



The Study of Globalization Effects on Political Development of Turkey Republic

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Abstract: The present study examines the impacts of globalization on political developments of Turkey. The literature on globalization suffers from the paucity of research in this critical issue. The main research question of the research is that what impacts have globalization brought about in political developments of Turkey. To answer this enquiry, this hypothesis is formulated; the globalization process has accelerated the political developments of Turkey. Therefore, in the first section of the study the theoretical framework will be elucidated to give a fuller view of globalization theories. In the second section touches upon the impacts of globalization on political developments of Turkey with regard to political system, ideology, constitutional law, Army, Judiciary, civil society, parties and other cohorts, religions, races, democracy and free election, independent media. Finally, the hypothesis will be tested and the results will be presented.

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1. Introduction

Globalization is a process, and the present study focuses on this point as the main hypothesis. Regards to this matter, we won't unaddressed the discussions of globalization theorist who raise this question" is globalization a process or not?" Therefore, in this study we just speak about the political aspect of globalization. The political aspect of globalization in diplomacy has caused bona fide developments. Globalization developments caused by globalized processes, have been adjusted political decisions of countries to international system function and also highlighted the rules of international organizations and institutions; or in some terms, it has noteworthy swooped the national sovereignty of the countries. Security bindings of countries to each other, qualitative and quantitative expansion of transnational organizations (regional-global org.), extension of liberal-democracy governmental pattern, appearance of worldwide sharing in reign rulings might be determined the political aspect of globalization.

The process of globalization have in nature some opportunities and challenges; and if a country knows the processes rightly, took benefits within opportunities for its favor, and manage its probable challenges properly, would be a successful country. The present research tries to study the influence of globalization on political development of Turkey regards to globalization thoughts and political development. Thus, the main question is" the

processes of globalization have been what influences on political development of Turkey?" To answer this question, our hypothesis would be "the processes of globalization have been positively caused to intensifying and accelerating the stream of political development in Turkey".

2. Part One:

Theoretical Framework: Globalization Concepts and Political Development

1- Globalization Process

Regards to globalization there is a little consensus; and various interpretations and discernments have said. However, what is obvious about this matter, nobody can deny the existence of this phenomenon and its effects on the life of human being in the contemporary world; thus the most disagreements are about different aspects of globalization, its affects, results, or how its quality and quantity will be. Globalization is a process that reduces the importance of geographical distances in economical, political, cultural, scientific, etc relations, qua communication networks extended totally. The core claim of "globalization" is to remove the barriers impeding to transfer (capital, thoughts, ideas, commodity, etc.) and shorten the temporal and spatial distances between human exchanges. Globalization, beyond every valuable arbitration, is a "reality" which

no country or nation could not deny to confront it. We have to encounter it. Nowadays, no country can consider itself without the needs of science and technology or in other words, the new era of human civilization; and how a country deals more to achieve modernity, science and technology without any doubt can promote its position on international system. Ignorance and encountering with globalization not only help the radical people and societies, but indeed, they willing capable to understand the power and nature of this phenomenon. Nevertheless, we should have in mind that the affects of globalization are not the same in all countries and nations as it should be.

- **Definition of Globalization**

However, the word of “Global”, i.e. worldwide, is more than four hundred years old but expressions like “globalization”, “globalize”, and “globalizing” published more after 1960^o (Waters, 1379:1). Different interpretations have been uttered about globalization like “world compaction”, “more dependency to different parts of the world”, “increased dependency and worldly intertwined connection”, “westernizing process and global uniformity (assimilation)”, “worldwide assimilation of total economic affairs”, “extension of impact and influence range of social practices”, and etc (Gol Mohammadi, 1381:19). Mc Grow belief globalization means “establishing various and mutual connections between governments and societies which have made the present global system and also a process that through it events, decisions, and activities in one part of the world could have important outcomes for other peoples and societies on the other parts of the world.”(A. Komsa, 1380:147). Martin Albero believes “Globalization means processes through them peoples of the world will perch in an international unit.”As Anthony Giddens said, “we can describe the globalization as a strengthening and increasing point of social connections in the world which closer far geographical parts so that happening events in one part can affect the other far away parts or vice versa” (Gol Mohammadi, 1379:19-20). Emanuel Richter defines the globalization as a worldwide net-making that connected together the far-flung and isolated communities of this planet and make interdependence among them; in other words we can say, a global unit has been formed (Shapiro, 2005). Ronald Robertson defines globalization as “a new construction that makes the world like a universalism unit and connects all part of it together” (Salimi, 1384:271-279).

