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KOCAELİ



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CONFERENCE OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY
TURKEY

KRİZ ve KALKINMA CRISIS & DEVELOPMENT

16-18 EYLÜL SEPTEMBER 2010

ÖZET ABSTRACT



UNIVERSITY OF
WESTMINSTER[®]



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GENEL BİLGİ / GENERAL INFORMATION

ÇAĞRI METNİ

Kocaeli Üniversitesi (Türkiye), Westminster Üniversitesi (İngiltere) ve Silesian Üniversitesi (Çek Cumhuriyeti) tarafından 16-18 Eylül 2010 tarihleri arasında Kocaeli’de ikincisi düzenlenecek olan uluslararası ekonomi politik konferansının ana teması “Kriz ve Kalkınma” olarak belirlenmiştir. Sosyal Araştırmalar Vakfı (SAV) ve Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi (Türkiye) tarafından akade-mik olarak, Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (TCMB) ve Kocaeli Sanayi Odası (KSO) tarafından finansal olarak desteklenen konfe-ransta genel olarak krizin ve kalkınmanın ekonomi politiğinin, bu iki kavramın tüm siyasal, toplumsal, küresel ve sistematik boyutları üzerinden ele alınması planlanmaktadır.

Bu konferans, krizin ve kalkınmanın toplumsal gerçekliğinin sınırlı bir alan üzerinden analiz edilmesi veya parasal/finansal ve büyüme gibi birtakım değişkenler üzerinden açıklanması yerine, krizin ve kalkınmanın ekonomi politiğinin tüm yönlerini kapsayıcı bir biçimde tartışacak bir zemin oluşturmayı hedeflemektedir. Kriz ve kalkınmanın, tarihsel bir yaklaşımla ve ekonomi politikalarındaki değişim süreci ile birlikte ele alınması ve analiz edilmesi hem krizi anlamak, hem de ekonomik sistemin yeniden üretim mekanizmalarını kavramak için gerekli görülmektedir. Bu bağ-lamda kon-ferans, yaşanan kriz, istikrar, kalkınma ve büyüme süreçlerinin dinamiklerini çözüm-lemeye yönelecektir. Bu dinamikler bankacılıktan sanayiye, teknoloji kullanımından esnek emek örgütlenmesine, ihracata yönelik büyüme stratejilerinden iktisadi bağımlılık ilişkilerine kadar uzanmaktadır. Sürecin, gerek akademik/kuramsal, gerekse siyasal/hegemonik/ideolojik düzey-lerde değerlendirilmesi konferansın öncelikleri arasında yer alacaktır. Bu bağlamda, II. Uluslara-rası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı’nda kriz ve kalkınma kavram / politikalarının tüm boyutlarının ele alınması hedeflenmekte ve konferansa önerilecek bildirilerin “Kriz ve Kalkınma” teması açısından aşağıda sunulan belli başlı konularla bağlantılı olması beklenmektedir:

Kriz ve Toplumsal Sonuçları

Kriz, İşsizlik ve İstihdam

Kalkınma ve Azgelişmişlik

Refah Devleti ve İflası

Gelişmişlik ve Azgelişmişlik

Büyüme ve Kalkınma

İktisat Metodolojisinde Değişim, Kalkınma ve Azgelişmişlik Kavramı

İktisadın Krizi ve Kriz İktisadı

Toplumsal Cinsiyet ve Kriz

Toplumsal Cinsiyet ve Kalkınma

Kriz ve Gelişme İktisadı

Kalkınma Reteoriği

Neoliberalizm ve Kalkınma Politikaları

Ekonomi Politikalarında Değişim/Dönüşüm

Kriz ve Yapısal Reformlar

Kriz ve Yolsuzluk

Dışa Açık Ekonomi Stratejilerinin Sonuçları

Kalkınma Kuramları

İktisat Metodolojisinde Kriz

Yukarıda belirtilenlerin dışındaki sunuş ve oturum önerileri konferansı zenginleştirecek ve tartışma platformunu genişletecektir. Konferansın dili Türkçe ve İngilizce'dir.

Konferansa sunulacak bildiriler International Journal of Politics and Economics, Research in Political Economy, İktisat, İşletme ve Finans tarafından ilgili dergilerin hakemlik sürecinden sonra yayınlanabilecektir. Ayrıca Sosyal Araştırmalar Vakfı editörlü bir kitap olarak konferans bildirilerini İngilizce ve Türkçe olarak yayınlamayı planlamaktadır.

250 - 300 kelime arasında, Microsoft Word formatında 12 punto olarak yazılmış olan bildiri özetleri ve oturum önerilerinin bilgi@icopec.org elektronik posta adresine gönderilmesi veya www.icopec.org/basvuru.htm adresinden yüklenmesi gerekmektedir. Bildiri özetlerinde, çalışmanın başlığı, yazar(lar)ın adları ve tam adresleri (posta adresleri, çalıştıkları kurum, telefon, e-posta ve faks), çalışmanın amacı ve yöntemi, beklenen sonuçlar ve öneriler yer almalıdır. Bildiri özetlerinin ve oturum önerilerinin son gönderim tarihi 1 Ağustos 2010'dur.

Tam metinler Yön Yayınları (Türkiye), Sosyal Araştırmalar Vakfı (Türkiye) veya Silesian Üniversitesi Yayınları'ndan (Çek Cumhuriyeti) "Kriz ve Kalkınma" adıyla editörlü kitap olarak basılmak üzere 16 Ekim 2010 tarihinde konferanstan sonra teslim edilecektir.

The second Conference on Political Economy will be organized by Kocaeli University (Turkey), Westminster University (England) and Silesian University (Czech Republic) on 16-18 September 2010, in Kocaeli. The main theme of the second conference has been determined as "Crisis and Development." In conference that supported as academically by Social Research Foundation (SAV) and Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Türkiye) and as financial by Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) and Kocaeli Chamber of Industry (KSO) is intended to address the political economy of crisis and development through all of the political, social, global, and systematic dimensions of crisis and development.

Instead of analyzing the social reality of crisis and development within a limited scope, in other words only through monetary/financial factors or growth variables, this conference aims to generate a ground through which all aspects of the political economy of crisis and development can be discussed. Approaching crisis and development within a historical perspective and the process of change seems necessary in order to fully understand crisis and grasp the reproduction mechanisms of the economic systems. In this context, the conference will explore the dynamics of the courses of the current crisis, stability, development and growth. These dynamics extend from banking to industry, from technology applications to flexible labor organization, from export-led growth strategies to relations of economic dependency. The assessment of these processes at both academic/theoretical and political/hegemonic/ideological levels is among the priorities of this conference. In this context, all aspects of the concepts/politics of crisis and development are intended to be explored at the second International Conference on Political Economy. The proposed papers are expected to be related to the following topics, in terms of the general theme of the conference,

Crisis and Development:

Crisis & Social Consequences

Crisis, Unemployment & Employment

Development & Underdevelopment

Welfare State & Its Failure

Growth & Development

Crisis & Growth

Gender & Development

Gender & Crisis

The Rhetorics of Crisis & Development

Development Theories

Neo-liberalism & Development Policies

Crisis & Corruption

The Crisis of Economics & Economic Crisis

Crisis & Structural Reforms

Crisis & Development in the Methodology of Economics

Crisis & Change/Transformation in the Economic Policy

Other related topics and session proposals are welcomed as they would enrich the conference and expand the ground for further discussion. The language of the conference will be both Turkish and English.

The papers presented at the Conference will have the chance to be published in International Journal of Politics and Economics, Research in Political Economy, İktisat, İşletme ve Finans, after going through the reviewing processes of these journals. In addition, Sosyal Arařtırmalar Vakfı (Social Research Foundation) plans to publish the conference papers as an edited book, both in English and Turkish.

Abstracts and session proposals should be around 300 words, in Microsoft Word format, 12 fonts, including the title of the paper, the name(s) and full address(es) (mail address, affiliated institution, e-mail addresses, phone and fax numbers) of the author(s), the purpose and the method of the work, expected results and suggestions. Abstracts must be submitted by August 1st, 2010, electronically to bilgi@icopec.org, or uploaded through www.icopec.org/basvuru.html

Full papers that to be published as an edited book entitled "Crisis & Development" by Yn Yayınları (Turkey), Social Research Foundation (Turkey) or Silesian University Publications (Czech Republic) must be submitted by October 16th 2010.

DAVETLİLER / INVITED SPEAKERS

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Kuvvet Lordoğlu	İstanbul University
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Ahmet Öncü	Sabancı University
İzzettin Önder	İstanbul University
Sinan Özbek	Kocaeli University
Sungur Savran	Independent Researcher /Journalist
Ahmet Selamoğlu	Sabancı University
Halil Seyidoğlu	Doğuş University
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Kocaeli Chamber of Industry



İktisat İşletme ve Finans Dergisi
İktisat, İşletme Finans Journal

DİĞER / OTHER

Kuru Kahveci Mehmet Efendi

Kınık Maden Suları

ÖZETLER / ABSTRACTS

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 **İİBF-Z13** → Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Class Z13, Kocaeli Universty

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 **İİBF-213** → Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Class 213, Kocaeli Universty

GLOBALIZATION AND CRISIS

*Cyrus Bina*¹

ABSTRACT

In order to concede to an epochal meaning of capital, as a social relation, it is inescapable but to look into the application of value theory across the vast geography of production beyond any single nation-state or and region of the world today. The development and maturity of such a stage in this social relation are neither contingent upon the axiomatic (i.e., fictional) competition espoused by the standing neoclassical economic theory nor subject to the limping argument (by some self-proclaimed Marxists) that since capital is said to be potentially 'international' at its very inception it would be superfluous to speak of its full-blown material manifestation in actuality and in the present stage transnationalization. The former, among others, is devoid of a systematic understanding of accumulation of capital and crisis, while the latter is ignorant of the qualitative material transformation of reality, including that of geography, under capital and thus social formation of value through synthetic completion and global crisis. The seeming convergence of orthodoxy and the heterodox counterpart thus stems from the crisis of conceptual understanding concurrent with the crisis of capitalism. This paper attempts to expand on author's earlier work on value theory, competition, technological change, and the transnationalization of capital in respect to incessant cheapening of labor power across all industries and geographical locations. This produces sufficiency for an adequate understanding of contemporary globalization, where nearly entire social whole has given way to the conquest of the entire mode of production. Thus, relying on 'cheap labor' (i.e., a supposedly external untapped source) is a limited argument for globalization of capital. Here, the centrality of development of the entire mode of production from within and its self-generating evolution in conjunction with ceaseless technological change should take precedence over reliance on an ad hoc, transitory, and a preexisting factor, such as 'cheap labor.' And, today, quite unlike the role of 'primitive accumulation' in the early stage of capitalist development the epoch of capitalism (i.e., capitalism proper) has come to its own internal dynamics through preemptive technological change and the resultant restructuring and turbulence across the global divide. This is where Marx's theory of value, despite the petty-bourgeois interpretation by most of the radical left, will have the last laugh. Moreover, the cauldron of worldwide accumulation beyond finance capital, in fast-paced application of technology and resultant massive destruction of value (including physical capital, laboring skills, organizational structure), is not without abrupt, violent and antagonistic frictions in the process of (social) capital's restructuring. This is the arena in which commodities are produced and up-to-the-minute technology and skills are being created and destroyed in the blink of an eye somewhere around the globe.

