



TÜBA

THE TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

REPORTS

# Study of Foresight in Social Sciences 2003-2023

## Executive Summary

WITH THE SUPPORT OF STATE PLANNING ORGANIZATION



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# **A Foresight Study for Situation of Social Sciences in 2023 Generally in Turkey**

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## **I. Introduction**

Social Sciences Foresight Study being conducted by TÜBA does not only aim to guess quality of social sciences in Turkey after 20 years. It also aims to guide interventions required to improve its performance and ensure it to reach certain objectives. For this reason, it was decided to conduct a foresight study oriented to developments required to improve scientific level throughout social sciences, to increase effectiveness and efficiency of social science activities. A study group composed of writers of this report was established in order to conduct such a study. An approach based on the creation of a “normative relevance tree” was preferred for this foresight.

For this, firstly the vision Turkish social sciences aim to reach will be determined and normative relevance tree will be created to display strategy required to be followed-up and steps to be taken after an consensus is reached on the vision. Establishing a significance tree is not sufficient to guide the implementation alone, it should be completed by establishing with implementation scenarios.

## **II. A Vision Proposition for Social Sciences Activities of Turkey**

A consensus was reached among participants of Social Sciences Foresight Study concerning that the vision of Turkey related with objectives aimed to be fulfilled by Turkey is to create a social science field which has an external and internal history and respectability in international level.

This short formulation brings criteria in three different areas. First emphasis is on existence of an external history in social sciences field to develop. If sociologists of a country select their study subjects by being influenced from dynamics and problems of the society they live in, sociology of this country has an external history. However, in this state social science field does not alienate from the society, it develops with the society one within other, and it is significant for the society.

The second emphasis is the existence of an internal history. If sociologists of a country can fulfill scientific developments by being influenced from studies of each other, it means that sociology has an internal history in this country. If internal history of social science field of a country can be written, it can be said that scientists in this country constitute an epistemological community.

Third emphasis is on scientific competence level and obtaining an international respect. In a world of social sciences having an internal history and forming an epistemological community, various disciplines are expected to reach a capacity to form a school and have a respected position in the scientific world.

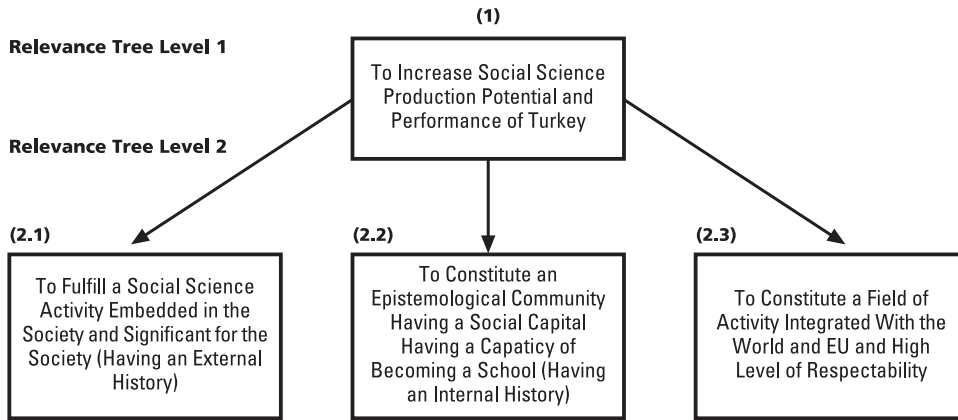
## **III. Foresight of Social Sciences as a Normative Relevance Tree**

After a consensus is reached on the vision, sub level means/goals considered to fulfill this general aim and forming the second level are determined. Then, sub means/goals to fulfill the goals in the second level are developed in a way to constitute the third level. It will get down step by step. Getting down to this sub level continues until reach to the level of actions to be fulfilled. By this way, comprehensive actions display is obtained and a normative relevance tree is constituted.

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The first two levels of the normative relevance tree to be constituted are composed of social sciences vision determined. These first two steps of normative relevance tree are given in Figure (1).



**Figure 1.** Vision Level for the Turkish Social Sciences World

### First Level Goal

**L1:** To increase social science production potential and performance of Turkey.

A single aim, the most general one, should be the starting point of a normative significance tree. (L.1) Aim, which is behind conducting foresight study, was considered as such a general aim.

### Second Level Sub Goals

**L2.1:** To fulfill a social science activity embedded in the society and relevant for the society, (having an external history).

**L2.2:** To constitute an epistemological community having a social capital and having a capacity of becoming a school (having an internal history).

**L2.3:** To constitute a field of activity integrated with the world and EU and having a high level of respectability.

Fulfillment of the most general goal stated in the first level will depend on fulfillment of (L.2.1), (L.2.2) and (L.2.3) sub goals in the second level. Implementation will be approached one step further with formulation of goals in the second step.

After vision level is encircled in first two steps, we can start to form third and fourth level sub goals of the normative relevance tree. Among them, third step will mostly include strategy and fourth step will include policy choices. There are still so abstract goals in question on these levels. Lower levels should be moved in order to reach implementation level.

### Third Level Sub Goals

Goals in this step will be composed of strategies, which will ensure fulfillment of each of sub goals divided in three groups in the second level. Let's try to determine strategies to fulfill each sub goal by dealing with one by one.

*"L2.1: To fulfill social science activity embedded in the society and relevant for the society, (having an external history)"*, was determined as the first aim of the second level. Three sub goals are recommended in order to realize this goal.

**L3.1:** To increase knowledge production and research demand of the society through democratization and transparency in politics and business environment.

L.3.1 To draw attention that making knowledge production relevant through scientific institutions

or other channels in a society considerably depends on need of different segments of society for knowledge while making a decision.

In this regard, politics and business environments gain importance. If a society does not have a democratic administration, many decisions will be taken secretly behind closed doors and small groups will be oriented by their interests. Such an administration does not have a need for scientific knowledge in order to justify its decisions before public opinion. While administrations become transparent, they will come to render an account, as a result while arbitrary decision making fields will be limited they will need knowledge produced through researches and mutual learning processes more.

The goal in the second sub level (L.3.2) is to emphasize removal of problems resulted from lack of quality in researches.

**L3.2:** To improve qualities of being effective in decision-making processes of researches and guiding for policy development.

It will not be right to base responsibility for insufficient development of research demand in a society only on lack awareness in users of these researches. If research supply capacity does not sufficiently develop and research in sufficient quality and quantity cannot be conducted, this insufficiency will prevent potential research demand in the society to come to the fore. Each successful and beneficial research will be the most effective inciter for rising of research demand in the future.

Third sub goal (L.3.3) attempts to draw attention to the importance of institutional mechanisms, which will provide conformity between research demand and supply dealt with in the first and second sub goals.

**L3.3:** To institutionalize mechanisms facilitating conformity between research demand and supply. If conditions are found adequate for rising of research demand in a society and there is a considerably developed research supply capacity, it is not right to think that conformity of this demand and supply will be easily fulfilled in the market mechanism. There are some structural barriers against fulfillment of such conformity.

First one results from the unconformity between time perspective of policy maker and time perspective of researcher. Second rises from the difference between motivation by policy makers demanding research and motivation of researcher in holding research. Motivation of politicians is pragmatic and result oriented. If research supply is essentially fulfilled by universities in this country, motivations of them will be to perform scientific publications.

Even if we assume that all regulations to get over these difficulties are held, an important problem required to be dealt with will still remain. Quality of research products is not standard. Results to be obtained considerably depend on the quality of groups conducting the research. For this reason, a country should improve its research management quality while increasing resources it reserves for research.

*“L.2.2: To constitute an epistemological community having a social capital having and a capacity of becoming a school (having an internal history)”* was determined as the second aim of the second step. Three sub goals are suggested to fulfill this aim in the third level.

**L3.4:** To diversify the texture of research area with new actors; to increase internal and external interaction capacity.

It can be said that today research area in Turkey is considerably uniform and universities are considered as main actors of this area. In addition, we can talk about existence of a limited number of public institutions and small firms to meet market demand. Such a research area composed of such uniform actors has many disadvantages. For this reason, internal and external connection densities should be increased by making texture of existing research area heterogeneous.

**L3.5:** To develop a research infrastructure and institutionalization facilitating research.

Research infrastructure has not developed in Turkey. Benefiting from accumulation of last generations by researchers considerably depends on chances. Library services, archive services provided by developed countries for their researchers are fairly weak in Turkey and these services mostly cannot be presented with a researcher friendly mentality. There are important barriers before availability of knowledge accumulated by state for its own aim and some resources like museum collections etc. for researchers. The most urgent effort to be taken to improve research capacity of Turkey is to ensure research infrastructure and facilitative services to be presented in world standards.

**L3.6:** To ensure new institutional developments in field of social sciences publications.

In order to ensure researches held in social sciences in Turkey to contribute formation of an epistemological community and to ensure society to benefit from this information more, social science publication environment in the country, including electronic environment, should be aroused. Having external publications cannot form a ground for not performing internal publications. It will be right to consider that two kinds of publications can substitute each other. By developing social science indexes, Turkey will ensure qualities of social science publications at home to be improved in quality by valuing them and increase mutual interaction by ensuring social science community to be aware of researches held in Turkey.

**L3.7:** Reorganization of research funding and project management.

Turkey allocated a little resource to scientific researches, especially social science research projects for long years. However, capacity deficiency in two important subjects has started to announce itself in as a result of increase in resources recent years. On one hand, capacity of Turkey in project development and design remains insufficient. On the other hand, insufficiency of project management capacity has become clear. In both fields, organization should be considered to increase capacity.

*"L.2.3: To constitute a field of activity integrated with the world and EU and having a high level of respectability"* was determined as the third goal of the second level. Four sub goals to fulfill this aim are suggested. The first sub goal emphasizes glocal.

**L3.8:** To increase capacity of determining and interpreting glocal situation in field of social science.

If Turkey full fills a social science activity internal and external history of which can be written and which has respectability in international level, a common awareness about glocal situations in social science fields should be created in Turkey and academic community. A social science field having an external history in Turkey will encounter with problems of evaluating glocal situations by its nature. It will develop ways of using opportunities of the local by remaining in conformity with development tendencies of the global.

**L3.9:** To develop capacity of actors of research fields in establishing relations with external world.

Relations of researchers in Turkey with external world should be increased and their interaction with external world should be enhanced in order to ensure Turkey to reach expected development in field of social sciences. For this, developing lingua franca and foreign language knowledge of researchers is a precondition.

**L3.10:** To increase the number of research area actors being a part of external world science networks.

This sub goal does not only imply to ensure scientists in Turkey to be aware of science networks of the world and participating members of them. It goals to create nodes and be effective in determination of research agenda. Such a position cannot be obtained just with efforts in field of science, but requires participating in civil society networks and social movements and to follow-up political processes closely.

**L.3.11:** To prevent confinement of scientists in closed environments and to increase their mobility at home and abroad.

Being the fundamental institutions of research area in Turkey, universities are considerably established as introverted and renew their staff with students they educate. Mobility among universities is so little. Continuance of universities as introverted and disassociated islands cannot be assessed as a healthy development. Such an approach cannot be defended especially in such an environment where Turkey has declared its will of becoming a part of EU higher education and research areas.

#### **Fourth Sub Level Goals**

On strategy level,

*“L.3.1: To increase knowledge production and research demand of the society through democratization and transparency in politics and business environments”* goal can be considered to be fulfilled with four policies given below in the fourth level.

**L.4.1:** To associate legitimacy of decisions in political field with scientific research, to increase the role of scientific knowledge in negotiation processes.

**L.4.2:** To understand the importance of knowledge based on social science research and to associate it with total quality management conception in business field.

**L.4.3:** To understand the importance of scientific knowledge and to legitimate knowledge demand and related research of the opposition in defense of repressed segments of the society.

**L.4.4:** To make a separate research program not directed by politics and market intuitions available for especially universities and supra-university research institutions.

First three suggestions consider this development depending on covering a distance by the society in direction of democracy. It is foresighted that when respectful developments occur in all segments of the society in direction of democracy scientific research demand will develop adequately.

L.4.4 is in a different nature from the first three suggestions. Academic community of the country also indicates the requirement for a research demand. This is demand of epistemological community of the country.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.2: To improve qualities of being effective in decision making processes of researches and guiding for policy development”* goal can be fulfilled by three policies stated below.

**L.4.5:** To establish dialog mechanisms which will remove motivation, time perspective and language differences between the researcher and the political decision maker.

**L.4.6:** To keep implementation, research feedback ways open in a way to create a new research demand.

**L.4.7:** To improve professional researcher education.

These three policies suggested in order showing improvement in direction of strategy L.3.2 orient to meet requirements of decision makers in researches held and to increase their quality.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.3: To institutionalize mechanisms facilitating conformity between research demand and supply”* goal is expected to be fulfilled by following three policies constituting the fourth level.

**L.4.8:** To abstain from attitudes trivializing such researches in social science community

**L.4.9:** To keep channels ensuring allocation of funds for advocacy researches and research demands of the opposition open.

**L.4.10:** To develop companies that will make researches within time perspective of decision makers and institutionalize research area.

These three policies attempt to increase amount of researches to be held and so information production in the country by ensuring conformity between research demand and research supply to arise in the country.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.4: To diversify the texture of research area with new actors; to increase internal and external interaction capacity”* goal is expected to be fulfilled by following four policies in the fourth level.

**L.4.11:** To include supra-university, inter-universities and out-of-university new actors, and strengthen transparency and competition in research area.

**L.4.12:** To increase research capacity and effectiveness of universities, to make competence based evaluations dominant.

**L.4.13:** To improve scientific capacity of researchers in and out of educational institutions.

**L.4.14:** To develop a research based organization and an academic life appropriate with its in universities.

A critical mass having a hard ware above a certain academic level must have been formed in order to ensure a country, an institution, and a research area to show a sustainable development through interaction by competing with the world. Special care should be taken to form such critical masses in organization of research field and fund allocation processes. Research area texture of Turkey should be developed in a way to work effectively through formation of new and different institutions in order to ensure research area to function effectively.

In this context, formation of a special unit in TÜBİTAK, playing a leading center role by certain universities like METU (as in the case of techno park) and improvement of roles played by TOBB, TÜSIAD and some unions today can be considered. Particularly providing supports like “matching fund” by TÜBİTAK or another central institution for research funds provided by unions, foundations and associations from abroad can be supposed.

One of the important problems within research culture is concerning what kind of a relation will be established scientists with taboos of the society. Society feels a great discomfort about scientific and interrogative researches in fields considered as taboo and they create financial and moral pressures on researchers. It is known that dealing with certain subjects in the nature of taboo in social science fields might create a risk at least in academic advancements.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.5: To develop a research infrastructure and institutionalization facilitating research”* goal is expected to be fulfilled by following five policies in the fourth level.

**L.4.15:** To carry out a reform in librarianship services in terms of conformity with being electronic and becoming researcher friendly.

**L.4.16:** To establish at least one strong research library.

**L.4.17:** To develop archives, transfer them to electronic media and increase their accessibility.

**L.4.18:** To collect knowledge accumulated in social science researches in databases open to use of all researchers.

**L.4.19:** To develop museum conception in a way to become researcher friendly.

On one hand collections and structures of libraries should developed, on the other hand a mentality revolution requires in the issue of librarianship in order to provide a user friendly librarian service in Turkey.