2- Political Globalization

Political globalization has caused to weaken the national sovereignty of governments, the appearance of more non-governments political activists in various levels of worldwide, regional, and national, the more

development of liberal-democracy administration model, appearance and publishing the modern political literature around universal civil community, worldwide democracy, and universal citizenship. Moreover, the importance of international organizations role in political development have been greatly increased its pace.

Several factors and forces that have great effects on the power scope of authorities and governments are creation of industry, international communications, formation of multi-national companies, expanding the effects of universal financial markets, global warming, and finally increasing the international affairs for human rights in one side, however on the other side have significant influences on their relationships and interconnections in recent decades. All of these developments have caused to threaten the existence of governments-nations that counts as real actors of the international system in recent decades. The effects of some organizations as the United Nations (UN), NATO, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Europe Union (EU) caused the process of decision-makings in the level of governments-nations have been limited (Hirst & Thompson, 2003). Indeed, some forces and authorities have given nowadays to these transnational organizations by the governments. Besides these institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as Global Environment Watch (GEW) and Amnesty International (AI) forces always on governments to adapt their policies with international agreements (Held, 1995: 108). The reality of today is that management, cooperation, and international exchanges have been putting in the hands of some authorities as United Nations (UN) depending institutions and European Union (EU). These organizations by imposing official agreements and pretending to respect the international law caused to dramatic increase in interdependency of governments to each other. Compelling governments to respect independence and freedom of their citizens and consideration of human rights in societies are some development that will strongly limit the axiom of governments’ absolute sovereignty (Held, 1995: 103).

Anthony Giddens beliefs for substantiation of the political globalization it is not necessary to emphasize on governments-nations as downfall realities. Our perception from this quotation is “governments-nations are the direct outcome of globalizations” (Giddens, 1990: 97). Giddens in the his newest book, named “The Third Way”, believes that the position of governments-nations has not been weakened by extension of globalization but only their forms have changed; i.e. some powers which states have had in the past were weaken. Furthermore, Giddens believes globalization may act reversely, in other word create

new demands and new facilities to renew the life of local identities (Giddens, 1378, 37-39).

It seems because of political globalization process, the world will move in an interstitial condition between traditional governments' sovereignty and new institutions influences. This process simplifies and strengthens the policy development. In addition, extension of non-governmental controlling mechanism, formation of trans-governmental institutions, civil worldwide community, universal citizenship, and similar concepts are all represent universal and extending political development because of political globalization.

Education, extension of mass media, urbanization, educated elite leadership and trained ones, cooperation of people in decision-making in the form of institutions like political parties, crossing from simplicity to complexity; from dependency to independence; from inflexibility to flexibility; from dispersion to unity, increasing the efficiency of structures and functions of political system, creating appropriate situations for people to cooperate, existence of elite movement, law orientation, science orientation, rationalism, and pluralism are some of political globalization indicators.

3- Political development

Political development is a process which increases the capacity of the political system, political systems' structures in response to the needs and demanding various groups of people have been specialized and differentiated, and also political cooperation of different groups in various levels of decision-making will be extended. Indeed, Aizenshtad believes political development is the power of one political system that is able to make new demands or moderate them. He says, resistance and high ability against continues changes and upwards developments determine the level of development or political development of one society.

In another systematic definition of development, Almond believes if we put political development equivalent to change, and when political systems reached to a good level of abilities and capabilities, then they will be changed and developed. From his view some criteria's of development or political changing are achieving new abilities or in other words, various functional structures in responding to new issues and problems (Tawasoli, 1380,17). Pye defines political development as to move:

1- Increasing equivalence between people regards to the political system in a way that cooperation in politics and competition for getting official job and occupies in administration is equal for all.

2- The increasing capacity of political system regards to one's environment to execution of programs.

3- Various institutions and system structures in conditions that not to lose overall coherence and utility.

4- Separating of religion and politics from each other and de-attached politics from religious aims and its effects (Pye. L, 1966,45).

