

FLEXIBILITY
ESNEKLİKPROGRAM
AND
ABSTRACTSPROGRAM
VE
ÖZETLER

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
ULUSLARARASI EKONOMİ POLİTİK KONFERANSIFLEXIBILITY
ESNEKLİK

PROGRAM PROGRAM
AND VE
ABSTRACTS ÖZETLER

UNIVERSITY OF
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Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber Workers Union of Turkey
Turkey's Hotel Restaurant and Entertainment Workers Trade Union
United Metal Workers Trade Union
Glass, Cement, Ceramic and Soil Industries Workers' Union of Turkey
Belediye-İş Trade Union
TEKGIDA-İş Trade Union
Turkey Cooperatives, Commerce and Office Workers' Union
Kocaeli Chamber of Industry

The Organization Committee also gratefully acknowledges academic support from the following institutions:

Social Research Foundation
Turkish Social Sciences Association
The Journal of Industrial Relations and Human Resources
(ISGUC.ORG)
Work & Society Journal
ASOSINDEX
Research in Political Economy

Venue & Dates

Yer ve Tarih

Dates

27 September 2012 Thursday - 29 September 2012 Saturday

Venue

27 September 2012, 10:00-12:00

Kocaeli University,
Baki Komsuoğlu Culture and Congress Center (BKCM),
Umuttepe Campus, 41380 Umuttepe / Kocaeli

After Thursday, 27 September 2012, 13:00
Kocaeli University
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences (FEAS)
Umuttepe Campus, 41380 Umuttepe / Kocaeli

Registration

Kayıt

Registration and Information Desk is located on the ground floor of the Kocaeli University, Baki Komsuoğlu Culture and Congress Center from 09.00 to 12.00 on Thursday, 27 September and Kocaeli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Building from 13.00 Thursday, 27 September to 15.00 - 29 September 2012. The desk is open at the following times:

Thursday, September 27	09.00-17:00
Friday, September 28	09.00-17:00
Saturday, September 29	09.00-13:00

PROGRAM

27 SEPTEMBER / EYLÜL 2012

Thursday / Perşembe

CODES / KODLAR

T	THURSDAY
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F	FRIDAY
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S	SATURDAY
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M	MORNING
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A	AFTERNOON
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A,B,C,D	PARALLEL SESSIONS / PARALEL OTURUMLAR
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TR	TURKISH / TÜRKÇE
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EN	ENGLISH / İNGİLİZCE
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KR	KARDELEN RESTAURANT
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BKKKM	BAKİ KOMSULOĞLU KÜLTÜR VE KONGRE MERKEZİ
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TIME SAAT	ROOM YER	27 SEPTEMBER / EYLÜL 2012, Thursday / Perşembe	
		MINI CONCERT / DİNLETİ	
10:00		TM	Kocaeli University, Faculty of Art Music Band Kocaeli Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Müzik Grubu
		ENGLISH	
		OPENING REMARKS / AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI	
		Associate Prof. İsmail Şiriner (Kocaeli University, Organizing Committee, Turkey)	
		Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman Fettahoğlu (Dean, Kocaeli University, Faculty of Economics & Administrative Sciences, Turkey)	
10:15 11:00	BKKKM	TM	Dr. Martin Macháček (Vice Dean, Technical University of Ostrava, Faculty of Economics, Ostrava, Czech Republic)
		Dr. Sylvie Occelli (Head of Research Unit, IRES Institute for Economic and Social Research of Piedmont, Italy)	
		Prof. Dr. Sezer Şener Komsuoğlu (Rector, Kocaeli University, Turkey)	
		ENGLISH	
		OPENING LECTURE / AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI Chair: Associate Prof. Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University)	
11:00 12:00	BKKKM	TM, INV. EN	Associate Prof. Ali Hakan Kara (Chief Economicist, Central Bank of The Republic of Turkey, Turkey) ““FLEXIBILITY” IN MONETARY POLICY”
12:00 13:00	KR	TL	Lunch Öğle Yemeği
		TURKISH	
		RELIGION, FLEXIBILITY AND ORGANIZATIONS DİN, ESNEKLİK VE ÖRGÜTLER Chair: Hasret Çomak	
		Deniz Alca (Ankara University, Turkey) “TEOLOJİ POLİTİK ya da YENİ SAĞIN TEOSANTRİK HÜMANİZMİ” / “POLITICAL THEOLOGY OR THEOCENTRIC HUMANISM OF NEW RIGHT”	
13:15 15:00	205	TA1, TR.B	Elvan Aksan (Kocaeli University, Turkey) “SERMAYE BİRİKİM SÜRECİNİN YENİ AKTÖRLERİ: SERMAYE ÖRGÜTLERİNDE KONFEDERATİF YAPILAR: TÜRKONFED ÖRNEĞİ” / “NEW ACTORS IN THE PROCESS OF CAPITAL ACCUMULATION: AT CAPITAL ORGANIZATIONS CONFEDERATE STRUCTURES: THE CASE OF TÜRKONFED”
		Figen Büyükkakın (Kocaeli University, Turkey) “FİNANSAL KRİZLERDE SUKUK’UN ÖNEMİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME” / “AN EVALUATION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF IFFC WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL CRISIS”	

TURKISH		FLEXIBILITY: HISTORY, THEORY, CRITIQUE ESNEKLİK: TARİH, KURAM, ELEŞTİRİ Chair: Kuvvet Lordoğlu	
13:15 15:00	213	TA1.TR.C	Mehmet Rauf Kesici (Kocaeli University, Turkey) “TÜRKİYE’DE BÜYÜME İLE İSTİHDAM ARASINDAKİ ETKİLEŞİMİN GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİNDE ESNEKLİK VE KURALSIZLAŞTIRMA POLİTİKALARINA ALTERNATİF ÖNERİLER” / “ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS TO FLEXIBILITY AND DEREGULATION POLICIES ON ENHANCEMENT OF INTERACTIVE RELATION BETWEEN GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY”
			Sinan Alçın (İstanbul Kültür University, Turkey) “KURALSIZLIĞIN KURALI OLARAK: KATILAŞTIRICI ESNEKLİK” / “SOLIDIFYING FLEXIBILITY: AS A RULE OF IRREGULARITY”
			Demet Parlak (Marmara University, Turkey) “ESNEKLEŞMENİN TARİHSEL VE TOPLUMSAL KÖKENLERİ” / “HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL ORIGINS OF FLEXIBILITY”
			Çağatay Edgücan Şahin, Kerem Gökten (Ordu University, Turkey) “ÇALIŞMA YAŞAMINDA İNSAN ODAKLI BİR ESNEKLİK ANLAYIŞI MÜMKÜN MÜ?LATİN AMERİKA ÖZYÖNETİM PRATİKLERİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR TARTIŞMA” / “IS A HUMAN CENTERED FLEXIBILITY APPROACH POSSIBLE AT WORK? A DISCUSSION OVER SELF-GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN LATIN AMERICA”
ENGLISH		POLITICAL ECONOMY: CASE STUDIES I EKONOMİ POLİTİK: ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR I Chair: Sohrab Behdad	
13:15 15:00	212	TA1.EN.A	Bhimo Rizky Samudro (Curtin University Australia / Sebelas Maret University Indonesia) “LONG WAVES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ASIA AND WESTERN EUROPE, 1950-2010: ARE THERE ANY CIRCULAR-CUMULATIVE CAUSATION AND CONTRADICTION ASPECTS?”
			Ümit Aydoğmuş (York University, Canada) “TURKEY’S MIDDLE EAST POLICY UNDER JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY RULE (2002-): ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS ON NEOLIBERALISM, GOVERNMENTALITY AND POLITICAL HEGEMONY”
			Çağlar Dölek (Middle East Technical University, Turkey) “THE QUESTION OF STATE TRANSFORMATION IN NEOLIBERAL TIMES: A CRITICAL REFLECTION ON PRIVATIZATION OF SECURITY IN TURKEY”

TURKISH		STATE AND FLEXIBILITY / DEVLET VE ESNEKLİK	
		Chair: Selman Aziz Erden	
13:15 15:00	220	TA.1.TR.D	Sonay Özüğurlu, Nuray Keskin (Gazi University, Turkey) "KARARNAMEYLE YÖNETİMİN EKONOMİ POLİTİĞİ: 2011 TÜRKİYE DENEYİMİ" / "POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ADMINISTRATION BY ENACT: TURKISH EXPERIENCE 2011"
			Servet Akyol (Akdeniz University, Turkey) "SERMAYE BİRİKİMİ, EMEK PİYASASI VE DEVLET: KONTROL, GÜÇ VE ESNEKLİK" / "CAPITAL ACCUMULATION, LABOUR MARKETS AND STATE: CONTROL, POWER AND FLEXIBILITY"
			Tuncay Bilecen (Kocaeli University, Turkey) "YENİ AFET YASASINDA HUKUKSAL VE DEMOKRATİK ESNEKLİK (6306 SAYILI KANUN)" / "THE LEGAL AND DEMOCRATIC ELASTICITY OF THE NEW NATURAL DISASTER LAW (ARTICLE 6306)"
			Murad Tiryakioğlu (Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey) "KÜRESELLEŞME ÇAĞINDA ULUSAL YENİLİK SİSTEMLERİ: DEVLETİN ROLÜ VE ESNEKLİĞİ" / "NATIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: THE ROLE AND FLEXIBILITY OF STATE"
15:00 15:15			Coffee / Tea Break
		TA.CB.1	Çay / Kahve Arası
ENGLISH		INVITED LECTURERS / DAVETLİ KONUŞMACILAR	
		Chair: Yücel Demirer	
15:15 16:45	212	TA.INV.EN	Dorothy Noyes (The Ohio State University, USA) "CONTAINMENT FAILURES: CULTURAL RESIDUES AND NEW VOCABULARIES OF INFLEXIBILITY"
			Michael O'Donnell (University of Westminster, UK) "THE GENERATION 'GAME': CONFLICT AND CONTINUITY"
		WELCOMING COCKTAIL	
17:00 18:00	HALL	TA.C	HOŞGELDİNİZ KOKTEYLİ

PROGRAM

28 SEPTEMBER / EYLÜL 2012

Friday / Cuma

CODES / KODLAR

T	THURSDAY
F	FRIDAY
S	SATURDAY
M	MORNING
A	AFTERNOON
A,B,C,D	PARALLEL SESSIONS / PARALEL OTURUMLAR
TR	TURKISH / TÜRKÇE
EN	ENGLISH / İNGİLİZCE
KR	KARDELEN RESTAURANT

TURKISH

FLEXIBILITY OF EMPLOYMENT AND INSECURITY /
İSTİHDAMDA ESNEKLİK VE GÜVENCESİZLİK

Chair: Fuat Ercan

Aziz Çelik (Kocaeli University, Turkey)

“ULUSAL İSTİHDAM STRATEJİSİ, ESNEKLİK VE GÜVENCESİZLİK” / NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY, FLEXIBILITY AND INSECURITY”

09:00
10:15

212

FM.TR.A

Murat Özveri (Kocaeli University, Turkey)

“ESNEKLİĞİN HUKUKU” / “THE LAW OF FLEXIBILITY”

Onat Öztürk (Kocaeli University, Turkey)

“İSTİHDAM YARATMAK İŞ HUKUKUNUN AMACI MIDIR?” / “IS THE AIM OF LABOUR LAW TO CREATE EMPLOYMENT?”

