

THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS ON ECONOMIC AGRICULTURE IN TURKISH POLITICAL LIFE (1950-1960)

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Abstract

The Democratic Party rule (1950-1960) is considered one of the important periods in Turkish political life. After the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, 27 years of one-party rule period, the result of the elections held on 14 May 1950, it has ended. Adnan Menderes's Democratic Party in this period in the presidency, Turkey's NATO entry and the application of the European Economic Community, has been realized. Besides, domestic political developments attracted attention during the period. The Democratic Party's ruling period has attracted attention with its economic policies as well as political developments. After the Second World War, 80% of the population lived in agricultural areas in the Anatolian geography. The world order and democratization efforts that were established after the war-affected Turkish political and economic life. During this period, Marshall's aid by the USA had an impact on economic, social and political fields. In the light of this information, this article aims to reveal the effects of the economic policies followed by the Democratic Party, which won the first multi-party elections of Turkish political life, in the ruling period. Thus, the level of success and the results of the economic approach after the democratization process were discussed.

Keywords: Turkish Political Life, Democratic Party, Multi-Party Political Life, Adnan Menderes, Agricultural Policy.

TÜRK SİYASAL HAYATINDA DEMOKRATİKLEŞME SÜRECİNİN İKTİSADİ TARIMA ETKİSİ (1950-1960)

Öz

Demokrat Parti iktidarı dönemi (1950-1960), Türk siyasi hayatında önemli dönemlerden biri olarak kabul edilir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşundan sonra 27 yıl süren tek parti iktidarı dönemi, 14 Mayıs 1950 tarihinde yapılan seçimler sonucu sona ermiştir. Demokrat Parti'nin Adnan Menderes başkanlığındaki bu dönem içerisinde, Türkiye'nin NATO'ya girmesi ve Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'na başvurusu gerçekleşmiştir. Bunun yanında, iç siyasi gelişmeler dönem içerisinde dikkat çekmiştir. Demokrat Parti iktidarı dönemi, siyasi gelişmelerin yanında ekonomi politikalarıyla da dikkat çekmiştir. İkinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında, Anadolu coğrafyasında, halkın %80'i tarım alanlarında yaşam sürmüştür. Savaş sonrasında yeni kurulan dünya düzeni ve demokratikleşme çabaları, Türk siyasi ve iktisadi hayatını etkilemiştir. Bu dönem içerisinde ABD tarafından yapılan Marshall yardımı, iktisadi, sosyal ve siyasi alanlarda etki sağlamıştır. Bu makale, bahsedilen bu bilgiler ışığında, Türk siyasi hayatının ilk çok partili seçimlerini kazanan Demokrat Parti'nin, iktidar döneminde izlediği iktisadi politikaların, tarım sektörüne olan etkilerini ortaya koyma amacındadır. Böylelikle, demokratikleşme süreci sonrasındaki ekonomik yaklaşımın ne düzeyde başarılı olduğu ve sonuçlarının ne olduğu tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Siyasal Hayatı, Demokrat Parti, Çok Partili Siyasi Hayat, Adnan Menderes, Tarım Politikaları.

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Introduction

Transition to a multi-party experiment, which is an indicator of democracy started in the Second Constitutional Era in Turkey. In this process, many parties with different structures and ideas were established and engaged in activities. The multi-party period has not ended for a long time and ended with the oppressive practices of the Committee of Union and Progress. In the founding years of the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his supporters have been a multi-party political life trial. The Progressive Republican Party founded in 1925 and the Liberal Republican Party established in 1930 revealed the social events of the period and the opinion that the public was not ready for this process, and the parties in question were closed. Attempts to transition to multi-party life have been unsuccessful. At the beginning of this group, Celal Bayar, Fuat Köprülü, Refik Koraltan and Adnan Menderes came to the fore. In the new world order that emerged after the end of the Second World War, the transition to multi-party political life has become essential.

