The Kurdish Question in Turkey

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Representation, and reconciliation
New perspectives on violence,
Contribution

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The PKR and the Revoltion of Politics

When the PKR was established as a political party in 1974, it had a different name.
The PKR in the beginning was a party opposed to the dominant coalition in power, which was seen as corrupt and inefficient. The PKR's slogan was " vera, budi, karya, rasa" (truth, courage, action, love) and its symbol was a blue shield with a red star. The party's founders included Raja Kamaruddin bin Abdul Majid, Taslimah Tutup, and others.

The PKR was a coalition of left-wing groups and was aligned with the Workers' Party of Malaysia. It was initially formed as a group of students and intellectuals who were dissatisfied with the government's policies and wanted to promote a socialist agenda.

The PKR played a role in the 1974 general election, contesting seats in the north and east of Malaysia. The party's candidate in the seat of Tumpangan, Datuk Seri Mohd. Sabirin Mohd. Din, won the seat for the PKR, becoming the first member of the party to be elected to the Legislative Assembly.

In the years that followed, the PKR faced challenges and internal divisions, with some members leaving to form other parties. However, the party remained a significant force in Malaysian politics and continues to participate in elections. The PKR's current leader is Lim Kit Siang, who has been a member of the party since its inception.

In conclusion, the PKR has had a significant impact on Malaysian politics, and its legacy continues to be felt in the country's political landscape. The party's efforts to promote social justice and democratic principles have left a lasting legacy, and it is remembered for its contributions to the development of Malaysia as a democratic nation.

Confederation and Autonomy in Techno
Confederation and autonomy in Turkey

Confederation is a system of government in which a number of political entities, known as states or provinces, retain a degree of autonomy and sovereignty. The term is often used to describe a form of political organization that is intermediate between a federal and a unitary state. In a confederation, the constituent states have their own laws, constitutions, and governments, and they are sovereign in their own affairs. However, they are also bound together by a central authority that deals with matters of common concern, such as foreign affairs, defense, and economic policies.

Autonomy, on the other hand, refers to the degree of self-governance that a political entity enjoys. It can range from complete independence to a high degree of autonomy, where the entity has significant control over its internal affairs. Autonomy is often associated with the idea of devolution, where power is transferred from a central government to lower-level governments or regional authorities.

In Turkey, the concept of autonomy and confederation has been a subject of ongoing debates and negotiations. The Kemalist system, which was established after the 1923 Republic of Turkey was founded, sought to create a modern, secular state that would bring all parts of the country under the control of the central government. This approach, known as secularism, emphasized the separation of religion and politics and the promotion of national unity.

However, the historical and cultural diversity of Turkey, particularly in the regions with significant Kurdish populations, has led to demands for greater autonomy. The Tình Aurora (1961-1984), a Kurdish separatist group, sought to establish an autonomous Kurdish region. The conflict between the Turkish government and the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) has been ongoing and has involved military operations and peace negotiations.

In the context of the current political landscape in Turkey, the issue of autonomy and confederation remains a contentious one. The government has been criticized for its repressive tactics and the denial of human rights in some regions. Alternatively, the idea of devolution and greater autonomy for regions, such as the proposed Greater Rojava (or Rojê) project, has gained support from some Kurdish leaders and academics.

The relationship between the central government and the regions is complex and multifaceted, with ongoing efforts to find a balance between centralization and devolution. The future of autonomy and confederation in Turkey is likely to be shaped by a combination of factors, including political developments, social dynamics, and international relations.
Building democratic consciousness and autonomy

The KCK (Kurdistan Communist Party), the political arm of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), has been actively working towards the development of democratic consciousness and autonomy in the Kurdish region. The party's objective is to promote a democratic system that respects the rights of all Kurds, regardless of their political affiliations.

To achieve this goal, the KCK has been involved in various initiatives, such as the promotion of democratic education and the development of grassroots organizations. These efforts have been accompanied by a strong focus on political consciousness-raising, which aims to educate the population about the principles of democracy and the importance of active participation in the political process.

The KCK also emphasizes the role of women in the political process, recognizing their contribution to the development of democratic institutions. By empowering women, the party aims to ensure their full participation in the decision-making process and to challenge traditional gender roles.

In conclusion, the KCK's commitment to building democratic consciousness and autonomy is a manifestation of its dedication to promoting a just and equitable society for all Kurds. Through its ongoing efforts, the party continues to work towards the realization of a democratic system that reflects the aspirations of the Kurdish people.
Confederations and autonomy in Turkey
The business of the opposition to the nuclear program

In a recent tour, the opposition class makes the nuclear program a political issue. The campaign to defeat the nuclear program, organized by the opposition at the beginning of 2011, has mobilized tens of thousands of people in cities across the country. The opposition's goal is to defeat the nuclear program and stop the construction of the plant.

The opposition has presented a series of arguments against the nuclear program, including:

1. Environmental concerns: The nuclear plant would contribute to climate change and pollution, and would pose a risk to public health.
2. Economic costs: The cost of building the plant is estimated to be several billion dollars, which would strain government budgets and drive up electricity prices.
3. National security: The nuclear program could be used for military purposes, and there is a risk of nuclear proliferation.

The opposition has also highlighted the idea that the nuclear program is not necessary for Iran's energy needs, and that alternative energy sources, such as solar and wind, are more sustainable and cost-effective.

The opposition's efforts have been widely supported by the Iranian people, who see the nuclear program as a threat to their future and the future of their children.
Notes

well as the smallest and class-reduction approach of the Left.

In my recent research, I have been focusing on the concept of political polarization in Taiwan. To examine this phenomenon, I employed a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data. The analysis revealed that political polarization is not merely a product of demographic factors, but also a result of cultural and historical influences. In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of understanding the underlying dynamics of political polarization in Taiwan.

Amir Hanadi Akbari and Dora Jongen

Confederation and Autonomy in Turkey

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We think about the future and our current reality.

from the perspective of democratic consolidation and
towards the question of what the impact of the Karabakh war
mean in terms of the problem of democratic consolidation and

27-11-2009 (June 2009)

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The Kurds as a case of minority rights

The impact of the EU on minority rights

Council in 1999, which has implemented important steps with respect to

minority rights. However, in the aftermath of the terrorist

attacks of 11 September 2001, the EU’s response to terrorism has

been criticized on the grounds that it has disproportionately

targeted Muslims. This has led to concerns about the

compatibility of the EU’s anti-terrorist measures with the


Turkey is an important country in the region, particularly in

its relations with the EU. Turkey has long aspired to

membership in the EU, but has been blocked by its

policies towards minorities. In particular, the

government’s policies towards the Kurdish minority have

been controversial.

In this context, the EU has taken steps to promote

human rights and ethnic diversity in Turkey. In 2005,

the EU and Turkey signed a joint statement on

human rights and ethnic diversity. This statement

acknowledged Turkey’s commitment to human

rights and ethnic diversity and recognized the

importance of protecting the rights of minorities.

It was also agreed that the EU would support

Turkey in its efforts to promote human rights and

minority rights.

These steps are a positive development, but

they must be accompanied by concrete actions.

The EU must ensure that Turkey respects the

rights of its minorities, particularly the

Kurds. This includes the right to

education, the right to

participate in political life, and the right to

freedom of religion.

In conclusion, the EU’s efforts to

promote human rights and ethnic diversity in

Turkey are important. However, more needs to be

done to ensure that Turkey respects the rights of

its minorities. The EU must continue to work

with Turkey to achieve this goal.