3. Part Two: The affects of globalization on political system of Turkey

Turkey is a country that its political and economical structures are in accordance with Western countries. Turkish Elites always try more to modernize their country. The political system of this country is secular which is a democratic governmental system and have several political parties. Furthermore, Turkey is one of those countries that its foreign policy is active respectively. Islamic bias, western favorites and interests, special geographical situation, increasing need for energy, situated between the Arab world, West, and Turkish speaking republics of Central Asia and Caucasus, and also Islamic heritage made Turkey to be a unique country in foreign policy (Martin, 2004; 354). In history of new Turkey, there are three important stages that government has essential rules in adaptability to globalization process and as its consequences to political development. These stages are Ata Turk, Uzal, and Urdogan periods.

Ata Turk managed the development of Turkey from 1923 through 1938. He elected in three successive periods to be the president. The two important and efficient tools, i.e. the Army and People's Republican Party were under his rule toward his reformations. Regards to his reformations it could be said they have a very extensive range. Some of his actions were religion and politics separation, secularism, modified Arabic script to Latin, changing the traditional calendar to Georgian calendar, Women's veil ban in formal and official places, mandating western clothes for men, elimination of Sharia laws from legal rights and Legislations, prohibition of Islamic inhabitation places and similar activities, religious sects, etc. Ata Turk's thoughts, opinions, and his ideals, called "Kamalism"; however, have modified by the past of time and up-to-now are the basis of social and political life of Turkey and protect by Constitution, Army, the most political parties, and civil organizations of the country. Kamalism with its westernization and secularism, made Turkey rather than any other country to accept new concepts of new world concepts specially globalization.

In addition, the actions of second non-military president of Turkey, Torghut Auzel who was after Celal Bayar, towards political development of modern Turkey were incredibly decisive. He was the first Turk statesman that understands the process of globalization and tried to push his country in this inevitable path. He modified the President Post to real policy and decision-making heart in Turkey. It should be said that his programs toward political development terribly changed the role of Turkey. Some of his proceeding in line with political development of Turkey were extension of communication, establishing the first Media Channel and private Radio Network, expanding and reinforcing foreign relations of Turkey, moderate and flexible stance against Islamists, religious and ethnical minorities, establishing new political parties, increasing newspapers publishing, founding lots of Media and radio networks, extending of non-governmental organizations, associations, syndicates, and various unions. We shall really call the years between 1983 through 1991 as “the Uzel era” (Tawasoli; 1380, 98).

Serious reformations about decreasing the power of Militants, undependability of Judiciary, and Constitution changes made by AKP after coming into power in 2002. They passed great challenges. Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) practically fractured and their jailed leader have been put it down the claim of undependable Kurdistan and now he just wants to gain equal cultural rights to the Kurds of Turkey. Despite of its predecessors, i.e. welfare party, the AKP party instead of eliminating secularism and setting up Sharia laws is emphasize on freedom slogans, human rights, and democracy. They try to codification of favorite and universal modern laws and improving the condition of human rights in the country too.

Changes in the political system of Turkey from the time of its formation are toward development and globalization. In some cases these changes, e.g. some coups that have taken place, and also the rise of Arbakan Welfare Party, were against globalization process and stopped its moving toward political development. But we can say in all Turkey has been continuing to go on globalization path.

- **Political development criteria's caused by globalization in Turkey**

Political globalization in Turkey has been gradually affected politics domain. In this country the domain of authorities and government administration has decreased politically, therefore most of their affairs are given to civil organizations. Some signs of following the globalization process which caused to strengthening the political development basis are reducing governmental tenure and intervention in domestic issues, weakening national sovereignty,

extension of liberal democracy, and its acceptance by majority of society, raising of non-governmental politicians actors, appearance of modern political literature about universal civil society, preservation of “global democracy” and “global citizenship”, the importance of international organization roles in extending political development. In recent decades, Turkey moves in this path. Comprising the political conditions of this country in the past and now, show us signs and manner of developments, globalization difficulties, and political development of Turkey. In this manner, various political organizations and associations of Turkey have been faced with challenges and transitions regard to political globalization process. We mentioned the most important:

1- Administration and System:

