

Economic Development

Social and Political Interactions

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL & POLITICAL INTERACTIONS

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Introduction

Economic Development: Social & Political Interactions

All societies in the world make their best effort to grow, to develop, to advance and to reach a prosperous structure (Aydın, 2016: 1). Beyond the growth issues, the phenomenon of development contains most of the problems about humanity. Not only the quantitative developments like economic development, but also the social, political and even cultural changes are vital for the development.

The concept of development, which is a quite complex phenomenon to describe in the economics literature, is handled by considering the links between development concept and the concepts of growth, industrialization, modernization and structural change. After the consideration, the differences are analyzed (Özyakışır, 2011: 48).

Firstly, it is essential to provide information about income and growth phenomena in order to explain the concept of development. In monetary terms, all kinds of final goods and services, which have been produced by the citizens of a certain country in a certain period (usually one year), are referred to as the Gross National Product (GNP) of that certain country. Furthermore, the National Income (NI) is obtained by subtracting taxes and depreciations from GNP. The percentage increase of NI, which is calculated with same prices between two periods, gives the annual economic growth (Kutlar and Doğanoğlu, 2007: 5).

Since the growth is an increase of amount (growth rate between the years of GNP), significant changes in the economic and social structures in order to further improve that amount are not required. The development is seen to necessary a change in the economic and social structure. (Karakayalı and Dilber, 2010: 11; Akçomak, 2014: 475). Changes covers countries that include institutional, political, social, and cultural background or frame. Factors such as individual rights and freedoms, the enrolment rate, urbanization rate, population growth, environmental awareness, health expenditure and per capita telephones, computers can be considered among these (Gürak, 2006: 309).

Development is not only the increase in production and income in per capita but also change or improve the economical, social, and cultural structure. Therefore, it is related with economical factors and also social, cultural, political, and physiological factors (Ildırar, 2004: 5; Koçak, 2009: 729). It is stated that these factors other than economical factors are very crucial to explain the development. Things about humanity including their problems, sufferings, starvation, illnesses, education, liberty and cultural problems were underlined (Erbay ve Özden, 2013: 4).

Economic development and the well-being of nations are beyond the simple measures represented by the national accounts. It is multidimensional in terms of both indicators and determinants. Economic development and the success of economic policy designed to accomplish developmental aims can be seen as a

product of political interactions between citizens and rulers, and social interactions among the member of society in broad terms. As a result of the gradual increase of awareness about the multidimensional character of the subject, the orthodox economic theory recently has recognized the importance of social interactions and social capital to explain economic success of nations. This recognition has led international organizations, such as UN and OECD to develop more complex measurement of well-being and economic development (<http://icopec.org/>).

The “*The Relationship between Development, Corruption and Democracy*” was prepared by **Sevcan Güneş**, **Ferihan Polat** and **Tuğba Akın**. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between growth, corruption and democratic freedoms within the context of development. Low democracy level, corruption and low growth rate are the most important obstacles to economic development. Results of the study indicated a bilateral causality between the democracy and corruption index and one-way causality from growth to corruption whereas no causality was found between the democracy index and growth.

The “*Politics and Accumulation: A Theoretical Review*” was prepared by **Sibel Cengiz** and **Cem Mehmet Baytur**. According to Marxist economists, the rationale determinant of the capital and accumulation process that is the necessary condition of primitive accumulation in the initial phase. Political power has an impact on both accumulation and growth processes positively. In this study, we will try to examine that governments and its budget as a main tool which are the contribution to the accumulation process and political power has a role of getting unearned income and accumulation process that it is larger and continual than primitive accumulation.

The “*Impact on Poverty Rate of Individual Social Welfare Spending in Turkey*” was prepared by **Halim Tatlı** and **Kenan Taşçı**. This study investigates how the relationship between poverty rates and social welfare spending. The poverty rate is the dependent variable of the study, and the independent variables are education, health and social security spending which are expressed as social welfare spending are taken into consideration. Considering of analysis results, taking a position on the state assessment should have been made.