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THE REAL PROBLEM IS CAPITALIST PRODUCTION, NOT FINANCE

*Jamie Gough*¹

ABSTRACT

The dominant view of the 'credit crunch', from the Right to the Social Democratic left, is that it was due to the granting of excessively risky loans, plus excessive speculation, particularly in property and derivatives. These were allowed by lack of adequate state regulation since the deregulation of finance in the 1980s; this deregulation was therefore a 'mistake'. The origin of the financial crisis, and therefore of the world recession which has followed it, is seen as lying in the finance system itself, including its insufficient regulation by the state. In this talk I argue that this is a superficial view: the present crisis in reality is based in a long term crisis of profitability in production. Firstly, the deregulation of the finance system in the 1980s was not a 'mistake'. It was an integral part of neoliberalism, the dominant strategy of world capital at that time, to deal with the crisis of profitability of world capital which had emerged in the 1970s. Neoliberal strategy involved devalorising weaker capitals, allowing movement of capitals from less to more profitable sectors and places, and thus disciplining the world working class, enabling a rise in the rate of exploitation. This project had considerable success for capital: it was not 'irrational'. Secondly, while restriction of the money supply was practiced in the early 1980s, credit and the new quasi-money of derivatives subsequently grew strongly. This was due to (i) saved money capital seeking (apparently) profitable avenues of investment, and (ii) demands for credit from consumers, firms and states facing inadequate incomes; both phenomena were rooted in a 'long wave of stagnation' of investment, output and profits in production. Because of very different rates of profit, wage growth and saving in different parts of the world, inter-national credit grew particularly fast. 'Financialisation' thus enabled a certain accumulation globally over the long term in the 1990s and 2000s, and without it crises of production/consumption would have occurred earlier. In this sense too, expansion of credit was not a 'mistake'. Thirdly, this credit powered waves of investment in particular sectors, asset types and countries. But this investment employed only a minority of the world's labour power. This narrowness of investment led rapidly to overinvestment and crisis in each sector and asset type, leading to devalorisation and recessions, and subsequent switches to other types of investment. The extreme spatial unevenness of investment and output growth, together with the growth of international credit, led to currency exchange instabilities and further crisis tendencies. The underlying problem has therefore been the inadequate rate of profit on productive capital which emerged in the 1970s, and thus weak, uneven and sporadic investment in it. Addressing the present crisis in the long term therefore requires far more than regulation or even state ownership of finance: it requires the social, democratic control of productive investment.

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A MARXIST MODELING OF CAPITALISM, SUGGESTING THEORETICAL OVER-EMPHASIS ON ACCUMULATION OF CAPITAL

*Paul Zarembka*¹

ABSTRACT

In Volume I of *Capital*, Marx offers actual data from a Manchester spinning factory describing that business. In Volume II, he offers schemes of reproduction to help understand accumulation of capital while mentioning numbers which actually suggest correlation to the spinning factory data. Nevertheless, Marx seems to slide over the costs of new machinery when analyzing accumulation, instead focusing on wear and tear (depreciation). In this paper, we offer a modeling of accumulation that takes account of modern estimates of the composition of capital, i.e., the relation of labor time invested in constant capital compared to the labor time employed with that constant capital, relying principally upon U.S. and Canadian estimates. We find empirically that the composition of capital fluctuates but does not show much trend. We also consider levels of the rate of exploitation and of utilization of surplus value required for achieving actual historical levels of accumulation of capital, and include consideration of the turnover of capital. We find that only a small portion of surplus value, perhaps ten percent, is required for actually achieved accumulation. This suggests that a focus on the utilization of surplus value for the accumulation of capital misses vast other terrains for the utilization of surplus value. Our result is suggestive of an over-emphasis within Marxist political economy on accumulation of capital.

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GLOBALISATION AND IDEOLOGY: THE ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RADICAL ALTERNATIVE TO NEO-LIBERAL GLOBALISATION

Michael Huges O'Donnell¹

ABSTRACT

This paper argues that as neo-liberal globalisation falters, a resurgent left should draw on a radical interpretation of human rights as well as on the socialist tradition revitalised by contemporary perspectives of the new social movements. The current phase of globalisation has been with us now for a quarter of a century. The initial ideological justifications for it reflected the hegemony of American imperialism at its height. Neo-liberalism trumpeted the merits of the 'free' market and Fukuyama argued that the success and popularity of liberal democracy signalled its inevitable global triumph and 'an end to history'. In similar if less grandiose terms, British sociologist Anthony Giddens, advisor to Tony Blair, extended his market-based third way argument to the rest of the world in *The Global Third Way*. The defeat of the Soviet Union in the cold war undermined the credibility of socialist alternatives although several critics of the left did develop an analysis of global capitalism in which they pointed to the rise of mass consumerism as the ideology that had captured 'the masses'. Radical activism of the left found its greatest vitality and originality in the new social movements. However these have been hampered not only by the capture of the political centre by neo-liberalism but by the disconcerting fact that the most powerful and effective contemporary revolutionary movement is Al-Qaeda - whose ideology few social movement activists would want to support. Even the current crisis of global capitalism has seen only a muted response from the left. This paper argues that a the human rights narrative can contribute to the development of a radical global consensus, including basic socialist principles.

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FİNANSAL KIRILGANLIĞA NEDEN OLAN UNSURLARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

ABD'de aşırı şişmiş emlak piyasalarındaki balonun patlaması öncelikle ABD daha sonrasında bütün dünya ekonomisini etkiledi. Bu süreç bütün iktisatçıların ve politikacıların kriz üzerine yönelmelerini beraberinde getirdi. Aslında kriz gelişmekte olan ülkelere çok yabancı bir kavram değildi. Çünkü söz konusu ülkeler için kriz birkaç on yılda bir görülen ve genellikle bu ülkelerdeki yanlış ekonomi yönetimine bağlanan olağan bir durumdur. Bu yüzden son krizin gelişmiş ülkelere ortaya çıkması önemli tepkileri beraberinde getirmiştir. Kapitalist sistem aslında krizlerden uzak bir yapıda değildir. Minsky'nin finansal istikrarsızlık hipotezinde belirttiđi gibi kapitalist sistem krizlere yatkın bir yapıdadır. Kriz dönemlerinin öncesinde görülen refah dönemleri krizin alt yapısının oluştuđu bir aşamadır. Bu alt yapı tamamlandığında çeşitli sebepler krizi tetikleyebilmektedir. İşte refah dönemlerinde krizin alt yapısını hazırlayan oluşumlar ve bunun ardından krizi tetikleyen unsurlar bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır.

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FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND OPTICAL ILLUSION PROBLEM FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SOCIAL SIDE OF FISCAL POLICY: AN ANALYSIS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, POLICY RECOMMENDATION FOR TURKEY

Eren Çaşkurlu¹, Cem Barlas Arslan²

ABSTRACT

2008 Financial Crisis obviously shows that inabilities of the less developed, developing and emerging market countries to use fiscal policy. Lack of fiscal spaces for those countries causes many problems say; reinforced using excessive borrowing even financing current expenditures, increasing the weaknesses, optical illusions for spendings priorities. Especially in IMF supporting stabilization programs, as mostly favoured policy option primary balance benchmarks create fiscal optical illusion problem. Because while trying to reach the target points of this benchmark, countries can be dismissed their points of view to be growth and welfare which has to be fundamental. In addition that providing primary surpluses is at the expense of decreasing amount of education, health, investment etc. spendings, social security as well. In this paper first it will be examined how fiscal optical illusion problem exist. Then it will be argued the solving strategies for this problem around developing countries. Finally it will tried to make some recommondation for Turkey about the quality of fiscal policy which should be provided especially in the crisis periods.

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IS MONETARY STABILITY ENOUGH FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY?

Lütfü Şimşek¹

ABSTRACT

Modern central banks' main objective is to achieve and maintain price stability. The main reason behind this objective is the assumption that financial stability is a by-product of the monetary stability. Although it is generally accepted that monetary stability is a sufficient condition for financial stability, experience of last two decades proved that low inflation alone is not a hedge against financial instability. In spite of the fact that monetary stability has been achieved in the most part of the world during that period; costs and frequency of financial crises increased considerably. 'Central bank's credibility paradox' explains this situation as a proof of the link between low inflation and financial instabilities. According to this view, instability is inherent to the financial system and imbalances can build up in low inflation periods and may result in financial instability. This view, doesn't explain financial crisis with policy miscalculations or with the public-private sector problems but with the essential dynamics of the economy. By focusing only on the monetary stability, namely consumer prices index, central bank misses the real dynamics of the new environment of the financial system created by low inflation. From this point of view, the 2007 financial crisis can be seen as a crisis of the modern central bank paradigm. In this article we claimed that although in the long run, financial stability and monetary stability are complementary to each other, in the short run there can be trade-offs between two. Central banks may face situations where they should put aside their monetary stability objective in the short term to obtain it in the long term. Besides social consequences and economic costs, considering the fact that financial stability is indispensable for monetary stability, central banks should redesign their monetary policy frameworks to promote financial stability.

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THE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS ON BASIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

In the period following the Second World War, to eliminate the negative effects of war and to provide economic stability in international scale some institutions were formed as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. In due course increasing in the diversity of financial instruments, rapid changes in computer and communication Technologies have triggered to the financial markets in an international dimension process. When 1980 comes on the one hand globalization efforts on the other hand Soviet Union, which is representing the socialist economic system, is entering the dispersing process and these occurred new openings in terms of countries. In this process depending on economic liberalization and international factor mobility, especially developing countries affected from the problems in the other countries. The concept of crisis is defined as 'leading capital and revenue losses and effects at all levels of economic integrity and a problem which disrupts all political, ideological and economic values'. Some countries take heavy damages from the crisis in some countries the crisis turn into an opportunity development. This study has importance in terms of Turkey whether or not take lessons from past crisis and provide the developments about the economic indicators in the way of European Union. In this study the effects of global financial crisis on basic economic indicators in Turkey which is starting in USA in 2007 as a dilemma of the mortgage system and reached global dimension rapidly. In this framework we take the data as current debt, growth, inflation, employment, export and import and we will make a panel analyses for the pre and post crisis periods. On the other hand, the effects of interest rates, debt and changes in exchange rates on development indicators has been analyzed for the post-crisis period. Study data compiled from the IMF, World Bank, the Central Bank, Treasury and SPO TURKSTAT and in the analysis Eviews 6.0 software package will be used.-

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THE RELATION BETWEEN THE OUTWARD-ORIENTED GROWTH MODEL AND THE CRISES AFTER 1980 IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY

Erkan Tokucu¹, Zekayi Kaya²

ABSTRACT

The influence of the globalization movement on the world economy after 1970s, initiated the liberalization process in the economic policies of the countries. From 1980s the acceleration of the neoliberal policies lead to the changes in the structure of the economies. The liberalization policy was adopted and began to implementation with the Decision of January 24, 1980 in the Turkish economy. This policy continued with the changes which were made for the liberalization of capital movements in 1989. The main reason of the policy change with the Decision of January 24, 1980 in the Turkish economy was the increasingly worsening of the economic crisis in terms of the difficulties in international payments and the high price increases. After 1989 Turkish Liras have become convertible, foreign trade and financial markets have been liberalized. The liberalization of financial markets with the removing of the controls on the international capital movements caused the enlarging the amount of imports and thus increasing the foreign deficits. The cost of outward-oriented growing have been very high without fulfilling the stability conditions in commodities and financial markets in the Turkish economy with a disordered financial balance, with a weak financial system, with a shallow financial market and with a low productivity in agriculture and industry. The efficiency of monetary and currency policies have decreased gradually and caused the financial and real crises. Turkey has experienced three crises in the years 1991, 1994 and 1998. The crises in 2000 and 2001 has followed these crises. The structural transformations brought with them the crises and the measures taken were insufficient. After 1989 a period which many financial instruments and international interest arbitrage have been used, began in the Turkish economy. This period was followed by a new period after 2001 with a rapid transformation. The common characteristics of these transformations experienced after 1980 in the Turkish economy were being a part of an outward-oriented growth model and the emerging of the crises as a result of the implementation of this model. In the developed and developing countries with different characteristics, the outward-oriented growth model have also different implementation form and results. In this study, first, the characteristics of an outward-oriented growth model will be discussed in terms of developed and developing countries. And then the crises experienced by Turkey as a developing country will be examined in relation with the characteristics of this outward-oriented growth model.