Historical background and tribal human relations and its hierarchy, strong patriarchal family disciplinary in household and society, military morale and obedience to superiors, method of landowners and peasants about landholding and agriculture, the existence of powerful states which governed by Sultans and Caliphs that in addition to the swords and lances, they were supported by the Quran's versus and Sunni scholars until the second decade of the twentieth century, simplifies the reign on Turkish people. Most peasantry that were nationals later, believed that government is like their farther and the slangy concepts of “Daddy Government” just in the recent decade because of education extending and encouraging to new concepts, interpretations, and issues was vanished. Therefore modern mentality from reign and government has replaced it (Tawasoli; 1380, 144). Today the administrative system of Turkey republic includes direct election of the House of Representatives, Local Councils, Mayors and indirectly President and Prime Minister Election. Religion separated from politics in Turkey. Parliament with the official title of the Great National Assembly (BMM) includes 550 members. Members of Parliament are elected by the direct vote of people in one stage. Each period of legislatures is 5 years. The President chose between independent or party's candidates and by the majority vote of delegates for a period of 7 years. The President –i.e. the leader of largest party that won the election- chose and present the Prime Minister to Parliament among its members then if s/he approved by Members of Parliament will form the cabinet. The Prime Minister is responsible for the Parliament.

2- Ideology:

The official ideology of Turkey is Kamalism. This ideology is not a codified ones, it is deduction and inferences from thoughts, opinions, writings, and works of Ata Turk during his military and political

life. Kamalism includes six principles: Nationalism, Secularism, Republican, People-Oriented, government-orientation, and reformists (Shao, 1370, 125).

In Turkish constitution, Kamalism has changed and re-informed many times. From these six principles three of them, i.e. Nationalism, republican, and secularism are still known as basic principles. Traditionally the Turkish elites try to follow policies that their basis is Ata Turk's slogan, i.e. "Peace at home, peace in world" (Aras, 2000, 161). Turkish political leaders accept this slogan as their basic principle in interior and foreign policies. In the definition of a country, they always have more emphasized on "Republic" and "Secular" too (Erder, veIncioglu, 1996, 45). Today, and by passing the time, Turkey's political system ideology moves towards pluralism. Various and different opinions and ideologies are now respected by the people and government of Turkey. However, Turkey consists of different multiple layers that made a community. The culture of tolerance and compromise would be strengthening because of more communication in modern world. The increasing rate of tourism in this country shows us the developing culture of Turkey's people and improving the capacity of citizens in accepting various thoughts and opinions.

3- Turkey's Constitution:

Development of globalization has been influenced Turkey's constitution over the time and caused serious changes. In line with globalization developments' adaptation and sometimes, in reverse side, the elites of this country have made changes and reformations on it. After declaration of Turkey's government to be a republic country in 1921, the new constitution has approved by Mostafa Kamal and by positive vote of different people's representatives from various guilds. Regards to its little articles and in somewhat summarized, another constitution was enacted in 1924 by the parliament. The most outstanding part of this constitution was to establish a secular system in legal and political system of Turkey. Turkish National Committee after its foundation in 1961 decided to change the constitution of 1924 and compiled the draft of new one. Some of the most highlighted changes that made on 1961 constitution were the article of special authorities, which must given to the Army in administrative affairs of the country and unchangeable articles about secularism. The hegemony of the army on the political system of Turkey caused to the coup of army generals in 1980 that finally resulted to compiling a new draft of constitution in 1982. Restricting the freedoms of press and media, increasing the power of the Army, giving more authorities to military courts, and elimination of the senate are some of the changes that have made in

that constitution. After coup of the army's generals and approval of 1980 constitution, the next referendum held in 1987 to repeal the forbiddance of political activities.

After coming into power, the aims' of AKP had been always to change the constitution. The government of AKP held a referendum in September 2010 that caused to reformation of 26 important articles of the constitution. The possibility of military armies trail in general courts, immunity abolition of senior militants and armies, increasing the member of the Supreme Judicial Council to 22 people and the ways they are chosen, increasing the number of constitution court judges from 11 to 18 people were some of reformed articles of the Turkish constitution (www.turkgazeteleri.com).