TURKISH

FLEXICURITY / ESNEK GÜVENCE

Chair: Yılmaz Kılıçarslan

Hicran Atatanır (Social Security Institution, Turkey)

“TÜRKİYE’DE “SOSYAL” GÜVENCELİ ESNEKLİK MÜMKÜN MÜ?” / “IS FLEXICURITY POSSIBLE IN TURKEY?”

09:00
10:15

213

FM.TR.B

Umut Ulukan (Ordu University, Turkey)“İSTİHDAM POLİTİKALARINDA “GÜVENCELİ ESNEKLİK” YAKLAŞIMI:
AVRUPA VE TÜRKİYE İSTİHDAM STRATEJİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME” / “FLEXICURITY APPROACH ON EMPLOYMENT POLICY: AN EVALUATION ON EUROPEAN AND TURKISH EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES”**Hikmet Gülçin Beken** (Marmara University, Turkey)

“GÜVENCELİ ESNEKLİK: AMA NASIL?” / “FLEXICURITY: BUT HOW?”

TURKISH

POLITICAL ECONOMY: CASE STUDIES II
EKONOMİ POLİTİK: ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR II

Chair: Hakan Kapucu

Gözde Orhan (Boğaziçi University, Turkey)

“MEKÂNSAL ÖLÇEKLENDİRMEDE ESNEKLİK: FIRAT KALKINMA AJANSI ÖRNEĞİ” / “FLEXIBILITY AT SPATIAL SCALING: THE CASE OF FIRAT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY”

09:00
10:15

205

FM.TR.C

Nuray Keskin (19 Mayıs University, Turkey)

“TÜTÜN SEKTÖRÜNDE ÖZELLEŞTİRME: REJİ DENEYİMİ IŞIĞINDA BUGÜNÜ ANLAMAK” / “PRIVATIZATION IN THE TOBACCO SECTOR: UNDERSTANDING OUR AGE IN LIGHT OF “REJİ” EXPERIENCE”

Gülçin Tunç (Uludağ University, Turkey)

“MARKA KENTLER: PAZAR - YÖNELİMLİ KENT PLANLAMA İÇİN STRATEJİK BİR ARAÇ” / “CITY BRANDING AS A STRATEGIC TOOL FOR MARKET-ORIENTED URBAN PLANNING”

Emrah Doğan (Namık Kemal University, Turkey)

“YEŞİLÇAM VE GÜNÜMÜZ TÜRK SINEMASININ EKONOMİ POLİTİK OKUMASI: TÜRK SINEMA TARİHİNİ FARKLI BİR ŞEKİLDE YAZMA” / “READING POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CONTEMPORARY TURKISH CINEMA AND ‘YEŞİLÇAM’: WRITING TURKISH CINEMA HISTORY IN A DIFFERENT WAY”

Coffee / Tea Break

10:15
10:30

FM.CB

Çay / Kahve Arası

TURKISH

INVITED LECTURERS / DAVETLİ KONUŞMACILAR

Chair: Abdurrahman Fettahoğlu

İzzettin Önder (İstanbul University, Turkey)

"KÜRESELLEŞME VE EKONOMİK KALKINMA" / "GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"

10:30
12:15

212

FM.INV.TR.A

Sadi Uzunoğlu (Trakya University, Turkey)

"KRİZ ÇIKMAZI" / "CRISIS DILEMMA"

Kerem Alkin (İstanbul Ticaret University, Turkey)

"2008 KÜRESEL KRİZİ SONRASINDA EKONOMİ POLİTİKALARININ ESNEKLİĞİ" / "FLEXIBILITY OF ECONOMIC POLICIES AFTER 2008 GLOBAL CRISIS"

LUNCH

12:15
13:15

KR

Öğle Yemeği

ENGLISH

INVITED LECTURERS / DAVETLİ KONUŞMACILAR

Chair: Derya Keskin Demirer

Alfredo Saad-Filho (SOAS, University of London, UK)

"POLITICAL ECONOMY TODAY: BUILDING DISTRIBUTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT-INTENSIVE ALTERNATIVES TO NEOLIBERALISM"

13:15
14:30

212

FA1.INV.TR

Sohrab Behdad (Denison University, USA)

"DOING POLITICAL ECONOMY IN A TURBULENT SOCIETY: A PERSONAL NARRATIVE"

Coffee / Tea Break

14:30
14:45

FA.CB

Çay / Kahve Arası

ENGLISH

INVITED LECTURER / DAVETLİ KONUŞMACI

Chair: Yusuf Bayraktutan

14:45
16:00

213

FA2.INV.ENG.A

Berch Berberoğlu (University of Nevada Reno, USA)

"GLOBALIZATION AND FLEXIBLE PRODUCTION: THE CHANGING NATURE OF PRODUCTION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY"

TURKISH		INVITED LECTURERS / DAVETLİ KONUŞMACILAR	
		Chair: İsmail Şiriner	
14:45 16:15	212	FA2.INV.TR.B	<p>Ahmet Haşim Köse, Serdal Bahçe (Ankara University, Turkey) "TÜRKİYE İŞÇİ SINIFI 2003-2010: ESNEKLEŞTİKÇE GÜÇLENEN ZİNCİRLER" / "THE WORKING CLASS IN TURKEY (2003-2010) : THE CHAINS THAT STRENGTHEN AS THEY BECOME FLEXIBLE"</p> <hr/> <p>Fuat Ercan (Marmara University, Turkey) "KAPİTALİZMDE FARK VE ESNEKLİK: EĞİTİM ÜZERİNDEN BİR ANALİZ" / "DISTINCTION AND FLEXIBILITY IN CAPITALISM: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH EDUCATION"</p> <hr/> <p>Mehmet Türkay (Marmara University, Turkey) "ESNEKLİKTE HIZLANMA VE SERMAYE BİRİKİMİ" / "FLEXIBILITY ACCELERATION AND CAPITAL ACCUMULATION"</p>
		Coffee / Tea Break	
16:15 16:30		FA.CB	Çay / Kahve Arası
TURKISH		COLLECTIVE BARGAININGS AND FLEXIBILITY / TİS'LER VE ESNEKLİK	
		Chair: Aziz Çelik	
16:30 18:15	205	FA2.TR.A	<p>Can Şafak (Kristal - İş Trade Union, Turkey) "ÇALIŞMA YAŞAMININ ESNEKLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE BİR ARAÇ OLARAK TOPLU PAZARLIK VE CAM GRUP SÖZLEŞMESİ DENEYİMİ (2003-2012)" / "COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR A FLEXIFIED WORKING LIFE AND THE CASE OF GLASS SECTOR CONTRACT"</p> <hr/> <p>İrfan Kaygısız (Birleşik Metal - İş Trade Union, Turkey) "METAL SEKTÖRÜ TOPLU SÖZLEŞMELERİNDE ESNEKLİK UYGULAMALARI" / "FLEXIBILITY PRACTICES IN THE METAL SECTOR COLLECTIVE BARGAININGS"</p> <hr/> <p>Sayım Yorgun (Kocaeli University, Turkey) "TÜRİZM SEKTÖRÜNDE ESNEK İSTİHDAM UYGULAMALARI VE TOPLU İŞ SÖZLEŞMELERİNDE YER ALAN DÜZENLEMELER" / FLEXIBLE EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN THE TOURISM SECTOR AND REGULATIONS"</p>
TURKISH		CHANGING PRODUCTION / LABOUR RELATIONS AND FLEXIBILITY DEĞİŞEN ÜRETİM / ÇALIŞMA İLİŞKİLERİ VE ESNEKLİK	
		Chair: Betül Urhan	
16:30 18:15	213	FA2.TR.B	<p>Gülten Dursun (Kocaeli University, Turkey) "FORDİZMDEN BİLİŞSEL KAPİTALİZME:EMEĞİN BİLİŞSEL BOYUTUNUN YÜKSELİŞİ VE İŞGÜCÜNÜN FEMİNİZASYONU" / "THE SHIFT FROM FORDISM TO COGNITIVE CAPITALISM: THE RISE OF COGNITIVE DIMENSION OF LABOUR AND FEMINISATION OF LABOUR"</p> <hr/> <p>Ali Petek, Mehmet Özyiğit (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) "KRİZ VE ÇOCUK İŞGÜCÜNÜN İSTİHDAMI" / "CRISIS AND EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR"</p> <hr/> <p>Orkun Saip Durmaz (Ankara University, Turkey) "YENİ ÇALIŞMA İLİŞKİLERİ VE ESNEK UZMANLAŞMA ÜZERİNE ELEŞTİREL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME: "SİZ BİZİM YABANCILAŞTIRAMADIKLARIMIZDAN MISINIZ?" / "A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEW WORKING RELATIONS AND FLEXIBLE SPECIALISATION: "ARE YOU AMONG THOSE WHOM WE COULD NOT ALIENATE?"</p> <hr/> <p>Nihan Ciğerci Ulukan (Ordu University, Turkey) "HERHANGİ BİR İŞ HİÇ OLMAMASINDAN İYİDİR": YENİ ESNEKLİK SÖYLEMİ VE ÖZEL İSTİHDAM BÜROLARI" / "ANY WORK IS BETTER THAN NOT HAVING ANY WORK": NEW FLEXIBILITY DISCOURSE AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES"</p>

