

ISTRI 11.25.19

<https://doi.org/10.63051/kos.2023.2.66>

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ECONOMICAL FACTORS THAT PROVIDE THE JDP ELECTION VICTORIES (2002-2015)

Abstract. In this study, the main focus is on the economical factors that ensure the victories of the JDP (Justice and Development Party) in the elections by the leadership of Turkey's current President R. T. Erdogan. The study was preferred to the generalized analysis of the JDP's victories in the elections. Founded on August 14, 2001 by R. T. Erdogan, JDP, came to power in the first general election, which was happened on November 3, 2002.

During 2002-2015 the number of election achievements related to the name of R. T. Erdogan and the JDP is 12.

The socio-economic situation and economic development has a decisive role in determining the issue of the result of elections. In other words, economic indicators have the connection with the elections in terms of voting behavior, is being seen a serious achievement of the JDP in this regard. Along with the feeling of the voters or ideological factors, the economy has also played an important role in the elections. The economic crises in the early 2000s, the concern of many layers of the population, determined the voting behavior. In other words, the JDP has been determined as a guarantor of economic stability in Turkey during 2002-2015.

Keywords: Turkey, elections, economical factors, socio-economic situation, economy.

Introduction

The period in the last 20 years of Turkey's history is related to the name of the JDP (Justice and Development Party, AK Parti). Despite the establishment of this party in 2001, political relationship with the National Outlook parties, there were concentrated many eminent political figures. However, when the party determines its ideological direction, preferred relatively different ideas and views. Although these ideas have led to differences and disagreements with National Outlook parties, the party has been decisive in the life of the party and its members of the party. This direction has led to the most successful party of Turkey's political life in 20 years and has led to successfully completing all elections in these years.

The election achievements of the JDP are related to many factors. Among them, economic factors are of great importance in terms of the party's arrival and continuation of the political power.

Materials and research methods

The materials used in this study include various sources of data and information.

1. Existing literature: Previous studies, academic papers, books, and reports that have explored the link between economic factors and election outcomes in general or in the context of Turkey.

2. Statistical databases: Data sources such as official government databases, international organizations' databases (e.g., World Bank, International Monetary Fund), and other economic indicators and databases that provide relevant information on Turkey's economic performance during the specified period.

3. Election data: Official election results data from the Higher Election Board of Turkey, including data on JDP's election victories and their vote shares.

The research methods section outlines the specific approach used to analyze the data and answer the research question:

1. Quantitative analysis: This study can involve statistical analysis techniques to assess the relationship between the JDP's election victories and various economic factors. Multiple regression analysis is used to examine the impact of specific economic indicators, such as GDP growth, unemployment rates, inflation, and income inequality, on the JDP's electoral success.

2. Time-series analysis: This method is utilized to study the trends and patterns in the economic performance and JDP's election victories over the specified period. It allows for an examination of how the party's success may have been associated with economic conditions during different election cycles.

3. Comparative analysis: The study can compare the economic performance of the country

History of the study of the problem

Founded in August 2001 JDP, a year after with the leadership of Rejep Tayyip Erdogan, got 34 percent votes in November 2002, came to power and organized a government alone. Another party represented in the parliament was the Republican Public Party (RPP) with 19 percent. Another parties, the DLP (Democratic Left Party), NMP (Nationalist Movement Party) MP (Motherland Party), which represented the previous government in the form of a coalition, could not be represented in Parliament. Although one of the main issues after the election was due to the organization of the government, another important question arose in connection with the newly established party, the JDP's election in such a short period of time. The JDP demonstrated the success of 12 elections, repeating its achievements in the election in November 2002 and other elections which covering the process we investigate. Within 5 parliamentary, 3 municipalities, 3 municipal and 3 referendums after November 2002, a total of 11 election competitions have been won. If we add the presidential elections on August 10, 2014 to these elections, the number of election achievements related to the name of R. T. Erdogan is 12. In the elections, June 7, 2015 and November 1, 2015, the Secretary-General of the JDP in the parliamentary elections officially was not R. T. Erdogan. Nevertheless, in the eyes of the population, R. T. Erdogan and the moral commitment between the JDP were constantly related to the situation and was evaluated in this context. R. T. Erdogan also demonstrated that the moral commitment continues with the JDP, where the founder on various platforms. In other words, in all elections, Erdogan factor is an indisputable indicator of election achievements. This fact is accepted by everyone, both supporters and againsts.