4- Army:

Turkey Republic established by Mostafa Kamal, a militant and by the help of Army soldiers. He was the first president of Turkey until his death. The second one was Esmet Inunlu, a militant too. Then Celal Bayer who was the first non-militant president of Turkey came into power but by the coup of General Cemal Gursel his government fallen down. Gursel, Cudet, Sunai, Fexri, Kurturk, and Kenan Uran were the next presidents that all of them were commander-in-chief (Pasha). As said in the constitution, the Army beside to protect the borders and territorial integrity, have to preserve the system of Secular republic and Kamalism principals. Despite Western democracies, the Army interferes directly in policy-making of Turkey by a mechanism called "National Security Council". According to constitution, this council by the attendance of the president, and in his absents the Prime Minister, as chairmanship, permanent membership of Prime Minister, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, and commanders of Army, Navy, Air Forces, and Gendarmerie Forces hold its monthly meeting to check the country's conditions. Non-permanent members are Prime Minister (two assistant), Foreign Affairs Minister, Secretary of State, General Director of Police, Head of Intelligence Agency of the Country, and if necessary, with other ministers and politicians (Parla, 1996, 35). Decisions and recommendation of this association after signing of the present members will declare to council of members to implementation.

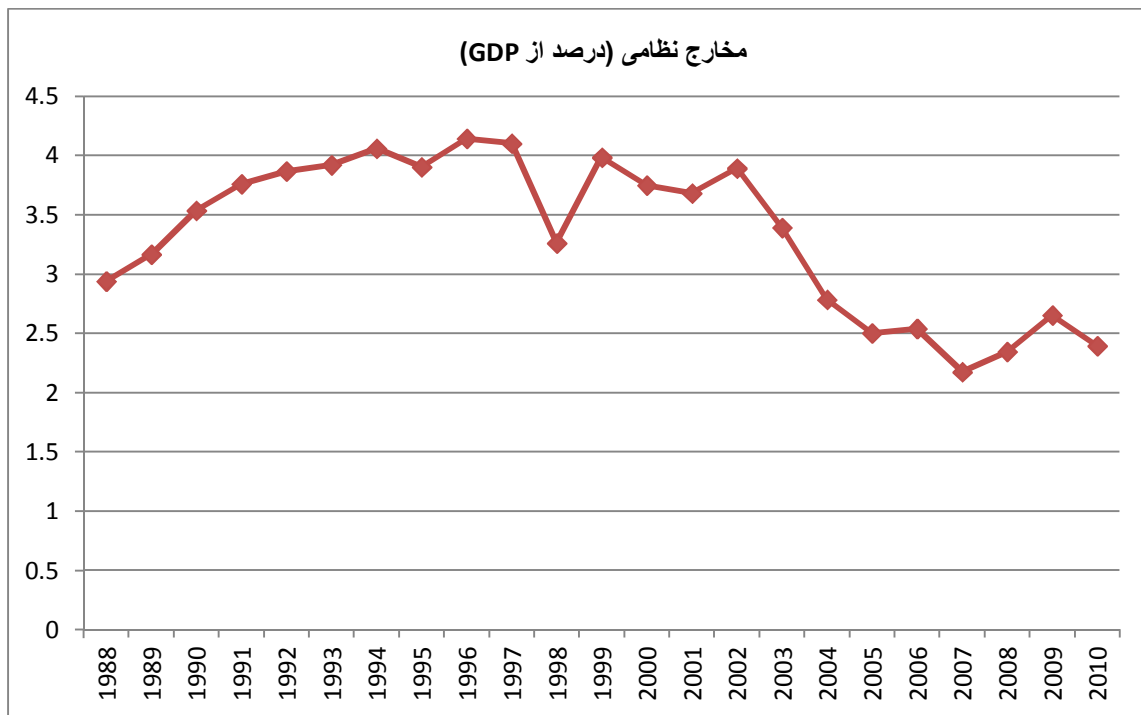
This association has significant influences on policies of Turkey, even the resignation of the Islamic government of Nacmeddin Arbakan was taken place by the pressure of this council. One of the declared goals of Turkish Army is "combating with some reactionary elements in any form or shape". Even Turkish Army has important roles in foreign affairs. One of the biggest barriers to entering the European Union for Turkey is its Army.

That is why European Union believes, Turkish Army is a serious obstacle to setting up full democracy in this country. Under reformations that have done by AKP, the role of National Security Council is weakening in policy-making affairs. In addition to flexible interaction with the Army and Kamalists, and in line with political development and doing the objective reformation of the European Union, Urdoghan sought to eliminate the Army from power, for example, within Urdoghan reformations National Security Council decreased its members from 215 to 15 persons in 2004 and a non-militant sat on its Chief's chair (Imani, 1389).