Consciousness concerning documents on hands of public institutions and organizations are data for social scientists should be attempted to be settled. By this way, the ground for fulfilling analysis of structure and functioning of Turkish society and state mechanism will have been enabled.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.6: To ensure new institutional developments in field of social sciences publications”* goal is expected to be fulfilled by three policies given below in the fourth level.

**L.4.20:** To improve quality of social science publications in Turkey.

**L.4.21:** To establish Turkish social science publications index.

**L.4.22:** To increase the number of Turkish social science journals existing in international indexes.

A great increase has occurred in the number of books published in Turkey per year recently. Number of books related with the fields of history and other fields of social sciences is considerably high among these publications. Important publications introduced in social sciences field are translated in Turkish in a short period. This is especially important in terms of improving the capacity of Turkish to become a language of science. Journals in field of social sciences have developed both in terms of quality and quantity. Some new steps should be taken in order to benefit from the potential of this field better. Development of editorial services to improve quality in Social Science Publications should be attached importance, collective book projects should be encouraged in fields frameworks of which have been established diligently. Turkey Social Sciences Publication Index, on which a significant instrumental functionality can be installed, should be established.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.7: Reorganization of research funding and project management”* goal can be considered to be fulfilled by following up below four policies in the fourth level.

**L.4.23:** Research funds should be diversified; different views can find open fund channels for themselves.

**L.4.24:** Decision processes of institutions allocating fund should be rationalized, and project management capacities should be improved.

**L.4.25:** Capacities of researchers should be improved in social sciences.

**L.4.26:** Ethic of designing and conducting social science research projects should be developed.

Despite there is no crisis in research funds; policies related with fields these funds should be directed require to be developed. Special care should be taken to protect different balances in allocation of these funds. Different types of balances are in question. One of them is the balance between theoretical and practical researches. In the absence of pure theoretical study, pragmatic and practice oriented studies will have difficulty in obtaining original results. Original contributions of researches confined in dominant paradigms will be limited both in theoretical field and practical field. For this reason, funds should be open to propositions of researchers in fields out of paradigms.

Giving priority to researches dealing with problems concerning disadvantageous segments in economic, social and cultural aspects and having limited possibilities of being heard will be a requirement of believing democracy.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.8: To increase capacity of determining and interpreting glocal situation in field of social science”* goal can be considered to be fulfilled through following three policies in the fourth level.

**L.4.27:** To increase awareness about critical roles of universal, local, tacit information categories in formation of new world.

**L4.28:** To have evaluations about glocal-local interaction and their relative determining roles and autonomies.

**L4.29:** To become participant of thought adventure of the world instead of being a spectator of scientific development of outside world.

A country must develop different approaches concerning methods of establishing relations with different knowledge types and production and accumulation of such knowledge in order to accelerate its development and sustain its competitiveness in globalized world. The first step required to be taken on this issue is to increase consciousness about differences among various kinds of knowledge, namely universal, local, situational and tacit knowledge and the roles to be played by them in development of the country.

Behaving with awareness of local does not mean being confined with localness, on the contrary becoming an active participant of thought and development adventure of the world. Having such a scientific development policy will relieve a country from being a follower of scientific development from behind and make it a respectful member of international science community expected to contribute.

Firstly a research area should be formed in Turkey to be successful in EU research area. "TARAL" established indirection of decisions of 10<sup>th</sup> Science and Technology High Commission aims formation of such an area. Institutionalization of this area should be completed and a sufficient field should be opened for social sciences in this area.

On strategy level,

*"L.3.9: To develop capacity of actors of research fields in establishing relations with external world"* goal can be considered to be fulfilled through following three policies in the fourth level.

**L4.29:** To develop Lingua Franca (English) knowledge of researchers.

**L4.30:** To increase the number of academicians who learn languages of neighboring countries and researches relating to these countries.

**L4.31:** To form institutions supplying specialized services to organize scientific meetings in the country.

Capacity of a country in opening its research area to outside world does not depend on development status of their foreign languages. Conditions passing beyond this should be created. Turkish researchers should become effective participants of science and research networks. For this, participation of researchers in scientific congresses should be facilitated.

On strategy level,

*"L.3.10: To increase the number of research area actors being a part of external world science networks"* goal is expected to be fulfilled by implementing following three policies in the fourth level.

**L4.32:** To increase the number of projects participated, and especially leaded by Turkish researchers in EU research area.

**L4.33:** To support relations established with world nongovernmental organizations and opposition networks.

**L4.34:** To develop scientific networks with EU neighborhood and neighbors of Turkey.

Scientific development is affected from its environment as well as individual skills. However, those participating in a network are not in equal relations. Some of network participants are in position of passive spectators; some others are in effective positions with several connections. Of course, participations with effective positions are aimed here rather than just a spectator position.

A scientist or a researcher can be member of more than one network today. Researchers in Turkey should not be confined to just EU research area, but should diversify their networks.

On strategy level,

*“L.3.11: To prevent confinement of scientists in closed environments and to increase their mobility at home and abroad”* goal can be considered to be fulfilled through following three policies.

**L4.35:** To ensure EU and international organizations to take place in education and research programs like Erasmus etc.

**L4.36:** To strengthen programs enabling funding of a lecturer coming from foreign countries to Turkey.

**L4.37:** To increase the integration of resources for doctorate and post-doctorate programs.

**L4.38:** To encourage and support foreign researchers and common researchers to take place in research programs.

Inter-institutions and interdisciplinary exchange between universities is very slow in Turkish academia. Reasons being for this are, institutions preferring their own graduates, or lack of confidence in choosing outside graduates as staff during the process of staff development. This constitutes a barrier in front of the quality and development of the academic staff. Developing common education and research programs may change and ensure the researchers ability to sustain healthy relations in different parts of the world as well as to increase effectiveness of the programs in Turkey.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

Having completed presentation of normative relevance tree namely shaped the widest thinkable framework, in order to increase knowledge production potential of Turkey, different scenarios to ensure implementation of this framework can be asked. There is no benefit to establish each scenario in detail in terms of goals and usage form of this study. However, some hints will be given in conclusion part concerning how these scenarios can be developed.

It can be thought that four factors in addition to science and research system will have a considerable effect in terms of leading volume of activities in science and research system in formation of different scenarios and usage for the society.

One of these four factors is development speed of Turkish economy and nature of resistances it encounters in terms of gaining a sustainable development. On one hand, the more development rate is the more resources it can allocate for researches. On the other hand, especially demand for social researches will increase when development encounters with a resistance.

Second is the way Turkey has covered in the process of EU membership. In spite of important delays in EU membership of Turkey, Turkey will manage to become a part of EU research and education field in a very shorter period. An important distance was covered in this field. For this reason, scenarios accepting that EU influence will be effective in research and knowledge production field for a short time can be considered as realistic.

Third factor is speed of increasing and continuity in resources allocated by political will for science and technology researches of Turkey. Political will tends to increase these resources in Turkey. However possibility of encountering with problems in terms of providing continuity of resource increase in time seems high due to insufficient capacity of the system in using a great amount of resources effectively. For this reason, different scenarios can be developed through different acknowledgements related with resource flow and fluctuations in it.

Fourth important factor is that it cannot be said that an adequate cooperation has conducted among TÜBA (The Turkish Academy of Sciences), TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) and YÖK (Council of Higher Education) constituting a trivet in science and research field of Turkey until now. Synergy to arise in case of cooperation among these three institutions cannot come true today. Options to be developed on cooperation forms among these three institutions may create starting points in formation of different scenarios.

# **Foresight Study in Sociology, Anthropology, and Cultural Studies: Existing Situation, New Trends and Some Foresight Statements**

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Executive of the Foresight Study in Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies

## **1. Introduction: A Short Note on the Present Foresight Study**

The members of Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies Foresight Group were the following: Bahattin Akşit, Tahire Erman, Akile Gürsoy, Ahmet İçduygu, Sibel Kalaycıoğlu, Ayşe Öncü, Ferhunde Özbay, H. Neşe Özgen, Nükhet Sirman, Nadir Suğur and İsmail Tufan. The group met three times, two days for each meeting. Five members participated in all meetings, four member in two meetings, and two members in one meeting. Different parts of the report were written by some members of the group jointly or alone on the basis of ideas, observations, analyses and views that emerged out of the long discussions during the meetings. The report was compiled, edited and given its final form by myself. The present paper is a short summary of that report<sup>2</sup>.

During the first two-day meeting the question of what kinds of transformations will be experienced by world societies and communities and society and communities in Turkey during the following twenty years were intensively discussed and some foresights were attempted to be developed. During the second two day meeting, the plan and content of the report to be written were discussed. Moreover, it was decided that views and foresights that emerged during first two meetings will be discussed in regional and departmental meetings to be held with researchers and lecturers in fields of sociology, anthropology and cultural studies. In the third and the last meeting held after four months, foresight meetings by members of the panel in their own departments and departments in the neighboring universities and cities were reviewed and discussed to identify how lecturers and researchers in these departments responded to identified tendencies, problems and foresights elaborated by the group in previous meetings. It was observed that some meetings were in form of information giving sessions, some objections were raised in some others and some new recommendations were made in still others. However, it should be immediately stated that foresight statements towards the end of this paper were not formally evaluated by a sample of lecturers and researchers in these departments.

## **2. Some Observations on the Present Structure of Societies in the World and in Turkey and Some New Trends**

Disappearance of bipolar world after 1989, dominance of neo-liberal administration and economic policies in the world, inculcation of information and communication technologies heralded the era of rapid circulation and expansion of global capital, circulation of knowledge, information, technology and images coupled with limited circulation of workforce. This resulted in the rise of industrial production in counties with cheap and unorganized workforce. Most of the capital in these industries was global, that is, by transnational corporations. These transformations have been giving rise to new social formations. Especially after September 11, 2001, stricter security measures have been taken together with a "global war against terror". This new "new world order" have legitimated interven-

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<sup>2</sup> Turkish Academy of Sciences, Study of Foresight in Social Sciences, Ankara: TÜBA Publication, 2007, pp. 27-87

tions against countries and groups recognized as connected with international terror in order to take measures against possible threats and attacks. These new domination policies implemented by USA and its allies in the context of security concerns are causing some important changes in dominant perceptions and ideologies in the world. While commercial borders are dissolving and free circulation of goods in capitalist countries are ensured, military borders are protected more than ever, human border circulation between countries are audited to an extent victimizing the subjects. Importance of borders is more severely emphasized in Turkey, in this case, as well as others, due to the war encountered its southern borders. Furthermore, reforms for the process of joining European Union have also been important factors for new social dynamics in Turkey.

These new social trends and accompanying social science knowledge can be briefly presented as follows:

### **2.1. New Forms Government and Governance of Societies: Governmentality**

Changing state (country) -individual relations, changing roles and positions of nation-states/country in "globalization" process have required transformations in the concepts of government, administration and management and hence the concepts of governance and "governmentality" have emerged and have been in the process of redefinition and development. The concept of "Governmentality" including citizen rights and freedoms, and "law" in addition to government and power relations is becoming more and important in determining dynamics of societies.

### **2.2. Formation of New Social Categories and Emergence of New Identities**

More and more societies are to be governed in the contexts of social categories defined by power centers. More and more new categories are being formed for further categorization of population and thereby diversifying and intensifying forms of control. "Consumer citizen" is a new identity category being constructed. Purchasing power of individuals comes into prominence in their positions in the society and relations with the state (country). New population categories can generate discriminated identities such as; "Barbarians", "terrorists", "immigrants", "poor", "dependent elderly". Furthermore new "we and them" situations have been emerging in today's world where negative situations like terror, threat against security, violence, poverty, unemployment have become widespread. In addition, these social categories are being established using cultural categories such as ethnic minorities, militant Islamists. These cultural categories to be created in order to govern the world and societies are expected to become settled by 2023. However, it seems that we will also witness not only creation of these categories but also how they have been re-sorted and bargained.

### **2.3. Documentation of Individuals and Registered Identities**

Under new governmentality practices more and more individuals are given an increased number of identity cards, such as citizenship identity number, tax identity number, fingerprinting, credit card numbers and so on. Development of computer technology enabled all population to be registered in electronic media. While having assigned identity numbers is a problem, not having any identity card is a greater problem, because without an identity card no rights and duties are given to the individuals. In addition, with new technology and given increasing possibility of terror threats, the field surveillance expand its coverage and effectiveness with such technologies as cameras on streets, private security services and so on. These practices make globalizing world a surveillance

and supervision environment rather than a freedom environment. Similarly, new technological developments like mobile phones, credit cards and e-mail have increased the possibility of increased incursions on the privacy of individuals in their personal lives. On the other hand, communication channels and techniques provided individuals and communities with technologies creating new "out of control" areas (e.g. hackers, World Social Forum organized on the internet) in spite of methods and techniques of governmentality used by states (countries). Moreover, efforts of central powers to strengthen surveillance mechanisms and taking the society under control also cause certain groups to go underground and attacking the system from outside and damaging it. Anarchic movements in big cities and globalizing radical religious movements have been shocking the world today. Effects of these developments on formation of global capitalist system are important research topics.

#### **2.4. Redefinition of Critical Specialization Areas in Society**

As result of the emergence of regional and global structures and legal structures previously enacted under nation-state (country) structures need to redefined giving rise to redefinition of critical areas of specialization in the society. Reform laws enacted in Turkey in conformity with laws of European Union and emergences of new areas of specialization are examples of such processes. These processes include a dynamic full of bargaining, that sometimes turns into conflicts of interest, between developed "Western governments" and governments of other countries attempting to protect "principle of national sovereignty". Transferring some of authorities of central state to local administrations also requires redefinition of law. In short "rule of law" enters in the process of transformation under regional and global power dynamics. Like law, medicine also gains new roles/power and meanings in the society due to technological developments, and medicine is used more and more in the governmentality processes. Therefore, just like law, medicine being the other powerful area in which conflict is and will be experienced in the dynamics of governmentality, and it will be more thoughtful to expect more research in this area.

#### **2.5. Increasing Complexity and Interpenetration of Technology and Culture**

Technology, particularly computer technology and culture created in the context of this new technology, culture of virtuality, constitute one of the main social dynamics of today and the future. Communication media and internet (chat, shopping, marriage/finding a spouse, finding a job, information, documentation sites established on the internet) computer games opened a new age in terms of human relations, introduced new interaction models, new forms of the social, and hence the "virtual world" almost replaced the "real world". Many states-countries including Turkey are in the process of transition to "e-state". Technology creates great transformations in field of medicine with very important social consequences. Studies held in fields of genetics and biochemistry, genome project, GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms) open new areas of humanness and social relationships. The identity of who will control these new relationships and their environments will be the grave consequences for the future.

#### **2.6. Production and Commodification of Knowledge**

While control and supervision of production and distribution of knowledge were held by multiple centers in the past, in the new global world global capitals have been differentiating and privileging new institutions of knowledge production. Production of knowledge seems to be reduced more and more to technical knowledge rather than critical knowledge. The question of knowledge

is to whom becomes more important. It seems that addresses of those ordering knowledge are rapidly changing. Those demanding knowledge and especially demanding innovations in the field of technology seem to be the administrators and elites of global capitalist system. Universities seem to encounter the risk of losing their position of producing and accumulating academic knowledge. Knowledge becomes a commodity in the free market. It turns into a good ordered, demanded and supplied with money. In this way, a new "culture of knowledge" is being formed, science is redefined in terms of its content and function in the society, therefore the role of universities in the society and their structures are being reshaped. Furthermore, it seems that number of knowledge producers will increase and their institutional identity and this seems to diversify the institutional identity to create a tendency of monopolization in knowledge of production. In any case, the problem of validity and reliability of knowledge produced seems to gain more importance.

