

keep changing

Turkey

is undertaking the second –largest reconstruction
revolution in its history, aiming
for EU membership, its biggest project

is the re-founding of the Republic. A

succession of legal amendments are being passed by

the Turkish Grand National Assembly and enacted. Since

assuming power in November 2002, the Erdogan

government has passed a total of 27 laws through the

Turkish Grand National Assembly and

enacted them into law. Undoubtedly tomorrow, this

represents a record in the history of the Republic.

The coalition government, with Ecevit

as prime minister, despite being a three-part

government, introduced three harmonization

packages and made many important changes,

including the legal amendment regarding the

abolition of the death penalty.

The main difference between the

legal changes made today and the reforms

made after the proclamation of the

Republic is that the reform movement of that

period was primarily based on the principle

of "secularism." The initial aim

was to secularize the state, society, and law,

and to suppress religious symbols and

replace them with Western ones. The Civil

Code, the Alphabet Law, the Dress Code,

the Surname Law, the Hat Law, the Unification

of Education Law, the Caliphate Law,

The Abolition Law etc. always

aimed at these changes.

The changes made today are based on

respect for human rights, democracy, and

minority rights. The death penalty

should be abolished, minorities should

be allowed to broadcast television in their

own language and open private teaching

institutions in their own languages, penalties

for torture should be increased, community

foundations should be granted

the right to acquire property, and

the limits on freedom of

thought and expression should be adjusted in

accordance with ECHR norms.

Surviving the loss of rights of judges and prosecutors

be educated about their rights

their democratic value of the process given by the ECHR.

to cause the retrial,

citizens' right to information from the state

recognition etc. laws two years ago

unimaginably important

are changes

in addition to these laws, many other

arrangements (such as the Council

on Civil and Political Rights) have

become part of our domestic law by becoming

law.

Republic laws are regulations that

profoundly impact and change daily life

and the state's structure. EU harmonization

laws, on the other hand, are

changes that impact social, political

and economic life, but above all,

they target the individual and prioritize

their freedom and happiness.

Harmonization laws are being

enacted one after another and are being

implemented without being suppressed. However,

the Republic's laws were enacted

several years apart, yet it took many years for

them to be accepted by society. (Although all

a minority, some still resist these laws.)

A section of the state and bureaucracy,

in particular, resists EU harmonization

laws by rejecting them. Of course,

accepting the loss of a power held for

so long will be no easy feat.

Moreover, the harmonization

laws in question disturb not only

those in the country who say "we don't

want them" but also those abroad who

think "they can't make these changes anyway".

So let's keep making changes; we

still have a lot of work to do. They'll talk,

and the caravan will move on.