Recently in 2000, Turkish Army has engaged itself to study how to be a professionalized military system. The aim of this work is to reduce the personnel's, decreased its size, raising the level of education, improving quality and functionality of the

militants and forces, the more reliance on science, technology and modern equipments, compete preparedness to have quick reaction against unexpected and possible dangers in the future.

Regards to the last statistics of the World Bank, we see militarism has gradually diminished and Turkish Army turned to be a professional one. The percentage of military costs from GDP have been decreased as the below diagram shows. It shows us Turkey has gone more towards globalization and political development and also more adapted itself with European Union criterion, and on the other side its military's costs declined equally. Regards to politician's reformations and policies, the possibility of coup has greatly reduced in the recent years. The Current Turkish Army has not its former political influences.



www.worldbank.org

5- The Judiciary:

Turkish judiciary is an independent authority, which government has connected with it through "Department of Justice". Department of Justice has not the right to dispose and appointments of judges. In addition, its duty is just to do the administrative, financial, and transfer of employee affairs. A position called "Judiciary Chairman" does not exist. Head of Supreme Courts is selecting among Judges who have a clean background and then by confirmation of the President. They appoint for 4 years on behalf of Judicial Council. Turkish courts are:

- General Courts: these courts deal with to all public and individual crimes, and press offences.
- State Security Courts: The courts that have branches in all provincial centers are the righteous legal authority to investigate on the offences related to National Security (Tawasoli, 1380, 149).

By the vote of State Security Court, Welfare party dissolved. One of the conditions for entering European Union is dissolving of State Security courts that are in conflict with legal and judicial rules of this unity. The European Union and democratic world do not agree any special courts and believe the existence

of such courts is a factor to validate legal equality of citizens and is a tool to suppress to opponents of the governments. One of the other critiques of European Union from Turkish government is existence of death penalty in this country. The Turkish National Security Council appointed a commission at its meeting on 28 June 2000 to scrutinize the abolition of the Death Penalty (www.turkgazeteleri.com).

Globalization has caused to fade out the sovereignty of Turkey. Moreover, we see this matter in Judiciary System of this country. The AKP tries a lot to give more independence to Judiciary.

The investigation about violation of the constitution by the Parliament, the President, Administrative or judicial organizations are some of the constitution courts' duties. Supreme Court is responsible for handling with the complaints of the Great National Assembly from state officials and Members of Parliament that should take by the confirmation of majority of MP. Individual and public crimes of politicians may investigate in General Courts. Therefore, only the offences of corruption, mismanagement, and their abuse of power will consider in Supreme Court.

6- Formation of Civil Society Court

Functions and conditions of civil society in current modern Turkey are different with old times. In the past, the businesses and traders had their own syndicates. Religious denominations and mystics have their special places like rings, groups, etc. In any quarter, one of the trustworthy persons named "Mokhtar" was the link between people and the government. Moreover, he was the controller of the relationships among peoples of his area. This character has saved by the same title in a new system of non-governmental management of municipalities, city and village councils. This status changed over the time and civil community shaped as a modern one. We can differentiate civil community organizations by their origins as below:

6-1) City and Villages' Council:

Changing the population manners and increasing immigration to cities of Turkey forced the government to devolve and spread its authorities over the country and give it to local administrative states (Erder, veIncioglu, 1996, 53). All of the agents who have to manage administration roles such as public services, from quarter to metropolises will chose directly and in one stage election by the people of each city or village. The municipality nominees, city and village associations usually present by the political parties. The majority of city association has to accept mayor's programs to accomplish. The municipalities can directly hold negotiations and transactions with countries, banks or international companies to get loans or execution of their projects. This means

globalization caused to change the current concepts of Turkish sovereignty and its administrative authority in this era.

6-2) Non-Governmental media and parties:

Because of neighboring Turkey with Europe its people became familiar with western thoughts, opinions, institutions, and organizations before eastern nations; thus they tried to adopt with them. Mustafa Kamal Pasha established the Peoples' Republican Party in 1923 and ruled on turkey for three decades. During the years of 1945-1950, twenty-seven parties founded as multi-party system grown gradually in Turkey (Ansari, 1373: 128). Even though military coups impeded the processes of multiparty democracy and dissolved several parties, however their aim never was annihilation of this significant democratic institution. In the Globalization era and in current Turkey, parties have institutionalized and became inseparable parts of social and political life of people. It should say about founding a party in Turkey, there is no need to get license and justification.

