

Country: Turkey

Years: 1945-1949

Leader: Ismet İnönü

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as center left. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Republican People's Party (CHP). CHISOLS identifies Leader party as CHP. *Turkey: Labour Migration to Transnational Politics* identifies CHP as left "Social democratic parties have their roots in Turkey's first political party, the CHP" and "The CHP was the most important social democratic party in the 1970s and 1980s." Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 20 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Republican People's Party (SHP/CHP) as 3.1. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.411) in 1973. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Republican People's Party (CHP) as one of its members.

Years: 1950-1959

Leader: Adnan Menderes

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as DP. Landau (1974) identifies DP as right: "Representing mainly the provincial bourgeoisie and big landowners, the party proclaimed itself nationalist, democratic, rightist, and called for a determined government... to forestall the Communist danger." Rulers notes that "he was expelled from the RPP which had broken drastically with many social and cultural traditions of the part and had introduced a rigidly controlled state economics:

Year: 1960

Leader: Cemal Gürsel

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde identifies Gürsel's party as military. World Statesmen identifies Gürsel's party as military, noting also that he was "chairman of the Committee of National Unity to May 1960." Rulers notes that "Gürsel headed the military junta, the Committee of National Unity... [and] he forced the ouster of the more radical members of the junta in November 1960." Schüler (2001) notes "This new single-party rule won the increasing hostility of a more politicized and educated ruling urban elite, as well as of the army, which had lost influence and status, and of the victims of the economic transformation and

modernization in the countryside. The DP government reacted to these critics with increased repression, especially against the press. The growing extra-parliamentary opposition against Menderes' single-handed rule led to the first military *coup d'état* in 1960.”

Years: 1961-1964

Leader: Ismet İnönü

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as CHP. *Turkey: Labour Migration to Transnational Politics* identifies CHP as left “Social democratic parties have their roots in Turkey’s first political party, the CHP” and “The CHP was the most important social democratic party in the 1970s and 1980s.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 20 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Republican People’s Party (SHP/CHP) as 3.1. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.411) in 1973. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Republican People’s Party (CHP) as one of its members.

Years: 1965-1970

Leader: Süleyman Demirel

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader’s ideology as “center”. Perspective monde identifies leader’s party as Justice Party. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as JP. Ahmad (1982), however, identifies JP as right: “Even the principal party of the Right, the Justice Party (JP) was no longer united, and was susceptible to attack from the Islamists.” In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.168) in 1973. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that Demirel was “caught between left-wing agitation and military insistence on the maintenance of public order.” Rulers notes that “in 1969 his moderate politics faced growing opposition from both the left and the right... [but that] in March 1975 a coalition of the JP and smaller right-wing parties in a Nationalist Front once more restored him to the prime ministry.

Year: 1971

Leader: Ismail Nihat Erim

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government party as non-party. Perspective monde identifies head of government’s party as independent. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that the mounting political tensions “came to a head in 1971... that resulted in Demirel’s

resignation and the formation of a nonparty government by Nihat Erim... outlaw[ing] the left-wing Turkish Workers Party and the moderate Islamist National Order Party. Rulers notes that “A member of the Republican People’s Party, he agreed in 1971 to lead a government independent of party loyalties.” Rulers also adds mention of “his later identification with right-wing policies.” RPP is an alternative abbreviation of CHP. Mügge 2010: 155) identifies CHP as leftist, writing “Social democratic parties have their roots in Turkey’s first political party, the CHP” and “The CHP was the most important social democratic party in the 1970s and 1980s” (163). Rulers notes that “the RPP moved to the left... [resulting in] 47 conservative colleagues resigned from the party.” The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Republican People’s Party (CHP) as one of its members. Schüler (2001) notes “On 12 March 1971 the army, which had remained the arbiter of the constitutional rules so far, led its so-called Coup by Memorandum; in it, it declared the incapability of both government and Parliament to fulfill their duties and claimed the end of anarchy and a return to the ‘spirit of Kemalism’. Since March 1971 Turkey was ruled by a succession of purportedly *supra-party* governments under the directives of the military chiefs.”

Year: 1972

Leader: Ferit Sadi Melen

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as NRP. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.382) in 1973. Perspective Monde identifies Melen as center. Political Handbook of the World (2015) states that after Erim’s nonparty government, Turkey “witnessed another ‘nonparty’ administration under Ferit Melen.” Rulers notes that “he was elected to parliament from Van as a member of the Republican People’s Party” but that “As the RPP moved to the left, he and 47 of his conservative colleagues resigned from the party in 1967 to form the National Reliance Party, which later became part of the Republican Reliance Party.”

Year: 1973

Leader: Mehmet Naim Talu

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader party as non-party.

Year: 1974

Leader: Mahmut Sadi Irmak

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as non-party. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that “İrmark, an independent, was designated prime minister... heading an essentially nonparliamentary cabinet.”

Years: 1975-1977

Leader: Süleyman Demirel

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as “center”. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Justice Party. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as JP. Ahmad (1982) identifies JP as right: “Even the principal party of the Right, the Justice Party (JP) was no longer unites, and was susceptible to attack from the Islamists.” In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as “Center-right” (1.168) in 1973 and “Center-right” (1.157) in 1977. Rulers notes that “in 1969 his moderate politics faced growing opposition from both the left and the right... [but that] in March 1975 a coalition of the JP and smaller right-wing parties in a Nationalist Front once more restored him to the prime ministry.