## **2.7. New Centralization and Localization Dynamics: Dissolutions, Restructurings**

The question of which groups and institutions will hold the control of authority is an important issue in governmentality processes of the societies. In articulation process of societies to global capitalist system, central nation-state/country tends to transfer its authorities and resources to local administrations and groups. The questions of how municipalities, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities will undertake new roles, develop projects and enter into relations with each other is to be resolved in due process in each country. In the context of regional restructuring in conformity with European Union regulations, Turkey has been divided into 12 geographical regions or Statistical Regional Units. Additionally, "Region Development Agencies" are to be formed as the new executive centers. On the other hand, emergence of new political collectivities and new socialites are in order. With the "threat of global terror", new centralizing mechanisms and new forms of the social classes are being searched. These threats and weakening of nation-state strengthen feelings of nationalism and spread it to all social classes of the society and so give a new push to the rise of tabooed and sanctified concepts of flag, home land, homeland borders and so on. New "localities" and power centers at the local level are being formed in countries in spite of and together with globalizing tendencies in the world. These processes should be understood within the context of "glocalization" dynamics, in which sometimes global and sometimes local dominates.

## **2.8. New Conservatism: Its Social Dynamics and New Oppositional Forms**

With the collapse "welfare state", neo-conservative politics and policies developed and proliferated by emphasizing family values, and bringing to fore other conservative values and institutions. Many services in responsibility of welfare state of 1970s are being transferred to family in neo-liberalizing atmosphere of today. These privatized services are now purchased from the market / institutions by those who are rich enough. But in the families with less or low socio economic level women are the ones who are burdened to provide all the welfare services to the family in Turkey and which is also true for Third World Countries. In the absence of required state supervision, the care of the elderly and patients at home and other rehabilitation services will encounter the risk of being run down and/or severe "exploitation" in the future. Therefore, these services, which are provided in the family contexts and in the market/institutions and expected to become widespread with increasing elderly population, should be institutionalized in a legal context with professional involvement and state supervision. Within the neo-conservative ideology in the world, more and

more women are defined in relation to home and family and the image of the “women of home” is supported, in this way women are attempted to be “imprisoned” at home and so the conditions for the reproduction of traditional gender roles are created. On the other hand, more and more, non-governmental organizations have some efforts to ensure that women leave home and become independent and autonomous individuals.

## **2.9. War, Violence, Illegality and New Legitimization Forms**

Countries neighboring Turkey experienced the affects of war created new social dynamics. Prevalence of violence, defining certain types of violence as “legitimate” leads to the inclusion of illegal/illegitimate activities in daily life and opening of new corruption/illegality fields like “war trade” (arms, fuel, drugs, women, children and laborers). Demonizing the “other” in various categories creates the conditions for prejudice, discrimination and violence. All these invite intensive and extensive sociological and anthropological studies for a better understanding and developing wiser policies.

## **2.10. Migration, Forced Dislocation, New Urban Poverty, New Rural Poverty**

Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia have become two regions experiencing both voluntary and forced migration. These migrations will lead to severe social problems as long as ethnic issues in these regions are not resolved socially, politically and culturally. There are two centers of attraction in the region, Diyarbakır and Gaziantep, however, there are also other metropolitan centers of attraction where this migrant population is moving, such as Adana, Mersin, Antalya, and İzmir and İstanbul. Almost three fourth of population in Turkey will be living in Western regions by 2023. As a result of this massive population dislocation, poverty, crime, unemployment increase in cities and metropolitan centers, and local administrations remain incapable to meet the requirements of increased urban population. These population movements give rise to very important problems such as infrastructure problems, cultural meaninglessness, anomy, identity crisis, ethnic problems, political violence, and so on. Especially in cities and metropolitan centers receiving massive migration, in addition to “squatter’s houses/trailor houses” problems, slums and ghettos tend to emerge and proliferate. With these new form of poverty combined with marginalization and identities crises, new problematic social categories like street children, “thinner/paint solvent addicts”, snatch-and-run thieves and so on emerge and multiply. Gangs/thugs, mafia and organized crime organizations become widespread and start to threaten urban life especially in greater cities. In addition to urban prevalence of poverty, “rural poverty” is expected to be experienced more seriously in near future. Transnational immigration and its effects are also becoming more and widespread and visible. Immigrants and “refugees” are being redefined with new approaches throughout the world. Especially in today’s world where “Islamic terror” is considered as “the greatest threat against Christian world” by Western governments, repression experienced by Muslim immigrants with derogatory supervision and discrimination practices give hints concerning which groups will be most disadvantageous in the future.

## **2.11. Changes in Working Life**

Turkey’s labor life is expected to change during the coming fifteen years of transitioning to the membership experience to the European Union. This will be a crucial period for Turkey. Even though, so far, the membership has not been yet exactly realized, important integrations might be

experienced with EU in economic and political fields, except free circulation labor. As a result of this, Turkey may become a flexible production base of EU. EU based capital may considerably enter into Turkey initially in textile, and also in industrial branches like automobile and other sectors concerning electrical household appliances. This capital may be insistent on employment of cheap workforce without unionization and social security. This might lead to considerable restrictions in formal sector employment in Turkey. Informal sector employment may become widespread through diversification and regionalization. Flexible employment may become an important employment strategy. Part time jobs, working at home, working upon calls, de-unionization, prevalence of employment of low paid women workforce and subcontracting may emerge as the most widespread working forms. As a result of all of these, even though Turkey might experience considerable economic growth and increased exports, these might have minimal social effects. In addition, textile firms in the West, particularly in Bursa, İzmir and Istanbul may be expected to invest in Eastern cities like Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Diyarbakır and Malatya in order to decrease labor costs. In the new period in which investors from Turkey have started to go into former USSR countries and sometimes to further places, competition or conflict with local workforce might become important problem areas requiring sociological and anthropological research.

### **2.12. Climate Changes and Natural/Technological Disasters**

Technologically caused or human made disasters such as “global warming” and “global wastes” will emerge as a considerable threat and increased exposure to risk in the future. War in neighboring countries, bombings, rocket launches and radioactive fallouts are all serious sources of danger and risk in terms of their harms on the environment and in addition to all other harms and dangers for human beings. Today, we can talk about a new world and society dominated by uncertainty. Most of the tendencies we mentioned above are in direction of increasing uncertainties. Most popularized uncertainties became environmental and climatic changes, about which very little has been accomplished so far to reverse impending threat. Persons and groups are in position of forming the future without world encompassing ideologies of the previous century. It can be expected that by 2023, some new paradigms and concepts might be developed in social sciences going beyond to concepts like national and international and also the contents of older concepts might be redefined and hence facts and developments having uncertainty today and so causing difficulty for social scientists in clarifying them might obtain new interpretations and meanings. In today’s world, the important thing is not only to understand the uncertainty of our situation but also to learn how to live with these uncertainties

## **3. Foresight Statements of Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies Group**

Foresight statements related with Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies are presented below. 35 foresight statements were selected from 52 foresight statements given in the original report. Statements below are not prioritized. Prioritization of these statements requires further study with the researchers and lecturers in these fields.

### **In year 2023;**

1. Communities of social scientists related to Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies will have a strong academic tradition.

2. A Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies tradition which can analyze different aspects of social life will be formed in Turkey.

3. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s) in Turkey will develop to such an extent that the quality of international publications will improve and joint international projects can be formulated and carried out.

4. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s) in Turkey will be able to be academically autonomous with a critical tradition.

5. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies will be effective in increasing social welfare and human life quality by establishing close relations with state research institutions, industries and non-governmental institutions.

6. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies will provide 40% of the full members of Institute of Advanced Academic Studies of Turkey to be established.

7. Institutes of Social Sciences where graduate studies are organized will be promoted to the level of graduate faculties.

8. At least 10 journals from Turkey in the field(s) of Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies will be included in Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts and Humanities index.

9. Each social science unit will organize at least two national meetings in a year and one international meeting in every two years.

10. Each department from Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s) will organize one activity in a year or one activity in two years in social science areas they will select.

11. Tenth Periodicals and Archiving Symposium in Social Sciences will be organized.

12. Research on globalization, world system and supra-national regions will be more supported and searched.

13. Research on global structures, practices and actors/subjects in national and sub-national societies/communities will be more supported and searched.

14. Research carried out in Turkey will be shared more through networks, digital scanners and indexes.

15. In Turkey, Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies paradigms and/or approaches emerging out of an internal history will be developed and proliferating.

16. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies approaches and Research developed in the South will be more interesting and attractive for the social science communities.

17. Comparative modernization research will be encouraged in the framework of Southern countries.

18. PhD programs will be carried out only by the departments reaching to a certain critical mass.

19. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies will be integrated with international standards and will be oriented towards measurable criteria in self evaluation.

20. Members of Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s) of Turkey will be multilingual, linguistically as well as culturally.

21. Culture of socio-cultural critique and questioning will go beyond Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s) and spread towards the society and popular culture.

22. Dynamics of culture fights will be better understood.

23. Politics of identity formation and subject constitution will be better understood and assessed by researchers in Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s).

24. A Social and Economic Research Institution of Turkey will be established in parallel with The Scientific and Technological Research Counsel of Turkey.

25. The Turkish Academy of Sciences, The Scientific and Technological Research Counsel of Turkey, Social and Economic Research Institution of Turkey and Institute of Advanced Academic Studies of Turkey will become autonomous institutions but work in coordination.

26. Natural scientific and technological research and implementation projects will be carried out in cooperation with Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies Field(s).

27. Sociological, anthropological and cultural Studies will enter into the field of Innovation Studies and will focus on factors playing a role in development of innovativeness.

28. Discovering social, anthropological and cultural determinants of poverty will gain a considerable importance in for the consolidation of "Social Peace".

29. Intensive research will be conducted on social, anthropological and cultural dimensions of democracy.

30. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s) will focus on intercultural area studies in order to discover conditions for the formation of a society oriented to peace.

31. Importance of research on social and cultural dimensions of economic crises will increase.

32. Importance of research on social and cultural reasons of cross-border conflicts on society will increase.

33. Reasons preventing equality of opportunity will be researched by Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies.

34. Social, cultural and ethical contexts of technologic and scientific applications like genetic engineering will become one of leading research areas.

35. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies field(s) of Turkey will reach a position of benefiting from Information and Communication technologies in advanced levels and research findings and courses will be "on-line".

# Studies of the Economics Group: Observations, Results and Recommendations

**Prof. Dr. Fikret ŞENSES**

Executive of the Economics Study Group \*

The Foresight Study in Social Sciences of the Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA, Turkish acronym) is an important step taken in the direction of increasing interest in social sciences which has, for a long time, been a neglected subject in Turkey. Creating separate groups for each of the main social science fields and dealing with social sciences as a whole represents a significant step in the right direction. This article aims to summarize the main stages of the work of the economics group and the main conclusion, of the final report it has produced.

## Aim and Organization of Study

Upon the invitation of TÜBA, at meetings held with coordinators of other social science groups in December 2004, views were exchanged on fundamental aims of the foresight study and its methodology and timetable. The Economics Foresight Study Group was formed with the aim of making forecasts about the evolution of economics as an academic discipline in Turkey in the next twenty years in the light of its existing situation and to developing some recommendations pertaining to its future course. The group was composed of thirteen academic economists from eight different universities in which tuition is in the English language. This has meant that we could not adequately benefit from the views of scholars who work in other universities and other economists outside academia who could make important contributions to the work of the study group. It should therefore be stated in advance that the study does not claim to be representative of the whole economics community in Turkey. On the other hand, it can be said that group members adequately reflected the existing diversity in the field of economics in terms of their areas of study and the methods they use in their studies. We hope that the fact that we have made a special effort to incorporate the views of scholars not taking part in the work of the study group through various questionnaires and interviews has increased the representative power of our study. Moreover, our main approach during the group studies was aimed to display main discussion points instead of reaching an overall agreement on every issue. Therefore, the final report of the economics group should not be treated as a text on which a consensus was reached but instead as the assessment of the group coordinator based on group studies. The lack of consensus within the group should be considered as an indicator of intellectual dynamism surrounding discussions in social sciences in general and economics, in particular.

The Economics Group held its first meeting in Abant İzzet Baysal University during 25-27 February 2005. This meeting, by bringing together academician economists and other social scientists from different universities, created a rare and yet invaluable forum for fruitful discussion and exchange of ideas. While the importance of multidisciplinary studies is frequently mentioned by many observers on the state of social sciences in Turkey, the scarcity of institutional structures and forums where social scientists in different fields can interact with each other has clearly brought into the open the need for increasing such interaction possibilities.

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In this first meeting, the existing situation in Turkey of economics as an academic discipline and the fundamental problems confronting it in the spheres of education and research were discussed on the basis of a framework text prepared by the group coordinator. The view of basing the final report of the study group on background papers to be prepared by group members was adopted. On the basis of subjects predicted to be in the forefront in field of economics during the next twenty years, a division of labor among group members was finalized. The first and the second drafts of background papers were discussed in group meetings held in the TÜBA Office in İstanbul, on 25 June and 15 October 2005, respectively. At meetings held in the same office on 30 January 2006, main emphasis of discussions was on agreeing on a set of foresights. Finally the draft report prepared by the group coordinator was discussed in the last meeting held on 29 April 2006.

The final report of the economics study group was thus composed of the background papers prepared by group members and fruitful discussions in group meetings. With the aim of incorporating the variety of opinions of the main stakeholders of the economics community in Turkey in the final report, a detailed questionnaire consisting of 53 questions was sent to 164 academic economists working at economics departments of 14 different universities, achieving a 32.9% response rate. Another questionnaire including questions on existing problems and future expectations pertaining to the field of economics as well as questions regarding basic information about their departments and departmental activities was sent to all economics department chairs in Turkish universities with 29 of them responding. In the same vein, extensive interviews were conducted with four academic economists. Another attempt in this direction was a questionnaire sent to the current and recent heads of private sector enterprises and public sector institutions employing economics graduates and to other prominent economists having a voice in mass media. They were asked about their opinions on the existing situation and likely course of economics in the years ahead. However, the response rate of this group was very low with the number of responses confined to four out of 22 questionnaires that were sent. Finally, the opinion of 300 internationally renowned economists on the existing situation and likely future course of economists was sought through e-mail messages sent to them. 28 of these prominent economists have responded. Our efforts to supplement the work within the study group from other sources through various questionnaires in this way have provided a substantial input to our study.

### **The Existing Situation in the Field of Economics**

A high degree of parallelism has been observed between neo-liberal globalization and the rise of neo-classical economics in recent decades. As a result of this, neoclassical economics has gained prominence at the expense of rival theoretical approaches and has become increasingly effective in the determination of research subjects and methods. Another sphere of mutual interaction was experienced between the rise of neoclassic economics and increasing predominance of quantitative methods in economic research, with these two trends reinforcing each other.