6-2-1) Current Turkish Parties:

From the time of Turkish Republic foundation until now, nearly 33 parties acted in this country. The most important Turkish political parties are "Original Homeland Party; Peoples' Democratic Party, Justice Party, Grand Turkish Party, Party of National Unity Committee, Democratic Party, Democracy Party, Revolutionary Left Party, Democrats Party, Free and Independent Workers' Party, Kurdish Workers Party, Welfare Party, Islamic Tendency Party, Grand Community Party, Left Democratic Party, People's Republic Party, the Right Way Party of Turkey, and AKP." Turkish parties' significant functions are to campaign with the aim of winning, compiling public policies, reviews of the government, intermediaries between government and people, simplifying the governmental parliament affairs, and assembly of aligned. These parties saved the country from riots in different conditions, prevent despotism of executive power, and caused to the good reputation of legislative power. Therefore, the existence of political parties and their salient activities in the political life of Turkey, tell us that democracy is dynamic in this country. European Unions' elites believe that the increasing and outstanding activities of Turkish parties indicate that Turkey tends to liberalism and democracy ideals. Thus political relationships and economics interactions would have not any ventures that may be exist with non-democratic governments or countries without any political parties. One of the most current beloved parties in Turkey that has essential rules in political development is AKP. AKP won the Turkey election on 3 November 2002. This party achieved %34.28 of all votes and allocated 363 Parliaments seats from 550 ones (Turan, 2008, 101).

This party has won the Turkey election for three successive periods. The interesting thing about this party is that the persons who have important roles have not similar trends and we see people with Islamic, conservative nationalism, democratic, and liberal tending's. This party has fundamental differences with former Islamists party (Aabakan). Some of these differences are:

1- Although both parties emphasize on the leadership role of Turkey in international stage; however, the role of leadership has more generally defined in welfare party;

2- Although emphasizing on Islamic identity is the common point of parties, welfare party used Islam as a means to set up a frontline against the west, but in AKP, Islamic identity was limited to individuals and cultural issues not political ones;

3- About their approach toward Europe, we can conclude that welfare party wanted to establish an Islamic block against European Union block; but AKP tries seriously to join European Union and do all necessary reformations to do so. AKP describes the National Turkish Interests as the only criteria in foreign policy and do not agree any other condition whether in Islamic World or in West;

4- Regards to encounter with domestic opposition, it should be said that welfare party was more ideological but AKP is more realistic and rational (Bilgin, 2008, 415). Considering these issues we can say AKP used from the experience of Turkey previous coups to stabilize the country; specially welfare and Arbakan party are good models for Urdoghan's Turkey (H. Imani, 1390, pg: 83-84).

6-2-2) Illegal Parties:

The most important illegal party in Turkey is the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) that founded firstly on Marxist ideologies with the slogan of "Establishing an independent Kurdistan" by Abdullah Ucalan. Nevertheless, they give up from their basic goals recently and call for giving the cultural laws for Kurdish people within the borders of Turkey. Marxist ideology faded and no one talks about it anymore.

6-2-3) Minorities:

The ethnical minorities of Turkey are Kurds, Arabs, and Europeans. Religious minorities are Alavian, Shiite minorities, sects and religious manners, Armenian, Jewish, and Christian. For long times, Turkish minorities especially ethnical Kurdish minorities have not equal rights and facilities with the majority of Turks. However, the process of globalization and extension of communications caused Turkey government to have more flexibility and negligence about the rights of the Kurds. Thus to deny the identity of the Kurds, Turkish elites have been tried to solve their problems in a peaceful way. So we can say instead of encountering them, Turkish

government has been chosen the path of interaction. Because the Turkish politicians reach to this result that if deny the Kurds' rights, they will have more motivation to struggling; thus, it would be finally a great loss to national interests of Turkey. Regards to their connections with the outside world –that caused by globalization- they would be more unified then further and notable threatens may face Turkey. As a result of globalization understanding, the Turkish statesmen to somewhat solved the issues of the Kurds. They encounter with the Kurds by military and enforcement actions, yet by flexible ways either. Turkey arrested the leader of separatist PKK party, Ucalan, and also allowed Kurdish political activists to act in internal Turkey's governmental system. Today Kurdish language is taught in schools and use in TV channels (e.g. Kurdish Songs Ch.) and in the press. Therefore, Turkey's Kurds are not separatists as before and now they continue to their political actions within Turkey Republic sovereignty framework. The Kurds have more than 20 members in Turkish Parliament House. They have right to founding their political parties. Although the issues of Kurds have not completely solved but it should say Turkey chose the right and a creative path towards political development.