TIME SAAT	ROOM YER	28 SEPTEMBER / EYLÜL 2012, Friday / Cuma	
16:30 18:15	212	FA2.TR.C	<p>TURKISH</p> <p>POLITICAL ECONOMY AND FLEXIBILITY / POLİTİK İKTİSAT VE ESNEKLİK Chair: Güven Bakirezer</p> <p>Filiz Çulha Zabcı (Ankara University, Turkey) "KAPİTALİZME 'ESNEK' DİRENİŞLER VE 'ÇOKLUK': ELEŞTİREL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME" / "FLEXIBLE RESISTANCES AGAINST CAPITALISM AND PLURALITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS"</p> <p>Metin Sarfati (Marmara University, Turkey) "İKTİSADIN GİZEMİ, İKTİSADIN GELECEĞİ" / "MYSTERY OF ECONOMICS AND FUTURE OF ECONOMICS"</p> <p>Ömer Furkan Özdemir (Kocaeli University, Turkey) "BAŞAŞAĞI DURAN ESNEKLİĞİ AYAKLARI ÜZERİNE OTURTMAK" / "REVERSING THE REVERSED FLEXIBILITY"</p> <p>Ezgi Ören (Ankara University, Turkey) "KLASİK ÜTOPYALARDA EKONOMİ-POLİTİK DÜZEN VE "VATANDAŞLIK GELİRİ" ÜZERİNE KISA BİR İNCELEME" / "A SHORT STUDY ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMIC ORDER IN CLASSICAL UTOPIAS AND 'THE BASIC INCOME'"</p>
			<p>TURKISH</p> <p>FLEXIBLE WORKING, PRODUCTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS ESNEK ÇALIŞMA, ÜRETİM VE İNSAN HAKLARI Chair: Yavuz Adugit</p> <p>Esra Köten (Maltepe University, Turkey) "YARI KATI-YARI ESNEK UYGULAMALARIN BEYAZ YAKALILARIN PROLETERLEŞMESİ SÜRECİNE ETKİLERİ" / "THE EFFECTS OF SEMI-RIGID/SEMI-FLEXIBLE APPLICATIONS ON THE PROLETARIZATION PROCESS OF WHITE-COLLARS"</p> <p>Nursel Durmaz (Pamukkale University, Turkey) "ESNEK ÇALIŞMA BİÇİMLERİNE ÖRNEK OLARAK EĞLENCE SEKTÖRÜNDE ÇALIŞAN ÇİNGENELER" / "GYPSIES WHO WORK IN THE SECTOR OF ENTERTAINMENT AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE KINDS OF FLEXIBLE WORKING"</p> <p>Sebiha Kablay (Ordu University, Turkey) "SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI VE PERFORMANSA DAYALI DÖNER SERMAYE PRİMİ UYGULAMASI" / "HEALTH WORKERS AND APPLICATION OF PERFORMANCE- BASED REVOLVING FUND PREMIUM"</p> <p>Ufuk Poyraz, Ayhan Melih Tezcan (Middle East Technical University, Turkey) "TÜRKİYE'DE İNSAN HAKLARI MÜCADELESİ VE SİVİL TOPLUM ÖRGÜTLERİ: ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUKÇULAR DERNEĞİ ÖRNEĞİ" / "THE STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND NGOs IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF 'ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUKÇULAR DERNEĞİ'"</p> <p>Eda Kılıç (Uludağ University, Turkey) "ANGLOSAXON ÇALIŞMA KÜLTÜRÜNDE ESNEK ÇALIŞMA MODELLERİ" / "FLEXIBLE WORKING MODELS AT ANGLO-SAXON CULTURE"</p>
			<p>FESTIVE DINNER / GALA YEMEĞİ</p>
			<p>20:00 23:00</p> <p>GD CLUB BITHYNIA</p>

PROGRAM

29 SEPTEMBER / EYLÜL 2012

Saturday / Cumartesi

CODES / KODLAR

T	THURSDAY
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F	FRIDAY
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S	SATURDAY
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M	MORNING
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A	AFTERNOON
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A,B,C,D	PARALLEL SESSIONS / PARALEL OTURUMLAR
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TR	TURKISH / TÜRKÇE
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EN	ENGLISH / İNGİLİZCE
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KR	KARDELEN RESTAURANT
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TIME SAAT	ROOM YER	29 SEPTEMBER / EYLÜL 2012, Saturday / Cumartesi	
TURKISH		INVITED LECTURER / DAVETLİ KONUŞMACI Chair: Mehmet Türkay	
09:15 10:15	212	SM.IV. TR.A	Mustafa Sönmez (Cumhuriyet Newspaper, Turkey) "KÜRESEL KRİZDE TÜRKİYE: NEREDEN, NEREYE?" / "TURKEY IN THE GLOBAL CRISES: FROM WHERE TO WHERE?"
		Coffee / Tea Break	
10:15 10:30		FA.CB	Çay / Kahve Arası
ENGLISH		POLITICAL ECONOMY: CASE STUDIES III EKONOMİ POLİTİK: ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR III Chair: Yılmaz Kılıçaslan	
			Martina Hružová (Silesian Uni. in Opava, School of Business Ad. in Karviná, Czech Rep.) "SITUATION OF PUBLIC CONTRACTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC (2006-2011)"
			Josef Botlík (Silesian University in Opava, School of Business Ad. in Karviná, Czech Rep.) "PRECEDENCE ANALYSIS OF THE MUTUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EVOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION AND THE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE"
10:30 12:15	205	SM1.EN.A	Milena Botlíková (Silesian University in Opava, School of Business Ad. in Karviná, Czech R.) "INFLUENCE OF THE STATE INTERVENTIONS ON THE TRAFFIC INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING"
			Song Bo Sim (University of Colorado, USA) "STRATEGIC USE OF EXPENDITURE TO STAY IN OFFICE"
			Jana Kubikova (Silesian University in Opava, School of Business Ad. in Karviná, Czech R.) "THE IMPORTANCE OF CRM TO INCREASE THE FLEXIBILITY OF COMMUNICATION WITH CUSTOMERS"
TURKISH		FLEXIBILITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE VE KAMU POLİTİKALARINDA ESNEKLİK Chair: Hülya G. Çekmecelioğlu	
			Cengiz Ekiz (Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey)
			Lutfi Yalçın (Balıkesir University, Turkey) "ESNEKLİK KAPİTALİST ÖRGÜTÜN NERESİNDE?" / "WHERE IS THE FLEXIBILITY IN THE CAPITALIST ORGANIZATION"
			Selime Güzelsarı (Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey) "KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE ESNEKLİK TARTIŞMALARI: DEVLET KURAMI BAĞLAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME" / "FLEXIBILITY DEBATES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: AN ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF THEORY OF STATE"
10:30 12:15	212	SM1.TR.B	Onur Ender Aslan (Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, Turkey) "SERMAYE BİRİKİM SÜRECİ OLARAK KAMUDA TAŞERONLAŞMA" / "SUBCONTRACTING IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR AS THE CAPITAL ACCUMULATION PROCESS"
			Hülya Kendir (Kocaeli University, Turkey) "TÜRKİYE'DE KAMU POLİTİKALARINDAKİ ESNEKLEŞMENİN FARKLI TOPLUMSAL KESİMLER AÇISINDAN ANLAMLARI" / "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FLEXIBILITY IN PUBLIC POLICIES FOR DIVERSE SOCIAL GROUPS IN TURKEY"

TIME SAAT	ROOM YER	29 SEPTEMBER / EYLÜL 2012, Saturday / Cumartesi	
		TURKISH	
		TRANSFORMED CITIES AND SOCIAL MOBILITIES / DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLEN KENTLER VE TOPLUMSAL HAREKET(LİLİK)LER Chair: Hatice Kurtuluş	
		Örgen Uğurlu (Kocaeli University, Turkey) "DÖNÜŞEN KENTLERİN İZDÜŞÜMÜNDE ÖTEKİLEŞMEK: İZMİT ÇİNGENELERİ ÖRNEĞİ" / "BEING THE OTHER IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMING CITIES: THE CASE OF İZMİT GYPSIES"	
		Şükrü Aslan (Mimar Sinan Arts University, Turkey) "MEKANA POLİTİK MÜDAHALELER VE ESNEKLİKLER: İSTANBUL BOĞAZINDA İNŞA EDİLEN KÖPRÜLERE YÖNELİK FARKLI BİR OKUMA" / "POLITICAL INTERVENTIONS REGARDING SPACES AND FLEXIBILITIES: A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THE ONGOING CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON THE BOSPORUS IN İSTANBUL"	
10:30 12:15	213 SM1.TR.C	Tahire Erman (Bilkent University, Turkey) "KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM PROJELERİ İLE GECEKONDU YAŞAMINA MÜDAHALE: DÖNÜŞ(TÜRÜL) ME YA DA DÖNÜŞÜME DİRENME" / "INTERVENTION INTO GECEKONDU LIFE THROUGH URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS: TRANSFORMING PEOPLE OR PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE TO THE TRANSFORMATION?"	
		Adnan Gümüş (Çukurova University, Turkey) "POSTMODERN KIRILMA VE TUTUNMA BİÇİMLERİ: ESNEKLİK VE SADAKAT" / "POSTMODERN FORMS OF RUPTURE AND CONTINUITIES: FLEXIBILITY AND LOYALTY"	
		Coffee / Tea Break	
12:15 12:30	FA.CB	Çay / Kahve Arası	
		TURKISH	
		INVITED LECTURERS / DAVETLİ KONUŞMACILAR Chair: Mehmet Ruhi Demiray	
		Besim Fatih Dellaloğlu (Kırklareli University, Turkey) "MODERNLİK-MODERNLEŞME TARTIŞMASINI SEKÜLARİZM-LAIKLİK KARŞITLIĞI ÜZERİNDEN OKUMAK" / "READING THE DEBATE ON MODERNITY AND MODERNIZATION THROUGH THE DICHOTOMY OF SECULARISM AND LAICISM"	
12:30 14:00	212 TA.INV.TR	Cem Deveci (Middle East Technical University, Turkey) "POSTSEKÜLARİZM, İNSAN HAKLARI VE DEVLET" / "POSTSECULARISM, HUMAN RIGHTS AND STATE"	
		Levent Köker (Atılım University, Turkey) "SEKÜLER BİR DEVLETTE KANUNLAR DİNİ TEMELDE MEŞRULAŞTIRILABİLİR Mİ?" / "CAN LAWS BE JUSTIFIED ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS IN A SECULAR STATE?"	
		ENGLISH	
		CLOSING SESSION / KAPANIŞ OTURUMU Chair: Yılmaz Kılıçaslan	
14:30 15:00	212 SM1.TR.A	Levent Köker (Atılım University, Turkey) "CONCEPTUALIZING THE POLITICAL IN THE CONTEXT OF COSMOPOLITAN CONSTITUTIONALISM"	