Discussion

At the same time, it is seen that the organization of political relations from a professional point of view has an impact on the victory of the JDP in 12 consecutive elections. The fact that the JDP won 12 elections highlights the fact that relations with the population are supported by professional approaches in convincing, mobilizing and positively influencing voter behavior. R.T.Erdogan's statement to Turkey in one of his talks during the establishment of the JDP on August 14, 2001, "Nothing will happen in Turkey as before"¹ [Hürriyet, August 14, 2001] was also important in terms of political relations activities. The effort has been instrumental in redefining many of the content presented. During those talks, R. T. Erdogan also called for early elections, noting that they are confident in the future² [Hürriyet, 14 Ağustos 2001]. This can be seen as an indication of how ambitious they are and how confident they are that they will win the election. Following the widespread perception that the methods used by the party behind the JDP's election achievements were very effective, its rivals also followed the JDP's example, but failed to defeat the JDP. The leadership factor also played an important role in this issue. Thus, on the eve of the elections, R.T.Erdogan stood out as a political alternative with his charismatic personality, municipal work and ability to say political slogans. This alternative seemed to be a candidate for

power in the first elections, as a force driven by the growing public outcry against the military bureaucracy and politicized judiciary after each coup and memorandum. The 2002 elections were held amid political tensions in Turkey and the economic crisis that followed. In these elections, the DLP lost only 20 percent of the vote compared to the previous election and received only 1.22 percent of the vote. The NMP lost 10 percent of the vote and received only 8.36 percent³ [T.C. Resmi Gazete, 10 Kasım 2002, sayı-24932]. By the Supreme Election Commission (SEC) due to the rejection of R.T. Erdogan's candidacy, the JDP government was formed under the leadership of Abdullah Gul. However, shortly afterwards, a constitutional amendment implemented with the support of the RPP, followed by elections in one of the regions (Siirt), Erdogan was elected MP and formed a new government as Prime Minister. Recep Tayyip Erdogan has ruled Turkey as Prime Minister, and since 2014, for the first time as President elected by national elections. In general, 12 Presidents have been in power in Turkey since 1923. Five of them (I. Inonu, J. Bayar, S. Demirel, T. Ozal and R.T. Erdogan) were first elected Prime Minister and then President⁴ [Cumhur Başkanları ve Dış Politika, 2016, 323]. Originally from Rize, R.T.Erdogan was born on February 26, 1954 in Istanbul. He graduated from Gasimpasa Piyala Primary School in 1965, and Imam Khatib High School in Istanbul in 1973. He also passed the exams for the difference classes and received a diploma from Eyyub High School. He received his university education at the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of Marmara University and graduated in 1981. R.T. Erdogan, who was active in the National Turkish Student Union during his high school and university years, was elected to the leadership of the Beyoglu Youth Branch of the National Salvation Party in 1976, and to the leadership of the Istanbul Youth Branch in the same year. Erdogan held this position until 1980, and after the ban on political parties, he worked in the private sector for some time. R.T. Erdogan, who resumed his political activity in 1983 with the establishment of the Welfare Party, was elected head of the party's Beyoglu district in 1984 and head of the Istanbul province in 1985. While in office, he sought to expand the involvement of women and youth in politics by developing organizational activities that would serve as a model for other political parties. This organization not only helped the Welfare Party to which it belonged in the 1989 municipal elections in Beyoglu, but also set an example for the party's activities throughout the country⁵ [Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Biyografisi]. He was the mayor of Istanbul in 1994-1997 and won the sympathy of the people by solving many of the city's chronic problems. He was arrested in Siirt in 1997 for a poem he read and his position was terminated. In 2003, he was again elected to parliament from the Siirt and elected Prime Minister. The reforms he implemented during his tenure as Prime Minister and later President further increased his popularity among the people and laid the foundation for his victory in the elections and his activities in these areas. Despite being at the highest levels of active politics as mayor, prime minister and president, Erdogan's ability to communicate with people face to face, shake hands, look into their eyes, ask questions and listen to their grievances shows the importance he attaches to this issue. His frequent visits to taxi ranks, eating sweets with citizens in cafes, paying attention to the exchange of views without refusing invitations to tea, and his close interest in those in need are the most common indicators of trust between him and society. In a difficult situation, such as the violence in Gezi Park in 2013, the coup attempt carried out by FETO on December 17-25, 2013 using groups deployed within the judiciary and security forces, and the attempted military coup on July 15, 2016, This sense of trust created between them has shown itself, and the support of the society has been on his side in overcoming all these difficulties. The expression "man of the nation", which is widely reflected in the posters, was also used by the national will as an indicator of support for R.T. Erdogan. In other words, this sense of trust was built over the years, not in a short time, but as a result of extraordinary efforts. The effect of the years-long process of direct and continuous communication is great, as the strong connection between the JDP and the electorate continues after 12 elections.