This period, the deputies who opposed the land reform regulation that İsmet İnönü insisted, would be the first opposition movement. The “Law On Giving Land to Farmer (1945)” meant taking the land from large landowners and distributing it to the peasants without land. Those who have great land among parliamentary deputies strongly opposed this situation (İnce, 2008: 21).

The process of leaving the Republican People's Party (RPP) started with the declaration of “Proposal of the Four” signed by Fuat Köprülü, Celal Bayar, Adnan Menderes and Refik Koraltan. This group followed a very harsh opposition by taking the floor during the discussions on the “Law On Giving Land to Farmer (1945)” and voted against the law (Albayrak, 2004: 44). This development within the RPP meant the acceleration of the separation process. Also, İsmet İnönü gave statements that the people's will improve and that steps could be taken in this direction in the life of democracy.

RPP opponents argued in their memorandum to the RPP Assembly Group on June 7, 1945, that the pressure environment should be lifted before this process was extended. The constitutional freedoms should be recognized, that a multi-party political life should be implemented and the government should be auditable (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 34). “Law On Giving Land to Farmer (1945)” did not receive the expected attention in essence, but led to the discussion of the internal dynamics of the RPP. The disagreement at this point led to a review of the current system.

Adnan Menderes and Fuat Köprülü, two of the four, passed to the opposition after a while, after the “Proposal of the Four” was put down to vote on June 12, 1945. In the face of the attitude followed, the party management convened and the decision to issue was issued for Adnan Menderes and Fuat Köprülü on September 21, 1945 (Uran, 1959: 435). Following the process, Celal Bayar resigned from his post as a deputy on September 28, 1945. After these developments, the opposition's predictions that the party will establish in this process ended with the establishment of the Democratic Party (DP) on January 7, 1946 (Kırman, 2006: 69). Having completed its organization, the Democratic Party met on February 2, 1946 in Samsun under the leadership of Avni Özüdoğru. The organization process, which lasted about two years in various provinces of Anatolia, started in this way (Yücel, 2001). One of the issues that the DP insisted on was the neutrality of the administration and the separation of the presidency and the party presidency.

After the Second World War, as a result of the atmosphere of democracy, the National Development Party was founded in 1945, and later the Democratic Party (1956), which would play an active role in Turkish political life (Akandere, 1998: 29). After the process, the political conflict was slowly forming. While the opposition was loading to the RPP administration, the statement that the 1947 elections were taken to 1946 enabled the DP, whose organization was not completed, to enter the elections (Atay, April 27, 1946). Thus, the first multi-party election in the history of Turkish political life was took place. Although the Democratic Party did not see

the expected interest in these elections, it had the right to represent with 61 deputies and started hoping for the next election. The candidate-based block system, which was implemented for the first time, caused the Democratic Party to raise its objections against the election system until the new elections. Upon these developments, the new election draft was started to be discussed in the parliament in February 1950. With the decision taken on February 16, 1950, the new election draft was adopted. Politicians and the public have shown great interest in this new electoral system, which they are not accustomed to. Democratic Party, which entered with the slogan: "Enough, nation speaks!", won the election against the Republican People's Party. This election is the beginning of a new historical period in Turkish political life (Gologlu, 2013: 271).

1. Agricultural policy in the Democratic Party Government period

The Democratic Party witnessed an unexpected war in the world a month after Prime Minister Adnan Menderes Government took office and the Korean War started on June 25, 1950. With the war, prices of raw materials and agricultural products had increased rapidly in the international markets. These unexpected conditions have caused the Menderes Government to take measures to increase production in the field of agriculture. Then, the government put forward three basic economic goals: prioritizing agriculture, acting under the leadership of the private sector in industrialization and minimizing state intervention in foreign economic relations (Tokgöz, 2010: 330-332).

Regarding the priority in agriculture, Adnan Menderes and his team took measures to satisfy the peasant people who brought them to power. Grain production was supported in Anatolian soil. The crop produced by the farmer was bought at a price above the market. The "Turkish Grain Board" was harming and the office was borrowing causing inflation. In this process, by giving importance to industrialization in agriculture, a tractor was supplied to the farmer from an external source. Agriculture was supported by cheap credit and low tax practices.