ENGLISH

WORKSHOP / ÇALIŞTAY

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF TURKEY / TÜRKİYE'NİN EKONOMİ POLİTİĞİ

Facilitators: Farhang Morady & Derya Keskin Demirer

Presenters / Sunum Yapanlar

Assistant Prof. Aslı Güleç

Assistant Prof. Hakan Kapucu

Associate Prof. Güven Bakırezer

Associate Prof. İsmail Şiriner

Assistant Prof. Ruhi Demiray

Assistant Prof. Selçuk Koç

Associate Prof. Şevket Alper Koç

Associate Prof. Yılmaz Kılıçaslan

Associate Prof. Yücel Demirer

Participants / Katılımcılar

Alexander Sekhniashvili

Barbora Holicka

Christopher James Kelly

Dilraj Singh Tiwana

Francesca Barco

James Paul Moulding

Jim William Seal

Kateryna Onyiliogwu

Nisha Rambukwella-Gill

Sarah Jayne Murphy

Tamara Piai

15:00
17:30

212

SA1.EN

Sessions

Oturumlar

Sessions are moderated by Chairs. Each contributed paper will be presented orally for about 15 minutes, and followed by maximum 5 min discussion. The Convenor may decide and change the order of presentations. Each conference room is equipped with a data projector.

Lunches

Öğle Yemekleri

The lunches are served at the Kardelen Restaurant on September 27-28. Participants will be provided lunch vouchers in their conference bags.

Abstracts / Invited Lecturers
Özetler / Davetli Konuşmacılar

Alphabetically

THE WORKING CLASS IN TURKEY (2003-2010): THE CHAINS THAT STRENGTHEN AS THEY BECOME FLEXIBLE

TÜRKİYE İŞÇİ SINIFI 2003-2010: ESNEKLEŞTİKÇE GÜÇLENEN ZİNCİRLER

Ahmet Haşim Köse, Serdal Bahçe (*Ankara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Çalışma hayatının esnekleştirilmesi kapitalizmin kadim hedeflerinden biridir. Esnekleştirme çalışma hayatının her üç yönü üzerinde de etkilidir. Ücretlerin aşağı doğru esnekliği, çalışma hayatını düzenleyen yasaların esnekliği ve işyerindeki iş tanımlarının esnekliği sermaye birikiminin esnek ve geniş bir manevra alanı kazanmasına yol açmaktadır. Ancak bu türden bir esnekliğin yaratılabilmesi işçi sınıfının rızası gereklidir. Bu, biri eski, bir modern iki yolla sağlanmaktadır. Eski ve bilindik yol işçi sınıfının örgütlenmelerinin derdest edilmesidir, ki bu uğurda uzun bir süredir verilen çabalar aşıkardır. Diğeri ise “borçlu işçi sınıfı uyumlu işçi sınıfıdır” politikasıdır. Finansallaşan kapitalizmde işçi haneleri de ücretleriyle karşılayamadıkları, yaşamsal ve toplumsal harcamalarını karşılayabilmek için borçlanma yoluna gitmektedirler. Üstelik bu durum reel ücretler azalmazken, hatta artarken ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu da ücretin sermayenin ekonomi politiği açısından anlamının değiştiğini göstermektedir. İşçi sınıfının tüketim sepetinin genişlemesi bir savrukluğun değil toplumsal ve iktisadi bir zorunluluğun sonucudur. Sermaye birikimi çerçevesinde işçi sınıfının yapacağı minimum tüketim de artmaktadır. Reel ücretler, artış gösterebilir bile, bu anlamda borçlanmayı zorunlu kılmaktadırlar. Ancak borçlanan işçi sınıfı esnekleştirme stratejisine karşı çok pasif bir direniş gösterebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı yukarıda bahsedilen eğilimlerin Türkiye işçi sınıfı için de 2003-2010 döneminde güçlendiğini göstermektedir. Bu amaçla TÜİK’in 2002 yılından bu yana yıllık olarak yayınladığı Hanehalkı Bütçe Anketleri’nden türetmiş olduğumuz sınıfsal çerçeve kullanılacaktır.

POLITICAL ECONOMY TODAY: BUILDING DISTRIBUTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT-INTENSIVE ALTERNATIVES TO NEOLIBERALISM

Alfredo Saad Filho (*SOAS / UNCTAD, United Kingdom/Switzerland*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

This presentation reviews a progressive development policy alternative to the Washington consensus: the 'pro-poor' macroeconomic policy framework. This policy approach draws heavily on heterodox economic theory, and it offers a compelling view of an alternative economic strategy oriented primarily to the satisfaction of the basic needs of the majority of the population, the equitable distribution of income, wealth and power, and the preservation of macroeconomic stability. These aims point to a specific set of fiscal, monetary, trade and exchange rate policies which should be supported by social programmes aiming to secure the achievement of pro-poor outcomes as rapidly as possible.

“FLEXIBILITY” IN MONETARY POLICY

Ali Hakan Kara (*Central Bank of The Republic of Turkey, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

The great moderation period of the 90s and the first half of 2000s has led to a widespread adoption of rule-based policy in monetary policy. Central banks all over the world were tempted to think that they fully understand the functioning of the economy. In particular, price stability was the only objective and financial stability was perceived only as a by-product. There was a growing consensus on the models and reaction functions that the central banks used. Single policy tool and single objective was the main workhorse. It was almost fully accepted that “good monetary policy should be boring”; i.e. policy should be rule based and predictable. Alternative and more flexible approaches were disregarded and ignored by the mainstream and conventional central banking. Nevertheless, the crisis was a wake-up call in this respect. The post-crisis dynamics have increased the need to become more flexible in conducting monetary policy. Policy makers suddenly realized that they know much less about the economy than they had previously thought. Monetary authorities—one after another—had to adopt more innovative policies in dealing with the destructive consequences of the crisis. Moreover, increasing interconnectedness across the globe and post-crisis spillovers has brought the need to think out of the box and design alternative policies. All these developments opened the door for a more flexible approach in monetary policy. Faced with the extraordinary circumstances driven by the post-crisis dynamics, Central Bank of Turkey (CBT) has also increased the degree of flexibility in monetary policy since end-2010. To this end, the CBT has adopted financial stability as a supplementary objective besides price stability. In order to control macro-financial risks arising from global imbalances, a new monetary policy framework was designed by modifying the conventional inflation targeting regime. The new regime adopts a more flexible framework, using both credit and liquidity policies in the conduct of monetary policy. This paper explains the underlying reasons why the CBT adopted such a flexible policy and provides an overview of the new multiple instrument-multiple objective approach.

GLOBALIZATION AND FLEXIBLE PRODUCTION: THE CHANGING NATURE OF PRODUCTION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Berch Berberoglu (*University of Nevada, Reno USA*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

This paper argues that the globalization of capital and transformation of production in the global economy has been the result of the expansion of capital from the national to the global level. The increased cost of production in the advanced capitalist centers has led corporations to outsource production to special economic zones abroad, entering into joint ventures and subcontracting arrangements with companies operating in various countries around the world. The expansion of capital beyond its traditional national boundaries and entering the world scene has provided the necessary flexibility to expand production through the use of low-wage labor in different locations across the globe. Having access to low-wage labor in the manufacturing sector, transnational corporations of the advanced capitalist countries have secured a favorable position to expand their productive capacity, technological innovation, and market share, hence increasing their profitability abroad. Thus, while there has been a tendency for the rate of profit to fall in the advanced capitalist countries, the expansion of transnationals to cheap labor heavens abroad has been a source of enormous profits that have offset any losses in their home base. Flexible production, then, has been the chief strategy of the transnationals in making global production decisions in their labor-intensive operations. In short, global capital, through its dominant position in the global economy, has performed well in accumulating fortunes through the exploitation of labor on a world scale. And this has played an important role in facilitating corporate control of the global economy and the accumulation of capital on a global scale. The absence of strong trade unions and political organizations of labor across the world has prevented labor to become a countervailing force to reverse this trend. But, with the recent resurgence of the anti-globalization and anti-capitalist movements, labor and other affected sectors of society may find the opportunity to challenge corporate power to obtain greater gains in their struggle in the global economy to keep global capital in check.