General economic situation.

The JDP, which came to power on its own as a result of the 2002 parliamentary elections, continues to thrive with its organizational changes, formations and achievements in many areas, especially the economy. The JDP government, which came to power after the economic crisis of 2001, took the first step towards achieving stable economic development in Turkey by implementing a number of measures, such as financial discipline, organizational reforms, clear privatization policy, and regulation in the banking sector. These measures, along with the short-term stability achieved as a result of the adjustments, have led to progress in key macroeconomic indicators, increased investment in the Turkish economy as a result of increased confidence in the country, expanded investment opportunities in growing and developing economies and changes in social standards, progress has also been made. In the period leading up to the international economic crisis that emerged in the United States in 2008, spread rapidly around the world, and deepened in 2009, Turkey has made significant economic progress. In particular, the sustainable development of the Turkish economy between 2002 and 2007 was (and is considered) one example of this situation. During the crisis, at a time when both national and international trade was declining and the economic situation of many developed countries was deteriorating, Turkey's geopolitical position and effective foreign policy led to increases in domestic demand and exports due to the diversity of its trading partners. With this development, the process ended with minimal losses as much as possible. Between 2002 and 2015, when the JDP was in power, the Turkish economy grew by an average of 5-7% per year⁶ [TUIK, 15.01.2022].

Economic situation and voting behavior.

Voting behavior in the election process is not entirely spontaneous. Among the assessments made by voters about the party they will vote for before they go to the polls, the general state of the economy and how people affect their budgets are important factors. The question of whether the indicators within the economy are negative or positive determines the direction in which voter assessment will be directed. In other words, in terms of voting behavior, which is determined by economic indicators, the JDP is seen to have made significant progress. Privatization revenues, which increased significantly in the first years of government, were also seen by the government as significant development. Thus, in 1985-2002, privatization revenues in Turkey amounted to 8 billion. In 2003-2007, it amounted to 33 billion dollars⁷ [Üzümçü A. ve b. 2014, s.734]. As the achievements of the economy manifest themselves in the lives of individuals, the JDP has added economics along with emotional or ideological factors in the votes cast, and has determined the behavior of some sections of society to vote with a degree of "stability" concern. In the political communication companies implemented by the JDP, the emphasis on the economy has always been at the center and has left its mark under the slogan "Let stability continue, let Turkey grow." Progress in the economy is seen by the JDP as part of its service policy. For this reason, slogans have been prepared in the company content in both general and municipal elections. Among them are "we think big, we choose service", "sustainable service, sustainable development", "our work is service, our strength is the nation" in the municipal elections of March 29, 2009⁸ [29 Mart 2009 Yerel Seçimlerinde Siyasal İletişim Uygulamaları, s.11] and the slogan "always nation, always service" used in the March 30, 2014 municipal elections played a major role. In addition, the slogan "They talk, the JDP implements" in the June 7, 2015 parliamentary elections⁸ [Cumhurbaşkanı, Kars'ta halka AKP sloganıyla seslendi, 2015] shows that the JDP's election campaign is dominated by economic and service headlines. Between 2002 and 2015, when the AKP was in power, Turkey's GDP increased almost fourfold, from \$ 236 billion to \$ 862 billion. Annual per capita income has also tripled despite the increase in the total population. In 2002, the annual per capita income was \$ 3,492, but in 2016 it increased to \$ 10,883. As a result of all these developments, the Turkish economy left the group of low-income countries in 2002 and rose to the level of high-middle-income countries in 2016.

Graph-1.

Years	Growth
2002	6.4
2003	5.6
2004	9.6
2005	9
2006	7.1
2007	5
2008	0.8
2009	-4.7
2010	8.5
2011	11.1
2012	4.8
2013	8.5
2014	5.2
2015	6.1