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FINANCIALISATION VS INDUSTRIALISATION: IS IT THE END OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES?

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ABSTRACT

Since the eruption of the current global crisis the role and function of the financial sector has widely been argued from various angles. One of the concepts debated is the financialisation of the world economy and its impacts on individual countries in the last three decades. Following the 'golden age' of the post-Second World War era, the rates of profits in the developed world started to decline towards the 1970s. Beside that, there was a financial expansion stemming from petro-dollars in the 1970s which could not be absorbed by existing financial markets. Under these circumstances, deregulation of financial markets globally was inevitable in order to liberate financial capital and compensate the decline in rate of profits. Financial liberalisation became a global phenomenon with an ambition to remove all obstacles for financial capital. Financial transformation process comprised developing countries and had significant influence on those economies and economic policies employed. This paper aims to investigate the impact of financialisation process on the economic growth and development of the Turkish economy along with policy changes from the 1980s in order to make comparisons with similar economies. Turkey joined the global financialisation process following the launch of an IMF-tailored Structural Adjustment and Stabilisation Programme in 1980. The 1980 Programme replaced previous imports-substitution development strategy with an exports-led development approach and aimed for the liberalisation of domestic financial markets. Liberalisation of capital accounts accelerated financialisation of the economy from the 1990s onward and growth route has indicated significant changes. The paper identifies main characteristics of the growth process for the Turkish economy during this period and argues that with heavy reliance on speculative capital movements there is no a development and/or growth 'strategy' left as in many developing countries. Neither the crises those economies witnessed in the last few decades nor the influence of the current crisis can be understood without considering the weaknesses created throughout this process.

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JANUS FACES OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION PROCESS IN TURKEY AFTER 2000: TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN TURKISH INDUSTRY AND THE FORMALIZATION OF INFORMAL / PRECARIOUS LABOUR

Özgür Narin¹

ABSTRACT

This presentation will try to develop an explanation of the transformation in Turkish Industry by criticizing two arguments 'endemic' among the critical economists as well as the mainstream economists in Turkey. The first argument is about the relative growth in capital goods sector, especially after 2001 crisis and the positive effects of this phenomenon on the 'technological development' and 'labour productivity'. In this presentation I will try to analyse how much of this growth in 'capital goods sector' is actually related to the growth in the production of 'means of production' sector in Turkish Industry and try to understand the technological development in this perspective. The second common argument in economics literature in Turkey is that growth in economy after 2000 has little positive effect on employment. The popular argument is 'Growth without jobs'. At first sight, official unemployment data shows growth of unemployment which is in fact obvious in conditions of spreading world crisis of capitalism since the end of 2007. This phenomenon is in fact a surface phenomenon (which is certainly true at first sight) concealing a deep transformation rather than explaining a fact. The deep transformation is the expansion of precarious labour forms and the changing labour relations in Turkish Industry after 2000 especially by the new Labour Act which is in fact nothing but a process of formalization of this precarious labour. This process is deeply effected by both crises (2001 and 2008 Global capitalist crisis) in their specific conditions. 2001 crisis of Turkish Economy paved the way for New Labour Act and formalization of precarious labour relations which were already growing. Indeed, the meaning of unemployment, meaning of work changed since then for Turkish labour force and is still changing. Difficulties in capturing the data and analysing this precarious labour relations and unemployment in this condition is in fact another consequence of this transformation. One face of Janus is the technological change in production process. But the other face is the expansion of precarious labour forms and formalization of this process. These are all the faces of Janus who is nothing but a representation of historically specific capitalist production in Turkey. This presentation will try to explain and emphasize the double character of this transformation.

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GLOBAL CRISIS AND LATE DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE TURKISH FINANCE CAPITAL

Özgür Öztürk¹

ABSTRACT

The global crisis has affected developing countries in various ways. However, in general, the decline in credit volume as a direct result of financial turbulence, and the decline in manufacturing due to the contraction of export markets and hence increasing unemployment have been the most important outcomes. As a developing country highly integrated with the world economy, Turkey has painfully experienced all of these. Yet, while negatively affecting large sections of the economy, the crisis has also provided 'opportunities' for some fractions of the bourgeoisie. In this regard, Turkish finance capital (organized typically as business groups) has been especially successful in turning the crisis into an opportunity. Apart from the increasing pressure on the working class which benefited all capitalists, there were two specific occasions for the business groups. The first one is the paradoxically 'record high' profits of Turkish banks, usually operating within business groups. And the second one is the decline in asset prices internationally, which resulted in high profile purchases by some of the Turkish business groups, increasing the pace of internationalization of capital significantly.

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COMMODITY MONEY AND THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

The recent instability in financial markets demonstrated the inadequacy of the mainstream treatment of money and the underlying production base. This has stimulated interest in the possible role of a money commodity. I demonstrate that the fundamental function of monetary theory, an explanation of the general level of prices, is provided through only two analytical mechanisms, quantity-based valueless money or a money commodity. I show that the quantity-based explanation is unsound by its own logic. I then present the theoretical argument for commodity-based money, which is analytically consistent. Theoretical superiority of commodity-based monetary theory has little practical impact because the commodity money hypothesis is considered empirically absurd. The final section demonstrates prima facie credibility of a link between gold and aggregate prices in the United States since the end of World War II. This credibility should motivate Marxists and other critics of mainstream economics to treat seriously commodity-based monetary theory.

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NEOLIBERALISM, GLOBALIZATION, RECESSION AND THE POLITICS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Aijaz Ahmad¹

ABSTRACT

The paper begins with brief reflections on some salient features of the neoliberalism that unfolds in country after country from the late 1970s onwards, the subsequent restructuring of relations not only among national economies but also capital and labour on the global scale (which goes under the name of 'globalization'), and the more recent phase in which stagnation and recessionary trends in the core capitalist economies stand in marked contrast with sustained high growth in several of the key non-Western economies, notably China, India, Brazil and Turkey. We analyse the politics of Indian economy within this larger context. In this, we begin by recalling the main features of Indian economy in the phase (from the 1950s to 1970s) prior to the onset of neoliberal restructuring of the domestic economy during the 1980s and then increasing integration into structures of globalisation over the next two decades, from 1990 onwards. While India has sustained impressive GDP growth rates over the past several years and we hear a great deal about 'Rising India', 'Shining India' and so forth, the paper engages primarily with contradictions of this (jobless) growth and the consequences of such contradictions for different segments of the population, for different sectors of the economy, for regional disparities, and so on. We shall engage particularly with issues related to the bulk of the population that resides in the rural areas and to increasing informalisation of the urban work force. We shall also comment on consequences of all this for realms of ideology and politics. We end with some speculation about future potentialities in India particularly but also perhaps in analogous economies.

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THE CRISIS OF NEOLIBERALISM

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ABSTRACT

Neoliberalism is the new stage in which capitalism entered in the wake of the structural crisis of the 1970s. Contrary to this latter crisis, the contemporary crisis is not the outcome of the declining trend and low levels of profit rates. It is the expression of the strategy of the capitalist classes in alliance with upper management, notably financial managers, tending to strengthen their hegemony and to establish it globally. When the authors published, *Capital Resurgent. Roots of the Neoliberal Revolution*, in 2004, this endeavor could still be deemed a success according to its own objectives, the income and wealth of a privileged minority and the dominance of a country. The present study interprets the contemporary crisis as the outcome of the contradictions inherent in this class and imperial strategy. The crisis reveals its unsustainable character, leading to what can be denoted as the 'crisis of neoliberalism'. Neoliberal trends finally unsettled the foundations of the economy of the 'secure base' of upper classes, the capability to grow of the United States, to maintain the leadership of its financial institutions worldwide, and ensure the dominance of its currency. A class and imperial strategy brought into a stalemate. As of late 2010, the crisis is clearly not over, at least in the main capitalist countries, in particular in the United States. In order to restore their economy and slow down the decline of their international hegemony, a new social compromise must be found among upper classes in the United States. Managerial trends must be enhanced and serious limits placed on neoliberal globalization. But, in the absence of a strong social movement, it is unlikely that it will lead to a new social compromise to the Left.

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INTEGRATION OF GLOBAL PRODUCTION: THE ROLE OF LDC MULTINATIONALS

Sedat Aybar¹

ABSTRACT

The process of late modernity has not only influenced the most modern societies but it has also shaped the socio economic dimensions of life and outlooks in the most traditional communities. Responses, even in traditional ways, to the globalization and pressures applied by marketization and consumer values have required the restructuring of traditional institutions and highlighted the significance of individualization. In the context of the rapid development of modern communications and the intensification of migration, further choices have been created and the consumption of diversified cultural values has significantly increased. This has even affected the most sacred traditional values, such as religion among women whose behaviours have been used as a benchmark to test the strength of traditional values. In this process identities are shaped in a way to reflect the new conditions. In this paper I will investigate the responses of women in 2 religious madrasas in Baluchistan which is one of the less developed areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran. I will argue that the dislocation of traditional values has been associated with the diversification of values and has increased the awareness of these women about the choices available and has highlighted their individuality and rational judgements. The hard lines they have adopted, in some areas, seems to be a reflection of their defensive positions against the numerous competing and unfamiliar choices in the context of pressures still coming from traditional familiar institutions. Women's curiosity for learning and their exploratory approach undermines the "unquestionable" continuity of traditions, but their choices are not completely free from institutional pressures or structures which contextualise these choices. This paper argues that the complexity of responses to modernity and modernization goes beyond a simplified and linear dichotomization of secular modernisation and religious traditionalism and also beyond the dichotomy of the much debated concepts of structure and agency. This research is mainly based on Qualitative methods involving semi structured postal questionnaires and a number of telephone interviews with a few male informants and women teachers in 2 women madrasas (seminary). In total 27 questionnaires were completed by 24 seminary students (talabas) and 3 female seminary teachers (moddares).

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REVIVAL OF ISLAM IN IRAN AND TURKEY: FUNDAMENTALISM OR RECONCILIATION WITH CAPITALISM?

Farhang Morady¹, İsmail Şiriner²

ABSTRACT

In the last 30 years Islam has emerged as one of the world's fastest growing religions both in the Third World and the West. Paradoxically, this revival has coincided with the era of globalisation, presented as an integration of economy, politics and cultural homogenisation. Against this background the Islamist revival is depicted as nationalist, inward-looking, radical, anti-imperialist and a threat to secularisation and democratisation. This paper will assess the 'revival of Islam' in two of what were previously the most modern and secular countries, Iran following the fall of the Shah in 1979 and Turkey with the rise of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in 2002. We will examine the character of the states, societies and economies, to assess whether there has been any retreat from modernity and return to 'fundamentalism' or 'traditionalism'. In examining the way the states in both countries deal with their political economies at the national and global level, we will suggest that the concept of hybridisation fits better as a concept to explain recent changes in Iran and Turkey. The political economy does not in any shape or form represent a medieval Islam despite its appeal to it. Whilst there are elements of the past, in particular, the use of holy texts only to make interpretations of the present, to legitimise the importance of modernity or Capitalism.