READING THE DEBATE ON MODERNITY AND MODERNIZATION THROUGH THE DICHOTOMY OF SECULARISM AND LAICISM

MODERNLİK-MODERNLEŞME TARTIŞMASINI SEKÜLARİZM - LAİKLİK KARŞITLIĞI ÜZERİNDEN OKUMAK

Besim F. Dellaloğlu (*Kırklareli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The term modernity designates the unique process the western world has experienced over the past couple of centuries. This means that the west has not turned out to be modern on the basis of a pre-existing model. However, such societies as ours have been modernized through a process whereby the western experience of modernity has been taken as the model. Whereas modernity has been a social process in the west, it has reflected to our society in the form of a political project. This paper investigates the possibility of reading the dilemma of modernity and modernization on the axis of the dichotomy of secularism and laicism. The basic idea will be that Turkish modernization has historically consisted of a project of laicism rather than an experience of secularism. Then, it will be discussed whether or not the recent social crisis in Turkey is an outcome of the passage from laicism to secularism.

POSTSECULARISM, HUMAN RIGHTS AND STATE

Cem Deveci (*Middle East Technical University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

This paper will trace the implications of the arguments for postsecularism, as they have been developed by Taylor and Habermas with regard to the relation between religion and publicity, for the future of human rights and the state. The paper will critically draw upon the facts that postsecularism has been generally a debate restricted to the fields of politics and morality, that it rests upon the presupposition of pluralism, and that it ignores the potential problems concerning with law and legality. Then, liberal and republican suggestions that have been developed as responses to postsecular demands will be discussed.

CONTAINMENT FAILURES: CULTURAL RESIDUES AND NEW VOCABULARIES OF INFLEXIBILITY

Dorothy Noyes (*The University of Ohio, USA*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

The alterity within modernity used to be called “folklore.” It was understood to be the survival of a pre-industrial past, and it was alienated from the bodies and minds of new industrial workers by being converted into texts, objects, and staged performances. These could be contained in books, archives, museums, and holidays, and repurposed to furnish national identities meant to overcome class conflict. With what Castells calls the informational revolution and its accompanying neoliberal mode of governance, still greater demands are made on the bodies and minds of workers to be flexible, ductile, and retrainable. As Castells describes, their resistances are still framed as “identity,” expressed in “culture.” This makes them vulnerable to the same kind of containment, reification, and appropriation that took place with the industrial era. The most obvious such containment strategy is the large-scale mobilization of “heritage” as a resource for economic development. But not every local obstruction to global flows can be recuperated as heritage. Taking examples from Northern Ireland, Afghanistan, and the Appalachian mountains of the US, I explore the neoliberal lexicon of inflexibility. Depending on the degree to which a subaltern practice and its practitioners can be construed as contemporary, made economically productive, and incorporated into neoliberal circuits of exchange, it may be classed as sustainable, alternative, fusion, world, diverse, heritage, legacy or even zombie. Regardless, it remains marked with difference; it is always potentially in the way.

**FLEXIBLE RESISTANCES AGAINST CAPITALISM AND PLURALITY:
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

**KAPİTALİZME ‘ESNEK’ DİRENİŞLER VE ‘ÇOKLUK’:
ELEŞTİREL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME**

Filiz Çulha Zabcı (*Ankara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Occupy Wall Street Movement in the USA (OWS), Spanish Protests (İndignados) and several protest movements in the Middle East and North Africa, Greece and Portugal... Since the spring of 2011, we have witnessed a series of new political protests and activism in which a politicised public willing tends to change the “modus operandi” of their systems. Protestors, which form a heterogeneous and ambiguous group, avoid engaging in ideological agendas and traditional political organizations such as political parties or trade unions. Their demands generally depend on short-time economic interests and constitutional reforms. This growing trend in political activism raises some questions: Can these movements be related to the “flexible” structure of the new capitalist economic organizations or capitalist crisis in 2008? Do they have an emancipatory political potential? Or what is the place of theorizing the class in the grasp of geopolitics of these movements? In this speech, these questions or debates will be considered in the context of some concepts such as party, leadership, ad hoc political activism and ‘multitude’. Especially the concept of ‘multitude’ will be analysed in terms of its potential as a “political subject” to convert the system and to constitute a new egalitarian society.

DISTINCTION AND FLEXIBILITY IN CAPITALISM: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH EDUCATION

KAPİTALİZMDE FARK VE ESNEKLİK: EĞİTİM ÜZERİNDEN BİR ANALİZ

Fuat Ercan (*Marmara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Kapitalizmi tanımlayan temel özelliklerinden biri sadece muazzam miktalara ulaşan metalar üretmesi değil ama aynı zamanda artı-değer üretmesidir. Her artı-değer yaratımı aynı zamanda bir fark üretimidir. Fark üç düzeyde kendini sosyalle eder; üretim(emek-gücü,hammadde makineler, enerji), realizasyon ve yeniden değerlendirme. Her yaratılan artı-değer bir fark olduğu için, bu farkın yaratacağı etkilerin devam eden işleyişe uyumlu hale gelmesi/getirilmesi gerekiyor. Kapitalist toplumun devamlılığı-sürekliliğinin temel koşullarından biri ek yeni değer yaramak ama yaratılan ek değer de verili işleyişe uygun hale getirilmesi gerekiyor. Esneklik bu zorunluluğun (farkın işleyişe uyumlu hale getirilmesi) gerçekleşme koşullarını yaratılmasını sağlar. Farkın işleyişe uyumlu hale getirilmesi oldukça değişik yollarla gerçekleştirilir. Temel kabul gören uyum mekanizması fiyat mekanizmasıdır. Bu mekanizma egemen iktisat ve liberal analizlerin neredeyse varoluş kaynağıdır. Farkın işleyişe uyumlu hale getirmenin diğer kaynağı, sürece yapılan kamu-devlet müdahaleleridir. Keynesyan iktisadın temel referans kaynağı olan bu tarz açıklama/müdahaleler, yaratılan farkların sistemce içirilmediği (kriz) koşullarda daha bir önem kazanıyor. Her iki açıklamanın temel eksikliği, farkın kaynağını ve açığa çıkarttığı sorunların bütünsel analizinin yapıl(ama)mamasıdır. Kapitalizmi fark yaratarak genişleyen bir işleyiş üzerinden açıkladığımız anda hem işleyişin içsel bileşenler arası bağlantıları ve hem de bu farkın yaratacağı zorlukları esneten mekanizmalara işaret edilmesi gerekiyor. Farkın krize yol açmadan işleyişin devam etmesini sağlamak ve hatta daha bir güçlendirecek şekilde içselleştirilmesinin kaynaklarından biri de eğitim sistemidir. Fark ve farkın işleyişe eklemlenme yeteneğini kapitalizmde esneklik olarak tanımladığımız ölçüde, sermaye birikim sürecinin dinamik işleyişi ile eğitim sistemi arasındaki bağlantıların zaman içinde gerçekleşen değişimlerinin analize konu edilmesi gerekiyor. Fark yaratma biçimleri olarak mutlak ve görece artı-değer üretim koşulları ve bu koşullar arasındaki içsel bağlantılar esnekliğin /uyumun değişen biçimlerine ihtiyaç duyduğu oranda eğitim sisteminin de değişmesine neden olacaktır. Sunuşumuzda yukarıda işaret edilen işleyiş/oluş ve bu işleyiş/oluşun değişimle birlikte açığa çıkan farklılaşmaları Türkiye üzerinden anaalız edilecek. Türkiye’de sermaye birikimi ve özellikle 4+4+4 olarak tanımlanan eğitimdeki dönüşümün fark yaratma ve yaratılan farkın sisteme içselleştirilmesi ele alınacak. Kavramsal düzenek eğitim sisteminde gerçekleşen bu somut/güncel değişim üzerinden tartışmaya açılacaktır.

GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KÜRESELLEŞME VE EKONOMİK KALKINMA

İzzettin Önder (*Istanbul University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Since globalizm became pervasive all over the world discussions as to opportunities and handicaps for developing economies have ranked at the top of economic agenda. Though a wide range of ideas pervaded our minds, two opposing views have gained popular attention from different circles. On the one side some groups judging neoliberal views favorably stressed the view that globalization paved way for developing economies to foster their technological levels and promote economic conditions in the way of catching up with developed economies. However, across the three decades data on changing economic conditions in developing economies (i.e. newly emerging markets) do not constitute a firm basis to support the views for globalization. Just the opposite, the data have provided sufficient information in support of opposing group, which stress that unless adopting globalization rules at home in a piecemeal manner, and taking some precautions before opening economies to cut-throat foreign competition without public support the result may be unexpectedly worse. This issue is of great importance from Turkey viewpoint, because IMF stand-by program put in force in 2000 geared the economy to full and rapid exposure to globalization rule; that is in the areas of monetary, public, and structural policies such measures were employed as to open the economy to foreign competition without having any control on inflow of neither speculative capital nor foreign direct investments, which are contradictory with regard to their detrimental effects on each other. What is crucial with regards to such developmental path is that though economic problems could be swept under rug by the help of inflow of speculative funds, foreign deficit roared as the result of underpricing of foreign exchange and distortion in foreign trade in favor of importation, thus shifting of some of productive activities abroad as the result of wrong pricing. This phase of structural adjustment created some type of vicious circle; i.e. the cost structure of main industrial assembly units has become highly vulnerable to any sudden increase in foreign exchange parity, though the parity may be approaching to should be rate. The discussion will not be confined solely to above well-known problems. However, what is lacking in modern explanations given in both sides is firstly, how the role of genetic structure of capitalism causes the system pursue such a trajectory, and how this structure and trajectory causes the world-wide concentration of decision powers in advanced economies against developing economies; and secondly, how the system has concealed potential crisis by launching various policies such as social democratic programs, financialization, and globalization at the final stage. I intend, by putting all these issues at forefront, to show that though all such policies are centrally launched in the benefit of mature capital circles and against the people across the world who are just role players, how it happened that the general public has been so unaware of the procedure put forth against themselves by the system. People in developed economies believe that they are living in welfare and abundance, while people in developing countries imagine that they are developing and globalization has offered them highways to technology, know-how, and employment opportunities, etc., so that their economies will be developed as well in the future. Such an explanation needs some fragments of sociology and social psychology of the Veblenian type.

