



THE PROGRAMME OF THE MOTHERLAND PARTY

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THE MOTHERLAND PARTY**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

PROLOGUE

Section One

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Article 1 - Objective
- Article 2 - State
- Article 3 - Justice
- Article 4 - Freedom
- Article 5 - Democracy and Democratic Order ...
- Article 6 - Religion and Secularism
- Article 7 - Press
- Article 8 - Planning

Section Two

ECONOMIC POLICY

- Article 9 - The principles of Economic Policy ...
- Article 10 - The Role of State in Economic
Development
- Article 12 - Savings
- Article 13 - Taxes
- Article 14 - Infrastructure Investments
- Article 15 - Village and Agriculture

Article 16 - Industry	
Article 17 - Services	
Article 18 - Artisans and Craftsmen	

Section Three

SOCIAL POLICY

Article 19 - The Principles of Social Policy	
Article 20 - The Role of State in Social Development	
Article 21 - Training and Education	
Article 22 - Family	
Article 23 - Labor Life	
Article 24 - Employment	
Article 25 - Health	
Article 26 - Youth	
Article 27 - Arts and Culture	
Article 28 - Urbanization	
Article 29 - Housing	

Section Four

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Article 30 - The Principles of Public Administration	
Article 31 - National Defence	
Article 32 - Security and Law and Order	
Article 33 - Civil Servants	
Article 34 - Local Administrations	

Section Five

FOREIGN POLICY

Article 35 - The Principles of Foreign Policy	
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P R E F A C E

The Motherland Party was founded on May 22, 1983, and thus has entered into Turkish political life.

The symbol of our Party is a map of Turkey decorated with honeycomb and a honeybee. The Bee represents diligence and the Honeycomb reflects prosperity to the remotest parts of our beloved country.

The problems facing our country and the solutions we contemplate are explained briefly and in substantial manner in our programme.

Our aim is to provide unity on this programme that would create a brand new and peaceful political picture which will make Turkey an advanced and modern country.

We are a nationalist conservative political party advocating social justice and free market economy.

Therefore, we call to unity and togetherness those who believe in our programme regardless of their past political affiliations.

We are here to serve the Turkish Nation.

We believe we will serve our nation in the best possible way and wish the mighty God to help us in our efforts.

TURGUT ÖZAL
CHAIRMAN
THE MOTERLAND PARTY

P R O L O G U E

We believe the historical duty and responsibility of our great nation's democracy-loving and patriotic children is to serve and guard the ideal of a free, independent, developed, prestigious, and strong Turkey necessitating a consensus on the national goals, combined with honest, civilized and moderate political activity. Our nation draws its strength from its history, its national and moral values, and looks ahead with confidence.

We consider politics a sacred virtue and a means to serve our dear nation. We believe as a fundamental principle that political activity should be maintained in an atmosphere of tolerance and maturity, free from political bickering and in a civilized manner. The only way for democratic political competition should go through persuasion, reconciliation and respect to others' opinions.

Our beloved nation has never supported bickering, feuding and separatism. Those who were forced to feud or found themselves in the midst of feuding are now suffering. Removal of past

resentments, healing of the wounds and fostering of friendship, fraternity and solidarity are absolutely necessary.

The need for our national attentiveness and efforts to protect and to maintain national unity has been better understood especially after the sorrowful events that took place in our recent history. Our beloved country was put to jeopardy due to separatism, terror and anarchy caused by foreign circles and by political and ideological ambitions. Consequently, as a last resort, our Armed Forces intervened on September 12, 1980, and stopped this perilous deterioration in the fabric of our society.

With the confidence stemming from witnessing the fulfilment of the word of honor given by our Armed Forces following this intervention, we believe the last phase of transition to democracy will be completed in a successful manner.

For our country never to be endangered in a similar fashion we firmly believe that the subject for our national unity and integrity should never be an issue for discussion. Our social and economic problems, primarily unemployment, should continuously be eased; our youth whom we consider as our guarantee for the future must be brought up with a scientific mind, believing in

the ideal of a modern and developed Turkey, loyal to national and moral values.