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2008 CRISIS AND CONTENDING APPROACHES TO FINANCIALISATION AND STATE WITHIN CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

2008 global capitalist crisis, which started as a financial breakdown in 2007 and continued by the collapses and bail outs of major Western multinational companies meant the return of an apparently old nightmare from 1929, shaking the long-lasting confidence on a crisis-free capitalism. Liberal approaches have still refrained from questioning the fundamental working principles of capitalism in relation to the crisis, and continued to put the blame on the unregulated financial markets at best, or the irresponsible and greedy financiers at worst depending on the sophistication of their analysis. Contrary to this, having hitherto associated capitalist crises with the fundamental contradictions of capitalist relations of production, Marxist perspectives have commonly analysed the 2008 crisis as a crisis of capitalism rather than a crisis of financialisation only, though the role they attribute to finance within capitalist development has been dissimilar. The underconsumptionist and falling rates of profit-based Marxist explanations have had a purely speculative perception of financialisation as ultimately a temporary process within capitalist development, while most of the overaccumulation-focused analyses have instead comprehended financialisation as a persistent feature of contemporary capitalism due, above all, to the indispensable role it fulfills in securing capital against risks of devaluation within a world economy that lacks a formally agreed world money, hence a reliable anchor for valuation. The role of political processes and states within capitalist development has been another important -though relatively less problematized- point of divergence among Marxist crisis approaches. This paper aims to critically overview the main premises and underlying assumptions of the above mentioned three lines of Marxist explanation to the crisis by focusing on their followers' perceptions of financialisation and state. It will finally argue that the ongoing crisis invite Marxists to engage in further critical investigations on the meaning of 'capital accumulation' as well as the historically changing roles of finance and states within capitalist development. Contemporary capitalism, within which financialization seems to have acquired a permanent character, has also increased its capacity to prevent economic conflicts turn into political ones by the help of international coordination mechanisms developed since 1945, and the neoliberal restructuring states have passed through since the 1980s. These developments would have significant impact on capital accumulation at the global level by making the tendencies for overaccumulation ever stronger while curbing the possibilities for wholesale and rapid destruction of over-accumulated capital through wars among major capitalist countries. The trajectory of the resultant prolonged crisis would be shaped by political struggles at different levels and scales.

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DURING AND POST-CRISES PERIOD: OBSERVATIONS ON TURKEY

Mahir Fisunođlu¹

ABSTRACT

Unemployment has been always one of the leading problems of Turkish economy. Beyond its economic costs, unemployment has social and physiological effects on the society. Economic crises have negative impacts on labour markets, namely, squeeze the job market, reduction in employment opportunities, decline in real wages, and increase in unregistered employment. Despite the extensive smoothing efforts to protect labour market from economic crises and despite the efforts on regulating labour market according to European Union conditions, unemployment rates have been relatively high during the last 10 years. The process called as 'growth without employment'. Generally speaking, there is certain lag period between economy's growth after a crises and a decline in unemployment rate. During the last crises of 2008, 2009, and 2010, the rate of unemployment has risen among the employed people who have registered job. The goal of this paper is two folds: i) A theoretical explanation of unemployment and ii) a critical analysisi of Turkish labour market during the crises. A policy offer is also supplied.

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RELIGION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Celia Jenkins¹, Derrick Wright²

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to consider the relationship between religion, secularism and higher education in a number of ways and to explore the possibilities for future comparative research with colleagues in Turkey. We examine how much influence religion has in the modern market model of the secular university, what part religious identity plays for students' understanding of social sciences which are predominantly secular subjects and how this might have been changed post 9/11 when governments are looking for ways of countering terrorism and its impact on the nature of muslim identity. In relation to Sociology, we are interested in the possible conflict between personal religious beliefs and sociology and the effects of studying social science on students' religious identities and how to balance academic and religious freedom. We believe there are areas of common interest that we could explore in comparing the relationship between religion and higher education in Turkey and the UK.

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TOWARDS CRISIS GOVERNANCE OR THE GOVERNANCE OF CRISIS? INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBAL RISK

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ABSTRACT

The attempt to bring financial crisis under a calculative rationality, evidenced in political responses to the global financial crisis, has clear parallels to the security environment that emerged from the Global War on Terror. This paper examines the dynamics of liberal governance in times of crisis by examining the political economy of threats, whether real or imagined, within contemporary security discourse. The securitization of the global financial crisis has largely been framed from the standpoint of Western political subjectivity, overlooking the extent to which economic development and political capacity are recurrent themes in the political economy of development. This paper considers the rationality of governance in times of crisis, examining how the Copenhagen School's account of securitization presents a comprehensive sociology of crisis governance but this does not necessarily mean that states themselves are able to provide a comprehensive governance of crisis. In examining the ways in which the economy has been transformed into a security object (or sector), the intention is to underscore the inability of states to manage the dynamics of risk within and beyond their territorial domains. Understanding the rationality of crisis governance, especially its construction of states of exception, is necessary for making sense of the role of state and non-state actors in times of risk.

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THE EFFECTS OF JOINING INTO GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS ON LABOUR MARKETS: TUZLA SHIPYARDS AS A RING OF GLOBAL SHIP BUILDING VALUE CHAIN

Sibel Çaşkurlu¹

ABSTRACT

Production and labour have globalised by being part of global value chains. The hierarchical structure of global value chains causes asymmetries in international markets. Under the pressure of cost reduction employment have gradually inclined to become non-standart and precarious. In order to get outsourced production processes developing countries have to compete with each other on the basis of labour costs and working standarts. So they may easily found themselves in a race to the bottom. In this paper, the problems suffered by the labour force working in Tuzla shipyards will be examined as being a ring of the global ship building value chain.

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FEMALE LABOUR, CRISIS AND GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN TURKEY

Betül Urhan¹

ABSTRACT

Creating employment in Turkey has been a substantial challenge all along the line. However, the female participation rate is low due to some structural factors, like the lack of sufficient investment, migration, education as well as socio-cultural values and policies shaped by gender issues. Besides the low female participation rates, restructuring process of labour markets in accordance with the industrialising policies based on private sector export have deepened the secondary role of female labour. Their secondary positions and vulnerable features which they display out of the crises times lead them more adversely affected to participate labour markets. In fact, more frequent crises and instabilities happened after 1980s, massive unemployment and the decrease in real wages show that words of crisis and instability reflects an ordinary condition rather than an extraordinary one. In such a social and economic environment where unemployment rates are rather high, where most of the total employment gathered in informal sector, where employers avoiding employing female on the excuse that the legal rights increase the labour costs and where gender based discrimination raises as well as where women can find jobs only in the workplaces which are out of the scope of the labour law and security have all made some concrete effects on the quality and the quantity of female employment. It is especially quite uncertain how and which way the suggestions about increasing the female entrepreneurship among women as well as increasing the flexible employment types by the government in order to raise the female employment affects the actual female employment and the quality of it. However, these kind of suggestions and existing market conditions push the women who have secondary income, who earn too little money from work, who don't have any career expectations, who are dependent to the market fluctuations and who are only let to work at the jobs which are not within the scope of the protective laws to accept any job offers in crises times. This statement explains the reason why women mostly work at informal sector to compensate their poverty in crises times in some degree. This precarious situation of women in waged jobs turns into an effect deepening their weakness in labour markets in crises times. In this presentation, the effect of last economic crises to the female labour and the government policies taken against it will be discussed.

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WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT AND COURSES OF LABOUR EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE CONTEXT OF CAPITAL ACCUMULATION

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ABSTRACT

During the development of economic thought, the phenomenon of unemployment has interpreted in different contexts. In the literature, unemployment can be explained as related to the individual will, or as being cyclical, or as a default inherent to the system, or can be considered as a phenomenon which focuses on technological development. As for the efforts which are spent for overcoming the unemployment in the capitalist system, can change in accordance with the fact that how capitalist class perceps this matter and also the determination of these efforts depends on vested interests of the same class. The level of capital accumulation at which every country has reached displays differences. In this sense, there are also some differences in type of labor force which every country has need in accordance with the international division of labor and in the type of unemployment which every country has faced. On the other hand, there are some similarities among countries due to the policies of insecurity and flexibility applied for labor force. Therefore, during the process of description of unemployment related to neoliberal policies and assessment of solutions for unemployment, some serious deficiencies would occur if not considered the link between the process and the state interventions which accelerate the capital accumulation. In the case of Turkey, the National Employment Strategy and the 9. Development Plan by the State Planning Organization are considered to be the most strategic papers in shaping the near future of unemployment in the country. The examination of these basic texts displays that the main emphasis on the explanation and reduction of unemployment is considered to be the deficiency of the certain quality of labor force (lack of trained staff) needed in the process of production and services. In the provision of trained staff, on the one hand, the formal education is planned to be re-organized in accordance with the notion of 'cooperation between university and businesses' and the Bologna process. On the other hand, some active labor-force policies which can be assessed in the context of life-long education and human capital notions, are planning to be activated such as 'workforce training courses' and 'vocational training courses'. Also during the current crisis, the demand of dissemination of these courses is crucial in respect to be the one of the common demands of both capital and labor organizations. Therefore, these demands and their applications should be examined from the different perspectives, expectation and intentions of labor and business organizations as well as various state organizations such as İŞKUR, Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Consequently, in this paper, the policy applications such as 'workforce training courses' and their capacity to prevent unemployment will be discussed. During this discussion, both the approaches of different economic thought schools towards unemployment and the Turkey's labor demand in terms of the current level of capital accumulation will be assessed comprehensively. In addition to that, it is aimed to reveal the limits of these active employment policies, in terms of unemployment reduction.

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THE ROLE OF TAX POLICY ON STRUGGLING UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ECONOMIC CRISES: TURKEY CASE FOR 2008-2010 ECONOMIC CRISIS

Murat Aydın¹

ABSTRACT

Economic crises affect all parties in the society in some ways. However, working class is affected the most and pays the highest price. Because private sector regard working class as a factor of production which can be ignored and the number of unemployed increase dramatically during crises. Struggling unemployment is inevitable in Turkey since it is a structural problem and frequent crises in 1990, 1994, 1999, 2000-2001, 2008 have caused many jobless people in the society. The result of the unemployment has been various economic and social problems. There are of course many ways and methods in struggling unemployment. However, the aim of this study is to examine tax policy measures in struggling unemployment and measures that have been put forward towards struggling 2008-2010 economic crisis and an evaluation of public fiscal policy of Turkey in struggling unemployment during current crisis. Within the framework of obtained results short, middle and long term solutions will be proposed so as to contribute struggling unemployment. Literature review will be used as a method for the study and implemented measures will be evaluated in view of tax policy according to the obtained data and the measures will be discussed whether or not they are suitable for Turkey, whether or not they are successful or why they can not be successful and then suggestions will be made.

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EUROPEANIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION: THE EMPOWERMENT OF NON-STATE ACTORS

Ceren Zeynep Ak¹

ABSTRACT

One of the most important characteristics of globalization is that it entails the existence of international and regional organizations that are able to influence domestic politics, institutions and perceptions. The globalization theories point to the weakening of the state and the forming of new modes of governance through the strengthening of regional players such as the EU. On the other hand, some scholars argue that Europeanization actually acts as a response to globalization. This paper takes up the view that Europeanization serves as an antidote to globalization and filters the pressures of globalization through deeper regional cooperation. In this regard, Europeanization targets the same processes as globalization but has expanded effects through the use of tools such as conditionality in transforming social and political perceptions through the empowerment of non-state actors in the third countries. This is especially evident when EU's relations with third countries such as the new candidate Balkan states and Turkey are examined. In this respect, this study argues that Europeanization helps to form a new mode of governance through the empowerment of non-state actors in these countries. Following this, it investigates the approaches embraced by the EU as a regional actor towards third countries with respect to political and economic development and how it uses different tools including financial and technical assistance to support their respective democratization process through the redistribution of power resources and the empowerment of non-state actors.

