

আতাতুর্কের রাজনৈতিক দর্শন : একটি ঐতিহাসিক বিশ্লেষণ

(The Political Philosophy of Atatürk: A Historical Analysis)

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Abstract

The Political philosophy of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is regarded as the cornerstone of the state-building and social reconstruction of modern Turkey. After the fall of the Ottoman Empire, he paved the way for the renaissance of the Turkish nation by establishing a modern, secular, and republican state. The fundamental principles of his philosophy—nationalism, republicanism, secularism, statism, populism, and reformism or revolutionism—collectively constituted what is known as Kemalism. In the aftermath of World War I and the defeat of the Central Powers, the religiously-based Ottoman Empire collapsed, plunging its people into a deep socio-economic and political crisis. To rescue the Turkish nation from this turmoil, Kemal Pasha introduced a revolutionary philosophical framework that envisioned a far-sighted plan for the socio-economic and political development of a new and prosperous state. In essence, Kemalism serves as the philosophical foundation of modern Turkey. Without Mustafa Kemal's visionary state philosophy, the nation's progress and development would not have been possible. Kemalism stands as the key to Turkey's socio-economic, political, religious, and cultural advancement. This research paper presents an analytical discussion on Mustafa Kemal's political philosophy and his revolutionary reforms in the modernization of Turkey.