With the diligence and ability of our people, with its natural resources and geographical advantages, our country deserved to be at the apex of development. This beautiful homeland has the rightful pride of engendering the most developed civilizations of the world throughout history and this beloved nation has the historical experience of development and civilization. There cannot be a valid or a reasonable excuse for our lagging behind in the race for civilization among nations. As long as our nation is shown correct targets, stumbling blocks on its way are removed and its unity and togetherness are preserved, there is no obstacle that cannot be overcome, no problem that cannot be solved.

With such belief and enthusiasm, illiteracy, unemployment and poverty should be eradicated and prosperity should be extended to the masses in the era opening before our country. Differences in development among geographic regions ought to be minimized. The housing problem should be put on a result-oriented right path in a very short time. Bureaucracy should be minimized with a new perception taking confidence as a basis in state-citizen relationship. We regard the state as an assistant which improves and

encourages the strength and skills of the citizen rather than act as a rival.

Today, it is impossible to see Turkey as an underdeveloped country. We deem it as a natural expression of our loyalty to extend our gratitude to the statesmen, administrators and citizens who worked hard and devotedly served our nation to achieve it.

With a perception that cares for the country, that serves the nation, that only promises what it can achieve and never fails to keep its promises, that believes in friendship, fraternity, love and peace, we firmly believe that we are able to serve our country in the best possible way and elevate our nation to the eminent place that it deserves in the international community.

SECTION ONE GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article One - THE OBJECTIVE

THE MOTHERLAND PARTY is a party that :

Considers national sovereignty and supremacy of the nation, national unity and integrity above everything,

Believes that the will of the nation can be demonstrated and national sovereignty can be established only in a democratic system based on free voting,

Regards fundamental human rights and freedoms as indispensable,

Believes that «Justice is the foundation of the State», adopts loyalty to nationalism and national and moral values as a guiding factor, aims at reaching the level of contemporary civilizations by following the principles and reforms of our great leader Atatürk, the founder of our Republic; believes in social justice and equal opportunity with the understanding that «What is important is the happiness of the individuals and the society».

Foresees the acceleration of economic development, elimination of unemployment and poverty and spreading of prosperity through reduction of differences in income distribution,

Accepts individual initiative as the basis for economic development,

Considers as the purpose of national education the upbringing of our youth, who are the guardians of our future, as civilized individuals, believing in the ideals of a developed and modern Turkey, attached to our national and moral values, with a scientific mind, having love, respect and tolerance for all,

Foresees persuasion, reconciliation and respect to others' opinions as the only way in democratic political competition and aims at reaching the ideal of a free, independent, developed, prestigious and great and strong Turkey.

For the realization of this programme, we consider it our undeniable responsibility to our beloved nation, to work and to struggle for the taking and implementation of all necessary social, economic, administrative, legal, political and other measures and «Raison d'être» of our political party.

Article 2. THE STATE

The state is comprised of institutions founded by the nation, to provide law and order, to ensure justice, to render social and economic activities and services in the best possible way, and above all to protect the indivisible integrity of the country.

The State exists for the benefit of the nation. Integration of the State and the nation is essential.

Organization and provision of social justice, social security and social aid, organization, encouragement and direction and, if necessary, direct implementation of social services and activities are primary responsibilities of the State.

In economic activities, the State should provide infrastructural services that would address the need of the whole nation.

What is essential is the prosperity of the State through the prosperity of the nation rather than the prosperity of the nation as a result of the prosperity of the State.

The basic principle in the establishment and operation of State institutions is that all transactions must be done in an effective, swift and productive manner. Therefore, this system should be open, simple and comprehensible. In the relationship between the State and the real and legal persons, confidence is the fundamental element while suspicion is exceptional.

In operation of the system our aim is to see to it that goodness and virtue prevail and productivity is increased.

Article 3. JUSTICE

Justice is the foundation of the State.