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RECONCEPTUALISING THE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH: NEOLIBERAL GLOBALISATION AND COUNTER-HEGEMONIC RESPONSE WITHIN THE DOUBLE MOVEMENT THEORY

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ABSTRACT

This study's central focus will be theoretical and methodological rather than empirical. Therefore, if we start with the current global situation, then we realize that the reality today reflects a dialectical process in which neoliberal intellectuals constructed an idea of globalisation and the actual achievements of global capitalism by disseminating the essential principles and strategies of the laissez-faire such as foreign direct investment, capital flows, trade, migration and technology within international institutions. This perilous adventure of post-modern and complex society coupled with the information technology era simultaneously resulted in a problematic paradigm of its own along with 'antagonistic double movements' which can be conceptualised as the struggle between neoliberal globalism and counter-hegemonic protectionism in terms of economic, social, political and cultural aspects. In addition, the concept of development is through Third World countries also critically analysing the neo liberal world's order in an international political agenda. This is a debate pertaining to the clash between local and global values which also raise further questions about democracy, freedom, social equity and justice. At the same time, it is a dialectical relationship of the progressive centre and the backward periphery (or otherness) which divides the world into two different philosophies. Thus, the discourse of localism assumed as power relations. It is not destroying globalist system, rather restructuring or redistribution of power as an alternative model via constructing local condition, new institution and theoretical framework.-

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THE GLOBAL CRISIS AS TURNING POINT OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

By ending Cold War, the world had been faced with a different structure than before. Ending threat of 'communism' caused to change paradigms of supra-national institutions as IMF, World Bank and especially NATO. The New World Order had been restuctured as a result of global crisis 2008. It had been witnessed many giant financial firms had gone to bankruptcy. Great amounts of governmental aids had been played a crucial role to prevent 'trust' crisis. Change in role of governments interestingly caused great ending of Washington Consensus. When Consensus had been started to apply in the years of 1980's, the role of government/state had been accepted to decrease. According to Consensus, the area in the absence of state would placed with non-governmental organizations. However, during the global crisis starting in 2008, role of governments had been increased by such a high rate particularly in the developed countries as USA, European Countries as France, UK. This means ending Washington Consensus paradoxical to its most important principle. However, this created an illusion for people. Some have been argued to ending capitalism under the shadow of Marx. Marx was right to define capitalism. However, this isn't end of capitalism, just a turning point of globalization. After now, capitalism will show its wilder face all over the world.

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ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION, CRISIS AND FDI: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Economic globalization refers to the increasing interdependence of world economies as a result of the growing scale of cross-border trade of products and services, flow of international capital and wide and rapid spread of technologies and knowledge by MNCs. The current global economic recession and financial crisis is the most severe for the world economic system since the Great Depression in 1929. Global economic recession hit most of world economies and as a result inflows and outflows of FDI decrease sharply. In this paper I argue that economic globalization operated and managed by MNC through the tools of FDI. Particular attention has been given to the role of FDI in global economic system. I examine the impact of 2008 economic recession and financial crisis on Inflow and outflow of FDI.

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KALKINMA: SÜREÇ Mİ? MÜDAHALE Mİ? KALKINMA LİTERATÜRÜNE RETROSPEKTİVE BİR BAKIŞ

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ÖZET

1970'li yılların sonlarından itibaren Kalkınmaya İktisad'ının geçerliliğini yitirdiğine dair bir dizi argüman ileri sürüldü. Ancak buna rağmen son yıllarda toplumsal değişim için kısa denilecek kısa denilecek bir zaman diliminde kalkınma yazınının hızla yeniden gündeme geldiğini görüyoruz. Gerçekten de son dönemde “kalkınmayı yeniden düşünmek”, “kalkınmayı yeniden keşfetmek”, “yeni endüstriyel politikalar” başlıkları altında çok sayıda yeni çalışma, kalkınma yazınının yeniden gündeme gelmesi yönünde çağrılar yapmakta. Bu çağrıya kaynaklık eden teorik yaklaşımlar ise, tıpkı kalkınma yazınının bir alt disiplin olarak geliştiği 1940'lı yıllarda olduğu gibi, sadece teorik düzlemde gerçekleşmiyor. Aynı zamanda doğrudan iktisat politikalarına yön verecek ve dolayısıyla verili toplumsal/sınıfsal ilişkileri yeniden şekillendirecek yasalarda da belirgin bir biçimde gözlemlenebilir bir hal alıyor. Bu bağlamda özellikle Türkiye gibi geç kapitalistleşen ama görece artıdeğer artışında belirli bir yol kateden ülkelerde (BRIC) “yeni sanayileşme politikaları” başlığında ya da “proaktif devlet” ifadesinde biçimlenen politik müdahalelerde, “yeni” denebilecek özellikleri ile kalkınma yazının etkili olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Kalkınma yazınındaki “yeni” sayılabilecek bu gelişmeler bizim için iki alanda önem taşıyor. Bu iki alan aynı zamanda çalışmamızda sorgulamamız gereken iki önemli problemle yüzleşmemize neden oluyor. İlk olarak kalkınma yazının üzerinde yükseldiği teorik düzeneğin her zaman müdahaleler, yani iktisat politikaları ile yakından ilişkili olması. Bu ilişki bize kalkınma yazınının kapitalizmin yapısal belirlemeleri ile pratik süreçler arasında, dolayısıyla süreç ile müdahale arasında ne gibi ilişkiler/etkileşimler olduğu sorusunu sordurtuyor. Yapı/süreç ile müdahale arasındaki ilişkiyi sorguladığımızda ise, günümüzde çok daha belirgin bir hal alan kriz ile kalkınma yazını/kalkınma politikaları arasındaki ilişkinin kurulması gündeme geliyor. Kriz ve sonrası zamanlar, sistemin kendisini yeniden üretmediği, dolayısıyla siyasal müdahalelerin ve toplumsal gerçekliği dönüştürecek yapısal düzenlemelerin arttığı dönemlerdir. Ancak konumuz açısından dikkat çekici olan, bu dönemlerin aynı zamanda geç kapitalistleşen ülkelerde kalkınma yazınında öne çıkan egemen anlayışların hızla yaşama aktarıldığı dönemler olmasıdır. Böyle bir çerçeveden bakıldığında, 2001 ve arkasından gelen 2008 krizlerinin Türkiye pratiğinde sadece kriz anlamına gelmediği, aynı zamanda krizi önceleyen dönemlerde sıkça işaret edilen yeni sanayileşme politikalarının, bir diğer anlamda kalkınma yazınının işaret ettiği alanlara müdahalelerin hızlandığı dönemler olduğunu görüyoruz. Buna göre “yeni sanayileşme politikalarının” özellikle 2008 krizi sonrasında gündeme getirildiğini ve buna bağlı olarak da kapitalist toplumsal ilişkilerin yeniden biçimlendirilmeye başlandığını tespit edebiliriz. Dolayısıyla, bu çalışmada, kalkınma yazınında son dönemde öne çıkan yeni kavramsal düzenekler ve bu düzeneklerin yaşama geçirecek kalkınma stratejilerinden hareketle tarihsel olarak geriye doğru bakarak bir değerlendirme yapacağız. Bu değerlendirme, sadece kalkınma teorileri ile kriz arasındaki bağlantıların daha sağlıklı bir şekilde analizine olanak vermekle kalmayacak, aynı zamanda da yapı-süreç ve müdahale arasındaki ilişkilerin daha tartışılır bir hale getirecektir. Ancak çalışmamız, yapı-süreç ve kalkınma teorileri ile krizler arasında yukarıda işaret ettiğimiz sorulara mutlak cevaplar vermeyi hedeflemekten öte, bu soruların önemli olduğunu göstermek ve bu soruları tartışmaya açma amacındadır.

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada 'Kalkınma' ve 'Kriz' kavramlarının kapitalist gerçeklikte nasıl bir yer ve işleve sahip oldukları tartışılmaya çalışılacaktır. Kapitalist gerçekliğin referans olacağı bu karşılaştırma, söz konusu kavramların gerçekliklerinin de tartışılmasına olanak sağlayacaktır.

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DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN TURKEY IN THE CONTEXT OF CAPITAL ACCUMULATION AND CRISES

Koray R. Yılmaz¹

ABSTRACT

In generally development strategies is adressed at the state level. According to this dominant approach, development strategies and differentness of these strategies are designed and determined by states for national aims and common benefits. In this presentation against to this dominant approach, I argue that development strategies are designed by the necesssities of capital accumulation process. In this context the differentness of these strategies in other words transition to new strategy is associated to crises in the accumulation process of capital. This approach is applied to the development process of capitalism in Turkey. In Turkey the first planing experience which was based on government enterprise import substitute development strategy was applied in 1930s after the 1929 crisis. The second and based on private sector was called import substitution development strategy or planed period. It was applied after the crisis at the end of 1950s. The third is called export oriented development strategy which was applied after the 1978-1979 crisis. This strategy was applied with the financial deregulation policy up to the present. After the 2001 crisis period but especially after the 2008 crisis the new development strategy research which is based on new industrial policy has become prominent. At last I would like to emphasize that in Turkey different development strategies have been applied depend on crisis and necessity of capital accumulation.

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THE NEW INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICY: DOES IT INDICATE A NEW PHASE OF CAPITALISM?

Özlem Tezcek¹

ABSTRACT

Currently, one of the most significant issues has occupied the social agenda in developing countries is the new industrial policy (NIP). This policy emphasizes on the pro-active role of the state. During the discussions within the development economics literature, some famous economists and development economists such as Dani Rodrik, Ha-joon Chang and J. Stiglitz agree that the unsuccessful previous experiences of many developing countries about the economic development will be forgotten and they will manage to become industrialized and developed countries by application of the new industrialization policy. Having very different points of view in general, these economists/development economists have come to an agreement on a certain point: the state has to interfere into the economy in accordance with the current economic and social conditions. D. Rodrik describes the economic development as a structural transformation. In order to increase their competitive advantages on global markets, the private entrepreneurs have to move towards new sectors, technologies and products. During this process, the enormous amount of risks and uncertainties come out of the market deficiencies such as lack of information and bureaucratic constraints, will be overcome by the establishment of suitable institutions. H. J. Chang focuses on the success of the protectionist policies applied by Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore during the industrialization process and emphasizes the role of the state during this process. According to H. J. Chang, the developing countries will climb to the top of development ladder through the guiding policies of the state. J. Stiglitz argues that the markets always operate imperfectly and there is always information gaps and market failures. Therefore, the modern industrial policy must provide transformations which market mechanism needs in all areas of the social life such as finance, investment, education, labor market, industry. In other word, non-market processes in related areas must be prevented in order to secure market order. Although the new industrial policy is crucial in terms of current effects of the policy outcomes in developing countries, the question of 'why this kind of analysis is decisive in this phase of history' constitutes the starting-point of this study. Starting from this point, the matter will be analyzed through the historical development of capital accumulation. In this context, it will be argued that the new industrial policy is related to the period in which the capitalism is active all around the world. In relation to this argument, it will be discussed that the new industrial policy is not the policy obligation for integration to the world capitalist system in terms of developing countries but also the structural result of the phase being experienced. In addition, it will be also examined that in this certain historical process, why the state left its role as a director/administrator and has gained a pro-active and guiding role in cooperation with the various business groups. Consequently, in this paper, it will be analyzed the role of new industrial policy within the development economics literature in terms of the general tendencies of capital accumulation.