The two mutually interacting processes mentioned above have also penetrated the field of economics in Turkey, especially in areas of education and research. Almost all state and private universities have an economics department in action. Such a wide prevalence of economics education in Turkey should however be viewed as a reflection of the relatively low cost of economics education and the excess demand for university places in general rather than demand for economics education in particular.

As the number of economics departments in which tuition is in a foreign language increases in number, there is further growth in Anglo-American influence in economics curriculums. In this context, subjects like urban economics, development economics, history of economic thought, world

economy, economic systems, labor economics have, during the past twenty years, been either totally excluded from economics programs or started to be taught under the strong influence of neoclassical economics, devoid of their historical and political economy contents.

The strong Anglo-American influence on economics curriculums has, however, not meant the incorporation of new developments in these countries to Turkish programs. For example, the interaction between economic analysis and fields such as law, environmental studies, politics, society and culture has yet to reach a significant level in Turkey. Likewise, subjects like experimental economics, chaos theory, and economics methodology have in general found only a minor place in curriculums of economics departments in Turkey. While some economics departments have managed to incorporate such developments in their programs, inertia in others in this respect was by and large instrumental in widening the gap between different economics departments.

Another sign of this picture, characterized by a lack of dynamism in Turkey, can be observed in education programs being directly transferred from foreign sources with little modification and, by and large, disconnected from the local contexts and often depending on a single text book. The overemphasis on quantitative techniques is often at the expense of understanding economic phenomena within their historical, social and cultural dimensions. This diverts students' attention away from real life and discourages them from linking what they learn in class with real life issues, from adopting a critical approach to existing economic policies and considering different economic policy options.

In this process of increased Anglo-American influence, academic appointments and promotions have been increasingly linked to publications in international economics journals with a neoclassical economics/quantitative methods focus. The positive contributions of such a link notwithstanding, there have been some important trade off involved. Among the latter, diverting the attention of domestic researchers away from local problems has been the most important.

One should also note that despite the increased emphasis on international publications in recent years, the number of articles published by Turkish economists in journals covered by the Social Science Citation Index, while registering an increase, has yet to reach a large number by international standards. What is even more important is that these articles are concentrated on a small number of universities and are characterized by a very small number of citations they have so far received from other authors.

The research area of economics is also faced with various problems. Increased emphasis on quantification and formal modeling, following advances in econometrics, other quantitative approaches and computer technologies has meant the neglect of new subjects, linking economics with fields like environmental studies, law, political science, and more generally with problems having a high degree of domestic importance. In this context, subjects like poverty, income distribution, and unemployment were relegated very much to the background in an economics research agenda dominated by a neo-liberal outlook. The shortcomings of data required for effective research in these spheres is another pointer to the neglect of these subjects in the Turkish case.

Foreign influence in the field of economics in Turkey is by no means confined to education and research spheres, but extends into the sphere of economic policy. It is seen that international organizations like the World Bank, EU, IMF and OECD conduct detailed studies on many different issues ranging from the education system and labor markets to agricultural and regional development policies to health and social security system and influence the course of economic policies in a neo-liberal direction.

The passive attitude of policy making and implementing bodies in the face of these strong external influences emasculate the efforts of economists in developing viable policy alternatives. Under

such a setting, the curriculums of economics departments, institutional structures like scientific journals and professional societies have tended to become uniform in their overall attitude and approach to economic issues.

One cannot say that in Turkey an economics community characterized by a strong interaction among its constituent parts has yet developed to a significant level of effectiveness. The increased specializations within the field of economics as well as the lack of academic cooperation between economists using quantitative methods and others with a political economy focus are among the important factors negatively affecting the interaction among academician economists.

The relationship and cooperation between economics and other social sciences is also rather weak. This relationship develops in an orbit not from social sciences towards economics but from economics towards other social sciences.

Popular economics while making a positive contribution in generating an interest in economic issues in the society at large is also instrumental in aggravating the emphasis on short term issues to the neglect of medium and long term problems such as poverty, income distribution, capital accumulation, industrialization, and sustained growth.

## **Foresight**

Foresight, in this regard, is faced with various difficulties. To some extent, these difficulties have emerged since economics has entered into exchange with other disciplines in the past and its future developments depend on developments in other disciplines. Similarly, it is difficult to predict what theoretical innovations may emerge as a result of developments in the world economy in the future. Foresights can be open-ended or can be based on a current situation. By adopting the latter approach and basing foresights on the critique of the current situation, these difficulties can be alleviated to some extent. Following this approach, our foresights can be categorized under theoretical, political and economic developments in the world.

It can be said that there is a close relationship between developments in an economic theory and political developments. Among examples in real life is: Keynesian theory which gained importance against the background of the Great Depression; Development Economics became important after many underdeveloped countries gained independence in the years following World War II and under the influence of the Cold War; financial economics has become important in more recent years as financial markets moved away from state domination in the process of financial liberalization. It is hard to forecast what kinds of theoretical innovations will emerge from future developments in the world economy.

Today, criticisms directed against neoclassical economics arise indirectly from criticisms of neo-liberal policies, which have gathered steam after the Asian crisis in the second half of the 1990s. These criticisms are based on the insufficiency of neoclassical economics in terms of coming to grips with real societal problems and producing solutions for them. Acting from a development perspective, they challenged the view that neo-liberal policies without any viable alternative and aimed at offering alternative policies. On the theoretical front, criticisms of the post-autistic movement aimed at creating a heterodox option against the dominant economics discourse have gained prominence in recent years. This movement, which is composed of institutional/Keynesian/post-Keynesian economists as well as development economists and economic historians in different countries, levels its criticisms with emphasis on subjects like accumulation, growth and distribution.

In the light of these developments, it can be said that the future of economics as an academic discipline is closely related with the global balance of power and the related developments in the world

economy. For example, China and India, which are regarded as the most successful countries of the neo-liberal globalization period may, by implementing heterodox economic policies rather than embracing pure neo-neo-liberalism, soon join the ranks of the economically most powerful countries of the world. Such an outcome may have important ramifications for the future of economics. Similarly, some developments like the acceleration in efforts of creating post-autistic type options, the revival of developmental economics, increased momentum of national developmental approaches against neo-liberal policy implementations, together with some recent steps taken in some Latin American countries in this direction, and strong social reactions against the tendency of moving away from welfare state implementations in the EU may bring up the possibility of serious reversals from the process of neo-liberal globalization and lead to the emergence of a new economics discourse.

One possibility that should be taken into consideration regarding the future course of economics is the dominant economics. Its discourse of today will preserve its position in the near future without undergoing a major change in terms of its basic philosophy. On the other hand, one might expect the development of a new economic approach which might develop in the light of the rich past experiences of economists in underdeveloped countries and around the well known dictum that the currently dominant economics is not valid everywhere and under all circumstances, and basic problems of underdeveloped countries in particular cannot be understood with this single approach. According to this view, one single theoretical approach is insufficient in explaining the complex problems experienced in real life and in developing viable solutions to tackle them. For example, in poverty studies, in addition to approaches emphasizing the importance of equal distribution of factors of production and education opportunities before the growth process, there are some other approaches which, while taking distribution problems as given, emphasize rapid growth as well as employment creation and increased access to health and education services. A process in which alternative theories and approaches, evolving from the point that neoclassical approach cannot create a sufficient framework to understanding the complex social relations and producing lasting solutions for deep social and economic problems, may gain momentum in the years ahead. This process may exert its influence in the spheres of both economics education and research. These approaches attempting to create a viable option against neoclassical economics may contribute to the growing realization that current dominant economic approaches represent no more than one little hoop in the rich history of economic thought.

Efforts aiming to create a different option against the dominant economics discourse, dominated by an Anglo-American outlook, can be traced from two fundamental sources. The first of these is a strong heterodox economics approach which may emerge from a synthesis of different national economic traditions within the European Union. The second fundamental source in this context is today's underdeveloped countries, which not only constitute the overwhelming proportion of world's population but will also account for almost all of the population increase in the world in the years ahead. The fact that the Dependency School was developed with contributions of social scientists from underdeveloped countries increases the possibility of a new movement emerging from these countries. It is a matter for conjecture whether the former socialist countries will reach a synthesis by drawing on their success in spheres like unemployment, poverty, income distribution, and economic stability under socialist central planning on the one hand and their more recent experience of market-based policies under political pluralism, on the other. Similarly, the possibility of China, on the basis of its strong economic growth during the past quarter century through heterodox policies and India, with the help of its very strong economics tradition, creating a new economic approach with other Asian countries should not be disregarded. Economics methodology, which has been enriched with different

approaches and gained a new momentum in the mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century, may also be expected to contribute to developments in economic theory.

Even though there is common consensus that Turkey has not hitherto generated an important breakthrough by way of creating an indigenous school of thought in the field of economics, the movement that developed in the 1930s around the *Kadro* Journal and more recently important contributions made in branch of mathematical economics and social choice theory should be mentioned as promising developments in this regard. High level academic positions undertaken by Turkish academic economists in esteemed educational institutions of the world, the existence of highly competent economists at home both in universities and in various public research institutions points to the existence of considerable potential for progress in the direction of the development of an indigenous school of thought in the field of economics. Activation of this potential certainly depends on putting in place the appropriate institutional structures.

### **Controversial Areas**

There are many controversial issues surrounding the field of economics, some of which related with the methodology. For example, some questions like whether agency will be taken ontologically as an individual or class, whether existence of institutions should be treated as given or an economic analysis of formation and development of institutions should be made, whether economics should aim to explain social relations by spreading out to other social science fields or the opinion that economics is a part of a wider social structure should be adopted in principle, are expected to gain prominence in the framework of these controversies.

The increase in the use of quantitative methods in economics education and research and the acceleration in this process constitutes another important controversial issue. It is also possible to see different extensions of this controversy in debates in Turkey. According to some observers, mathematics provides a good reasoning and objective expression method for economics. On the other hand, others argue that the use of mathematics and quantitative methods and techniques in economics has increased to such an extent that they have removed its characteristics of being a social science. According to this view, these methods and techniques have become an end by themselves rather than means, and that this trend has contributed to the erosion of the strong political economy tradition going back several centuries. Likewise, some critics argue that analyses around mainstream economics, which constitute the most apparent examples of applying natural sciences into social sciences, are based on extremely abstract models, leading to the loss of important details in some cases and even preventing us from catching general characteristics of the subject that is researched. Again in this context, the issue of whether econometric analyses made by using past data can be used in context of causality has emerged as another controversial area. As in the case of many important economic controversies of the past, this controversy can also be expected to result in a place between these two extreme views separated from each other at present with rather thick lines. Such an outcome may mean the continuing of the relationship of economics with mathematics by rasping its current excessiveness. It can also be said that as quantitative methods and other methods are no longer viewed as alternatives for each other and the dialogue of the two parties increases, economics shall gain from this process.

### **Subjects Expected to Gain Importance**

Subjects that have gained importance in the field of economics recently can give some important hints in terms of determining the direction of economics in the near future. Game theory, experimental eco-

nomics, dynamic economics, chaos theory and financial economics are among those that first come to mind in this context. Economics of environment and natural resources, law, political science and cultural studies may also be cited among disciplines in which economics is expected to be increasingly effective. It can also be expected that interdisciplinary social science studies in which economics will have a central place may gain in importance. In this result, awareness of institutions distributing research funds that social science subjects are too complicated to be analyzed by researchers of an only discipline can be effective to some extent. The success of social sciences to display an interdisciplinary orientation in the future may require a new academic organization facilitating an increase in interdisciplinary interaction.

Some new developments can also be expected in the relationship of economics with mathematics. For example, theory of mathematical networks, finding an application area in business administration and sociology may also be effective in the field of economics in the context of networks created in subjects as diverse as economic integration agreements, relations of multinational companies with their subsidiaries in different countries, and networks created in petroleum pipe and transportation lines.

It is possible for some fundamental economic problems we encounter now to remain on the agenda during the next twenty years. Unemployment, poverty, and inequality in different forms, rank high among these problems.

The issue of technological development, which has increased its significance with the contribution of increasing competition in the process of globalization, can be expected to maintain its importance in context of new approaches like networking based on sharing of knowledge instead of individual knowledge. Innovations originating from developments in fields of materials science, informatics technology and biotechnology are likely to bring about changes in the international economic balance of power and in both the quality and quantity of employment.

These changes as well as their effects on regional inequality and other socioeconomic indicators shall possibly come into prominence among economic research subjects. The shift of the age profile of population towards elderly persons especially in industrialized countries and its potential results, foremost in social security systems may become a focus of interest at the institutional level. Energy and water problems, especially in the Middle Eastern region may be cited among fields drawing the interest of economists as well as other disciplines.

When subjects expected to gain importance in the future are evaluated from the specific perspective of Turkey, it can be said that unemployment shall continue to be one of the important problems in the near future. The high rate of population growth, the expectation of an increasing trend in female participation rate on the one hand and the decrease in public employment, the decline in agricultural employment also in absolute terms, the failure of growth to generate significant levels of employment, on the other, indicate that unemployment rate shall reach considerable levels especially in urban areas. This situation, by aggravating the deep-seated problems of inequality, poverty and regional inequality, may strengthen the possibility that these issues will remain on the societal agenda in the foreseeable future.

It can also be said that the issue of current account deficit will continue to rank high on the economics agenda. The big increases in world petroleum prices in recent years and the fact that textiles/clothing and automotive industries as the most important export sectors are faced with increased competition in world markets may increase the importance of the current account problem and related with that the external indebtedness issue. It is a strong possibility that the sensitivity of industrialized countries in environmental issues will be reflected also in Turkey. In this context, it can be

expected that the subject of environmental and natural resources economics will gain importance in economics education and research agenda.

The close relations of Turkey with Europe in the field of science and technology, although Turkey is yet to become full member of the European Union, are likely to be reflected in both education and research spheres of economics.

The increased intervention of international financial institutions in the economic affairs of developing countries may, as in the case of some Latin American countries in recent years, may increase the reaction against these institutions and may in due course lead to the reclaiming of policy space by these countries. Such an outcome may mean that local economists will attain a higher level of effectiveness in the sphere of economic policy.

## **Recommendations**

- As in the case of other disciplines, in order to realize a breakthrough in education and research areas of economics, there is a need for planning on the basis of the existing situation in Turkey and the world and likely developments in the near future. Creating a flexible structure helping to remove stagnancy in education and research fields and orient them towards issues gaining importance should be the basic objective of such an endeavor. In this context, the most important task belongs to the Council of Higher Education, being responsible for planning of higher education system, in particular the undergraduate and graduate programs, and other institutions like The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) and Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) which also have an effective position in the same direction by way of providing education and research supports.
- By paying particular attention to international quality standards, Turkish universities may attain the status of centers of attraction in social science fields, as well as in certain disciplines such as economics and its different branches. The creation of such centers of attraction may, apart from contributing to other universities displaying a development in the same direction, may be instrumental in reversing (scholar deplete) brain drain from Turkey.
- Economics is often one of the first departments established whenever a new university is formed. In the absence of planning focused on the objectives of economics education, these new departments closely follow the example of former ones. This situation in turn leads education and in the next stage research fields to display a stagnant appearance. However, differentiating economics departments on the basis of economic requirements and establishing a closer relationship between university programs and various occupation fields through a comprehensive workforce planning may have numerous benefits. This differentiation may be according to the focus of individual departments on education or research in the first place and may also extend into differentiation of education programs after a common core program in the first year. In the department of economics, focusing on education, performance assessments of academic staff may concentrate primarily on education effectiveness. These academic staff should not be expected to make scientific publications. They should receive periodic increases in their pay on the basis of years of service and education performances. In this framework, a small number of economics programs should be organized with the task of specializing in more advanced undergraduate and especially graduate programs to serve also students who intend to pursue an academic career. Given the absence of planning, the practical contribution of economics education gained at universities to working life is increasingly questioned.