Ensuring and distribution of justice are among the fundamental tasks of the State.

Justice is the guarantee of rights and freedoms. It also guarantees that freedoms are not used against public interest.

Equality before the law is the basic principle.

In order to establish national unity and togetherness, and to ensure confidence in the State, it is essential that justice be implemented without discrimination among citizen.

Justice should be swiftly done and penalties must be effective and deterrent.

It is essential that legal bodies function independently and objectively.

Article 4. FREEDOM

The key element for the physical and moral development and well being of the society is the individual.

Everyone possesses inherent fundamental rights and freedoms which are inviolable and inalienable.

To ensure and guarantee these rights and freedoms which find their expression in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, we consider a state order, which is lawful and which respects the supremacy of law, as absolutely essential.

Article 5. DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIC ORDER

A nation can be best served and best represented in state affairs only in a democratic order.

Democratic order is a regime where respect for human rights and freedoms are at its highest and where human rights and freedoms are best safeguarded.

Democratic order, whose basic principles are justice and supremacy of law, is the most reliable guarantee of individual's honor and dignity and of the freedoms of expression, thought, opinion and religion.

Sovereignty of the nation is the foundation of democratic order.

Republic is a type of governance which harmonizes perfectly our understanding of state and democracy.

The Turkish Grand National Assembly, formed by members elected by the free will of the people, is the institution where national will and sovereignty manifest themselves at the highest level.

We consider the Presidency as the authority which must be kept above all disputes, which is impartial within the democratic political order and where the State and national unity are represented at the highest level.

Political parties are indispensable elements of democratic political life.

A stable and strong government is a prerequisite for conducting state affairs in an effective manner,

We are against all kinds of acts which tend to harm, violate or eliminate the democratic order or human rights and freedoms.

Article 6. RELIGION AND SECULARISM

Everyone has the right to freedoms of conscience, religious belief and worship as guaranteed by our constitution.

We believe in the need of realizing material and moral development simultaneously.

We deem it essential that the state take necessary measures for religious education in primary and secondary schools in order to raise an ethical and healthy generation.

We do not take secularism as a hindrance to preservation of moral values, to the exercise of the freedom of religious belief and worship and to the development of religious culture.

Article 7. PRESS

We consider press as amongst the basic means of free democratic order in terms of enjoying the rights and freedoms of expression,

thought and opinion and in the healthy formation of public opinion.

The media such as radio, television, newspapers, periodicals and books also play an important role in the development and propagation of science, culture and arts.

Impartiality of radio, television and other media should be secured under the supervision of the State.

Article 8. PLANNING

We attach importance to planning for a harmonious, speedy and productive social and economic development and for the allocation in the best possible way of resources.

Increasing and optimal use of resources and savings, speeding up to social and economic development, removal of differences within just and practical measures, irrandication of poverty, removal of unemployment, spreading welfare to the masses in a balanced and harmonious way, are our main targets in planning.

Our party's understanding of planning excludes rigid and dogmatic central planning and favour one which is democratic and which enables institutions and individuals to employ and deve-

lop their abilities and entrepreneurship, and which regulates and provides guidance and establishes a balance.

SECTION TWO ECONOMIC POLICY

Article 9. THE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC POLICY.

Speeding up economic development, improving social balance, encouraging individual's desires for self-improvement according to their abilities and efforts, decreasing differences in income distribution among group within practical limits, bringing down to a minimum the differences in development among the regions, removing poverty and spreading welfare, are the basic principles of our economic development policy.

We believe that the interests of different groups in a society are complementary elements of a whole and that these can be reconciled in a harmonious way within the framework of national interests.

To let the economy develop in its natural course, our choice of an economic system has been the implementation of free market economy

where interventions and limitations are minimized in line with national interests and where conditions of competition prevail. We believe that only under such a system will it be possible to provide the masses with sufficient high-quality and inexpensive goods and services.

We consider external borrowings and foreign investment useful with an understanding the balancing of mutual interests.