Looking at the developments in the Democratic Party's development policy, agriculture has been the most important area. The first targets were the policy to be followed for the development of agriculture, the only working area of the villagers and peasants, which constituted 80 percent of the country at that time. Adnan Menderes started to draw the lines of agricultural policy: "We will reconsider the agricultural credit case, agricultural tools, the fight against disease and pests, the issues of improving good seeds, the remedies for advancing the agricultural technique by acting with a view that puts agriculture at the forefront." (Dikilitaş, 2007: 245-247). Also in the first government program expressed that the importance would be given to agriculture in economic development programs: "We will never ignore that agriculture is the basis of our economic structure." (Yılmaz, 2012: 52-54). In the 54th article of the Democratic Party's Government program was stated as: "Since agricultural development constitutes the largest source of agricultural national income and 80 percent of our population is spent with agriculture, there is no doubt that agricultural development will be the basis of the development of the country. For this reason, we consider it imperative that the state efforts are gathered in the target of "buying abundant, good and cheap crops from the soil" (Yılmaz, 2012: 60-62). When we look at the statements made by the government, we see that overall agriculture is given priority and efforts are being made to expand its efforts in this direction.

2. Agricultural policy of the Menderes Government within the framework of the Marshall Plan

In the 1950-1960 period, it was aimed to industrialize with the emphasis on the private sector, and thanks to the assistance under the Marshall Plan received from the United States, it is seen that the development and mechanization of agriculture started. As the boundaries of the arable land started to expand, the development in agriculture started to increase with the improvement of the climatic conditions. The Democratic Party Government wanted to try to narrow the state's place in economic life by criticizing statism and the state's intervention in economic life. It paved

the way for private sectors to use more loans to move from the statist economy to the liberal economy (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 105). As can be seen, in this period, the state support was tried to be put in the background a little bit compared to previous periods and the economy started to be revived with the private sector movements.

The Democratic Party during the agricultural sector with the help of the Marshall Plan, including agricultural vehicles and tractors, had begun to make a significant breakthrough with the introduction of Turkey (Cinar, 2018: 26). However, the aid provided for Turkey's need for space under the plan began to be used in areas where the US wants too. Most of the aid was provided for use in agricultural machinery and road construction. For the first fifteen months of the Marshall Plan, it was envisaged to provide \$ 58.900.000 aid in the form of tools and electrical equipment to be used in agriculture and mining (Erhan, 2012: 541-543).

During the Republican People's Party Government, the number of tractors under the Marshall Plan was 1756. In the Democratic party period, it exceeded 16 thousand in 1950 and 40 thousand in 1955. The Menderes Government accelerated the mechanization of agriculture and greatly increased tractor imports with favorable outsourced resources. This rapid mechanization gave rise to excess labor in agriculture and these unemployed were forced to migrate to big cities. This time, the land-rich ones started to flock to the big cities and started to buy land, buildings and workplaces in the cities. The wealth of the land started to form after the wealthy (Tokgöz 2010: 331-333).

In addition to the positive effects of rapid mechanization, some negative effects also put the state in a difficult situation (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 117). With the mechanization, cultivated areas started to expand, leading to increased production. Agriculture started to open up to the markets and migration from village to city was also intensely engaged. When the hidden unemployment in agriculture turned into open unemployment, distorted urbanization occurred in the cities (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 106-107). The utilization of loans from agriculture with Marshall Assistance for machinery purchase also revealed an important demand power especially for the tractor (Doğruel, 1993: 38-40). In this way, with the increase in demand for tractors, it has increased the cultivated areas and expanded the yield in the unit area. Thus, the need for human and animal power started to decrease.