- Economics education programs should be improved in content to improve the current situation, characterized by the dominance of neoclassical economics. Programs should be enriched by the inclusion of alternative theoretical approaches. Subjects such as development economics, economic history and history of economic thought should be given an important role in curriculums. Similarly, economics students should be given basic knowledge in subjects such as law, political science, social history, labor economics, and sociology and, especially in graduate programs economic methodology. Students should be familiarized with the structure and main problems of the Turkish economy at an early stage in their undergraduate education.
- It is clear that there are big differences in the quality of different economics departments in Turkey. Increasing the quality of education should be included among top objectives. Being closely in touch with developments in computer technologies should be recognized as the first step towards improving education methods. In a period during which relations with the European Union are expected to gain a new momentum, cooperation with European universities through lecturer/student exchange programs, joint courses/programs, cooperation in thesis supervision and institutional innovations like long distance learning/correspondence education should be encouraged.
- The increase in the number and quality of academic publications and making the voice of Turkish economists heard in the international academic community should also be adopted as a top objective. In view of the fact that universities will have been established in almost all provinces in the near future, one would expect research to be sponsored increasingly by local funds, education and research processes to be focused on local problems and the interaction between universities and local communities to increase. The emphasis on research to have local meaningfulness should not, however, mean that all efforts are focused on this point. Being in close touch with the universal dimension, should involve a combination of factors like theoretical contributions, close contact with other social science disciplines, search for solutions for universal problems through the wealth of local knowledge and experience, a closer interest in the problems of other countries and the feedback from this international outlook back to the local context.
- There is a need for intensive efforts in direction of creating a lively and interactive academic community also in the field of economics. The dialog among the units constituting this community should be developed and sustained through communication networks, seminars and conferences. The spread of minor programs in some universities in recent years is an important step taken in the direction of increasing the relations of economics with other disciplines. Efforts in this direction should be continued to develop a multidisciplinary study tradition.
- There is a considerable research potential in public and private sector institutions. Closer cooperation between the universities and institutions like the State Planning Organization (DPT) and the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (TCMB) can strengthen not only the local context but also the problem solving characteristics of economic research. As part of this cooperation between these institutions and universities, a problem-solving research agenda should be drawn and research projects and teams of researchers compatible with this agenda should be formed.
- Although there has been a considerable increase in the number of research centers in different universities, they have not yet reached a high level of effectiveness. The cooperation among these centers with a view of drawing up of relevant and viable economic policies should be encouraged.

# Psychology Sub Group Report Abstract

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## I. The State of Universal Psychology

Recently the development of psychology has reached a dazzling speed. In particular, the “cognitive revolution” that took place in the last decades of twentieth century made its mark on almost all branches of psychology and generally changed the nature of the discipline. More generally psychology pursuing a mechanical behaviorist paradigm showed a great jump. The volume of research and publications held in the Western world, particularly in the USA, has continuously increased, and a great diversity is displayed with more specialization. Influenced by the developments in the fields of cognitive (psychology) science and neuroscience are progressing social and cognitive science. Psychology now also contains a new applied field like health psychology. Therefore, on the one hand a basic conceptualization and analysis level is reached by getting at the bottom of biological foundations of behavior and cognition, and on the other hand a very different conceptualization and analysis level is reached oriented to the effects of social environment and culture. Additionally, importance of more holistic approaches to understand human phenomena has also been recognized.

All systems in and out of the body display biological, psychological and social processes of humans in a dynamic interaction with each other. Psychology dominated by natural sciences and psychology dominated by social/human sciences are increasingly disassociated and diversified in a process of becoming separate sciences. Even a centrifugal effect can be detected. This situation is especially notable in biologically based experimental/cognitive psychology and neuroscience.

An important expansion in psychology during the last decades is that context is taken into account by going beyond a narrow individual focus. This is a serious development, because psychological research was not traditionally oriented to the wider contextual framework. Especially dominant orientation of positivist behaviorist school beginning in 1920s conceived the environment narrowly as proximal “stimulus” and analyzed the “response” given to this. However, there is a need to study human behavior within its contextual framework in order to understand behavior and cognition better. Since, there is an interaction between context and human beings which has a potential for change at any moment.

An important matter in these developments is the role of the theory. As is generally known, psychology has followed the example of physics from the beginning. Accordingly, it seeks to establish universal laws with a positivist science approach. Indeed, this approach has well served the establishment of psychology as sciences. In particular experimental method ensuring repeatable and refutable evidence is an important power of the science of psychology.

However, two dilemmas emerge at this point. First, theories of psychology also emerge in a context. Particularly, since psychology has developed in the West, its theories have also been affected by a Western world view. This situation affects some fields of psychology more compared to other fields. Therefore, processes less based on biological foundations and more affected by the context may also

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be affected by ideological quality of theories. A second dilemma is that theories assumed to be universal are used to understand human processes shaped by the context. Here, we encounter the problem of distinguishing what is really universal and what is contextual.

Indeed, these dilemmas are not impassable difficulties. The important thing is to be aware of them and search for solutions in empirical research. Testing of a theory in different socio-cultural environments may ensure it to really have universal validity through required corrections. An important approach would be addressing the functional relationships by taking the context into account and searching how to reach generalizations towards universals. In other words, integrating what is contextual with universal human phenomena may contribute toward psychology to be a science having universal validity. Approaches taking culture into account and cross-cultural comparative research are important for progress in this direction.

## **II. Current State of Psychology in Turkey**

Başaran and Şahin stated in their survey and evaluation study held in 1990 that until the end of 1980s; there was no policy for development of psychology in Turkey. Beginning from 1970s psychology was considered a service discipline contributing to the training of teachers and then has expanded for years oriented towards educating specialists for application areas.

Social psychology came into prominence in research in Turkey from the beginning, particularly in the study of social transformation and the psychological results of this transformation which aroused great interest. It can be said that to some extent this interest has created the grounds for the emergence of cultural and cross-cultural psychology perspectives in 1980s and 90s. Upon these developments, researchers in Turkey started to produce models specific to their culture considering that some psychological processes can change with social transformation or cultural context, and these processes may not have a universal quality. Subjects studied concentrated on concepts which can vary according to context like interpersonal relations, family dynamics, gender, developmental processes, psychopathology and values (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1994; Başaran and Şahin, 1990).

Since fundamental function of universities in Turkey is defined or perceived as education, and since there was not adequate funding for social research (TÜBİTAK supports social science research after 2003) research in psychology remained below world standards for years and was largely limited to scale adaptation studies or descriptive narrow-ranging studies. Only few researchers could publish in international scientific journals until 1990s.

Psychology must definitely “find itself” and “be localized” for its development as a science in Turkey in accordance with increasing expectations. This would also help render ensure psychology to become scientifically advanced, competent, functional, and effective both in terms of international standards and in practice. The aim here is not to direct in itself but to ensure formation of local information and to obtain original conceptualizations by assimilating knowledge and theories. Such a process may lead to practices having local validity.

It is seen that both the number of researchers and support given to researchers has considerably increased in Turkey compared to the period before 1990. For example, it is declared that the number of researchers having a doctorate degree was 102 in 1980s and some researchers obtained support for their projects at times from international organizations like World Health Organization and NATO with their personal efforts (Başaran and Şahin, 1990). But today, the number of researchers is approximately 140 according to the Turkish Psychologists’ Association. Both the number of researchers has increased, and researchers have become more efficient due to various reasons. Steps taken by TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) on this issue are very posi-

tive, and Turkish Psychology Scientists support the new TÜBİTAK policies. Increasing support provided by the Framework Programs of the European Union for social sciences indicates that an orientation exists in this direction in Europe, also. Increasing continuation of support for social sciences in Turkey will pave the way for conducting science in the country at international level.

As stated earlier, diversity of psychology, being a bridge between natural and social sciences, and centrifugal tendencies with the possibility of fragmentation are in the foreground on the agenda of universal psychology. TÜBA Psychology Study Group conducted a survey among academicians in psychology departments of Turkey. The position of psychology as a science, research infrastructures, psychology education, professional and practice problems were dealt with in the survey. This questionnaire study indicated that even though universal developments and problems are comprehended in Turkey, local inadequacies of the science of psychology form the agenda. Inadequacies in the agenda of psychology as a science in Turkey can be grouped under the categories: Resources, possibilities, publications, cooperation's and teaching. Existing project support/research fund resources should be increased in order to raise the number qualified researches and to ensure comprehensive projects to shape social policies. Projects to be conducted especially with support provided by public institutions are important, since they have a higher probability of being used by the state and influencing policy and practice. In addition, private sector and nongovernmental organizations can provide important support for projects especially with "social responsibility" initiatives. Finally, promoting qualified researchers with support provided by international funds will enable our researchers to contribute to international literature and Turkey to be recognized in international psychology.

## **II.A. The Situation in Turkey With Some Examples From Basic Disciplines of Psychology**

### **II.A.i. Cognitive Psychology**

Looking at the field of cognitive psychology in Turkey, it is seen that there is at least one academic in the field of cognitive psychology in majority of universities having a psychology department. In addition, if many young academician candidates just completed their doctorate or continuing doctorate programs abroad return to Turkey, formation of a considerable researcher potential in the coming 5 years is a strong possibility.

Similar to many disciplines in the world, in the field of psychology interdisciplinary approaches and studies have become prominent, and this reflects on bachelor's degree and graduate education programs. There are graduate programs in field of Cognitive Science in two universities now. Some other universities are making similar efforts. Continuation of these efforts, planning of these programs with a wider participation (medicine, engineering faculties etc.) and opening of common graduate/doctorate programs between institutions are important in terms of the future of this field. Even though this may be fundamentally seen as an education problem, it is important in terms of promoting high quality young researchers.

### **II.A.ii. Cognitive Neuroscience and Biopsychology**

Experimental/cognitive psychology has developed as an empirical field oriented to the study of cognition and behavior mechanisms; behavioral theory is restructured in the light of this new knowledge. 1990s was considered as the decade of the brain because neuroscience, particularly behavioral neuroscience considerably developed in this decade, and these developments also transformed other scientific fields. Subjects which have gained a new quality of understanding or

approached new solutions in the light of recent developments are exemplified by the following: (1) Brain-mind and brain-behavior relationship; (2) nature-nurture issue; biological foundations of individual differences in development, cognition and behavior; contribution of the environment to these differences; (3) biological foundations of predisposition for diseases; (4) behavioral and cognitive evolution.

Among psychological sciences, social-clinical and biological/neural/cognitive research areas are diverging from each other. For example, it is not possible to train a student who wants to research neural foundations of behavior under the curriculum of classical psychology. Its reverse is also valid: majority of students researching neural foundations of behavior and cognition receive biology, neurobiology or medicine/neurology education, and often with inadequate preparation in other aspects of behavior and cognitive processes. The most important reason of inadequacy of scientific research in Turkey is not lack of financial resources, as usually emphasized, but lack of human resources. Unless the critical number of researchers is reached in a country, good science cannot be achieved.

### **II.A.iii. Developmental Psychology and Developmental Science**

Developmental psychology has undergone a change from a focus on child psychology toward the understanding of whole-life development and toward the current developmental science orientation. Developmental science is an interdisciplinary (sociology, anthropology, biology, genetics, neurology etc.) approach dealing with individual growing and having functions in different time periods (micro genetic, ontogenetic, phylogenetic etc.) and at different levels of functioning (neurobiological, cognitive, behavioral etc.).

Developmental psychology is witnessing different interdisciplinary subject foci and is extending beyond its former narrow borders more and more. For example, Smith, Bond and Kağıtçıbaşı (2006) brought a developmental point of view in to social psychology in their new book in which they deal with social psychology with an interdisciplinary and cross-culturally comparative approach.

Another fundamental foresight is in the direction that a better position can be obtained by emphasizing the intersection of research results and social policies. As argued by Bronfenbrenner, just as social policies require a scientific foundation, especially developmental science also requires social policies. This requirement is considerably related with both vitality and validity in science. Another foresight is that in developmental science the applied-fundamental science demarcation will be blurred indeed, as research with dynamic systems approach increases, the relevance of the environment for seemingly biological results will emerge; the reverse will also be true. For this reason, it is foresighted that implications of research for social policies will assume greater importance. Thus, knowledge which cannot be disconnected from its context will have greater relevance for its context. (Parke, 2004).

### **II.A.iv. Social Psychology**

Social psychology, which analyzes emotions, thinking and behavior of humans in their social environment, and in a sense acting as the most important bridge between psychology and other social sciences, is among the oldest and best-established fields of scientific psychology. Social psychology has recently progressed in terms of comprehending social and political life by providing scientific basis for applied fields having a social impact, such as community psychology and political psychology or integrating evidence from these fields into its own theoretical and empirical

accumulation. Thanks to this, social psychology can be expected to research social dynamics in Turkey from a social psychological perspective and to produce data relevant to implementation and decision making in issues such as social transformation, mobility, social identity, groups and relations among sub cultures in the coming years.

Development of original theories which can be empirically tested in Turkey and opening up to the international arena give hope in terms of the future of social psychology. Thanks to such a development, the commonly observed attitude in Turkey like scale adaptation or testing foreign theories and models and thus only following from behind the modern research problems may be replaced with the motivation to conduct original and creative research. At the same time, social psychology research can be joined with international psychology more actively by providing original concepts and models from the Turkish context to universal psychology. In fact, such developments have started. For example, 'family change' and 'autonomous-relational self' models of Kağıtçıbaşı have been used and supported as a theoretical framework in cross-cultural comparative research since 1990s (for example, Jose, Huntsinger, Huntsinger and Liaw, 2000; Keller et. al., 2003; Phalet and Schonpflug, 2001; Koutrelakos, 2004; Wang, Liang, Li and Lindsey, in press).

Most commonly applied methods in social psychology research in Turkey have been cross sectional field research techniques, surveys and measurements based on self-report. Enriching measurement methods, making experimental and indirect measurement methods widespread should be encouraged in future studies.

### **II.A.v. Cross-cultural Psychology**

Even though cross-cultural psychology is at times considered as conducting of social psychology in other cultural environments, actually it has a status that goes far beyond this. Indeed, cross-cultural comparative approach deals not only with social behavior but all human thinking and behavior in cultural context. Today, in addition to social psychology subject fields like attitudes and values, inter-group relations, and interpersonal relations, cognition and emotion, as well as fundamental psychological processes such as motivation, are also analyzed in cross-cultural research. Research sensitive to culture and cross-cultural comparisons are increasingly gaining importance in Turkey. We see such studies in different fields of psychology. They are carried out in basic fields like social psychology, developmental psychology, interpersonal relations, cognitive processes on the one hand, as well as in applied fields such as industrial/organizational psychology and family psychology on the other hand. Increasingly, more researchers participate in international congresses and meetings in Turkey, and this tendency is expected to continue. It can be said that the greatest possibility and potential for international visibility of scientific psychology of Turkey exist in researches having a cross-cultural comparative theoretical approach.