Source: TUIK

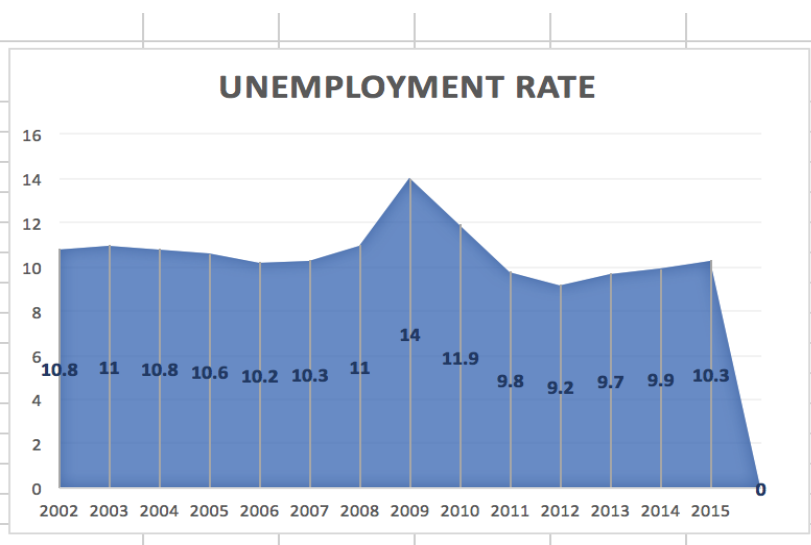
In 2002, before the 2008 international economic crisis, Turkey's foreign trade volume steadily increased, declined in 2009 due to the effects of the crisis, and only rose again to pre-crisis levels in 2010. In terms of foreign trade in general, if we analyze the period from 2002 to 2015, Turkey has made significant achievements during this period, expanded market and production areas, and achieved a positive development in terms of foreign trade.

Social situation.

The JDP government, which was in the economy between 2002 and 2015, ensured stability in the economy along with political stability. Inflation, which rose to double digits in 2008 as a result of the international financial and economic crisis, remained in single digits, with the exception of 2011. Although inflation rates are still higher than in a number of developed countries, which are currently competing with the most developed countries in the international market, this ratio is equally important in terms of showing the level of the Turkish economy over the 13 years.

Graph-2.

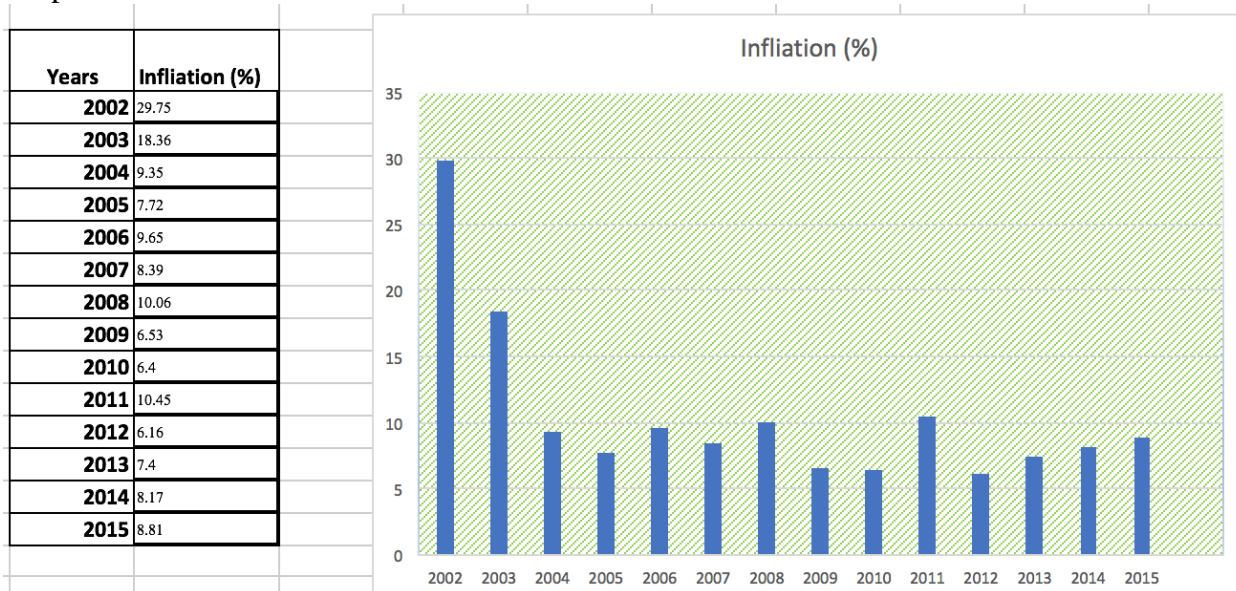
Years	Unemployment rate
2002	10.8
2003	11
2004	10.8
2005	10.6
2006	10.2
2007	10.3
2008	11
2009	14
2010	11.9
2011	9.8
2012	9.2
2013	9.7
2014	9.9
2015	10.3



Source- TUIK

The economic achievements since the JDP came to power in 2002 have also had little effect on unemployment. Unemployment, which stood at 10% from 2002 to 2008, was 14% in 2009, along with the global economic crisis of 2008. As a result of the developed policies, the unemployment rate began to decline from next year. Unemployment, which was a single digit in 2011, was again higher than 10% in 2015.