The principles for reaching these targets are :

- To improve employment opportunities and ensure investment and production increases through encouragement of savings and utilization of savings and resources in an efficient and speedy manner.

- Finding a stable and permanent solution to balance of payments, increasing exports, thus raising its share in national income, encouragement of foreign - currency - earning services like foreign contracting, transportation and tourism.

- Keeping the rate of inflation at very low levels, and providing price stability,

- Establishing coordination in decision — making on economic, financial, money and credit policies. and implementation thereof in harmony.

Article 10. THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Providing stability is the main role of the state for a secure and continuous economic development. To this end, establishment of security and confidence at home, defence of the country, safeguarding of the rights of the country and citizens abroad, distribution of justice in the best possible way, are the fundamental duties of the State.

The main functions of the State in economic development are to regulate, to establish not-so-often-changing rules with a view to organizing economic relationships of institutions and individuals, bringing solutions to disputes, providing economic stability and increasing productivity by removing the obstacle.

The regulatory function of and guidance by the State should on a general scale. and it should not be involved in details.

Direct activities by the State in economic development should serve the nation as whole in general and constitute primarily those activities pertaining to infrastructure.

Natural resources such as forests, water, mines and energy which are open to the benefit

of the whole nation should be considered as propriety of the State.

Although the State has the ownership of the aforementioned natural resources, the rights of development and exploitation may be turned over to individuals or to enterprises set up by individuals in line with the principles laid down by the State.

As a basic principle, the State should not enter into industry and trade. Although the State can establish as an exception industrial facilities in under-developed areas, these facilities should be turned over to the nation in a short time.

Regulation and encouragement are the fundamental roles to be played by the State in industry and trade.

The State is not a rival to the citizen in economic activities. On the contrary it is an assistant in service of the citizen, facilitating its improvement.

Article 11. THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The most rapid and efficient production of goods and services in industry agriculture and trade could only be possible in a system which

takes the abilities and entrepreneurship of the individual as fundamental elements of economic development. Private enterprises, cooperatives and companies which together form free enterprise are the fundamental means of functioning of the system.

Article 12. SAVINGS

Encouraging private savings and channeling thereof into the most productive areas of investment are among the basic principles of our economic policy.

Allocation of credits to high-productivity projects rather than their distribution in a system which is based on excessive guarantees is very important for the most efficient utilization of resources.

We consider useful the utilization of modern system and means which suit our structure for the development of financial and capital markets.

Article 13. TAXES

There is a direct relationship between the general economic policy of the state and taxation. State expenditures will decrease relatively as a

result of the state not entering into uneconomical and losing investments, taking the entrepreneurial abilities of individuals as a basis for economic development and the state playing a regulatory and encouraging role. Thus, it will be possible to give more effective and useful service to the citizens, besides eliminating the need for excessive taxation.

The main principles of taxation are the following :

- Taxes should be few, simple and comprehensible,
- Taxes should be just and kept generally at a level which is affordable by everyone.
- Taxation should encourage institutionalization and investments,
- Taxation should stop waste.

Article 14. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

We consider it among the primary duties of the state to make fundamental infrastructure investments in such areas as energy, highways, railroads, ports, domestic and international communications, land, air and sea transportation.

It is our aim to realize these investments in a speedy manner which we see as the main element of economic and social development.

We find it useful to encourage realization of those projects which have the economic potential for amortization, with public participation, in line with the regulations laid down by the state.

Article 15. VILLAGES AND AGRICULTURE

Peasants are the masters of our country. As agricultural services are gruelling and call for sacrifices, agricultural products are essential goods for a society regardless of the level of development.

Our peasants are the main element of stability in our social structure.

Agricultural production is the main source of economic development especially for the industrial sector.

Turkey has the potential for far greater production compared to the present level in terms of water, soil and climatic conditions.

At present, half of our population is in the agricultural sector. There is a big difference between the rural and urban populations in the distribution of national income.