### **II.A.vi. Clinical Psychology**

After proven since 1950s that psychotherapy is as effective as medicine in scientific studies in which treatment with medicine and treatment with psychotherapy were compared, both academic and professional positions of clinical psychology have proliferated. Undoubtedly, as in the case of many fields of psychology, American psychology made its mark in world psychology also in the field of clinical psychology. Even though European psychology attempts to preserve its own structure, general tendencies develop there in parallel with American psychology or in a way following it. In this framework, we see some original theoretical contributions in Turkey, though limited, e.g. "multi stage contextual system perspective" of G. Fişek (1997) in family psychopathology. (I did not understand this paragraph)

The most important problem in clinical psychology research emerges out of the most fundamental problem of psychology in general: the question of "Is psychology a natural science?" In other words, this is a problem of "method". However, in recent years it has been emphasized that psychology is a "human science" at the same time, leading to recommendations to expand method repertory without giving up objective methods.

One of the important problems recorded for research is the scarcity of researchers oriented to intervention or program evaluation. It is emphasized that existing research is mostly "result" research. "Process" research is needed which studies the aspects of therapy or intervention program serving the purpose with what kinds of persons, and problems and which therapy interventions.

Title of "psychologist" can only be awarded to those who graduate from psychology departments and science faculties of universities. However, some successful developments have been recorded related to the establishment of an occupation act. Turkish Ministry of Health is preparing a "framework act" draft common for "other health staff" other than doctors, dentists and veterinaries whose titles and practices are protected by law no. 1219, "Act on the Execution of the Science of Medicine and Medical Practices". When the wide and diversified practice areas of such a wide-ranging fundamental science like psychology are taken into consideration, there is concern that containment of all psychology practices with in such a "framework act" may restrict our professional practices in the long run.

## **II.B. Situation in Turkey with Some Examples from Applied Disciplines of Psychology**

Fundamental application fields of psychology as a science can be listed as educational psychology, study of individual differences, testing and evaluation, industrial/organizational psychology, health psychology, traffic psychology and forensic psychology. Educational psychology is one of the first applied psychology fields in our country. It is in general applied in education faculties of universities; this is also the case abroad. On the other hand, testing and evaluation are carried out within different fields, and have dominated psychology agenda for a long time. Particularly educational psychology, developmental psychology, cognitive psychology and industrial/organizational psychology among sub fields of psychology are fields that involve testing and evaluation. Personality, abilities, intelligence, interests and performance tests are among common testing and evaluation applications.

### **II.B.i. Industrial and Organizational Psychology**

Industrial and Organizational (I/O) Psychology is a sub discipline of psychology related to and to some extent emerging from social psychology aiming to understand, explain and/or solve processes and problems related to working life. Specialization in the field of I/O psychology is fulfilled within the framework of "scientist-practitioner" model. Persons specialized in this field perform studies in academic circles or oriented to practice, consistent with this model.

IO psychology is a developing field in a country developing economically like Turkey. Actually this indicates both an opportunity and a threat. There is an opportunity since the value added by IO psychology for organizations is unquestionable. However, there is also a threat since organizations expect IO psychologists to rapidly find solutions for all institutional difficulties. Scientific concerns may therefore be undermined due to urgent requirements in practice.

### **II.B.ii. Health Psychology**

It has taken health psychology along time to obtain an esteemed place for itself even in developed countries like the USA, and this process has not been easy. Association of Turkish Psychologists has made several attempts in order to establish the concept of "health psychologist", thus for example ensuring psychologists to serve not only in psychiatry and neurology services but also in all internal and surgical clinics. In Association of Turkish Psychologists İstanbul Branch psychologists working in the field of health constituted a commission in 2005, as in other sub fields of. The association started preparations for a certificate program oriented to psychologists working in this field. Such efforts are important guiding in applied psychologists in subject of health psychology as in the case of many subjects. It can be foresighted that support of these efforts can carry Turkey forward both in scientific and professional psychology.

### **II.B.iii. Traffic Psychology**

Traffic and transportation psychology is an interdisciplinary branch of science analyzing user behaviors (of drivers and pedestrians) and processes underlying these behaviors. Traffic psychology research in Turkey can be traced back to 1950s in laboratories established in İETT (Electricity and Public Transportation General Directorate of İstanbul) and General Directorate of Railways especially in the field of driver testing and evaluation. However active studies of psychologies in this field started in late 1990s.

It is seen that traffic psychology studies mostly concentrate on drivers' behaviors and psychotechnical testing. Studies oriented to human factors and ergonomics should be emphasized in order to enable traffic psychology to develop further as a science and to be more effective in terms of practice. Lack of experimental studies on driver simulation is especially felt in this field. Establishment of experimental traffic and driver behavior research laboratories will contribute considerably to the field in terms of both science and practice.

### **II.B.iv. Forensic Psychology**

Forensic psychology is a field of specialization having determined its ground in Turkey in very recently. Forensic psychology expressed as a "a branch of applied psychology in which knowledge and skills of psychology are used in collecting, evaluating evidences and putting them into service of judgment" (Gudjonsson and Haward, 1998) according to a definition is a field of specialization developed to be used in theoretical and practical knowledge of psychology in enforcement of laws and provision of justice in a wider framework.

Since forensic psychology is a very young branch of psychology, its education is common neither in bachelor's degree nor graduate and doctorate degree in Turkey. Requirement for an increasing number of psychologists in different fields within the Ministry of Justice, for example family and child courts, prisons and jails indicates that the field of forensic psychology may become a new and wide study area for Turkey. On the other hand, hardware oriented to forensic field is not provided in bachelor's degree education process or serious deficiencies exist. Addition of knowledge related with forensic field in psychology bachelor's degree education will be beneficial.

## **II.C. Psychology Education in Turkey**

The number of psychology departments opened especially in the last decade (1995-2005) in Turkey has considerably increased. A great number of psychology departments opened both in state and foundation universities. Particularly all 11 psychology departments opened in foundation universities have been established during this period. There are 30 psychology departments in total, three in Turkish

Republic of Northern Cyprus, which completed their legal establishments as dependent on Council of Higher Education as of September 2005.

Dual increasing in both bachelor's degree and graduate level is an indicator of interest and development requirement about psychology in Turkey. However, the ratio of psychology graduates is still very lower compare to Europe. This situation reflects on number of active psychologists.

Lack of educated lecturers and lack of representation in fundamental specialization areas can be considered as the most important problems of psychology departments. Shortage in lecturers should be rapidly removed in order to bring fundamental psychology values, updated scientific knowledge accumulation and scientific ethic conception in students in adequate level. On the contrary, the danger of being a field educating a great number of students but experiencing severe problems in terms of its quality and function might be encountered. In this direction, accrediting of departments and bachelor's degree, graduate and doctorate programs by independent science boards and updating this process in quality basis will be so beneficial.

If we look at structures of psychology departments in our country, bachelor's degree education was institutionalized in Turkey on the basis of academic competence and scientific model similar to the USA but was based on professional staff. As a result of this paradox, departments generating graduates defined on the basis of profession but lack of its application infrastructure have been formed. By this way, bachelor's degree graduate called, as "psychologist" cannot give requirement expected from a competent psychologist. The reality is that psychology bachelor's degree education is not actually a professional education. Actually no psychology bachelor's degree program at home and abroad can have the potential of preparing competent staff for all application areas of psychology increasingly diversified. Therefore, a psychology bachelor's degree graduate is not exactly a psychologist, but a person who familiarized with some aspects of psychology and hopefully assimilated fundamental scientific approaches and values of it.

After reviewing American Psychological Association (APA) and European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) models, followings can be foresighted for improvement of psychology education in Turkey: Not considering bachelor's degree diploma for self-employment, providing opportunities of various practical training opportunities for students; establishing an accreditation system to determine and apply minimum standards in education, providing flexibility other than minimum standards; emphasizing all fields of psychology in bachelor's degree education and enabling inter-universities common programs in graduate education.

## **II.D. Profession and Practice Problems, Contribution of Psychology in Policy Making and Implementation**

A rapid increase was observed in demand oriented towards psychological services in various fields after 1970. Social and structural changes in the society have placed a role in reasons of this increase. While new arrangements similar to those in the West are made in various institutions, requirement for psychologist staff was also determined. There are approximately 2000 persons working with the title of psychologist today in Turkey. At least an average of 150 persons working in different fields of specialization is added in this number in every year.

However, as Sexton and Hogan (1992) argued, number of psychologists serving per million persons in Turkey was so insufficient as of early 1990s. Today, there are 1600 members in the center and branches of Association of Turkish Psychologists and the number of psychologists is so lesser than European average when considering number of persons graduating from universities in each year. Number of especially graduate and doctorate degrees should be increased in following years by pre-

serving education quality and standards. Fundamental aim of EFPA is to increase education services in a way to ensure that one psychologist per 1000 persons (Tikkanen, 2006). Accordingly, approximately 70.000 psychologists should exist in Turkey in ideal conditions. The objective of reaching 30.000 psychologists in 100<sup>th</sup> year of Republic in 2023 in a way at least to reach the level of Spain should be taken into account.

Employment of psychologists in applied fields continues by expanding with addition of new specializations. Service areas of psychologists in Turkey can be listed as: Academic staff (including lecturers); health services (hospitals, clinics, psychological consultation centers etc.); services oriented to children (pre school educational institutions, day care centers and orphanages etc.); consultancy, guidance services; special groups (forensic psychology, rest homes, mental disables etc.); industrial and other (private sector, self-employment, advertising, local administration, research companies etc.).

Lack of a professional law in Turkey, namely job definitions, self-employment areas, personal rights etc. of even clinic psychologists known and displaying activity most commonly are not legally defined, is one of top articles of psychology agenda today in terms of profession. It was foresighted that firstly profession law which can guarantee and improve standard (quality) of application fields of psychology should be enacted, and priority should be given to this law in "urgent action plan" of Association of Turkish Psychologists and psychology society.

Politicians do not consult academicians while enacting laws in the issues concerning the psychology. However, knowledge accumulation of academicians serving in psychology is on a level to be able to contribute policy making and implementation and to direct social policies. Academicians should "force doors without waiting for call", give importance to relations with all segments of the society; public, private sector and media, to hold combination acts with nongovernmental organizations and contribute in practice by conducting studies oriented to modern life in order to remove discontinuity among academicians, implementing bodies and policy makers in field of psychology in Turkey.

"Psychological aspects of social transformation" as one of constant fields of interest in Turkish psychology will preserve its position on the agenda. Specializing and holding researches in basic and applied fields especially like early childhood, whole-of-life development and elderly psychology, environment and society psychology, family and interpersonal relations psychology, trauma and disaster psychology, violence and conflict solution psychology should definitely take place in future vision of psychology in terms of contribution of the science of psychology in practice in increasing life quality and improving human resource. Increasing cultural awareness is one of important developments in terms of near future. It can lead researches held to be included in intercultural comparisons, and studies conducting by taking local culture into account might be more effective on implementing bodies and policy makers.

### **III. General Recommendations and Foresights**

Human force and infrastructure requirement – e.g. laboratories – to make more effective and higher level science in universities should be created in order to reach a success on international level in fundamental researches in psychology.

In national plan, social dynamics, requirements, expectations and approaches towards problems in direction of culture are foresighted to be comprised in fundamental research subjects. In order to achieve this, resource should be created for projects oriented and prior area of which was determined. Making psychology noticeable in society texture and depth of psychology discipline through should be included in 2023 vision. This circumstance is also compatible with the vision of increasing human capacity as a social capital investment.

Improvement of human capacity should stand in first ranks in the agenda of social development especially in Turkey where a large population received a low formal education (adult schooling level: 6.1 years). In direction to this, mass adult education and especially mother-father education and early childhood education may play a key role for development of a more competent and high-level human development. Knowledge accumulation psychology has in this field is in a quality lighting the way for scientific base applications. Moreover, psychology may go beyond to support mental competence and contribute in growing up multi dimensional, healthy generations in conformity with modern world.

Development of scientific / applied psychology should have priority in application fields having a great importance for humanitarian development like education (school and education psychology), health (health psychology, rehabilitation psychology – special education, preventive health, trauma and society psychology), justice (forensic psychology). By this way, a combination should be ensured between study fields of psychology and expectations of society and development areas. Moreover, contributions of psychology can be made visible in attempts and applications which may lead to positive developments in fields like social gender, repressive traditions, democracy, tolerance and inter-group relations.

Supporting of applications in favor of human and society and effective use of media in orienting towards policy and especially in mass education by psychology may create great benefits. Studies in cooperation with public and private sector institutions and especially nongovernmental organizations should be oriented.

To sum up, development routing of psychology in our country in conformity with the philosophy of science-application integrity are closely related with following priorities:

- Preparations should be held in fields to be demanded from psychology in accordance with policies and implementations oriented to social development and development strategies should be determined appropriate with them. Beyond this, “forcing doors without waiting for call” and struggling for opening science – application relation channels will be important.

- One of the objectives in psychology education should be to emphasize that psychology must be a science in relationship with politics.

- Bringing up qualified researchers in required fields in near future should be dealt with as one of the issues with priority. For this aim, active use of domestic (Faculty Development Program, Council of Higher Education foreign, TÜBA, etc.) and foreign (such as Fulbright Scholarship, European funds) resources should be aimed. Possibilities to be obtained from these institutions and organizations should be used in the most effective way.

- Subjects like social identity, inter-group conflict and compromise, immigration, cultural harmony, acculturation, change in attitude, social capital, social mobility etc should be included in research priorities by considering possible social psychological effects (results) of social transformation dynamics expected to accelerate and change pattern in the process of integration with European Union and special journals including these subjects should be published if required. It can be foresighted that institutions like TÜBİTAK etc. should give priority to such subjects in their support programs.

- Giving priority to common researches in subjects relatively more appropriate for inter sub-disciplinary study in basic scientific fields of psychology like cognition, perception, learning, emotion and presenting contributions of these studies orienting to practice will be beneficial. In this context, it is important to strengthen communication between universities or faculties in the same university and by this way to increase solidarity between academicians studying on other fields. In addition to this, formation of common graduate and doctorate programs between universities or ensuring mobility between university laboratories can be foresighted in near future.

- Accreditation program and study of improving standards started by Association of Turkish Psychologists should be considerably sustained in order to increase education quality and ethic sensitivity. The aim of this program will be to determine whether or not bachelor's science programs meet minimum requirements accepted by Association of Turkish Psychologists, to give feedback and so to improve the system.

- We can list followings among important areas oriented to implementation of psychology: studies oriented to improve human capacity and multi dimensional healthy human development through education of parents by stressing risk and preventive factors in early childhood (especially between 0-6), attitudes and behaviors of parents specific to culture, individualism and family issues; studies oriented to very different human-society problems like daily life like health, mass education, safety; behavioral and organizational problems related with immigration and urbanization, psychological advantages and disadvantages of having a young population, elderly problems, democratization, inter-group relations, discriminative prejudices and national security problems, behavioral aspects of global warming threat and its effect on human. Giving priority to scientific studies is foresighted in these fields.