The “*Unchanging Presence of Poverty in Turkey: An Observation on the Framework of Development Plans*” was prepared by **Ayşen Altun Ada**. The purpose of this study is to make an observation on the issue of poverty and its politics in Turkey. It views the process of “poverty” in the framework of the development plans that performed in Turkey since 1963. This study was planned to find answers to questions such as when did the concept of poverty include in the development plans?, what kinds of goals were set in these plans for the fight against poverty?, how many of these goals were able to be completed in Turkey? And what were the policy practices for for fighting against poverty pursued?

The “*Cultural Economy - Regional Development: A Comparative Analysis on TRC3-TR61 Regions*” was prepared by **Halil İbrahim Aydın** and **Fatma Betül Urhan**. The aim of this study is to comparative analysis of the spatial differences of the relationship between culture economy and regional development in TRC3 and TR61 NUTS 2 regions. For the purpose of the study, the data used in some provinces and regions were obtained from the database of TUIK- Cultural Statistics. In this article, TRC3 and TR61 NUTS 2 regions were compared by using year of 2005-2014 indicators of the development of performin garts, visual and plasticarts, the development of the film industry and the development of the library. As a result of research, Antalya in TR61 and Batman in TRC3 came to the fore. The maps that created by the datausing in some provinces and regions are produced by Arc GIS-10 programme.

The “*A Green Industrial Policy Suggestion for Turkey*” was prepared by **Mustafa Erdoğan**. As a result of the financial globalization shaped under the hegemony of neo-liberalizm, it is now not easy to apply industrial policies, which were instrumental for the fastest growing East Asian economies (e.g. South Korea, Taiwan, China). Unlike the initial fiction, it is now well documented that these countries did hardly follow neo-liberal recipes that praise market mechanism, but govern the market to hasten the restructuring of the economy. Thus, this study is based on the premise that industrial policy is crucial to achieve a successful transformation. It is argued that governments must provide “policy rents” for sustainable investments while withdrawing rents from polluting investments. The main aim of the study is to identify a green industrial policy for Turkey to

use its potential and achieve dynamic comparative advantages in selected green industries, which may attract increasingly high demand in the world market.

The “*An Investigation of Causality between Urbanization and Carbon Emissions in Turkey*” was prepared by **Mert Topçu, Miraç Yazıcı and Gökhan Kartal**. This paper investigates the relationship between urbanization and carbon emissions in Turkey over the period 1960-2011 with the existence of income variable. Cointegration results show a long-run relationship among the variables under investigation. Long-run causality results reveal that the direction of causality is from urbanization and income to carbon emissions. Short-run causality results, on the other hand, indicate that urbanization Granger leads to carbon emissions while income Granger causes urbanization. As a consequence, causality results provide a strong support of a unidirectional running from urbanization to carbon emissions both in the short-run and in the long-run. Policy implications of these results are also discussed.

The “*Rebuilding Green Cities after Natural Disasters and Catastrophe Insurance System in Turkey*” was prepared by **Sevda Akar**. This study investigates the rebuilding green cities in the recovery process after natural disasters and discusses the issue of catastrophe insurance for green buildings in Turkey. The main contributions of this study are twofold. First, after the 1999 Marmara and Düzce earthquakes, urban transformation projects were initiated in Turkey and these projects provided an opportunity to construct new buildings as green. However, certified green buildings in Turkey numbered only 130 in 2014. This study offers suggestions to increase the number of green buildings. Second, this study also recommends an extended version of compulsory earthquake insurance which covers green buildings with more affordable premiums. Thus, more green buildings can be built by the framework of the urban transformation in Turkey.

The “*Shadow Banking and Applications in Turkey*” was prepared by **Nadir Eroğlu and Müge Turgut Çalapöver**. Foundations which work like banks but not subjected to legal regulations and these foundations’ banking related operations - defined as “Shadow Banking” – have impact on the arise of financial crisis that began in 2008 in United States and affected whole global economy. The shadow banking concept is variable through different countries but generally it is defined as financial corporations (foundations) other than banks and operations of classical banks that are off-balance-sheet. In this article, financial system in Turkey will be considered in the view of the existence of shadow banking operations and corporations and by looking over legal regulations inferences about the case of riskiness will be drawn.