CAN LAWS BE JUSTIFIED ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS IN A SECULAR STATE?

SEKÜLER BİR DEVLETTE KANUNLAR DİNİ TEMELDE MEŞRULAŞTIRILABİLİR Mİ?

Levent Köker (*Atılım University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The term modernity designates the unique process the western world has experienced over the past couple of centuries. This means that the west has not turned out to be modern on the basis of a pre-existing model. However, such societies as ours have been modernized through a process whereby the western experience of modernity has been taken as the model. Whereas modernity has been a social process in the west, it has reflected to our society in the form of a political project. This paper investigates the possibility of reading the dilemma of modernity and modernization on the axis of the dichotomy of secularism and laicism. The basic idea will be that Turkish modernization has historically consisted of a project of laicism rather than an experience of secularism. Then, it will be discussed whether or not the recent social crisis in Turkey is an outcome of the passage from laicism to secularism.

FLEXIBILITY ACCELERATION AND CAPITAL ACCUMULATION

ESNEKLİKTE HIZLANMA VE SERMAYE BİRİKİMİ

Mehmet Trkay (*Marmara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Trke

In this speech, flexsibility will be discussed in relation to the ‘acceleration’ notion. Discussion will be held at ground of the capital accumulation axis. As a social process, capital acumulation has a holistik mechanism. In this sense, capitalist acumulation’s already reached level is needs to accelerate all aspects of the social life for the sake of profit making and ‘sustainablity’ of the capitalist system. So the acceleration, takes place from production process by way of flexsibility, to decion taking process in order to fill the requirement of instutional regulation for the capital accumulation.

THE GENERATION 'GAME': CONFLICT AND CONTINUITY

Michael O'Donnell (*Westminster University, UK*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

This paper has two main sections. The scope of the paper is international but has particular application to Europe and the United States. The first section analyses and substantially refutes the thesis that the young generation of the nineteen sixties/seventies is responsible for the economic plight of the current younger generation. In fact the difficulties of the younger generation, although reflective of their place in the life course, are part of a much wider pattern of global exploitation. The perpetrators and beneficiaries of this exploitation are the global financial and economic elites. Political and media elites are also deeply implicated although it is the financial and economic elites that are hegemonic. The underlying source of generational and class inequality is the dominant neo-liberal version of globalisation. The second part of the paper has a narrower focus and illustrates that there are considerable similarities in the radical segments of both generations under discussion. These lie in the following areas: Ideological; Organisational (participatory democratic); Lateral communication; An emphasis on life-style radicalism; Strategic; The conclusion reiterates the importance of a class/elites as opposed to a predominantly generational based analysis.

TURKEY IN THE GLOBAL CRISES: FROM WHERE TO WHERE?

KÜRESEL KRIZDE TÜRKİYE: NEREDEN, NEREYE?

Mustafa Sönmez (*Cumhuriyet Newspaper, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

2008 sonlarına doğru küresel krizin etkisi altına giren Türkiye kapitalizmi, 2009'da yüzde 5'e yakın küçülme yaşayarak krizden etkilenmenin ardından, kamu maliyesi ile yapılan müdahaleler ve dış kaynağın geri dönüşünü sağlayan iç ve dış iklimin etkisiyle yeniden büyüme süreci yaşadı. 2010 ve 2011 yıllarını ortalama yüzde 9 büyüme oranları ile kapatan ekonominin öbür yüzünde ithalata bağımlılıktan kaynaklanan cari açık sorunu vardı. Milli gelirin yüzde 10'unu bulan cari açık sorunu, 2012 ve sonrası için Türkiye kapitalizmini "yumuşak inişe" zorladı ve yüzde 4 gibi hedefler belirlendi. Ancak, yılın ilk yarısına ilişkin veriler bu hedefin gerisinde kalınacağını ve büyüme patikasının dikleştiğini gösteriyor. İç talep ve özel yatırımlarla (özellikle inşaat) büyüyen ekonomi, bu iki dinamiğin de zayıflaması, buna karşılık dış talebin, yani ihracatın da güçlenememesi sonucu, yeni bir düşük büyüme-gerileme periyodu

DOING POLITICAL ECONOMY IN A TURBULENT SOCIETY: A PERSONAL NARRATIVE

Sohrab Behdad (*Denison University, USA*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

Political economy entails examination of many profound issues concerning the relationship among social classes, and the structure of power in society. This is a socially sensitive and politically delicate intellectual engagement. In a turbulent society, whether it is undergoing a popular social upheaval, or a top-down social reform and transformation, the range of new issues, the immediacy of their social impact, and even the surprise factor in their appearance accentuates their severity, while at the same time the social and political context within which these issues appear may be rapidly changing. Thus, the experience of being a political economist may resemble that of riding a cobra rollercoaster in an amusement park, except that it is far from amusing. In this lecture I will present a personal narrative of “doing political economy” of Iran both from within Iran and from exile, as a teacher, scholar and political activist.

Abstracts / Participants
Özetler / Katılımcılar

Alphabetically

**POSTMODERN FORMS OF RUPTURE AND CONTINUITIES:
FLEXIBILITY AND LOYALTY**

**POSTMODERN KIRILMA VE TUTUNMA BİÇİMLERİ:
ESNEKLİK VE SADAKAT**

Adnan Gümüş (*Çukurova University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Postmodernist thought emphasizes constructivism, pluralism, relativism, and skepticism in its approaches to knowledge and understanding on the one hand, at the same time draws the attention to conventions. Neoliberal economists say that capitalism is under economic depressions since 1970s on the one hand, at the same time according to them this crisis could be solved through adopting a flexible production and employment system. Today schizophrenia and instability as problem are being referred to with the relativism and flexibility as solution. The aim of this paper is to discuss based on empirical data how are today religious, nationalist and authoritarian tendencies under current flexible working and life conditions. Do they fall or rise? Which relations are there between flexibility and loyalty?

CRISIS AND EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR

KRİZ VE ÇOCUK İŞGÜCÜNÜN İSTİHDAMI

Ali Petek, Mehmet Özyiğit (*Adnan Menderes University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Crisis, in general, refers to a disconnection on the improvement of any system and the process of improvement in a depression. The circumstances is called of social crisis where relations of production of old social forms has started to obstruct the development of social forms and to be clearly in a contradiction with necessities of development. The solutions of such crisis – contradictions – is possible with termination of the established form of social relations (Turçenko;108-109). Due to the capitalists desire to get more from the surplus value, the organic composition of capital that owns by any capitalist in crisis. So, crisis is a structure that can be observed by prosperity, depression, crisis and recovery as a result of the depreciation of capital. The mainstream economics theory is based on the crisis as the external shocks and/or the process of wrong decisions and is defined as a some unpredictable advancements' reveal results that seriously effects the state on macro level and firms on micro level. Especially, employment of 10-17 years old children is perceived as a functional means of decreasing costs of production. Because child labor that is open to abuse and pressure and has lower needs and costs, has become to make production of an adult with a lower wage through technology today. (Substitution effect). On the other hand, in terms of low income household the child labor has positive income effect according to adult labor. (Income effect). Therefore, if we consider the as whole other merchandise, labor force is a merchandise too, child labor shows feature of inferior goods. As a consequence, in the study, it will be tried to explained that by based on basic hypothesis which developed by Basu and Van (1998), the system employment of child labor for overcoming crisis even in long term by using the Neoclasical economics theories means. Also it will be tried to be indicated that, in long term, system is going to be tried to substitute child labor to adult labor for overcoming the crisis.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY, FLEXIBILITY AND INSECURITY

ULUSAL İSTİHDAM STRATEJİSİ, ESNEKLİK VE GÜVENCESİZLİK

Aziz Çelik (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

This essay explores Turkish government's National Employment Strategy covers 2012-2023 years. Turkish National Employment Strategy, rejected by trade unions, aims to create more flexible and precarious labour market in the next 10 years. Main approach of the strategy is that protective labour markets cannot solve the unemployment problem that Turkey has experienced for years. The strategy argues that so-called labour market rigidities undermine new job creation. As a result the strategy based on fundamentals of neoliberal approach that has challenged social protection and decent work around the world. This essay emphasizes that a strategy undermines social protection and decent work cannot solve Turkey's long-standing unemployment problem.

LONG WAVES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ASIA AND WESTERN EUROPE, 1950-2010: ARE THERE ANY CIRCULAR-CUMULATIVE CAUSATION AND CONTRADICTION ASPECTS?

Bhimo Rizky Samudro, Harry Bloch, Ruhul Salim
(Curtin University Australia / Sebelas Maret University Indonesia)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

This paper discusses some comparative analysis between the pattern of economic performances in Asia and Western Europe during 1950s-2000s through political economies perspective. The Asian and Western European economic performances are investigated through some stylized facts in the sense of economic factors. Three analyses are used to explain the general pattern of these regions. First, this study examines the pattern of GDP growth per capita in Asia and Western Europe during the 1950s-2000s, focusing on several countries in this region. Second, the analysis captures the pattern of linkages of economic variables in this region related to the principle of Circular and Cumulative causation (CCC) and Contradiction. Third, the analysis employs a historical perspective underpinned by the results in the second analysis. This third analysis is crucial to appreciating Asia's global economic performance and also the process of Western deterioration phenomenon through long-wave, including the occurrence recession and financial crises. The results suggests Asia experienced circular and cumulative causation process in economic factors from the 1950s to the 1970s under the Fordism and continually occurred during the 1980s-2000s under the institution of globalization and neoliberalism. In contrast, Western Europe underwent circular and cumulative causation process under the Fordism of the 1950s-1970s and followed by contradictions in economic factors during the 1980s-2000s. The institutions of globalization and neoliberalism that put the power of capital promoted a financial crisis several times during the decade of 1980s-2000s. The financial crisis is depicted by contradictions in the structural linkages between economic factors in Western Europe over the period.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR A FLEXIFIED WORKING LIFE AND THE CASE OF GLASS SECTOR CONTRACT

ÇALIŞMA YAŞAMININ ESNEKLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE BİR ARAÇ OLARAK TOPLU PAZARLIK VE CAM GRUP SÖZLEŞMESİ DENEYİMİ (2003-2012)

Can Şafak (*Kristal - İş Trade Union, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The year 2003 was an important turning point in labor law in Turkey. While the ‘protection of the worker’ was the underlying principle of labor law until then the new law was based on the principle of ‘the protection of the business,’ i.e., that of capital. The new law intended to rid labor relations of rigidities and provide businesses with utmost flexibility in the organization of labor. It thus brought many forms of flexible labor practices under the rubric of the law. However, these changes in the labor law, bounded as they were by ILO and EU norms, were not found sufficient by business organizations. The new law legalized many forms of flexible labor while placing some restrictions on their practice, making them subject to certain rules, and in some cases such as length of work, to the consent of the worker. These types of restrictions led business organizations and employers’ unions to seek to expand the bounds of flexible labor in the realm of collective bargaining, and the strategy had a considerable degree of success in the private sector. This study focuses on the glass industry where this strategy of business organizations has not been successful. Collective bargaining has been able to retain many of the old type restrictions on flexible labor in the glass industry, but some degree of flexibilization has been underway nevertheless. The study examines these changes and the transformation of the organization of labor and the structure of the workforce over a long period in the glass industry.