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# The Development of Political Science In Turkey: Historical Perspective and Foresights\*

When the development of political science in Turkey is considered, it can be determined that the studies in this field have commonly featured a parallelism with the developments in the West. In newly established departments of the political science an approach which can be called as "traditional" has dominated until the end of the World War II. "Traditional" political science was an endeavor which overlapped with the fields e.g. law, philosophy and history, adopted a chronological narrative rather than being analytical, understood politics through constitutional law and legal frameworks, studied the descriptions of legal texts rather than how politics actually take shape, and within this context, viewed the relationship between legislation, execution and judiciary in a formalistic way, studied the international relations within the framework of treaties or diplomatic history, evaluated what politics should be, according to philosophical and normative considerations, rather than studying it actually is, mainly analyzed the western political systems and was hence limited by the descriptions and "language" of these systems. Since it is not possible to mention political parties and pressure groups during the single party period in Turkey, such topics have been discussed only after the transition to the multi-party rule.

The radical transformation of the political science occurred after the World War II. The movement referred to as "Behaviorism" set the politics free from the confines of the fields of law and history and adopted the human being and its behavior as the unit of political analysis, expanding the borders of politics. The political science in Turkey has also followed this path and the modernization has become one of the most popular subjects among political scientists.

As the political science in Turkey has developed mainly on the basis of "historical political sociology", until recently it produced outputs, which aim to make some basic inferences by means of qualitative observations. Some rare quantitative studies have been performed which, however, simply used in Turkey, frameworks designed for elsewhere.

It can be said that the discussions of methodology has rapidly developed in political science within the last 15-20 years in parallel with other social sciences. The use of enhanced techniques in leading traditional branches like economics, sociology, and psychology in political science literature had an important effect on this development. With the inclusion of econometric methods in the post-graduate programs of political science, quantitative analysis in the political science caught up with the disciplines like economics, sociology and psychology over time.

The political science in Turkey has been amenable to ideological determinations due to the rareness of the studies, which establish links between macro and micro levels. The workgroup which comes up with this determination believes that it is necessary to create an active and identified political science field which reads the world well, conducts comparative studies, possesses methodological pluralism and integrity and features the capacity to contribute to international academic developments and joint studies performed in various places instead of being limited to the Turkish community of science.

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## **The New Approach in the Comparative Politics and Foresights**

When we glance at the studies conducted in the field of comparative politics in recent years we can say that the discussions have taken form around the axes of several subjects. It is possible to identify these subjects, which are prominent also for Turkey, as new understandings, which came to the fore with the globalization and has been discussed within the framework of state-civil society duality. The prominent challenges, which appear in an environment in which the global structures are transforming the role of the state and giving more weight to the civil society actors, can be listed as follows;

- Democratization,
- Institutionalization of democracy
- Issues such as the pursuit of a new democracy, which is to extend the participation of the individuals to the political procedures, questioning of citizenship, identity and multiculturalism,
- Migration as it rises to the fore with the globalization,
- Security policies,
- Its relation with basic rights and freedoms,
- Gender issues,
- The role of political parties in the new understandings of democracy,
- The question of representation

These studies, which have been coming to the fore within the context of political science in Turkey, will continue in the next 10 years. Such issues, which have been discussed only for Turkey until today, as ethnic and religious identities, woman identity, conception of citizenship, multiculturalism, migration and security will be discussed within comparative perspectives.

- Europe-oriented and comparative European studies,
- Concept of citizenship,
- Gender,
- Secularization,
- Ethnic identities,
- Migration and refugees,
- Security and terror,
- Growing urban spaces and urban security,
- Regionalization and regional hierarchy,
- Risk policies,
- Post-liberal democracy,
- Neo-liberal globalization and the questioning of the role of the state,
- The concept of sovereignty which changed with the development of regional blocks and
- Alternatives to the globalization are among the new research fields that we anticipate. Such comparative approaches, especially in the process of Turkey's accession to EU, will increasingly gain importance.

## **The Development of the Field of International Relations and Its Status Today**

Emergence of the international relations as a discipline occurred in the 20th Century, after the World War I. Delimitation of a unique field of study of its own development of theoretical approaches and determination of method are the basic elements in the establishment of an academic discipline.

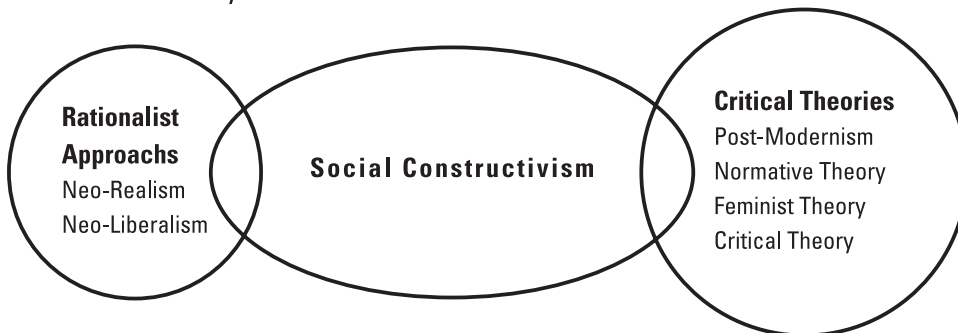
The theory of international relations, which has developed under the American hegemony after 1945, has progressed in the axes of realism and behaviorism. The dominance of American universities in the discipline of international relations resulted in the situation that the theories were mainly shaped

by the Anglo-Saxon approaches. Discussions on the strong and weak points of qualitative and quantitative methods came to dominate the academic agenda in international relations, as in political science overall.

When we consider the theory of international relationship today, we see that three approaches are dominant: Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism on the side of rationalistic approach and Constructivism on the sociological side. Beside these, post-modernism, normative theory, feminist theory, critical theory and historical sociology, which are gathered under the rubric of critical theory despite various approaches and interest areas which were described also as post-positivist especially in the period of post-cold war, are among other new theoretical approaches in the international relations.

The rationalist theories, based on the positivist approach which is shaped within the framework of neo-realism and neo-liberalism, developed around four common arguments notwithstanding the variety of their approaches: (1) the unity of science; (2) the necessity of separating the concrete data from normative values; (3) the effort of making explanations based on the causality between data and results and (4) being based on experimental epistemology. The critical theories are connected with each other in the terms of what they reject rather than what they accept, basically scrutinizing the positivist theory. Constructivism on the other hand, is an approach, which has been increasingly important particularly during the last 10 years and aims to build a bridge between these two different epistemologies and is situated at the sociological side, in respect of its method (Table 1).

Table 1. The Theory of International Relations Since 1990



Source: Baylis and Smith (1997, s. 168).

Idealism and realism were the dominant theories in the period between two world wars and during cold war respectively. However, the realistic approach, re-established itself as neo-realism in accordance with the changing global trends, and substantially scrutinized primarily by the other main rational neo-liberalists and especially by the neo-liberal institutionalists. Particularly the success of European Union in economic integration process formed the theoretical structure of many academic studies positioned within the framework of the theories of neo-liberal institutionalists. Studies on the European integration introduced to international relations a new discussion-taking place between rationalist theories (neo-realism and neo-liberalism) and constructivism.

Table 2. New Realistic and Neo–Liberalist Theories: Basic Characteristics and Differences

	<b>New Realism</b>	<b>Neo-Liberalism</b>
<b>The Approach to Anarchy</b>	Anarchy builds up critical limitations on state affairs	International organizations and regimes can decrease the influence of anarchy
<b>The Approach to the Cooperation</b>	Although cooperation is possible, it is difficult to maintain and depends on the state power.	Cooperation is possible despite anarchy
<b>The Approach to the Concept of Profit</b>	Relative profits are important	The net profits of the parties are important.
<b>The Emphasized Basic Points entity are the important issues</b>	Security and protecting the state	Focuses mainly on political economy.
<b>The Approach to the Concepts of Capacity and Intension</b>	Capacity is more important than intension.	Intension and perception are more important than capacity.
<b>The Approach to the International Organizations and Regimes</b>	The effects of international organizations and regimes are restricted against international anarchy.	International organizations and regimes are effective on creating cooperation.

Source: Baldwin (1993, s. 4-8)

### **Research Agenda of International Relations in Turkey and Foresights**

The process in which international relations attained a structure supplementary to the political science yet independent has been accelerated during last 20 years through the foundation of the chairs and departments of international relations. From the beginning, political history, international law and international politics have been the main topics, which are focused upon in international relations departments. However, as the interaction between internal and external dynamics has gained impetus, the relations between political science and international relations has been increasingly stressed especially during last 10-15 years, and the international dimensions of subjects such as democratization and identity, which had previously been located within the boundaries of political science, have come to be included in the agenda of academics.

In the next 10 years, a divergence from the foreign policy-oriented content and an inclination towards the multi-directional international relations can be expected in the studies conducted in Turkey. An integrated approach to the international relations, while discussing the dynamics that have appeared with globalization, will bring about the re-assessment and interrogation of the interaction between global/regional/international/local levels. Within this context, especially the development after the Cold War has rendered insufficient the use of national level as a unit of analysis in the field of the international relations. Due to the global and regional dynamics, the effect of transnational (supranational) and sub-national levels will increase whereas the effect of national level decreases.

Therefore, the interaction between the global and local axes has great importance within this context. Another important point is the necessity of going beyond the limits of Turkey-oriented studies, giving more weight to the theoretical and comparative studies based on a reliable method and contributing to the international literature.

It is an important foresight that the studies on the interaction between internal and foreign politics will further increase within the next 10 years. Many developments, for instance, from the effect of external powers on the democratization to the business world gaining effectiveness as a foreign policy actor, are indicating that we are entering a new period in international relations. While on the one hand, the rapid globalization process is increasing the role of civil society in the world and promoting new social structures (network society) consisting of overlapping networks in the global dimension; this causes on the other hand the role of the state as an actor in the new order to be discussed again. Within this framework, we think that the studies on the decision making processes and actors about foreign policy will become important again.

It will be very beneficial to develop mechanisms through which the international relations specialists are able to make contribution to the policy making process in Turkish foreign policy. In any case, well-qualified academic studies contribute to the policy-making in a direct or indirect manner. However, enhancing the communication and cooperation between universities, intellectual organizations, and internal-foreign policy makers may be very helpful in adopting a pro-active, multi-directional and efficient foreign policy. One other point is that it is a serious problem that the people making commentaries about international relations in the mass media do not have the sufficient knowledge, and what is even more, give wrong information at times related even to the basic data. From this point of view, it is very important that the qualified academics contribute and individuals known as public intellectuals approach such matters with more responsibility and conscientiousness.

The definitive lines which separate the scientific disciplines will rapidly disappear within the next 10 years and the political science will incline towards "integrative political science" which is enriched by means of more intensive interaction with the fields such as international relations, economics and history. Within this context, international relations discipline will expand in scope and will rise in prominence, with the internal-external interaction enhancing progressively. It will be important to establish undergraduate and graduate programs on international relations, which concentrate on the European Union and political economy. Thanks to the increase in the number of well-qualified departments and research centers, Turkish academics will integrate to the research networks in Europe in a more intensive way.

### **New Approach In Security Studies and Foresights**

The rising significance of the security issue in recent years has brought about the re-assessment of the concept of "freedom". The lack of security appeared as the most important problem in these first years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and has been given a leading role in the majority of the analyses, which have been conducted from different perspectives.

It is possible to evaluate the "new security" approaches in international relations within such development of the field. Security studies around the world have been transforming for a certain amount of time. The "new security" understanding, which argues that the scope of the security should be expanded to cover also the non-military threats, the goal of security policies, should go beyond the aim of preventing the wars and changed to ensuring also the happiness and prosperity of people, has been increasingly popular since 1990's.

This approach can be explained as the expanding of the security agenda to cover the subjects related to the security of the human, the state and even the planet we live on. The models based on rationalism and reduced to a couple of variables are not sufficient for today's relationships. In this "new security" understanding, the pure military requirements of security are surpassed; "security" appears as a conceptualization with multiple variables, requiring new elaborations. The first step taken by those who adopted this approach is to suggest that the approach which pertains to the Cold War, describing the security as the situation in which the rivalry between two super powers does not convert to armed conflict is not sufficient for today's world.

The term "New Security", it is commonly used as the former military-oriented security understanding (i.e. giving priority to being prepared for military threats), which is expanded to cover wider range of threats. These "new" threats comprise certain issues such as economic inequality and injustice, environmental degradation and destruction of natural resources, ethnic conflicts, international migration, drug trafficking and smuggling etc. However, "New Security" cannot only be restricted to the expanding agenda. "New security", as a philosophy, is an attempt at a total renewal, which aims to put the human needs to the center of the security understanding and its practice. This transformation in the approach to the security means the adoption of an understanding more integrative and comprising both military and all other dimensions of the security.

### **Recommendations for Developing the Political Science in Turkey**

An important discussion in social sciences, regarding the political science in terms of its content, is the "politics of recognition". This discussion brings about two important issues on the side of political science. Firstly, the political science should expand its existing boundaries in political analysis; secondly, it is mandatory to base this analysis on the normative ground.

The political science should not be referred as one-dimensional "political" field. Moreover, the warning facts that "political" issue might refer to another problem should be considered so that the political science could be relieved of "ambiguity".

We can summarize the recommendations that we deem necessary to improve the political science in Turkey under the titles below:

#### **Method**

It is of vital importance that the studies using different methods must feedback each other in order to achieve a scientific environment open to new expansions. The discussions and suggestions of the international literature should also be brought up in the Turkish political science community.

It is very important that the political science prepares for and accommodates to the changes resulting from the rapid development in computer and internet technology.

#### **Unit of Analysis**

It is necessary to study on theoretical and comparative studies, which will contribute to the international literature rather than focusing on Turkey. On the other hand, it is also essential to produce new science policies, which will promote the opening to regional comparisons as well as to the countries where science policies are produced and support international partnerships financially.

As Turkey's relations with the European Union will become more important within next 10 years, our need for academics specialized on different European countries as well as working on the cultural and intellectual heritage of Europe within the political theory field will grow.

The students in Turkish universities should be provided with the opportunity to learn various foreign languages as well as the computer programs through which they would comprehend the outside world. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of courses informing on different countries in

the fields of international relations and Political Science. In order to educate specialists on the methods of these fields as well as improving the knowledge in the field of comparative politics rather than focusing only on Turkey.

Besides it should also be noted that the political science community in metropolises like İstanbul and Ankara should expand its environment and conduct joint studies together with young academics in the Anatolian universities who could hence benefit from international developments.

### **Post-Institutional Analyses**

It can be said that the macro-level approach and conceptualization has a substantial dominance in both social and political theory. All basic concepts like state, community, institution, party and even the individual were found to be meaningful only for macro-level analyses and the micro-level analyses were mostly treated almost equivalent to journalism. However, "micro-level analysis" is always related to the working processes and flows, including the individual. Such micro-level approaches have made a breakthrough within the last two or three decades. Common arguments such as that the society is an ensemble of relations that power is "ascending", that social groups can be identified through a number of dispositions, social formations consist of various types of flows and networks which direct these flows, indicate such a trend. We believe that micro-political and micro-sociological studies are not adequately considered in Turkey and the education in this field is not satisfactory. We propose that this situation will not only put us apart from the developing world but also from the original and new approaches.

### **Scientific Publications**

A significant increase in the number of publications of Turkish political scientists in prestigious international journals has been observed since 1990's, however the pressure to publish sometimes results in a degradation of quality and the instrumentalisation of scientific production. Therefore, without compromising the high quality, works which represent the circumstances of the country and contribute to and develop the domestic literature as well as serving to the target of internationalization are needed.