It is clear that migration towards urban areas for various reasons and primarily as a result of mechanization in agriculture shall continue in the years to come.

In view of the above, the principles for the realization of a rapid development in the agricultural sector are as follows :

— Differences between urban and rural areas in infrastructure and social facilities, mainly roads, water and electricity, should be eliminated.

— The relationship between agriculture and agro-industry should be taken as a whole in the production - marketing chain.

— Implementation of modern management principles in forestry and adoption of measures to strengthen economic relations between forests and villagers living there are essential.

— Development of animal husbandry and related milk, dairy and other industries and of the aquicultural products are necessary.

— All necessary measures should be taken incentives provided for the development of seed industry.

— Investments in fertilizers, agricultural tools and machinery industry and pesticides should be encouraged.

— Land and underground irrigation activities should be speeded up.

— Primordial importance should be attached to the improvement of quality in agricultural products, to standardization and packaging.

— Agricultural credits should be increased to sufficient levels, collaterals should be tied to reasonable principles and rendered easy in order to attain high productivity, and credit and marketing support should be provided to obtain optimal use from agricultural produce.

— We consider useful an agrarian reform to be designed to help increase the income of farmer families to the national average. Such a reform would take into consideration technological advances in agriculture and economic efficiency.

— Research and publications on agriculture must be intensified.

— Rural and agricultural services of the state must be unified under one organization.

— We deem it absolutely necessary to offset the losses of farmers due to natural conditions and disasters.

Article 16. INDUSTRY

Industry is the sector which has the potential for most rapid development. The basic principle of our industrial policy is that the state should not be involved directly in industrial enterprises but rather leave it to the public. The state should only play an encouraging role and provide guidance.

The goal of our industrialization policy is to attain the industrial level of modern and developed countries.

Efficient and rapid realization of industrialization requires the implementation of a program which also comprises structural change.

The main principles of this program are :

— The state should make investments in infrastructure and services to expand industrialization in practical and realistic terms throughout the country.

— To attach due importance to Organized Industrial Zones to have low - cost and sound industrial facilities.

— To encourage investments and exports.

— To reduce excess customs protections to reasonable levels.

— To ensure the steady inflow of technology and engineering know-how.

— To privatize the State Economic Enterprises in a certain timeframe.

— To remove all monopolies in industry including state monopolies.

— To grant investment and operating concessions to individuals and corporations set up by individuals within the rules laid down by the state to speed up development in energy and mining.

— To create a stable medium where mutual interests are balanced to encourage foreign investments.

Article 17. SERVICES

In developed and developing countries alike, half or more of the national income is generated in the services sector. Social progress and development in agriculture and industry are directly related to the services sector. It is the most labor-intensive sector.

In opening up of the economy to the outside world and in achieving balance of payments, exports, foreign marketing and overseas contracting services assume priority.

Incentives and measures to facilitate and promote domestic and foreign trade, tourism, contracting, transportation and transit transportation services are essential.

Article 18. ARTISANS AND CRAFTSMEN

In our economic and social structure, artisans and craftsmen have an important place as an element of services, production and stability. Artisans and craftsmen form the community of professionals among which natural conditions exist for the development of the entrepreneurial spirit and where labor and capital meet.

Improvement of credit and marketing possibilities, promotion of industrial relations, training, know-how and technical assistance facilities, development of small industry zones and measures to encourage professional solidarity are essential for artisans and craftsmen, one of the fundamental elements of the country's economic and social structure.

SECTION THREE

SOCIAL POLICY

Article 19. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL POLICY

The main goal of development is to ensure social progress.

Continuity in social progress and increased provision of required resources are closely related to economic progress. Therefore, it is important to maintain harmony and balance between social and economic progress.

Social justice, equal opportunity, distribution of wealth on an equitable basis are the main elements and targets of our social policy.

Article 20. THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organization, encouragement and orientation of services and activities related to employment, training, education, health, housing and urbanization are considered among the normal functions of the state for social development.