Graph-3.



Source-TUIK

Results

As a political party founded under the leadership of R. T. Erdogan, the JDP has built its activities on these principles, taking into account both political theories and their experience in Turkey, while demonstrating its ability to win the 12 elections it has joined since its formation on August 14, 2001. In Turkey, some key principles, such as the focus on the national and moral values of the population and the development of a service-oriented policy, have been a turning point for the JDP. The role of R.T. Erdogan's personal qualities and leadership skills, character and other qualities in winning the elections is undeniable.

Conclusion

Along with the leadership factor, the country's economic situation and economic development, as well as the emergence of a certain stability in this regard, had a significant impact on voting behavior. It is clear that Turkey has made significant progress and development on many indicators with its economic achievements during the JDP government. Among the reasons for these developments are the economic and political stability achieved in the 13 years, changes in the overall structure of the economy, innovations and developments in the private sector, especially the steps taken to create a healthy organizational structure with Turkey's sound and secure stability.

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ӘДП-НЫҢ САЙЛАУДА ЖЕҢІСТЕРІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТЕТІН ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ФАКТОРЛАР (2002-2015)

Аңдатпа. Бұл зерттеу Түркияның қазіргі президенті Р.Т.Ердоғанның жетекшілігімен өткен сайлауда ӘДП (Әділет және даму партиясы) жеңісін қамтамасыз ететін экономикалық факторларға назар аударады. Бұл зерттеу ӘДП-ның сайлаудағы жеңістерін жалпылама талдаудан гөрі артықшылыққа ие болды. 2001 жылы 14 тамызда Р.Т.Ердоған негізін қалаған ӘДП 2002 жылы 3 қарашада өткен алғашқы жалпы сайлауда билікке келді.

2002-2015 жылдар аралығында Р.Т. Ердоған мен ӘДП есімімен байланысты сайлау жетістіктерінің саны 12-ге жетті.

Әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдай мен экономикалық даму сайлаудың нәтижесі туралы мәселені анықтауда шешуші рөл атқарады. Басқаша айтқанда, экономикалық көрсеткіштер сайлаушылардың мінез-құлқы бойынша сайлаумен байланысты, бұл тұрғыда ӘДП-нің айтарлықтай жетістіктері байқалады. Сайлауда сайлаушылардың сезімімен немесе идеологиялық факторлармен қатар экономика да маңызды рөл атқарады. 2000-шы жылдардың басындағы халықтың көптеген топтарын алаңдатқан экономикалық дағдарыстар сайлаушылардың мінез-құлқын анықтады. Басқаша айтқанда, ӘДП 2002-2015 жылдар аралығында Түркиядағы экономикалық тұрақтылықтың кепілі ретінде анықталды.

Түйін сөздер: Түркия, сайлау, экономикалық факторлар, әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдай, экономика.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ОБЕСПЕЧИВШИЕ ПОБЕДЫ ПСР НА ВЫБОРАХ (2002-2015)

Аннотация. В данном исследовании основное внимание уделяется экономическим факторам, обеспечивающим победы ПСР (Партии справедливости и развития) на выборах под руководством действующего президента Турции Р. Т. Эрдогана. Данному исследованию было отдано предпочтение перед обобщенным анализом побед ПСР на выборах. Основанная 14 августа 2001 года Р. Т. Эрдоганом, ПСР пришла к власти на первых всеобщих выборах, которые состоялись 3 ноября 2002 года.

В период 2002-2015 гг. количество электоральных достижений, связанных с именем Р.Т. Эрдогана и ПСР, составляет 12.

Социально-экономическая ситуация и экономическое развитие играют решающую роль в определении вопроса о результате выборов. Другими словами, экономические показатели имеют связь с выборами в плане поведения избирателей, в этом отношении видны серьезные достижения ПСР. Наряду с чувствами избирателей или идеологическими факторами, экономика также играет важную роль на выборах. Экономические кризисы начала 2000-х годов, волновавшие многие слои населения, определили поведение избирателей. Другими словами, ПСР была определена как гарант экономической стабильности в Турции в период 2002-2015 гг.

Ключевые слова: Турция, выборы, экономические факторы, социально-экономическая ситуация, экономика.

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