### **Strategy**

It is important to develop national and international joint working networks through conferences and workshops, to ensure the sustainability in epistemological communities and scientific researches and to form schools of thought, which would increase the effectiveness. Educating qualified scientists who can easily keep the pace with the latest developments turns out to be the most important requirement.

Financial resources allocated to social sciences and particularly to those well-qualified scientific studies in the political science should be increased, researches provoking breakthroughs should be prioritized and the resource allocation should be based on the merit. Moreover, it is necessary to inform the scientists about the funds provided nationally and by the European Union.

### **Theory-Policy Relation**

Naturally, well-qualified academic studies contribute to the policy-making either directly or indirectly. Furthermore, considering the increase in Turkey's economic and political relations with the outside world, the issues, which are gaining importance in the international arena, may also effect Turkey in the future. Therefore, we anticipate that not only the expectations related to the future of the political science will change but also different research topics will come to the fore.

# Evolution of History Writing and History of Tomorrow in Turkey

**Prof. Dr. Zafer Toprak**

Executive of History Study Group\*

Historical consciousness reflects today's projection of an individual to the past. It determines location, situation, interpretation and past perception of an individual. Historical consciousness is the product of integration of an individual's life with the past. It is the image of an individual and draws the future. Therefore, it is necessary for the history to keep up with differentiating, changing and differing environment. Different aspects of historical reality follow the other in accordance with present expectations. Variability is an inevitable factor for history; relativity is the nature of history. History as "information" becomes over functional through power centers or political powers. It is a method of legitimizing today to interpret the past from the stand point of government. The past survey makes up a kind of historical consciousness regardless of which dimension it is emphasizing. Consciousness is a perception on the final point.

Definitely Republican Turkey has a controlling historical consciousness like other countries. Being brought to agenda together with the Republic differentiation directs its intellectuals to new historical developments. West centered, "social Darwinist" historical perception being added to agenda through tending to the west makes a concave historical perception necessary in 1930s. Phenomenon of romantic past is a necessary step to gain personality. However, related historical accumulation fixes in the length of time. On this point history becomes official. It goes out of information, becomes tabooed and gains a "scholastic" dimension in correct sense. Ideology supersedes information on this point. At the same time ideology is pedagogy in terms of management. It is a tool to establish an identity.

Constructive information loses its functionality as sedimentation of history continues. Sediment history creates homogeneity for different externalities. It is clumsy and resists change. It assimilates information at the risk of homogenizing; it is reductive. It is lack of alternatives, restricted, simple and rough. Information turns to a uniform image. On this point, historical information turns to be an extension of "ideology".

Unitary structure necessitated by delayed nationalization and nation-state establishment leads conception to temporary unproductiveness. The most difficult position of "Single Party" period in Turkey is to create a black hole through this unitary, integrative uniform approach while on the other hand confronting against west centered "social Darwinist" expansionism. Once sedimented, related uniformity subsists, in spite of transformation of political regime and transition to multi party phase. It manipulates under the skin and takes the appearance of code against which political power cannot cope with. History turns to be a kind of "memorizing" during this stage. Although it loses its functionality, it is a kind of shield.

This is an inevitable stage for all delaying nations. All national historians share Ranke's destiny. Being one of the intellectual of the period Ranke is a politician. He is part of politics. His knowledge is same with politics. Consequently, intellectual of early Republic is homological in accordance with uni-

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tary identity. Community is in the foreground in a newly established community; individual stays in the background. Norms of the community predominate. Movement area of an individual is constricted. It is dominated by a kind of "community". Generally criticism of homogenous history states conception of sedimented history as "official history".

"Official history" in our country has been accepted as a history protecting Republic for long years. The objective is to get out of difficulties of a regime. It is the task of history to protect and support the newly established Republic during 1920s and 1930s. 19<sup>th</sup> of May 1919 is accepted as milestone. Therefore, historiography of Republic is closed to the past. All instruments aims to legalize the day. This is the compensation paid for the Republic by historiography.

However, time frets historical discourse as its effect on nature. Official history becomes antiquated and cannot keep in step with transition. It moves away from present and stays in the past. It loses its functionality slowly; sediment and accumulation fall into disfavor. In other words, history turns to be information as it renews itself and keeps up to date. If it loses its functionality, it goes out of information and becomes dogma. That is last hundred and fifty years of differentiation determines fate of historiography in Turkey. Resolution of traditional structure and drift towards nation-state created a guiding line for historical information. Annalist tradition, national, social and cultural histories are all different phases of this change.

Historical variability is inevitable in this environment where an individual shows such a change. Synergy of different cultural norms makes different approaches necessary for the past. Historical consciousness of each historical class is different from others. Different segments, cultures live together in an environment where rural parts resolves and rapid urbanization is lived. Equally historical consciousness gains a pluralist appearance.

History cannot stop in such an environment. It always changes and grows different. Life of an individual forms his/her own history and historical consciousness in urban environment. Homogeneity of official history is not sufficient to cover such different conditions. Political power looks for a uniform solution for disparity and distortion in the society. However, social stratification on different levels provides multiple views to history. Pluralist historical conception is created. Historical information resolves reality like a prism.

On the other side rapid transformation justifies today's intellectuals to history. On this point, intellectual is keyless and so historical. (S)he is nested with history. In other words, "historist" faces difficulty. However, history is present, life and day of an intellectual. The past is an escape way. Time goes out of information that (s)he can perceive location. It changes to an expression of deadlock.

The past is the single escape way for an individual who cannot catch the moment and cannot reach out the future. Therefore, most of the intellectuals in Turkey try to solve everything through history. Partly, this is a method to purify from responsibility. The past is an instrument to explain today for an individual having no solution. An intellectual depends on the past. (S)he lives with the past. The past is a hope and rose colored cloud. Provision of a more inert environment for history may be the way for the future of the historical consciousness in Turkey and its development towards the future. A future directed history will develop in an environment purifying from Genghis Khan, Greek, being beware of hero, complaining about boundaries and being distressed from "national history" and revolution. In other words, today's intellectuals should conflict with history before reconciling with history.

21<sup>st</sup> century makes a new historical conception necessary in accordance with acceleration brought by globalization. However, history of the era "becomes isolated" while covering the all world. Peace and prosperity expectations after II. World War turns to be competition during cold war period. Regional warm environments such as Vietnam, Afghanistan, Rwanda, Iraq, Sudan and distortion of

south-north distribution causes inquiry of “modernity” theories. Being depended on “enlightenment” “modernity” problem faced an important coup in the last quarter of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Social sciences are in new searches in an environment where deadlocks become stronger and expectations are lost. This seeking results with “post modernity”. Including historians most of the scientists dealing with social sciences prefer to produce information. Movement from social problems of modernity to cultural area of post modernity starts. Cultural identity seeks takes places of social problems such as class, position. Instead of society, individuality is preferred. Individual supersedes society. Accordingly, quality takes place of quantity. In addition, fashion of writing history through time series is abandoned. Numerical history is thought as so “rational”. Relativity pluralizes rationality. Rationality of each society even each community is accepted. Shortly, common share of post modernity civilization is against rational of Kant.

Moving towards “micro” from “macro” is another transformation necessitated by post modernity. Hereafter, macro analysis and “grand theory” are abandoned. Theory is almost used as a synonym of ideology. Seeking single and putting up with “micro” is preferred. Consequently, post modernity coincides with structuralism. A movement from structural style to narrative as “epic” style starts. History figures between dream and reality from this point. Separation of “fiction” and “non-fiction” disappears gradually. History writing trend with a novel like style dominates. This is a symbolic of disengagement from theory, hypothesis. Every writer goes in quest of his/her own “reality. Related inattentiveness of post modernity is faced in style of our historians who never understand importance of social hypothesis and contended with basic logic sequences. Our historiography is likely to be surrendered by “missionary” and post modernity on recent years. National history enters a scholastic phase where it is purified from logic sequences and verifies itself.

A contemporary, actual, rational and self-reconciled history where national identities are surpassed, common values are highlighted should be put on the agenda of Turkey. The past of Turkey and its future in the light of the past makes different approaches necessary under changing conditions and in an environment where the world is minimizing gradually. Water for Peace project extending along south, Black Sea Economic Cooperation are directing towards north, concerns about integration with Europe impel Turkey to a multi-dimensional search. No doubt, this search will shape our historical consciousness. It will necessitate a historical perspective where humanist relations, friendship, fraternity are preferred instead of a conception evaluating the past with absolute “conquests” norms.

20<sup>th</sup> century started with an identity problem for Turkey. Historical consciousness developed with national criteria during political structuring where nationalization and nation-state establishment are main axis. Our 20<sup>th</sup> century historiography makes a historical perception structured by national perspectives ascendant. Our people are endowed with national consciousness and perceive national values and assimilate solidarity both for fate and elation during the stage when resolution of Ottoman Empire is faced and nation-state establishment process gains power. However, expectations of contemporary civilization endow people with more complex identities in beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century. Effective position of limits resolves and humanity shares common concerns more deeply during communication era. Sensitiveness for “other’s” problem, famine, epidemic diseases, HIV virus being faced in countries called as South, protection of nature and environment, individual rights and freedoms, social sexual discrimination, position of woman, etc aren’t internal affairs of countries anymore and are evaluated by universal norms. Location of contemporary person expands by this way and wider areas are shared though effect of media. Concerns, hopes go beyond national boundaries. Targeted European Union makes a community owning common values and protecting their local identity necessary.

Similar values are expected for young generation of Turkey in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Our people should be endowed with new identities apart from national identity in new century. It impels Turkish nation to a search in a global scale including Black Sea, the Balkans, Middle East, Mediterranean and even Europe apart from Anatolia and Thrace.

Our history writing should keep in step with related conception. There isn't any place that can be captured by mythos and heroism being explained in our history books in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Turkey should educate such a youth who share stated concerns. A new historical conception should be taught to young generation who are against war and supports peace and conciliation, protects main universal rights and freedoms, takes sides with pluralism as a government structure and participation, addicted to democracy and knows how to integrate national identity with universal values. Area, time and location of history should be analyzed for this conception.

History services society like other branches of science. History is emphasized separately in education institutions. History is a powerful instrument during socialization of an individual. Pedagogical concerns highlight importance of history. History education turns to be a kind of utilitarianism in such an environment. A flexible history education that can produce solutions in accordance with current expectations and aims to integrate it with its nation at any risk and legitimize all political background can be able to prepossess young brains with a social conception excluding criticism and rasping individual identity.

Our people are always scattered and fall into depression about value in rapidly developing, changing and differentiating Turkey. Main axis of history in secondary and higher education aims to be a uniformity factor during related change process. However, as long as an individual is not endowed with real and necessary information, pedagogical objective causes negative results. Current history lectures couldn't realize its objective almost in every school. To understand Republic and know it with its up-to-dateness, comparison should be made with developments in other countries. History lectures covers a narrow area and surrounds political-diplomatic area and cannot go beyond memorizing. However, public spirit, patriotism, humanitarianism, creating of identity through integration, sharing common values of civilization can only be possible by making our education program more realistic. European Union being aimed to be integrated with adopts this conception for decades and processes common Europe identity together with local identity. Future of Turkey is in Europe. Turkey tries to join Europe, but remains insensitive against identity formed in Europe.

When compared with France insufficiency of history education in Turkey becomes more distinct. "Great difference" observed between high school history books of Turkey and France being imitated with its ideational basis during formation of national identity proofs how our historiography is outdated. Final year student of high school is given mostly information about Ottomans and generally the history up to 19<sup>th</sup> century is finished until the end of academic year due to loaded program. Ottomans after Administrative Reforms being called as "enlightenment" period and Republican Turkey are skipped except for narrow information given in Revolution History. Curriculum ends with 18<sup>th</sup> century. On the contrary, history book for final year of high school starts from 1946 in France. It takes history of the world as main axis. Formation of contemporary world after 2<sup>nd</sup> World War constitutes first half of the book: Today's world is handled multidimensional from cold war to end of colonialism, from east-west relations to Third World, from crisis of Middle East to North-South dialogue, from collapse of Eastern Bloc to occupancy of Iraq. One quarter of following section of the book separates to political and social structuring of contemporary world: geopolitical position of the world; liberal democracy; cultural and social evolution; science; communication, culture, religion forms the main theme of this section. Finally the rest of the book explains post 1945 France. 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Republican France is integrated

with multidimensional history education. In other words, Turkish student is a hundred year behind French student in terms of historical information. While French student catches the present by history lesson, Turkish student thinks about the past by same lesson. History is nostalgia... A past view... Turning to the past for a Turkish student.

Our national historical conception emphasizes political and diplomatic factors and accepts politics as main guiding line for about a century. However, politics is deeply structured by economic, social and cultural tendencies. Structuring behind daily events, in other words a "structuring approach is a gap that should be removed from our history writing.

Structuring evolution expands area of history. It brings history beyond "vak'anüvis" tradition. History integrates with other disciplines and turns to be a method. Demography, geography, ethnography, anthropology, economy, sociology, psychology, law constitutes indispensable dimensions of new history conception. Science and technology stand in the forefront during determination of physical civilization. On the other side multi cultural experiences of countries contributes to whole values.

Today history is a source dissolving all related aggregations is a single pot and guiding individual to perceive today and the future. That is "new history" conception is a total history and open to all information repertory. It overlaps and integrates with all kinds of information. It provides input for all sciences. It evaluates data of other sciences.

Another dimension of "new history" is the area of history. National history accepts nation as a unit by its nature. Scales, concerns, expectations, elation are all national. However, contemporary world tends to a multi staged structure. Sometimes our global concerns can turn into local concerns. In fact, this is significant in environmentalism. Our people complains about pollution of Edremit, İzmit gulfs and Haliç, fish farms on the south coasts as they become interested in ozone hole. A modern individual shares international concerns and tends to local problems as (s)he does something about national norms. The world becomes smaller and problems integrate in a common area, on the other side local problems may necessitate solutions different from national problems. As for government, transnational institutionalisms such as United Nations, European Union, European Court of Justice are implemented and localization, local government are added to agenda. It is necessary for an individual to shape his/her life through multi staged structuring. A new world where differentiations are protected, but common values are shared is created.

"New history" aims to meet these requirements and needs. We need to determine our past based on national history together with history of locales, urban and even district; on the other hand we have to find our location on the basis of global, world scale. History of Ankara, Istanbul or İzmir, Adana and Üsküdar, Eminönü, Beyoğlu, Samatya or Çankaya, Ulus, Yeni Mahalle can be written. As a result history gains a relative characteristic according to environment. Area of history always expands and prospers from history of the world to history of Mediterranean, from history of Çukurova to Trabzon, from history of Balat to Kapalıçarşı (Old Bazaar).

Finally, history can extend to history of an individual. History of family, ancestors is important to compose identity of an individual. Today's oral history methods throw light on dark points.

Shortly, present contemporary history aims modern people and emphasizes modernity and modernization. Modern history considers integration of all other disciplines and intends to understanding instead of interpreting. Modern history enlightens the era to the extend it brings a universal dimension to the past. Therefore, history of the future is global history. It is new historical conception going beyond national boundaries, sharing transnational denominators, considering people with their honor, rights and freedoms instead of their color, religion and identity...