The “*An Evaluation of Monetary Policy Conducted in Turkey within Taylor Rule Framework*” was prepared by **Serdar Göcen and Alp Bayhanay**. In this paper, we evaluate the policies of Central Bank of Republic of Turkey (CBRT) in between 2005 and 2015 by using Taylor Rule framework. CBRT has started to conduct inflation targeting policy in 2002. It is not possible to say that it has been successful, despite a sharply decrease in inflation between 2002 and 2004. Monthly data is used. CBRT’s overnight debt interest rate was used as a dependent variable. Independent variables were twelve months’ inflation’s divergence from inflation targeting, output gap and the changes in the real exchange rate. Due to impossibility of monthly Gross Domestic Product data, industrial production index were used for outputting gap computation. To compute output gap, potential values that were estimated by using Hodrick-Prescott Filter and therefore output gap was obtained. We used traditional and expanded Taylor Rule models and estimated them without expectation and with backward looking expectation models.

The “*Political Economy of Turkish State Theatres and Cultural Development*” was prepared by **Sacit Hadi Akdede and Şansel Özpınar**. This paper studies descriptively the economic and political structure of Turkish State Theaters (TST) in the context of cultural development. TST has been contributed to the cultural production. However, there is a continuing debate over the public funding and employment structure of Turkish State Theaters among politicians, popular press, and government officials. The governing right wing party of Turkey mentions some inefficiency in the employment structure of TST to justify the privatization of TST. This paper discusses the importance of both the state theatres and private theatres for the cultural and economic development.

The “*A Question from a Regional Development Perspective: Are Syrian Refugees Still Our “Guests” or are They Staying?*” was prepared by **Cihan Kızıl**. This study aims to find clues to the behaviour of Syrian refugees in

Turkey by drawing on regional data. The correlation analyses reveal the existence of the strong relation between refugees' preference for the self-settlement and the socio-economic development levels of the regions where those refugees are found. Since relatively more developed regions attract more refugees, this can be interpreted as refugees choosing regions because they offer job opportunities.

The importance of development is increasing day by day. In this context the contents of the book which we have prepared constitutes of development and derivative of papers for 7th International Conference on Political Economy (Icopec) have prepared. We believe the detailed content will contribute to economic development literature. We would like to thank all the authors whose paper published on this book. Our hope is to provide some ideas which can inspire academicians and students not only to understand different problems that the world is facing, but some solution as well.

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Economic Development Social and Political Interactions

International Conference of Political Economy (ICOPEC), takes as a goal to identify and analyze the status of its age, held its first conference with the theme "International Political Economy: Adam Smith Today " in 2009. Following the ICOPEC conference, JOPEC Publication started to be published in 2010. JOPEC Publication aims at searching required alternatives, in addition to existing alternatives, with a critical approach, has been the main supporter of ICOPEC conference by including the studies in this context. In 2016, the main theme of the 7th conference was determined as "State, Economic Policy, Taxation and Development". IJOPEC Publication has undertaken to publish the papers, presented at this conference in English and Turkish, as an e-book. Day by day, the economic development phenomenon increases its importance in terms of its content and it is described as a science that deals with the prosperity and development of the societies within the qualitative and quantitative aspects of their structural changes. Economic development, along with being economic, emphasizes and contains structural change in social, political and cultural fields and prosperity increasing as a whole. In this context, it is important to analyze different aspects and scopes of development. For this reason, "Economic Development in the Context of Social and Political Interactions" has come to light as a collective study of many academicians from various universities and it is prepared with interdisciplinary point of view. This work deals with economic development phenomenon sophisticatedly and presents both its theoretical and practical implications for the benefit of higher education and those who interest in the subject.

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