7- Democracy and Open Election

There are some factors in improving the condition of democracy in Turkey that we can mention the roles of elites and Kamalism heritage, as some of them. From the earliest time of Turkish Youth movement until AKP government, we have seen the most elements and principles of democracy that applied in political life this country. Some features of democracy such as principles of negligence, election, selection of rulers by choosing them, proportionality of democracy, multiplicity of parties, and pluralistic system, separation of politics from religion, and the principle of power separation are accepted by Turkish politicians. In the age of globalization, Turkey passed the most vicissitudes of democracy and nowadays tries to stabilize it. All of the elections that hold in Turkey have based on law, discipline, transparency, national super intendance, and positive international evaluation. Turkey has practically adopted itself with political globalization and political development processes.

8- Independent Press:

About the roles of press on extension and stabilization of democracy in Turkey, we could say that they have considered the fourth pillar of democracy as in developed countries. Some of the most important newspapers of Turkey are Bakirkuy Bestasi, Hurriet, Sabah, Zaman, Fanatic, Takwin, Pas Fotomach, Melliat, Vatan, Turkiya, Aksham, Shok, Utakit, Jumhuriat, Birgoon, Ocgorgondum, Urtadogu,

Refrance, Yeni Asia, Unshe, Vatan, Urcel, Yeni Masaj, Dunya Horses (www.turkgazeteleri.com). Outstanding quality and quantity of printed media (press and newspapers) in Turkey indicate its commitment to democracy. Indeed this development is due to the right understanding of Turkish elites from democracy that prepare the way for political and economical development.

Such developments about printed media has attracted the attention of western countries and especially the European Union to interact with this country. Actually, such powers consider the growth of printed media as a context for political development. Specific functions of these are to criticize the status-quo, government policies, to reveal the peculation and embezzlements, administrative ethical, and financial corruption. On the other side, they try to encourage executive and developmental policies, appropriate functions to strengthen developing approaches, prescription of approaches, and offering methods for economical and political developments. Turkish printed media have increased in comparison with the past by the time of AKP.

The smallest actions and functions of governmental would not hide from the views of the press and would challenge.

4. Conclusion

Political globalization by palling the national sovereignty of countries, appearance of so many non-governmental politicians in different worldwide, regional, and notional levels, increasing development of liberal-democracy governmental model, the formation of modern political literature about global civil society, global democracy, universal citizenship, and similar concepts caused to speed up the process of political development. From different aspects of social and political life and with an increasing pace, Turkish society is going to establish a systematic civil society along with democratic and modern mechanisms such as Parliament, political parties, councils, and syndicates. Accepting the game rules by Turkish politicians, expansion of democracy process, political pluralism, multiplicity of parties, open election, accessibility to means of mass media without limitations, committing the local affairs to habitants of that region have speeded up the process of political development. Turkish government is the most democratic system among all other Islamic countries. The most important issue that Turkey is being involved to and Turkish politicians try to solve it, is the right of the Kurds.

Because of more interconnectedness of Turkey with universal system and in different areas, it should be say; the affects of political globalization on political development of this country have more

speeded up. Therefore, the influence of globalization on Turkey would be faced fewer rather than the other Islamic countries. The reason for this matter is that Turkey has passed many challenges in three recent decades. Social, cultural, political, and economical relations have been strengthening because of communication extension. Cheapening the communication and increasing accessibility to modern information and communication technologies have caused to more stable and balanced political development in Turkey. Turkey has been adapted itself with globalization process and is very successful in using its challenges, opportunities, and managing its problems; thus this process has caused to speed up and strengthening Turkish political development. This development is indebted to efforts of politicians who understood the requirements of globalization and along with its pace tries to implement political development.

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