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ADALET VE KALKINMA PARTİSİ'NİN, KENT KALKINMASINA YÖNELİK ÇALIŞMALARI: PARTİ PROGRAMI İLE GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN UYGULAMALARIN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

Halil Emre Deniş¹

ÖZET

Bilindiği üzere, ekonomik, sosyal ve siyasal yapı, ülkemizde de siyasal iktidarlar tarafından belirlenmektedir. İktidara gelecek siyasi partiler de seçimler öncesi söylemleriyle halka neler yapacaklarını yazılı ya da sözlü olarak anlatırlar. Yazılı olarak anlatımlarının en kuvvetlisi de siyasi partilerin hazırladıkları parti programları sayesinde gerçekleşmektedir. Parti programları siyasi partilerin yegane kılavuzu konumundadır. Her parti kendi ideolojisine göre, ülkeyi nasıl yöneteceklerini, ekonomik yapıdaki düzenlemeleri nasıl ve ne şekilde yapacaklarını ve bu düzenlemelerin vatandaşa yansımalarının nasıl olacağını tayin ederler. Ülkenin ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınması ve bunların nasıl yapılacağı da bu programlarda şekillenmektedir. Son 8 (sekiz) yıldır iktidarda bulunan Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (Ak Parti) de parti programını belirlemiş ve yine ekonomik ve sosyal yapıya yönelik gerçekleştireceklerini de bu programa göre şekillendirmeye çalışmıştır. Ak Parti'nin, özellikle yerel yönetimler ya da ulusal resmi kurumlar aracılığıyla, ülkemizin kentlerinin kalkınmasına yönelik yaptığı çeşitli çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmalar da kentlerin fiziksel değişiminde öncü rol oynamışlardır. Bazı yapılan çalışmaların kentlerin gelişimine katkılarının yanında, özellikle sosyal yapı üzerinde bazı götürdükleri de bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı 8 (sekiz) yıldır iktidarda bulunan Ak Parti'nin, parti programının incelenerek, ülkemiz kentlerinin kalkınmasına yönelik yapılmak istenen düzenlemelerin, gerçekleştirilen reel uygulamalarla karşılaştırılmasıdır. Bu karşılaştırma ile yapılmak istenenlerle yapılanlar ortaya konulmaya çalışılacak ve kent kalkınmasına olan faydaları ile zararlarının değerlendirilmesi yapılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Kent Kalkınması, Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi, Parti Programı

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THE EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRISIS AND DISABILITY IN TERMS OF PARTICIPATION TO URBAN SPACE

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ABSTRACT

Capitalism's production that is based on the principle of efficiency and its organization of spatial, social and production push disabled people out of space, society and production. Disabled people are pushed out of the production in conditions of the dissolve or remove the social state and they are excluded as the social and spatial. Even if regulations of spatial consider disabled people if production relationships and organization does not change these regulations are only a misdirect. Disabled people who are defined "disadvantaged group" and pushed out of the employment are demoted to situation of "cleansers of conscience" in conditions of capitalism's labour. Disabled people are relented people for the state and society. This mercy may change as to existing conditions. For instance disabled people are dismissed first people with women in conditions capitalism's crisis. As shown instance of Turkey both laws and implementations are carried out for disabled people and a new closure that include women also is in the question. Spatial and social regulations considering disabled people are against them in conditions of crisis in Turkey. This study is about positioning the disability by capitalism and its crisis in urban space. The meaning of capitalism's organization for disabled people is addressed and in this context looked at the practices of urban space. To take place in production which are the best important conditions is examined as the focused on social state. And sought an answer for this question: How neo-liberal policies affect to the relationship between disability and urban space in the last crisis conditions? Finally the relationship between disability and urban space is discussed considering Turkey's specific conditions.

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PROCESS OF INTERVENTION TO URBAN SPACE AS A CRIS RESOVING TOOL, ITS METHODS AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES: CASE OF ISTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

Intervention to urban space in order to reconstruct it, producing and consuming are usual consequences of process of capitalist urbanization. Particularly when the dynamics that resolve structural crises weakens, in capitalism 'space' gains value as a tool to resolve those crises. From Marx to Lefebvre this tool is emphasized with 'the exchange value of the goods' and it appears as one of the central components of the political strategies of the urban space. Capitalism transformed urban space to hotspot for intervention of dominant politics. 'Renewal', 'conversion', 'reconstruction' often attract attention and they are employed as the formal language of intervention. In one hand space is recreated through such interventions in the other hand its former functionality and features become lost. In terms of social structure this situation means tear in the fabric of the society. As a consequence, parts of the space are cleared of its traditional owners and with its new owner's the space is deemed to lose its former functions. Actors of the intervention to the urban space are sometimes local authorities and at others central governments. Nevertheless, often they would both intervene to the city; this is at the same time and with a common strategy and through establishing legal infrastructure. Both local and global capital and relevant institutions are entrusted with a duty to implement these duties on behalf of the public. It is often sufficient to look at the language developed by those who intervene to the cities from above in order to differentiate these spaces: 'suburbs', 'slumps', 'the other city', 'ghettos', 'shanty town', 'criminal places' e.t.c. Use of such discourse is almost always the easiest option to reach these places for intervention. This situation could also be read from societal/political tensions on aforementioned spaces. Since recreation of the space in these places often accompanied with neglecting of public interest and principles of urbanization, serious social tensions, struggles and conflicts are also stirred. In this paper urban space will be discussed around key concepts of politics, space and society. This will be illustrated based on the practices in Istanbul both as a place of conflict and as a place that develops the conflict.

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A RADICAL EXAMPLE TO THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRY ON CITY: DİLOVASI

Ayşegül Kanbak¹

ABSTRACT

This study is based on the early findings of the thesis named 'Effect of Organizational Industry Zones on the Urban Development: Example of Dilovası.' The study focuses on the effect of the extraordinary industrialization of the region which has been going through industrialization since 1960s on the district of Dilovası, which may be considered as both the actor and aggrieved party, and aims to analyse the extraordinary effect of the industry on the district. Industrialization has played a key role in the economic and social development of Turkey. The fact that the employment creation ability has been limited throughout the industrialization process has given rise to the excessive growth of the service sectors, has created the investment inclination intended for the second conversion of both the private and public sectors. These investments have increasingly turned towards the cities and the neglect of the industrialization process and thus the neglect of the social and environmental dimension have caused deeper problems based on urbanization. The basic characteristics of the urbanization experience which Turkey has gone through and is still underway is that it holds a continuous change. Turkey has on one hand tried to complete the structural transformations and on the other hand it has been forced to deal with the adaptation problems introduced by such transformations. The competition increased with globalization as well as the economic and social transformations have caused diversities during the specific urbanization process in Turkey. These diversities created changes in ways of perceiving the environment and interfering in the same and generated in the course of time the necessity of the rise of new approaches to the space. A considerable part of the industrial business in our country has been set up in the cities or they have turned the rural areas where they have been set up into cities. And Dilovası is an example to such city which has come out as a result of such process and the industrialization process of the city which started with the planned industrialization process has accelerated with the decentralization of İstanbul and continued to date with the changes in the industrial policies. The interference of both the immigration and local actors caused by the industry, has made Dilova a bundle of trouble. The study has been prepared on the basis of the deep analysis reached in seven quarters in Dilovası. While it puts forward the economic, social and cultural aspects of the residents in Dilovası, it intends to enlighten the immigration and urbanization process in Turkey.

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KRİZ VE KENTSEL YERİNDEN EDİLME SÜRECİNDE ÇİNGENELER

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyayı sarmalayan küreselleşme olgusunun peşinden getirdiği finansal bunalımlar ve sermayenin belli alanlarda yoğunlaşması, varıl ile yoksul arasındaki ayrımı derinleştirmiştir. Bu ayrımın fiziksel mekana yansımalarıyla farklılaşan arsa değerleri ve yer değiştiren toplumsal sınıflar, kentsel dönüşümün temellerini oluşturmaktadır. Yoksulluk ve çöküntü alanlarını ortadan kaldırmak, seçilen kentsel bölgeleri daha çağdaş, daha güvenli hale getirmek ve konut açığını kapatmak gerekçelerine dayandırılan kentsel dönüşüm projeleri; söz konusu alanların eski sakinlerinin uzaklaştırılıp yeni rant alanlarına dönüştürülmesi, bu alanların orta ve üst gelir gruplarına aktarılması biçiminde işlemektedir. Böylelikle kapitalist birikim sistemi içinde tutunamayan, düzenli ve güvenceli işi ve buna bağlı olarak da geliri olmayanlar, formel kentsel alanın dışına itilmektedir. Kentsel dönüşüm, daha yerinde bir tanımlama ile kentsel yenileme süreci, toplumsal tektipleştirme çalışmalarının mekana yansıyan hali olarak görülebilir. Tektipleştirme sürecinde yitirilenler mekanla sınırlı kalmamakta, kültürel birikim de yenilenen mekanın sınırlarında eritilmektedir. Geleneksel kültüre ait olmayan kalıpların dayatılmasıyla başlatılan bu dönüşümün başarıya ulaşması için öncelikle, çöküntü alanları diye tariflenen alanlarda yaşayan 'ötekilerin' toplumsal yapının dışına çıkartılması gerekir. Bu dışa çıkartma işlemi, toplumsal kastın en alt sınıflarından ve hatta öncelikle kast dışı, sistemle bütünleşik yaşamayı reddeden gruplardan başlatılmaktadır. Bu amaçla çalışmada, Kocaeli ilinde sürdürülmekte olan kentsel yenileme projeleri ile yerinden edilen ve edilecek olan, kayıtdışı ekonomide tanımlanan marjinal mesleklere sahip Çingene nüfusunun; gerek yerinden edilme süreçlerinden, gerekse ekonomik krizden etkilenme düzeyleri, yeniden yerleşme koşulları ve kentsel alanın dışına itilmelerinin kent ekonomisine etkileri çerçevesinde tartışılacaktır. Bildiride, başlatılan ve uzun bir sürece yayılmış bulunan, Kocaeli Kentsel Dönüşüm Projesi kapsamında yerinden edilen ve edilecek olan Çingene mahallerinde sürdürülen alan çalışmasının ön araştırma bulguları paylaşılacaktır.

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NEW SPACES OF DEVELOPMENT: SPACE IN SEARCH

Demet Özmen Yılmaz¹

ABSTRACT

After 1980, capital accumulation process has been get into reconstruction process for get over the condition of crisis. This process has commonly been called 'globalisation'. The characteristic of this process is the expansion of capitals to international and sub-national levels and interrelating capitals with minimum obstacles. In this process especially sub-national levels, like urban, local and region, have been caught significant production increase thus have come into prominence. Therefore new regionalism and regional developmet concepts has became more important in development literature. This sub-national spaces has conceptualized as 'new industrial districts', 'new development areas', 'succesully regions' or 'attraction center' in development literature. In this study concepts above mentioned will be discussed in critical perspective and than will be suggested to 'spaces in search' as a new concept. My object is problematize to homogeneous contents of these concepts and propound to dynamic and conflicting nature of this process with 'spaces in search' concept.

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ASYA KAPLANLARI ÖZELİNDE NEOLİBERAL POLİTİKALARIN EKONOMİK KALKINMAYA ETKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

As a result of financial crisis that had started to be effective all over the world by 1970's stagflation dilemma and international indebtedness, Keynesian Policies which became prevailing policies after World War II, started to be replaced by neoliberal economical ideas and practices that were described as new policies, by the last quarter of twentieth century. Especially by the effect of foundations, such as International Money Fund (IMF) and the World Bank which developing countries refer to get out of their dilemmas of international indebtedness, countries had to apply neoliberalism containing constitutional compatibility programs. With these programs, neoliberalism based upon denationalization, deregulation, private property, delimitation of Public Intervention and individual liberty principles, started to become contemporary economical system. After World War II, by the emancipation of underdeveloped countries from colonialism and declaration of their freedom, economical developmental issue had started become a current issue once again. Economical development also comprised of qualitative alterations that occur in social, political and economical institutions besides increment in real gross national product of that country. The aim of economical development is to provide better lives to individuals by reforms in education, health and technology. Because underdeveloped countries has not reached required developmental level, economical development is intensively analyzed, nowadays. In this respect, neoliberal policies which are practiced should also be revised. In our study it is aimed to prove if underdeveloped countries will reach desired developmental level or not, by application of neoliberalism policies. In this respect, developmental strategies and economical policies applied over Asian Tigers are assessed, and obtained results are analyzed. In conclusion, neoliberal policies will be claimed to effect developmental processes unfavourably. The reasons and resolution advisory to this negative effect will be assessed respectively

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CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT: TAKING LESSON FROM PAST

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ABSTRACT

Representing a significant portion of the world population, for developing countries, development is the fundamental problem that needs to be cope with. The development problem has been attempted to be solved with policies which were derived, developed, and applied with the globalization phenomenon such as many other problems. Globalization which provides especially free movement of financial resources and knowledge in the world other with many factors, includes both significant opportunities and serious threats for the developing countries facing the 'development' as an basic problem. In light of past experience, it is almost impossible to say that 'knowledge' and 'capital' flows that can be considered as the two main sources of development, offer an important opportunity for the countries in question. The fact that countries that have not enough economic infrastructures and elasticities have suffered / suffering from regional or national crisis, is strengthening this thesis. On the other hand East Asian Countries' late industrialization and development experiences as exceptions have shown of impossible can be achieved and includes lessons for similar nature countries. From this point forth, the intended study emphasizes the lessons can be taken from the crisis and development experiences of East Asian countries which recognize the 'knowledge' - accepted as the basic key for development - and understand its importance in a short period of time and points to the posteriori the lessons to be taken.