With mechanization in agriculture, the technical knowledge capacity of the villager could not be improved. Tractor use could not be increased to increase efficiency. For this reason, the machines that entered agriculture could not be used effectively, most of them were out of use. If the technical capacity was increased within the scope of these machine purchases, the efficiency would be higher (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 120). Secondly, the prices of agricultural and mineral raw materials started to rise in the economic field in the world politics created by the Korean War. The increase in agricultural production and export revenues also caused the economy to revive with domestic demands and the expansion of investments. On the one hand, the development of agriculture shows development or collapse depending on the climatic conditions. The good climatic conditions in 1950-1953 caused an increase in agricultural production.

Table 1: Sectoral Distribution of Employment (%) (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 113)

Years	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Unknown
1950	85,7	7,4	6,9	-
1960	74,9	9,6	10,3	5,2

In the manufacturing sector, agriculture in Turkey, as shown in the figure above, which ranks first. In this case, the foreground emerges as an indicator of the importance given to agriculture. This rapid mechanization and opening to the market incidents in agriculture within the

framework of the Marshall Plan revived the domestic market. It also led to the start of an awakening that went well in agriculture.

In agriculture, mechanization has been largely due to foreign aid provided by the USA. US support for Turkey given the increase in the mandatory retention of tractors number for agriculture that helps in the frame, and as a result of his influences it has led to the increase of production and cultivated area (Sbarounis, 1951: 78).

Crop production in agriculture started to increase at high rates until 1953 within favorable climatic conditions (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 118). With the opportunities provided, the most significant increase was seen in wheat production. Adnan Menderes said in his speech about the wheat prices in the parliament speech: "It is in memory that, in the first years of the war, when all the prices are rising, the wheat preparation is under heavy pressures to keep wheat prices forced by around ten cents by saying the so-called price withholding policy. The government of Şükrü Saraçoğlu had released wheat prices without any precautions this time, and the prices had increased from fifteen to fifty kurus in a month or two." (Boots, 2007: 532-533).

Between 1950 and 1960, mechanization in the developments made in agriculture and the introduction of modern methods, increasing the cultivated areas and ensuring the increase in yields allowed the agricultural production to grow. Agriculture reached more markets and the welfare level of the villagers started to improve. However, in addition to this improvement, the increasing employment deficit with mechanization forced immigration from the village to the city and caused the increase of the population in the cities and many problems such as unemployment. In this period, an economy based on climate has developed in agriculture. Change due to climate conditions caused a visible situation (Kayırhan, 1995: 63-66). In addition, the Marshall Plan, spare parts for tractors imported from the United States as provided for within the US, there was indirect assistance to Turkey as it has taken back. The income obtained from all machines sold in the US was sending military aid to Turkey.

Within the framework of the developed economies of the US and the policies pursued in this area, Turkey has taken back his assistance as most of the profit as examples. The need to focus on here is highly regarded as too hasty in the agricultural policy pursued by Turkey. These developments, which were carried out without creating a detailed plan, made the country economically difficult in the following processes. Turkey against the US in fact, it could use in areas where it wants to take credit could reach a level economically more prosperous. On the opposition side regarding the excess of tractors purchased, Adnan Menderes brought many criticisms to the government. Prime Minister Adnan Menderes responded to these criticisms as follows: "Turkey has become today tractor cemetery. No, guys, don't be afraid of that. In 1945, there were 11 thousand transport vehicles in the country. Today, at the end of 1952, 45-50 thousand entered the army. If you calculate 25-30 thousand, there are 80 thousand transport vehicles. Turkish peasant friends know how to use the tractor. I think what will be astounded is that the Turkish peasants used the agricultural tools entering the country." (Çizmeli, 2007: 538).

To summarize the Marshall Plan of the United States, as a result of Turkey's imposed economic policy was to give priority to the basic elements of agriculture. Marshall Plan with Turkey, which suffered massive destruction during the war had become Europe's food and raw materials warehouse. The Democratic Party, as the victim of this policy, accepted the plan as a rule. As a result, Ziraat Bank caused the expansion of its loans to the public and caused the country to have a significant impact on inflation (Çavdar, 2003: 390).