To provide social security for farmers, small businessmen, workers, civil servants, pensioners,

widows, orphans and the destitute, to provide medicare for all citizens, form our basic approach to social security.

The social security and social welfare policy of the state must be designed in a rational manner so as discourage idleness, to protect the needy and to help self-improve and become useful.

The state must maintain and encourage voluntary social solidarity, particularly the traditional principles of social solidarity and institutions, and natural social solidarity which stems from love, affection and respect within the family system, the very foundation of our society.

Article 21. TRAININ AND EDUCATION

It is the basis of our National Education to raise as civilized individuals our children and youth, who constitute the guarantee of our future, who are loyal to the ideal of a modern and advanced Turkey, loyal to Atatürk's reforms and principles, respectful to our moral and national values, who are well educated and have scientific minds and show love, respect and tolerance to others.

Training and education play a basic role in the moral and material development of the individual and the society, in the preservation and

development of national and moral values, in the development and transfer of culture, arts and civilization to the future and in acquiring science and scientific knowledge. In general, social and economic levels of individuals and nations are directly related to education.

To provide equal opportunity in training and education is essential.

Training and education are among the principal duties of the state. Individuals and private institutions must also be accorded the opportunity to give training and education in keeping with the rules laid down by the state.

Besides compulsory primary education, correlation is necessary between training and educational services in terms of quantity, quality and variety, and social and economic targets of the country.

In our higher education institutions, positive sciences and humanities as well as theoretical and applied research, are important. We consider it useful that necessary measures be taken to encourage these institutions to conduct practical research in industrial, economic, social and other fields.

At secondary school level, technical training and vocational schools have to be developed.

In industrial, agricultural and services sectors, the importance of both theoretical and applied courses designed to increase productivity rapidly, as well as widespread educational activities, must be emphasized.

To give continuity to mass education, we believe it is necessary to encourage extra - curricular education and cultural activities and to make effective use of radio and television.

Article 22. FAMILY

The family is the foundation of our nation.

The role of love, respect, sacrifice and devotion which are molded together with our customs and traditions that are the natural and historical tenets of our family structure is above everything in maintaining a harmonious and healthy social life, in the upbringing of our youth and in preserving ethics, and national and moral values.

The family is the first and foremost guarantee of social security at the level of individuals and the nation.

Article 23. LABOR LIFE

The continuation of labor life within a just and stable system is the criterion and the

guarantee of a society's social and economic progress.

It is essential that principles encouraging productivity and labor are applied in terms of our national economy.

Both the employer and the employee should work towards the same goal, their mutual rights and obligations should be tied to just principles, and negotiations should be preferred over dispute and quarrel. We believe that if efforts are deployed in this direction, then our patriotic workers and employers of common sense will choose the right path in establishing and maintaining labor peace and social and economic progress.

The right of establishing trade unions, collective bargaining, staging strikes and lock-outs are fundamental elements that regulate labor life in a free democratic order.

Necessary measures for improving working conditions and job security of our workers must be taken in a speedy manner.

It is also important to provide on - the - job training, courses and seminars in order to train qualified workers and to improve the professional and technical skills of our workers.

We consider it an important obligation to protect the rights and interests of Turkish workers abroad.

Article 24. UNEMPLOYMENT

The realization of a constant high growth rate is essential for the reduction of unemployment, besides creating new employment opportunities for our growing population.

The employment potential of the agricultural sector is declining in terms of technological progress and economic productivity. Additional employment opportunities can only be created in the services and industrial sectors. Therefore, it is imperative that our savings are increased and channeled to resource creating productive investments by efficient utilization of our possibilities.

Secondary and higher education must be so arranged as to meet the manpower requirements of social and economic targets.

Article 25. HEALTH

It is among the fundamental duties of the state to take or ensure measures needed to protect the physical and mental health of citizens.

High - quality, dependable and accessible health services must be extended throughout the country, in a balanced manner, free from bureaucratic formalities.

