilometers. It has 81 provinces and the capital of Turkey is Ankara. The economic and cultural center lies on the European side of Istanbul. Istanbul was called Constantinople in the past(“Turkey | Location, Geography, People, Economy, Culture, & History,” n.d.). Turkey was the core of the Ottoman Empire but later got independence in 1923 after the First World War. The history of the Turks extends over a period of more than 4,000 years. Around 2000 BC, The Turks first lived in Central Asia. Some of them spread throughout the region and left Central Asia to find states and regions independent empires in much of Asia and Europe. The republic got independence on October 29, 1923. The first president of the republic Turkey was Mustafa Kemal. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was President for 15 years, and until his death in 1938, he made a wide range of social, economic, political, cultural, and legal reforms that remain unmatched. Under the leadership of Atatürk, the first grand assembly was created. It was a new legal and political system based on the principles of human rights, parliamentary democracy, separation of powers, national sovereignty, secularism, private property and the separation of state affairs and religion. The Arabic alphabet was changed to the Latin alphabet when new secular education system was established. They adopted new criminal and civil codes from European models. Women receive the same and equal rights as men. To reconcile a predominantly Muslim nation with Western civilization, it was a revolution that was unmatched.

There are three main powerful centers of Parliament of Turkey Society, which includes media, army, and patrons. As one of them is well organized and has physical strength, the rest of them have economic power. So they directly or indirectly influenced political and social decisions. People of Turkey cannot be successful in political life because they are unorganized and they couldn't give organized responses to politics solutions. But despite not being able to make good use of their political power, they have greatest possible power in a democratic one. Democracy is possible, but not inevitable, by separating state and civil society. The state must be capable of maintaining order, where people can stand out, gain recognition, and accumulate wealth(*\_\_lse.ac.uk\_storage\_LIBRARY\_Secondary\_libfile\_shared\_repository\_Content\_LSE Middle East Centre Papers\_The State of Democracy in Turkey\_2015.pdf*, n.d.). Because democracy is not cumulative, state government officials can manage and influence what individuals can achieve, such as industry and agriculture. Turkey has made big strides in the path to unified liberal democracy, but its revenue is easy to turn around. Maybe it's because the process is not owned by ordinary Turks, who see politics as being far from them. Turkish nationals certainly have views on all kinds of domestic and international issues, but their political participation is limited and low mostly to elections. Attitudes needed to trust democracy do not come naturally; they need a governance that has an idea of a democratic future, it should have the courage to face a number of diagnosed challenges. Eliminating and promoting corruption within the elite requires deliberate and strong leadership to essentially reconcile the secular government Islam. There is a need for requirements for public officials and senior citizens. There are two good reasons to be optimistic about the Turkish democratic system. First, despite the disability, democratic experience will continue. This delivers a strong and sustainable promise by government to people. The second is Turkey's approach to this issue that emphasizes the importance of modernization. As, Turkey, along with a specific model of modernization can act as a bridge between east and west.

**References**

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