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STRUCTURAL SOLUTION TO STRUCTURAL CRISIS FOR THE ABANDONMENT, RUIN AND EXCLUSION OF 1.5 MILLION FAMILIES, WITH IN THE OLD NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE URBAN DIVIDED OF PERU. THE CASE OF RIMAC IN THE HISTORIC CENTER OF LIMA, CAPITAL OF PERU.

Horacio Gago Priale¹

ABSTRACT

Crisis is a familiar word in Peru. Despite of macroeconomic growth, good prices for metal exports and agro exports boom in the first decade of 21th Century, since a half decade ago, exclusion and polarization have become stronger, especially in cities. The urban divide is increasing and the social exclusion means at least 1.5 million of families (Peru accounts for about 7.5 million families). In Lima, a national capital which accounts 8 million people, the phenomenon of closed neighborhoods for the rich, placed in suburbs where even Police cannot access, are in parallel with Peruvian favelas, forming two kinds of urban subsystems, every day more polarized between each other. If high tech new buildings, hotels, banks and corporations take place in financial areas; and splendid shopping centers surround modern suburbs plenty on lodges and private houses of Californian style, the reality also shows a dark face, featured by poverty and exclusion. The city, mainly spread as a flat scenario, houses more than 500 mil units of housing, 74% of which live under poverty. These are placed either in slum dwellings formed on the then peripheries, or in old and ruined neighborhoods which preexist to the migratory wave occurred from the countryside during the second half of 20th Century. While the Peruvian economist Hernando de Soto put his best effort on assessing what happened in the mentioned peripheries where live an important piece of urbanites (39% people) and explained a process of unstoppable conversion of deserts in human settlements in part of the city (the megacity), proposing for them a massive programs of formalization of property rights, in the other corner a pending analysis had kept about the drama of a second but not less important portion of the whole: the old neighborhoods. A more complex reality is a daily coin in the old city, which includes the historic center, affecting 35% people of the whole, where precariousness, deterioration and ruin form a world of daily, slow and uncontainable disaster. Rimac, in the Historic Lima, regarded as World Heritage by UNESCO, located exactly in the opposite to the Government Palace of Peru, shaping 70 blocks of old city, is an emblem of this paradox. Ruin, social stress, contained violence, ghettos, physical insecurity, insecurity of tenancy are common. In their streets pullulate hundreds of 'callejones', a kind of slum dwelling, where dozens of families dispute each other to access to the only pipe of clean water that exists in there. The magnificent Palaces that those buildings used to be 100 years ago, are caverns in the middle of the city today. But paradoxically alive ruins. In Rimac 9 thousand families whom were born in the place and stays since at least two or three generations, despite of being poor most of them, probably express the 'Lime√±o' identity better than anyone in the megacity and usually practice the pure essences of the past and traditional Lima, the first capital city of the Spanish Empire in South America. But none among them possesses their houses (if a 20 square meters room may be called a house) in complete legal position, nor exist a person among the owners to whom the neighbors could propose to buy the houses, to repair them or even to renovate tenant agreements. Furthermore UNDP diagnosis determined that only 13% of the houses in Rimac had updated titles while the immense majority has no owners in practical terms, appearing in titles dead persons or a large community of co owners

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which permanently adds new members due to new deaths of heirs. This scenario of dead property rights have long time ago conducted what were magnificent palaces in devastated ruins. Architectonic deterioration, overcrowding, ghettos, under living conditions, are a usual tragedy. Authorities never could provide nor understand properly, the real keys of sustainable solutions within the complex process of urban renovation with social inclusion. The 1991s last rule on the subject was focused on realizing a gentrification strategy in a country where a third (not 3%) of people lives in places without titling. It meant in practice expelling millions of people from the urban centers. It was a dead act. None serious even put on practice such rule. In 2006 I was lucky to be selected to direct with UNDP support, a technical team devoted to study the problem of slum dwellings in the old neighborhoods in four Peruvian cities, which included at least 200 mil people. Our findings concluded in the strong lack of real property rights in thousands of real estate and the need of redefining titles as a base for whatever serious effort of renewing those slum dwellings. But redefining property rights mainly in favor of the poor families living in those areas. Empowerment instead of gentrification was in short words what we proposed. The project aimed to build a set of incentives surrounding, as a mail stone, the idea of property rights for the poor. People living in those houses accepted important compromises because of the great motivation to be included in the legal and financial world. In a first stage the project was in a local level but from 2009 it has become national. The Congress of Peru adopted a national law putting the experience of Rimac as a pilot for other amplifications. The idea is explaining this process, its challenges, potentiality, but also frustrations and weakness.

THE PROCESS OF DETRADITIONALIZATION IN A TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY: WOMEN'S RESPONSES TO MODERNIZATION IN RELIGIOUS MADRASAS IN IRANIAN BALUCHISTAN

Hoshang Noraiee¹

ABSTRACT

The process of late modernity has not only influenced the most modern societies but it has also shaped the socio economic dimensions of life and outlooks in the most traditional communities. Responses, even in traditional ways, to the globalization and pressures applied by marketization and consumer values have required the restructuring of traditional institutions and highlighted the significance of individualization. In the context of the rapid development of modern communications and the intensification of migration, further choices have been created and the consumption of diversified cultural values has significantly increased. This has even affected the most sacred traditional values, such as religion among women whose behaviours have been used as a benchmark to test the strength of traditional values. In this process identities are shaped in a way to reflect the new conditions. In this paper I will investigate the responses of women in 2 religious madrasas in Baluchistan which is one of the less developed areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran. I will argue that the dislocation of traditional values has been associated with the diversification of values and has increased the awareness of these women about the choices available and has highlighted their individuality and rational judgements. The hard lines they have adopted, in some areas, seems to be a reflection of their defensive positions against the numerous competing and unfamiliar choices in the context of pressures still coming from traditional familiar institutions. Women's curiosity for learning and their exploratory approach undermines the "unquestionable" continuity of traditions, but their choices are not completely free from institutional pressures or structures which contextualise these choices. This paper argues that the complexity of responses to modernity and modernization goes beyond a simplified and linear dichotomization of secular modernisation and religious traditionalism and also beyond the dichotomy of the much debated concepts of structure and agency. This research is mainly based on Qualitative methods involving semi structured postal questionnaires and a number of telephone interviews with a few male informants and women teachers in 2 women madrasas (seminary). In total 27 questionnaires were completed by 24 seminary students (tala-bas) and 3 female seminary teachers (moddares).

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ECO-ECONOMY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WASTE EXCHANGE, A NEW APPROACH REGARDING WASTE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development approach, as a concept, was in more demand in the last quarter of the twentieth century although its embodiment in theory based on the inception period of economics. The latest concept including this approach is eco-economy, a compound consisting of economy and ecology. The concept has been widely discussed in the relevant literature in recent times. Despite all these discussions, creating new strategies for building an eco-economical structure in regard with sustainable development approach has not been in question within this period. In this connection, one of the main themes concerning the approach in question is the sustainable waste management. This method is primarily based on the management of renewable and nonrenewable natural resources and recycling wastes that are left over from these resources in production process. In this context, Waste Exchange is a micro practice providing to bring out the renewable resources which is one of the requirements for sustainable development and waste management. In the first chapter of the study, description, development and historical process of sustainable development as well as information regarding eco-economy will be analyzed in detail; in the second chapter the subjects related waste management will be discussed by considering environmental factors in the frame of sustainability. In the last chapter some suggestions will be made about the effects of waste exchange on the efficiency of the sectors where it is used, challenges experienced in operation of system and development of waste exchange after giving information on emerging of waste exchange and how it is operated.

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OIL AND DEVELOPMENT IN SUDAN: OPPORTUNITY OR CURSE?

Alexandra Kelbert¹

ABSTRACT

This is an attempt to explore the relationship between oil and the political economy of Sudan since the beginning of the eighties. The contention in this article is that the development of oil in Sudan in 1979 has not been a catalyst to prosperity and development but rather it has fuelled conflict and still now represents an impediment to peace building and development. In fact, it would seem that oil discovery in concordance with globalisation exacerbation post 1980s compounded the weaknesses inherent to the Sudanese government with regards to the political economy of the country, therefore acting as a major cause of political and economic turmoil rather than creating sustainable growth opportunities and social development. However, the final claim is that there are mechanisms and initiatives that could enable Sudan to positively grasp the benefits of being an oil producing country in the era of globalization.

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1870'LERDEN BAKARAK BUGÜNÜN BUNALIMINI KAVRAMAK

Metin Sarfati'

THE ECONOMICS IN CRISIS, THE CRISIS IN ECONOMICS

İrfan Kalaycı¹, Barış Aytekin², Berna Balcı İzgi³

ABSTRACT

The crisis consist of repeated actions.1929 economic crisis (the Great Depression) and 2009 economic crisis (Big Recession) may differ qualitatively from each other. However, it doesn't alter the fact that the capitalist system has the potential to make ongoing crises and overcome the crises.Capitalist economies lived in different angles the recent crisis which stems from USA. Liberal-capitalist economists were diagnose and analyze the crisis from different angles.World is managed by unipolar economic system and therefore, outside of neoclassical economists' offers virtually no prescription doesn't work. Neoclassical economics, because of global capitalism is the teachings of economics,it almost an automatic way encounters two problems when global capitalism get in every crisis conjuncture. First,Does the capitalist system produce crisis for self-renewal? Can the system not live without crisis? Second, the economists who take the pulse of this system or who are disciples of this system,can't predict the crisis? Or, does the crisis emerge in spite of right predictions?As far as we can understand,many sectors with varying degrees provide benefit. For example,when the crisis comes out,private sector companies go to the path of the burden reduction of heavily employ, pull wages down,consolidate the debt,so they are going the cost revision. Society renews consumption decisions according to pessimistic expectations. Liberal government as well,in spite of opposition to statism,hold on statist economic policies and so they find the opportunity to take advantage of the populism. The economic literature, with new theory of the crises becomes even richer. So, what does not change? Unc-hanging is, hetereodox and orthodox stabilization policies that are against the position to crisis, to enter orders the capital instead of the labor by the hand of IMF.