Health services must be handled as a whole, with special emphasis placed on preventive medicine for a more effective campaign against diseases that threaten public health, and on more effective quality control in foodstuffs and measures to improve environmental conditions.

The number of hospitals and clinics must be increased and public health institutions must be equipped with modern instruments and equipment. Necessary measures must be taken to promote the pharmaceutical industry.

In addition to health services and activities by the state, we consider it useful to encourage the establishment of private health institutions.

Article 26. YOUTH

We must raise our youth as knowledgeable, civilized individuals, conscious of the unity and integrity of the motherland and the nation, respectful to our customs and traditions, cherishing love, respect and tolerance to others and faithful to Atatürk's reforms and principles.

It is our aim to secure the perfect development of our young people in body, in mind and in soul. Therefore, it is important to take measures so that sports, art, cultural and folkloric activities are carried out inside and outside school, in

addition to education and training offered in school. Installation of modern sports facilities in every school is a priority.

It is important to prepare young graduates of secondary schools or higher education with practical training beforehand so that they can better adapt themselves to professional life.

We also believe in improvement of scholarships and student dormitories, as well as supporting activities to help young people make the best use of their leisure.

Article 27. CULTURE AND ART

Culture and art are a series of values in the progress of nations.

Culture and arts are the main means of closer international relations and solidarity as well as preserving and developing national values.

It is our main goal to develop literature, music, painting, folklore, cinema and drama which play an important role in our nation's social and cultural life.

As a natural expression of our esteem for our historical and cultural heritage, we attribute great importance to preservation of ancient buildings and landmarks.

It is essential to enrich the libraries and to equip them with modern equipment and to spread them throughout the country and to encourage the pleasure and habit of reading.

The evolution of our Turkish language should follow its natural course and attempts to harm its structure and beauty should not be allowed.

Article 28. URBANIZATION

The cities are the reflections of society. The level of development of a country is measured by its orderly and planned cities. Our Party, which wishes to see the Turkish people at the highest level of development, believes in the necessity of attributing great importance to the problems of the cities and their inhabitants.

Due to developments in our economic and social structure and because of our growing population, there is no doubt the flow from villages to towns will continue. But our policy of urbanization does not favor larger and more populated cities. On the contrary, we are for the development of self-sufficient, mid-size towns to be spread evenly all over the country.

It is essential to complete urban plannings in due course and to develop a system which

would ensure their effective and disciplined implementation.

Infrastructure, municipalities, law and order and social services are areas which rapidly grow parallel to the pace of urbanization and therefore require urgent solutions.

Municipalities are the principal organizations for the rendering of services of urbanization. They have to be equipped with appropriate resources and facilities to provide more effective, prompt and efficient services.

Article 29. HOUSING

The first condition for a peaceful and happy family is a warm dwelling.

A person who has no peace at home cannot be happy or efficient at work regardless of the society from which he comes. The importance of housing as a medium for spreading prosperity and providing social justice and social security, cannot be ignored.

Collective housing is one of the rational means of an orderly and economical urbanization.

All kinds of possibilities and sources of the economic system should be mobilized for building houses.

SECTION FOUR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Article 30. THE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

It is due to a lack of thorough examination that a successful result could not be obtained in efforts to improve the functions of the Public Administration.

To render efficient services to the citizens, it is necessary for the Public Administration to make swift decisions and to function simply and in a manner free from excessive formalities. What is important is the trust of the State in its civil servants and the trust of the civil servants in the citizens. Trust must be the general rule and suspicion only an exception.

Authority and responsibility should be in accordance with the requirements of public service.

All services rendered for the same objective by different units must be unified; simplicity should reign in organizational activities and authority and responsibility should be in harmony.

The number of ministries and institutions at every level must be reduced to a minimum. On

the other hand, the hierarchy of authority and responsibility should be re-defined and re-established in excessively centralized units in which decisions and services are stalled. The authorities and responsibilities of local organizations should be increased to provide on-the-spot solutions to the problems of the citizens.

The above assessments and targets given in their broad lines, require a rational administrative reform in which laws, legislation and organization shall be taken into account as a whole.