3. Development of agriculture policies in the Democratic Party period

Increasing the use of capital in agriculture during the Democratic Party period may be among the innovations. However, agricultural investments for mechanization have the biggest share among them. The crises that emerged after 1956 started to slow down these developments. The emergence of foreign capital caused this slowdown. Along with the climatic conditions,

fertilization, spraying and irrigation opportunities were provided, thus increasing the productivity (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 118).

In this period, agriculture was tried to be supported by the expansion of base prices and support purchases policy. On the one hand, the number of products has been increased within the framework of support purchases, while high base prices have been applied to the products purchased. The Turkish Grain Board chose to leave a price profit to the producer while determining the price of the products it purchases. When the prices paid by the institution are above normal export prices, the institutions have mostly lost. Treasury was used to cover these losses. This is one of the main causes of inflation towards the end of the period (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 120). The Democratic Party Government has relied on this difficulty for a certain time by forcing its economy with the developments in agricultural policy in order to ensure the welfare of the people. However, it was unable to withstand this difficulty and succumbed to inflation.

In the determination of base prices in agriculture, some products caused the production to shift to other lands as a result of excessive expansion in the production areas. This situation led to the expansion of vegetative production against pastures and livestock, causing other lands to be opened for production, lower average yields and higher costs (Tören, 2007: 7). Another negative aspect of the base price determination is that it causes great distortions on income distributions. Along with the base prices, there was an income transfer to agriculture. The distribution of the transferred income is determined by the size of the business and the ratio of the product marketed in each business size to the production. The market rate of the product is higher in large enterprises and the rate of self-consumption is higher in subsistence agricultural enterprises. It also caused the uneven distribution of land existing in the sector (Yurtoğlu, 2014: 46). This situation caused inequality in income distribution, and since Democrat Party could not make any improvement in tax policies, it caused difficulties in the following years (Şahin & Tunç, 2015: 120).

The Menderes government has accelerated the process of cooperatives to accelerate the developments further and started to focus on the establishment of factories where products can be processed. Accordingly, he laid the foundations of the Adapazarı Sugar Factory in 1952 and made the tender for the construction of Amasya, Kütahya and Konya Sugar Factories (Çakıcı, 2013: 81).

Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, summed up the agriculture wheat policy as follows: "the basis of the national economic structure, such as Turkey farmer and in a country which constitutes the villagers, what trade expands agriculture unless there is serious and genuine development, what the industry is established, nor regains domestic prosperity. Turkey still says that it is larger than 60 percent of the cultivated area compared to 1950 is enough to give an idea about the progress achieved. In addition, our agricultural products were diversified and the characteristics of our crops were improved. When we came to power in 1950, the advice that cheapness could only be made with the prices of our crops began to fall from all sides. It was the beginning of June of 1950, it was necessary to determine the grain prices immediately. Relevant departments of the Ministry of Commerce offered and recommended reducing the wheat price by five cents per kilo for the 1950-1951 crop year. Indeed, however, our agriculture is appreciated that it is taken forward that the peasants and farmers, who make up 80 percent of our population, will increase their purchasing power and thousands of results the power to spend. This situation will activate the domestic market, the traders, tradesmen and the people of the city will benefit from this considerably." (Çizmeli, 2007: 535)

Adnan Menderes stated that because the production in the villages depends on the soil. The soil would be at the best level in terms of seeds, fertilizer, machinery and irrigation, and that these programs would be supported by the Ziraat Bank, and that they would provide interest loans through the Ziraat Bank (Çakıcı, 2013: 82). During the Democratic Party government, low-interest credit to farmers, declared low taxes between 1951-1953, favorable climate conditions to

agriculture and there have been developments that increased the welfare of the Turkish farmers, such as the export prices of agricultural products due to the Korean War (Pamuk & Toprak, 1988: 70-71).