IS A HUMAN CENTERED FLEXIBILITY APPROACH POSSIBLE AT WORK? A DISCUSSION OVER SELF-GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN LATIN AMERICA

ÇALIŞMA YAŞAMINDA İNSAN ODAKLI BİR ESNEKLİK ANLAYIŞI MÜMKÜN MÜ?LATİN AMERİKA ÖZYÖNETİM PRATİKLERİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR TARTIŞMA

Çağatay Edgücan Şahin, Kerem Gökten (*Ordu University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Neoliberalism has serious transformational role on all sides of industrial relations; state, capital and labor. This critic role includes some policies especially on flexibility. In this paper, there will be a discussion on the concept of flexibility and also applications at workplace levels both capital and labor intensive sectors. Main point of this discussion, can we analyze flexibility concept with more labor based perspective, rather than capital based perspectives. During the discussion human resources management practices will be compared with 2000's Latin American self-management practices. Fundamental limitation of this study is, including workplace level (micro level) comparisons rather than country spesific level (macro level) comparisons.

THE QUESTION OF STATE TRANSFORMATION IN NEOLIBERAL TIMES: A CRITICAL REFLECTION ON PRIVATIZATION OF SECURITY IN TURKEY

Çağlar Dölek (*Middle East Technical University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

The question of state transformation has been at the forefront of the neoliberal reform project in the last thirty years. What characterizes this period is that a highly contradictory set of proposals have been put forward to re-define the so called frontiers of the state-market relation. Such proposals range from dismantling of the state through de-regulation arrangements to restructuring of it via re-regulation measures. These seemingly different policy proposals are grounded in the dichotomous conception of state-market relation, and therefore fail to grasp the essentially contradictory and contingent nature of the issue at hand. The article takes a critical stance against such a reading, and intends to underline essentially intertwined character of state and market as “distinct forms of social relations” (Bonefeld, 2010). On this basis, it examines the process of privatization of security in Turkey as an exemplar to understand how the neoliberal “free market” is constituted and thereby the state is restructured. It critically analyzes the historical period from the 1960s to the 2000s to identify different dynamics of transformation as well as the contradictory practices of social and political agents involved in this process. It is asserted that neoliberal social transformations arise on a particular strategy of order and law making through which corporate interests are incorporated into the institutional materiality of state. Only after a particular order was created in the area of private security could the law making process be finalized to legalize, institutionalize and thereby safeguard the de facto constituted sector.

WHERE IS THE FLEXIBILITY IN THE CAPITALIST ORGANIZATION

ESNEKLİK KAPİTALİST ÖRGÜTÜN NERESİNDE?

Cengiz Ekiz (*Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey*)

Lutfi Yalçın (*Balıkesir University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Organizational structures and changes in them are among the most discussed subjects of public administration and political science. Some writers discuss the issue of organizational structure by isolating it from the political context in which it develops while others consider that it cannot be separated from its environment. We will attempt to demonstrate that organizations gain their structures in a heavily political environment. The changes that we have seen in organizations since the beginning of 1980s have been characterized by some writers as an improvement in organizational flexibility. The term organizational flexibility, if it is used in an isolated manner, without any adjective, is itself a totalizing expression. Such a usage of it makes any distinction between the various relationships that constitute the whole of an organizational structure. However we need to make a distinction between flexibility of management and flexibility of labor. Flexibility of one of these two is usually at the expense of flexibility of the other. In other words an increase in the flexibility of management usually means an increase in the power of management over workers. The New Public Management (NPM) has claimed since 1980s that its new suggestions would deprive of the inflexibility created by the management approaches of earlier era, especially scientific management. We have witnessed that most of the countries around the world have applied the policies based on these suggestions of NPM. In order to understand the correct meaning of “flexibility” we need to look at the results of these policies.

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL ORIGINS OF FLEXIBILITY

ESNEKLEŞMENİN TARİHSEL VE TOPLUMSAL KÖKENLERİ

Demet Parlak (*Marmara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

In this study, it will be argued that flexibility is a significant part of the capitalist process of capital accumulation and it embodies new qualities. Also, it will be underlined that the correlation between capitalism and flexibility has always been there, historically. Therefore, the methodological dimension of the argument and the importance of the unique structure of flexibility as a new phenomenon during the period of neo-liberal has to be examined in the first place. In general, it is a common view that flexibility has emerged with neo-liberalism, but it is also known that examples of flexibility can be found even in the early years of capitalism. Also, neo-liberals have always claimed that flexibility is a fundamental element of the new era. In this study, the phenomenon of flexibility will be explained with the concepts of surplus value, absolute surplus value and relative surplus value. The main determinant and specific quality of this context is that flexibility means strengthening the reign of capital. As a result, flexibility will be reviewed as an aggressive phenomenon, that is reinforcing the hegemony of finance capital.

POLITICAL THEOLOGY OR THEOCENTRIC HUMANISM OF NEW RIGHT

TEOLOJİ POLİTİK ya da YENİ SAĞIN TEOSANTRİK HÜMANİZMİ

Deniz Alca (*Ankara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Many scholars who are working on different areas and politicians who approve left or right wing ideologies point out an uncompromising transformation that taking place around the world in the form of restructuring of the politics during the first half of the 1970's. This paper mainly will focuses on the central place of the theological thinking which neo conservatism - as a cardinal constituent of new right-puts in, at the period of redefinition of the politics and in the transformation of the world. According to our argument neo conservatism is an ideology that recalls the rules of theological thinking into the daily life of average human person. The ideology takes, analysis and regenerates human person as a simple subject of needs and aims to politicize it as such. This politization is a paradoxical period going trough from depolitization to apolitization, also an afford to create the happiest human person while he is unconscious of politics and the essential propositions of the social organization do not have to be defended. With domination of the political theology, the era of emancipation came an end and the era of liberalization aroused after 1980. The key concept which started liberation era is theocentric humanism. According to the conservative humanism men is the measure of all things but this man is theomorphe. He has a transcendental entity beyond the existence of himself in this world. Conservatism names its humanism as theocentric opposing to anthropocentric humanism. This perspective recommends to the conservative, not to discriminate human beings beyond "act of god" and besides give him the duty to constitute improve and extend an "equal" "liberal" and "democratic" order, which is defined by the given rights to man by god that are protected through their divine immunity. However, it's not to be forgotten that there is no alternative to that order. Therefore, the thesis that there can be alternate goods or truths found by human mind, is not wrong but nonsense. Neo conservative ideology, or else more totally new rights rationale is to impose the mentality of "don't think just do it" and liberate man from his own mind which can be observed in a large scale from actual political language to advertisement spots.

FLEXIBLE WORKING MODELS AT ANGLO-SAKSON CULTURE
ANGLOSAKSON ÇALIŞMA KÜLTÜRÜNDE ESNEK ÇALIŞMA MODELLERİ

Eda Kılıç (*Uludağ University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Understanding of the work culture of a community is very important for more efficient global business relationships, productivity and motivation and adaptation to work of people from different cultures. In this context, societies can be evaluated within the framework of cultural codes and behavior patterns. This framework is based on Hofstede's cultural classification. For this reason United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are discussed within the framework of working culture of Anglo-Saxon countries. And types of flexible working have been adopted in Anglo-Saxon countries. As a result working cultures are very important for can be applicable of types of flexible working.

NEW ACTORS IN THE PROCESS OF CAPITAL ACCUMULATION: IN CAPITAL ORGANIZATIONS CONFEDERATE STRUCTURES: THE CASE OF TÜRKKONFED

SERMAYE BİRİKİM SÜRECİNİN YENİ AKTÖRLERİ: SERMAYE ÖRGÜTLERİNDE KONFEDERATİF YAPILAR: TÜRKKONFED ÖRNEĞİ

Elvan Aksan (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

While the capital is creating a world of its own image, in Turkey social structure changes under conditions determined by the capitalist relations. At first, the capitalization process accelerated the process of capital accumulation in west metropolis of the country. Later second half of 1990s appreciation and accumulation area of the capital has begun to spread towards insides of Anatolia. In the domestic, for the capitalist capital accumulation accelerates, on the one hand the capital is concentrating and centralizing and on the other hand it is enlarging and spreading. Since the early 2000s relatively great and international capitals has canalized less but more large scaled investments. In those areas new capitalists are beginning to emerge and increase. As well, business contacts and acts between new capitalists and the old ones are emerging. For foreign exchange savings, to be in need of more exchange for large investments great capitals procured some intermediate goods, which had been procured from abroad, from domestic. For gaining in national competition process against the competitors, great capitals should use all of its opportunities. Therefore they began to merge under the name of TÜRKKONFED and under the guidance of TÜSİAD. Why did it merge under the guidance of TÜSİAD? When it is looked to TÜRKKONFED's members, organizational structure and working areas, it is seen that the organization's the function and acting on behalf of who's in the process of capital accumulation. In struggle more get a share from public sources in the process competition among capitals, TÜRKKONFED tries to protect its member's benefits. It also tries to be effective on the development agencies, on legal and institutional regulations in the regional area and on the central and local decision makers. In this paper, in terms of TÜRKKONFED it will be discussed which requirements are fulfilled by confederate structures like TUSKON and TÜRKKONFED in the process of capitalist accumulation.