In keeping with the economic policy we are going to follow, we will see to it that civil servants are better qualified and receive satisfactory pay, instead of an increase in their number in the public sector.

Thus, bureaucratic formalities, which have become painful for the citizens and which cause losses for the national economy will be automatically minimized or totally eliminated.

Article 31. NATIONAL DEFENCE

Due to the geo-political conditions that prevail, the existence of a disciplined and powerful Armed Forces, in keeping with our national and historical traditions, is essential in order to de-

fend our country under all circumstances and to maintain peace.

Necessary resources must be found to provide our Armed Forces excellent training and to equip and strengthen it with modern arms and equipment.

Obviously, salaries and social facilities should be at a satisfactory level for the members of the Armed Forces to fulfill their duties in a reliable and successful manner in times of war or peace.

Article 32 SECURITY AND LAW AND ORDER

Security of life and property, law and order are the prerequisites for our citizens to lead a peaceful life.

For the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and security, feelings of friendship, fraternity and solidarity must be fostered.

The incidents of our recent past have demonstrated clearly that the indivisible integrity of our homeland and nation is above all considerations.

We must struggle continuously and effectively against anarchy, terror, separatism and extremism.

The security forces have to be equipped with modern equipment and means to fulfill their duties successfully.

We are of the firm opinion that training, salaries and social facilities for security forces, must be brought to a level which is commensurate with the importance of the task.

Article 33. CIVIL SERVANTS

Civil servants are considered a basic element not only in carrying out duties of a general nature for the country and the nation, but also in the relationship between the state and the citizen.

Civil servants represent the prestige and continuity of the State. Therefore, the system of promotion, reward and salaries must encourage harder and successful work.

It is of great importance to raise the salaries and social possibilities to a satisfactory level for the civil servants to fulfill, parallel to their authorities and responsibilities, their tasks in peace. Their abilities, both professionally and on the administrative plane, must be improved by upgrading their knowledge, experience and knowledge of foreign languages.

There is a close relationship between rendering government services, especially in our under-

developed areas, at desirable levels, and the improvement of the salaries and social possibilities of our civil servants working there.

We are convinced that social and economic measures must be taken in accordance with changing living conditions, for the retired civil servants who have rendered service to our country for many years.

Article 34. LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS

Local administrations are instrumental in meeting the shared local needs of our provinces, municipalities and villages.

We find it necessary to reduce centralization in public administration while strengthening them in terms of authority and possibilities, and to render, primarily, effective, rapid and efficient services.

SECTION FIVE FOREIGN POLICY

Article 35. THE PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN POLICY

The main principle of our foreign policy is to maintain peace in our region as well as in the world.

Continuity of the State is the basis of our foreign policy. We believe that foreign policy is among the most sensitive issues in political competition.

The main goals of our foreign policy are to strengthen national defence and to promote economic development.

Turkey should play a more active role, to meet its defence needs, to accelerate its economic progress and development as well as to strike a balance between interests, in its relations with the Western World with which it has ties of political, military and economic cooperation.

We must have a strong defence capability, particularly to ensure our national security. To this end, we must be economically powerful.

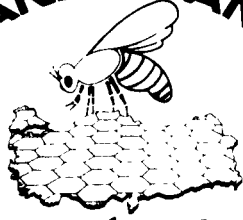
We consider it an obligation to be a reliable party in our foreign relations and to be faithful to our commitments.

It is quite natural for us to develop better relations with the countries of the Middle East and other Islamic countries due to our geographic location and our historical ties with them. We believe that Turkey will make significant contributions to the maintenance of peace in the region and in the world and especially to the development of economic relations, since, as members of

both the Western World and Middle East it can act as a bridge in between.

We find it useful to promote better social and cultural relations with the countries with which we have shared targets in terms of material and moral values and free democratic order, and to take part in international cooperation in areas such as science, art and technology all of which are considered common possessions of humanity.

ANAVATAN



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