Table 2: *Wheat Production by Years (Çizmeli, 2007: 540)*

Years	Wheat Production (Ton)	Office Price (Penny)	Wheat Cultivated Field (Hectare)	Yield Per Ton	Grain Cultivated Area (Hectares)
1935	2.521.000	3	3.429.000	0,73	6.404.071
1936	3.853.000	3	3.530.000	1,09	6.777.005
1937	3.693.000	3	3.303.000	1,11	6.397.949
1938	4.278.000	4	3.830.000	1,11	7.314.145
1939	4.191.000	4	4.021.000	1,04	7.663.852
1940	4.067.000	3	4.381.000	0,92	8.198.898
1941	3.483.000	8	4.394.000	0,79	8.173.354
1942	4.263.000	21	4.369.000	0,97	8.124.064
1943	3.509.000	31	3.502.000	1,00	6.613.439
1944	3.148.000	19	3.704.000	0,84	6.974.685
1945	2.189.000	21	3.742.000	0,58	6.893.883
1946	3.548.000	17	3.830.000	0,92	7.193.263
1947	3.245.000	17	4.176.000	0,77	7.691.092
1948	4.867.000	19	4.538.000	1,07	8.070.816
1949	2.515.000	28	4.007.000	0,62	7.525.340
1950	3.871.000	18	4.477.000	0,86	8.244.182
1951	6.600.000	18	4.789.000	1,37	8.804.700
1952	5.447.000	19	5.400.000	1,00	9.868.000
1953	8.000.000	22	6.410.000	1,24	11.077.206
1954	4.900.000	26	6.405.000	0,76	11.271.300
1955	6.900.000	26	7.060.000	0,97	12.078.900
1956	6.400.000	30	7.335.000	0,87	12.370.200
1957	8.300.000	38	7.157.000	1,15	12.207.000
1958	8.550.000	36	7.450.000	1,14	12.545.500
1959	7.852.000	43	7.535.000	1,04	12.687.400
1960	8.450.000	49	7.700.000	1,09	12.945.000

As seen in the table above, there is a significant increase in wheat production during the period when the Democratic Party government remained in power. However, the cultivated areas were expanding with the tractors purchased within the Marshall Plan.

Since 1954, with the unfavorable weather conditions, it caused a decrease in agricultural production and deterioration of the economy's internal and external balances based on agriculture. The country had become importing some agricultural products that it exported. The foreign trade deficit started to grow increasingly. Thus, the Menderes government decided to change the strategy to give priority to industry instead of agriculture (Tokgöz, 2009: 331-333).

4. Fluctuations in the economy of the Menderes Government and 1958 stability decisions

Disruptions in the balance of payments since 1954 the economic crisis in 1958 has become inevitable due to the contraction in the real sector (Kazgan, 1999: 101-102). American aid was seen as the only way out of resolving the economic troubles that shook the political reputation of the government. As soon as possible Prime Minister Adnan Menderes started to apply to the US authorities frequently. On the other hand, Menderes tried to borrow more from the IMF (International Monetary Fund) that Turkey joined in 1947. It was stated that this figure, which was \$ 495.848.000 in American aid in 1954, increased to \$ 601.025.000 in June 1955, and that military aid was excluded from this figure (Evsile, 2018: 66).

Foreign borrowing was gradually increasing, and there were fierce debates between the government and the opposition. In 1998, it was announced that the military aid received from the US by the Foreign Minister was \$ 1,7 million. The opposition party argued that the ruling government did not use the aid received productively and therefore failed. Celal Bayar would explain to the aid that first asked for 300 million dollars in 1954 and that no result had been achieved. When the Democratic Party government realized that the drowning economy could not be saved, it requested that they were guided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). They were a member of and that technical and financial aid should be provided. These demands to Turkey on a 'stabilization package' was available. This included reducing the value of the Turkish lira and applying the premium according to the type of export goods to be switched to the 'currency exchange' system. Understanding that he could not get additional assistance and credit from Western European countries, especially the United States. The Menderes Government started to trade with Eastern Bloc countries by barter. Afterward, a total of 359 million dollars foreign aid was provided from the USA, World Bank, IMF and European Payments Union (Erhan, 2012: 559). Towards the end of the period, the country had a total foreign debt of 1 billion dollars (Tokgöz, 2009: 333).