Year: 1978

Leader: Mustafa Bülent Ecevit

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader party as CHP. Turan (1986) identifies Ecevit's party as Republican People's Party (RPP/CHP). Rulers notes that “He became RPP chairman in 1972.” *Turkey: Labour Migration to Transnational Politics* identifies CHP as left “Social democratic parties have their roots in Turkey's first political party, the CHP” and “The CHP was the most important social democratic party in the 1970s and 1980s.” Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes “Ecevit... heading a coalition of his own moderately progressive CHP.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 20 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Republican People's Party (SHP/CHP) as 3.1. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as “Left” (-1.661) in 1977. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Republican People's Party (CHP) as one of its members.

Year: 1979

Leader: Süleyman Demirel

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as “center”. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Justice Party.

CHISOLS identifies Leader party as JP. Ahmad (1982) identifies JP as right: “Even the principal party of the Right, the Justice Party (JP) was no longer united, and was susceptible to attack from the Islamists.” In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.157) in 1977. Rulers notes that “in 1969 his moderate politics faced growing opposition from both the left and the right... [but that] in March 1975 a coalition of the JP and smaller right-wing parties in a Nationalist Front once more restored him to the prime ministry.

Years: 1980-1982

Leader: Evren

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. Perspective monde does not identify leader party. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that Evren “mounted a coup... and [his] junta banned all existing political parties.” Ahmad (1999) notes “The 1980-83 military rulers believed Turkey’s stability depended on the ability... to provide conservative institutions that would depoliticize the country and liberalize the economy in keeping with the trends of the capitalist world of Thatcher and Reagan.”

Years: 1983-1988

Leader: Turgut Özal

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government’s ideology as center right. Rulers notes “he [Özal] founded the Motherland Party in 1983.” Perspective monde identifies head of government’s party as Motherland Party (Anap). CHISOLS identifies Leader party as AnaP (Motherland Party). DPI identifies AnaP’s ideology as right. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.12) in 1983 and 1987. Rulers notes that “he served as a technical adviser to the State Planning Organization... [and] unlike the socialist planners who at first dominated the SPO, he championed private enterprise within the national plan.” Rulers continues “He devised and implemented a major program liberalizing the Turkish economy. In 1980, after a military once again took control, he was made deputy prime minister in charge of the economy and given a free hand to push his economic austerity program.”

Years: 1989-1990

Leader: Yikdirim Akbulut

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as AnaP. DPI identifies AnaP's ideology as right. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.12) in 1987.

Years: 1991-1992

Leader: Süleyman Demirel

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as center right. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as True Path Party (DYP). CHISOLS identifies Leader party as DYP. DPI identifies DYP's ideology as right. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.11) in 1991.

Years: 1993-1995

Leader: Tansu Çiller

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government's ideology as center right. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as True Path Party (DYP). CHISOLS identifies head of government party as DYP. DPI identifies AnaP's ideology as right. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.11) in 1991 and "Center-right" (1.136) in 1995. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that Ciller's new government "committed to a program of democratization and privatization."

Year: 1996

Leader: Necmettin Erbakan

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as RP. Perspective Monde identifies RP's ideology as right ("extrême droite"). Political Handbook of the World notes that in 1995 the pro-Islamic Welfare Party (RP) emerged as the legislative leader... headed by RP leader Necmettin Erbakan" but that since it fell short of an overall majority, "an agreement was reached on a center-right coalition." In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.078) in 1995.

Years: 1997-1998

Leader: Ahmet Mesut Yilmaz

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Leader party as AnaP. DPI identifies AnaP's ideology as right. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.425) in 1995. Political Handbook of the World notes that in February 1996 "agreement was reached on a center-right coalition that would permit AnaP's Yilmaz to serve."

Years: 1999-2001

Leader: Bülent Ecevit

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). CHISOLS identifies head of government party as DSP. DPI identifies DSP's ideology as left. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.889) in 1999. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies "the DSP, a center-left populist formation."

Year: 2002

Leader: Abdullah Gül

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as center right. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Justice and Development Party (AKP). CHISOLS identifies Leader party as AKP. Perspective Monde identifies AKP as right ("droite modérée"). Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies "The AKP... as a moderate religious, center-right formation." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 20 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Justice and Development Party (AKP) as 7.3. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (.906) in 2002.

Years: 2003-2020

Leader: Recep Tayyip Erdogan

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Justice and Development Party. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as center right. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Justice and Development Party (AKP). CHISOLS identifies Leader party as AKP. Rulers notes that "he [Erdogan] was involved in the founding of the Justice and Development Party." Perspective Monde identifies AKP as right ("droite modérée"). Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies "The AKP... as a moderate religious, center-right formation." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 20

experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Justice and Development Party (AKP) as 7.3. In V-Party (2020), 5 expert identifies leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (.906) in 2002, "Center-right" (1.224) in 2007, "Right" (1.744) in 2011 and "Right" (2.348) in 2015.

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