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A REVIEW ON POST KEYNESIAN ECONOMIC MAN AND DYNAMICS OF CRISES ON POST KEYNESIAN METHODOLOGY: COMPARRISON 1929 WITH 2008 CRISES

Ömer Tuğsal Doruk¹

ABSTRACT

Post Keynesian Economics School is among the Heterodox Schools. Post Keynesian School, which generally advocates Cambridge school thoughts and tries to continue has stands out with its methodological characteristics. Unlike other economics schools, there is an economic individual approach among the methodological characteristics Post Keynesian Economics School has. According to Keynesian Economics School, an individual is a social being and his economic attitudes can be influenced either by the environment where s/he lives or by the individuals with whom he or she interacts. (Esen, 2007: 33). One of Post Keynesian School's main paradigms is that an individual who interrelates with society is essentially parallels with homosocietus concept unlike the homoeconomicus man who seeks utility maximizing and minimizing risks that are advocated by Ortodox schools. According to critical reality concept of Post Keynezyen, economic decisions an individual makes are vague in a social environment. For Post Keynezyen economics school *economic invidual approach is significant in terms of macroeconomic dynamics. It is likely the economic decisions an individual made during the crises in 1929 and 2008 were caused by the society s/he lived in. Post Keynesian organism and uncertainty approaches have very important place on Post Keynesian methodology. Post Keynesian economic man's decisions on market affected from society. According to organic view and uncertainty phenemena existing in Post Keynezyen economic methodology when aneconomic individual takes decisions on investment Minskys/he is influenced by the society in which there are ambiguity and asymmetrical information in markets. People' decisions on investment are based on trust. A trust sense on an individual's investment decisions which based on living surroundings. In addition who is a Post Keynesian economist*

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ECONOMIC CRIMES AND CRISES

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ABSTRACT

Economics is at first a social science. As because economics is a social science, everything related with human being is included in the scope of the studies of the economists. Dealing with the matter of crimes is far beyond being only an intellectual interest, it is among the social responsibilities of an economist as a scientist, since crime is described as the most destructive social problem on the global scale. Increasing crime rates and violence have negative effects on economic activities, besides, they have also directly reducing effects on human security and life quality. In addition to these, economic crises have also negative effects on human life in many aspects. Such problems as unemployment- increasing especially in crisis periods, poverty and income inequality are the factors that mostly draw human kind to crimes. Today, the importance of the priority of economic policies, in order to prevent the crime phenomenon, particularly the economic crimes, has increased. In this sense, in this study, it is aimed to explore whether the economic crises between the years 2000 and 2008 increased the crime rates in Turkey especially the economic crimes.

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THE EFFECT OF SEXUAL EQUALITY TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Yağmur Kumcu Yıldız¹

ABSTRACT

Redefinition of many economical concepts is seen as necessity because of the increasing existence of woman in business and economic world. Considering The Economic Theory started in 1770s, it is thought that man and woman, who struggle to be human for centuries, are responsible of building a world without discrimination. This responsibility is seen as a part of economical justice. In order to develop economical justice, advancement process must be sustainable; all the participants must have common objective and conscience. The effect of sexual equality in building economic justice is analyzed with this study. The economic conditions of undeveloped countries and well developed countries known as G7, their reactions to crisis and approaches to solutions will be studied with method of comparison. While studying the relevance between sexuality and development of societies, involvement of labor to labor force, literacy and school ratio, common use of economical codes, involvement to administration and participation to political and civil organizations can be the criteria in comparing the nations. It is expected for the study to make contributions in subjects of development and justice with feminist economic approach.

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THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Uğur Akkoç¹

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study that describing the effects of underemployment on economy politics by examining evolution of economic trends from Adam Smith to today's and relations that effects this evolution. Sources on literature that include different economic school's economic ideas about structure of employment and dominant good were utilized in this study. Especially, paper benefited by work of predecessors. From predecessor to today's, structure of employment have one of the least reconciled phenomenon. When economy has reaching equilibrium with magic hand on production possibility curve's maximum point under the free-market economy, supported that there is not underemployment. David Ricardo firstly talked about the underemployment possibility after that changing dominant good from agricultural goods that have higher workforce dependence to industrial goods that lower workforce dependence and technical progress on production methods and tools. But, still Ricardo said that underemployment was only short-term problem that self-correct may. As reflection of changes on production technology and dominant goods type, J.M. Keynes has presented a new view to employment. J.M. Keynes stated that underemployment not only short-term problem and cases under the production possibility curves have to solve with macroeconomic policies. After II. World War, when we look into modern world we can see that cycle of economic crises become more often, automation and mass production become indispensable, capital centralize, goods' dependence of workforce decrease and profit accumulate financial assets with was formed financial markets. So, underemployment was generally accepted the illness of economic system. On this period that all economic crises used for moving to automation, growing years can not do sponge effect to unemployment. For this reason, we are moving to point that increasing unemployment rates were accepted as structural and insoluble. Increasing accepted unemployment rates from %3-4 to %12-14 (even developed countries have this rates) causing that was came to question is how support unemployment peoples. On this point, permanent unemployment is not small part. For this, on the world social policies, income supporting policies, tries to correcting income distribution have accelerated. Also, we can not ignore that taxes increased as the foundations of this policies. When increasing taxes and social policies thinking together with unstoppable increasing of structural unemployment, is that capitalism itself moving to socialism? On the other hand, social policies with increasing weight gain and think of necessary government intervention starting to affect political discourse and preferences. Increasing votes of social policy advocates in developed countries is not danger for Capitalism? Class conflict that K. Marx stated as collapse point for Capitalism is not between bourgeois and proletariat, is between the new class which consisting of unemployed and sovereign power class? When we bring events on Greece after 2009 crisis to our mind, modern Capitalism's soft belly is underemployment?

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IMPACT OF TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY TO TOURISM DURING THE GLOBAL CRISIS: IRAN-ISRAEL, 2008-2010

Mustafa Dođan¹, Erkan Bi²

ABSTRACT

In this study, the impact of Turkish Foreign Policy covering a period during and after the process called as the global financial crisis which started in 2008 on tourism in Turkey, over Iran and Israel is researched. The reason of choosing Iran and Israel for this study is some relative differences emerged the foreign policy of Turkey regarding these two countries compared with the previous period. This research is concentrated on the reasons and the economic impact of these changes. The effects on economic level, analyzed over tourism relations of Turkey between Iran and Israel since it offers concrete and measurable indicators. It is intended to reveal the impacts on the tourism industry of Turkey's changing foreign policy towards Iran and Israel, through comparing tourism revenue and number of tourists in the period before and after 2008 in this study.

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INTELLECTUAL CRISIS IN TURKISH CINEMA: ECONOMIC POLICIES OF 1960 COUP AND THE AP (JUSTICE PARTY) EFFECT ON THE TURKISH CINEMA INTELLECTUALS

Emrah Doğan¹

ABSTRACT

A change or transformation on the economic structure in social field, has brought a change or transformation in intellectual field-if only it indirectly. This theoretical framework is drawn in bold outline, can be observed on the life of Turkish intellectuals, especially on dealing with Turkish cinema. However, this theoretical framework is inadequate how to explain why mental crisis or depression on the intellectuals dealing with Turkish cinema. Economic policies applied during the 1960 coup and the AP (Justice Party) government, spite of make important reflections in the Turkish cinema and intellectual life of Turkish cinema, this situation seeking to put identity the intellectuals engaged in Turkish cinema such as “social realism”, “community theater”, “national cinema” and national cinema”. The intellectuals concentrated on the Turkish cinema in search of that identity in their own problems aside, Jacobin-Kemalists who topple the conservative liberal policies of the DP (Democratic Party) government in 1960 coup, are adopted liberal economic policies that articulated in a new way with the bourgeois dominated global capitalist development instead of provincial merchant. The intellectuals involved in the Turkish cinema in this environment which are relatively more progressive and “liberal” than term of DP, try to convey to the movies the problems of society under the “social realism” identity. In this environment, covering the 1960-1965, among the films in Turkish cinema, in general terms focuses on social issues such as migration, unemployment, rural issues, alienation etc. When actors of the economic scene in the liberal economic policies which began the DP period and ongoing without interrupting speed during the AP change, the AP government’s populist policies and active role the bourgeois industrialists corrupt the “import-substitution development” efforts after the 1960 coup. AP government has given concessions to industrial bourgeoisie and Demirel government leading to contact with “Nur process” win over the conservative side has led to increased pressure on the movies within the framework of “social realism” movement in the Turkish cinema, screenwriters, directors and intellectuals. Thus the environment created by liberal policies and political practices causes that the Turkish cinema intellectuals to re-enter into the search for identity in their works, or other words has caused a intellectual crisis for intellectuals of Turkish cinema.

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ADJUSTMENTS IN TRADE STRUCTURE AFTER MACROECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISES

Kenan Bağcı¹

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the potential effects of macroeconomic and financial crises on the structure of trade. We consider two types of macroeconomic shocks, four types of financial crises, one dual crisis, and three measures of trade structure. The findings reveal that economic crises have immediate and long-lasting negative impact on diversification, technological intensity of exported goods and of the goods in which countries have comparative advantage. Following financial crisis, we observe the opposite effects. Economies diversify their exports and experience an upgrade in the technological intensity of the goods exported. Finally joint definition of crises indicates that economies increase their capability to match world demands while no clear improvement in technological intensity takes place.

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THE DYNAMICS OF TURKISH FOREIGN TRADE STRATEGY AND ITS EFFECTS TO EMPLOYMENT

Emine Tahsin¹, Levent Dölek²

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to give answers to the question of how the foreign trade strategy have been determined especially after the crisis in 2001 till today. In this study how the volume and structure of foreign trade have been changing will be analyzed by considering the application of trade liberalization policies, the development process in Turkey-EU relations and the strategy of AKP government. Another fact that would be taken into consideration would be the trade negotiation process due to WTO and its influences to Turkish foreign trade. While giving answers to the determinants and purpose of foreign trade strategy, the role of foreign trade policies within the Turkey's development policies would be questioned. At the same time the development process and the employment level among the key sectors in Turkish economy would be evaluated. As a result of implementation of Neighbour and Surrounding Countries(2001) Strategy and following this Strategy of African Countries (2003), Strategy of Asian and Pasific Countries (2005), Strategy of USA (2006), Strategy of Latin American Countries (2007) it is claimed that the overall wieght of Turkey-EU trade have been decreased. At the same the recession in EU economies have also affected the trade volume among Turkey-EU. As it is claimed the tendency of building different trade strategies for other regions of world aims to decrease the dependency of Turkish foreign trade to EU but also signing free trade agreements is one of the natural result of obligations of common trade policy of EU that should not be ignored. Depending on these factors, it is also possible to claim that the foreign trade strategy of Turkey have been shaped as a result of combination of all these factors and the tendency of trade with different regions are not the alternative of each other. However, while Turkey's trade volume have been increasing, the change in the composition of foreign trade, the sectors and business groups that is coming forward and due to these the creation of employment in the related sectors are more critical questions that should be answered. Within the context of this study in order to give answers to the questions above, the strategic plan and reports of foreign trade outlook published by Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade and development strategies reports of State Planning Organization would be used as main tools. While analyzing the given foreign trade statistics, the changing climate for the finance of foreign trade will also be considered.

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THE AFFECTS OF 2008 FINANCIAL CRISIS ON CORPORATES' CREDIT RATINGS: AN APPLICATION ABOUT ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE-KOCAELI CITY INDICE WITH ANALITICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Corporate's credit rating analysis has attracted lots of research interests in the literature. The aim of this study to determine the affect of 2008 financial crisis on corporates which are listed in both Istanbul Stock Exchange(ISE)'s Kocaeli City Indice and ISE-Metal products, machinery sector for 2005 and 2008 years. These dates are important. Because 2005 is the year before the financial crisis occurred and 2008 is the date of financial crisis existed. So in this analysis it can be learned that financial crisis how affect the corporates' financial status and ratings. Especially metal products, machinery sector is preferred for analysis. This sector is the most affected by 2008 crisis in all other sectors. Analytical Hierarchy Process(AHP) is used in the study. AHP which is developed by Saaty proposes an efficient, systematic and simply applicable solution methodology. The study has five sections. The introduction deals with definitions related literature and their results. The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Section 1 describes credit analysis and rating concepts. Section 2 presents 2008 financial crisis and its affects on corporates' financial situations. Section 3 presents financial variables and describes AHP which is the study's methodology. Section 4 represents an empirical evidence for Turkey. Finally section 5 concludes the paper by arguing.

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