Inflation has increased steadily so that import-oriented trade and aid implemented during the Democratic Party period cannot be used efficiently. International financial institutions in assessing the economic conditions of Turkey has demanded that the devaluation made. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, has planned to implement the National Protection Law. The decisions taken will not prevent inflation. International financial companies were making statements that the situation was getting worse. The USA predicted that if a program was not made, the economy would collapse.

As a result of the negative weather in the economy, the Democratic Party has put into force the stabilization program on August 4, 1958. Decisions were taken in the stability program to balance the internal trade. An agreement with the IMF was reached in August 1958. He defended the necessity of the program by the Minister of Finance Hasan Polatkan. It is possible to summarize the 1995 decisions as follows:

- The value of the Turkish currency will be reduced against the dollar
- Money supply will be brought under control, emission and credit volume will be narrowed
- Import and export system will be rearranged
- Budget will be balanced and expenditures will be reduced,
- Short-term projects will be initiated in investments

It was observed that the decisions did not prevent inflation in the domestic market, but on the contrary, inflation increased gradually. This process caused an increase in foreign trade and loans. The period of 1950-1960 was a period of unplanned and unbalanced growth. Imports were opened and the budget was restricted. As a result of the decisions taken, a new loan of 359 million dollars was taken. Celal Bayar and Adnan Menderes returned without a positive outcome from the US visit. After the visit, relations with Russia were reorganized by trade. The 1958 decisions were taken to eliminate the shortage in the economy. The finance minister explained that he received the citizen to improve his living conditions (Polatkan, 1959: 281).

It was aimed at preventing inflation argues that the foreign trade of Turkey's economy could survive these programs afloat. They argued that the situation in the opposition party was caused by the wrong policy pursued by the DP. While the devaluation made increases the prices of imported goods, the production of domestic capital has become expensive and difficult. In the face of imported products, companies with domestic capital have lost power (Parasız, 1998: 64).

As a result of the stabilization measures implemented with the 1958 Program, the contraction process occurred and this process turned into a recession that would continue until 1962. The troubled state of the economy has had social and political consequences. The government changed in 1960 as a result of military intervention in political administration (Tokgöz, 2009: 125).

5. Conclusion

Democratization and liberalization tendencies that started with the end of the Second World War, has started to come up with the transition to a multi-party system in Turkish political life. The years of 1945-1950 were years of transition to multi-party life. After the transition to multi-party life, changes occurred in many areas with the change of power. During the Democratic Party period, the liberal economy was introduced and the idea of selling economic state enterprises was advocated. Effective agricultural policies have been followed, in order to keep the welfare level of the peasants at the highest level, which was a major factor in their coming to power.

In 1947, in the conflict between the United States and Russia, the USA pursued aid policies to create allies on its axis. The first implementations of this decision were within the framework of the Truman Doctrine in 1947 and the Marshall Plan in 1948. Aid packages started to be taken in the military field had an impact on the economic field. In the following period, the economy directly affected agriculture and social life. The aid process that started with Marshall aid has not been prevented. The economy was tried to survive with the help. If it could use the aid under the Marshall Plan taken from the USA in its areas, it would not have been in such inflation.

In this period, which was the years when mechanization increased in agriculture, it is observed that there was a migration to cities due to unemployment. It was argued that in this period when agricultural products increased, imported products adversely affected the market. Domestic manufacturers have had difficulty surviving against imported products. Aid caused more inflation. The criticism of the opposition was generally answered as having a plan.

As a result, the environment in which aid has reduced the economy can be summarized as follows: Aid received led to the need for a new aid in order to repay debts. This environment has increased the state's dependence on foreign countries. US policy has been effective over Turkey in this period. The movements of mechanization and economic development in agriculture have not been fully implemented. Economic crisis and inflation continued to increase. The social crises caused by the economic crises affected political life and resulted in the Democratic Party losing its power through an anti-democratic military intervention despite the positive developments in agricultural policies. Despite this negative result that strikes democracy, it would not be possible to ignore the positive impact of the Democratic Party on Turkish political life.

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