THE EFFECTS OF SEMI-RIGID/SEMI-FLEXIBLE APPLICATIONS ON THE PROLETARIANIZATION PROCESS OF WHITE-COLLARS

YARI KATI-YARI ESNEK UYGULAMALARIN BEYAZ YAKALILARIN PROLETERLEŞMESİ SÜRECİNE ETKİLERİ

Esra Köten (*Maltepe University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

Today, throughout the world, working relationships are explained using the concepts such as “post-industrialism”, “post-fordism”, “post-modernism”, “information society”, and the “third wave” which put emphasis on transformation. Turkey has a highly controversial position with respect to these transformations. While on the one hand it is possible to think that Turkey is not an industrial society, on the other hand it can be said that globalization rapidly transforms the working life in the cities. Thus, on the one hand, Turkey proceeds the process of industrialization in recent years, and on the other hand it is integrated into the global economy and adapts to new working styles by the direct impact of transnational capital. Therefore, it is possible to find both completely flexible or completely rigid structures, and hybrid structures which involve both of these systems in working life. The working practices in Turkey point out that, the characteristics identified with the industrial society are accompanied by the characteristics of the post-industrial society and thus there is a combination of rigidity and flexibility. This fact becomes more visible particularly in service sector where flexible policies are applied more and the working conditions of white collar workers get gradually affected in a more negative direction by this hybrid structure. Such that, these negativities affect the working conditions of white collars in many ways such as the extension of the working hours, expansion of the working spaces, the loss of acquired rights, the destruction of class consciousness and so on. In this study, the effects of semi-rigid/semi-flexible applications on white-collar proletarianization will be discussed on the basis of the data, which was gained from a qualitative field research consisting in-depth interviews, conducted in Istanbul.

A SHORT STUDY ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMIC ORDER IN CLASSICAL UTOPIAS AND THE BASIC INCOME

KLASİK ÜTOPYALARDA EKONOMİ-POLİTİK DÜZEN VE “VATANDAŞLIK GELİRİ” ÜZERİNE KISA BİR İNCELEME

Ezgi Ören (*Ankara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Having emerged on the socio-economic reality of their own historical periods, utopias propose or envision an alternative critical system against the social order within they have been born. Taking its power from the realistic analysis that imagined order is an alternative which questions, destroys and reconstitutes the existing system. The utopian that reflects on the ‘discontent’ created by the socio-political and economic system of his times establishes a brand new order which is drastically divergent from the old one. Be it institutional, moral, legal or geographical, he creates borderlines in order to protect and guard the order and also reigns that order. For that reason utopias eventually are always a problematic of the socio-economic order. Considering the fact that the utopias are historically determined by the socio-economic reality of their own times, it can be said that thinking upon utopias means thinking on political economy and on the potential bases of the transformation of the existing system to a better wholistic system. Whereas we passed through a long Cold War period that an equation of utopianism = totalitarianism = fascism = communism had prevailed; after the 1990s -collapse of the communist regimes- it has been declared that the times of great ideological projects had passed away and we have entered into a new pragmatism rational political era. While fancying the ecological end of the world, we were put into a position in which the end of the capitalism as an ‘eternal and infinite’ and a ‘natural’ system could not be even thought. And now it is time to say that the ‘post—ideologic’, hegemonic discourse itself is an ideologic statement and time is passing to revitalize ‘the utopian desire’. In that context with the belief that the past utopias have much to say in order to stimulate our imagination, in that study I try to touch upon the labor relations, production-distribution relations, in short the political economic insight of five different classical periodical utopias (Thomas More-Utopia, Edward Bellamy-A look Backwards, William Morris-Memories from the future, Ursula LeGuin-the dispossessed). From that framework, at the end of the study I’ll analyse the recently sole original argument of the Left which is the ‘the basic income’ policy.

AN EVALUATION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF IFFC WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL CRISIS

FİNANSAL KRİZLERDE SUKUK'UN ÖNEMİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

Figen Büyükakın (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Because of the integration of international financial markets countries suffer financial crisis through contagion and spillover effects. So, capital flows plays very important role for the existence of financial crisis in a globalised financial markets. In the last 20 years, different countries have tried to develop some instruments as a cure for financial crisis. IFFC (Interest-Free Financial Certificate) transactions are one of these instruments and it has been popular especially after 2000's. This study aims at to discuss - through experiences and evidences of countries- whether IFFC transactions is a cure for financial crisis or not.

**FLEXIBILITY AT SPATIAL SCALING:
THE CASE OF FIRAT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

**MEKÂNSAL ÖLÇEKLENDİRMEDE ESNEKLİK:
FIRAT KALKINMA AJANSI ÖRNEĞİ**

Gözde Orhan (*Boğaziçi University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Social relations involving the state and economy are arranged spatially according to various strategies of national and international capital. Global, national, regional or local scales can be observed in consequence of those policies. Although instability of scales is interpreted as “the rise of locals against the nation-state”, thence “gaining strength of civil society against the state”; it is needed a political economy-based, in other words, a capital-oriented analysis of the process. This study seeks to pursue the flexibility on scaling via the case of Firat Development Agency by claiming that the “invention” of the local scale is not about the nation state, it is about capitalism. With a 2006 dated law, it is defined a new structure which would benefit from local potential more productively and attract investments, in cooperation with public sector, private sector, civil society, universities and local governments. The country is divided into 12 Level I and 26 Level II regions in consequence of “statistical regional categorization.” Firat Development Agency contains TRB1 region including Bingöl, Elazığ, Malatya and Tunceli. This study will try to comprehend how the new scale which emerged with the transformation of a geographical category into a statistical one defined according to EU norms, influences developmentalism approach. How the attempt of rescaling changes TRB1 region embracing also poorest cities of the East and identified with “backwardness”, how different political actors are represented in the agency, how the agency is perceived by local people are main questions of this research. Tunceli is selected as the field of the study. Project reports, investments reports and interviews with agency offices are principal sources.

THE SHIFT FROM FORDISM TO COGNITIVE CAPITALISM: THE RISE OF COGNITIVE DIMENSION OF LABOUR AND FEMINISATION OF LABOUR

FORDİZMDEN BİLİŞSEL KAPİTALİZME:EMEĞİN BİLİŞSEL BOYUTUNUN YÜKSELİŞİ VE İŞGÜCÜNÜN FEMİNİZASYONU

Gülten Dursun (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The aim of this study examines cognitive capitalism and its effect on cognitive labour and new forms of employment in the context of the class. Since the crisis of Fordism, capitalism has been characterised by increasing central importance of information and by transformation of labour with the increasing cognitive aspects. In this study, I examine the concept for understanding of cognitive capitalism following by the cognitive dimension of labour. Today, the main feature of the transformation of labour is not the size of intangible of labour itself but instead cognitive dimension. In this context, especially beginning with the 1980s, the rise of service sector has led to the process of feminisation of labour. Today this fact reflects not only the increase in female labour force participation rates but also reflects the main feature of the information society. Since 1970s, when the informal work began to be effective on international scale, it has increased by the effects of neoliberalism and globalization and the production process has become highly gendered with the cross-border and rural migration. That capitalist production form needs increasingly cognitive capacity and brain power emphasize on the role of women in new accumulation model and at the same time it is drawn attention to paradigmatic nature of this relation. Fixed capital has become intangible labor and general social knowledge and general intellect have transformed into the productive force directly. Consequently, every field of social life has been taken under domination. The new paradigm of cognitive capitalism has emerged especially since the early 1990s. Knowledge-based society is a concept that has been used to criticise or to be on alternative to the new economy or knowledge- based economy. The theorists who use this term have emphasized the importance of labor relations, exploitation and the surplus value. The theorists who are coming from the Antonio Negri tradition regard the cognitive capitalism as revolutionary problem and they see that these problems do not only belong to the industrial workers but also to the knowledge workers or cognitive workers. In this context the previous classifications of labor qualification lose its meaning in labour markets. It should be emphasised that the reflection of the nature of capital-labor relation on the discussion of the role of information must be analyzed. Gradually expanding service sector and immaterial labor forms existing in this sector can directly affect employees. Distinction between working life and daily life of employees gets lost by degrees and is out of their control. Effects of new capitalism on labor reconstruct all social relationship. The study also will give opportunity to understand new mechanism of domination.

CITY BRANDING AS A STRATEGIC TOOL FOR MARKET-ORIENTED URBAN PLANNING

MARKA KENTLER: PAZAR - YÖNELİMLİ KENT PLANLAMA İÇİN STRATEJİK BİR ARAÇ

Gülçin Tunç (*Uludağ University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

In accordance with the increased flow of capital all over the globe since the late 1970s, the centrality of the localities to fix this fluid capital has not only been a powerful academic argument, to analyse the current relation between the production of space and the restructuring of capitalism from a critical perspective, but also a strong discourse leading national and local policies underpinned by the mainstream literature in urban studies. As a part of this discourse, the concept of city branding, based on the promotion of the peculiarities of the localities, has been on the economic and political agenda in Turkey as of mid 2000s. In this sense, a programme was launched by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2008 and fifteen provinces were initially identified to be “branded” in different sub-sectors of tourism depending on their local natural, historical, cultural characteristics. Other things aside concerning a critical evaluation of this programme, it depends on local financial resources and funds from the international organizations as declared by the government members. In this respect, the city branding strategy seems to be mainly about opening new investment areas for local and global capital. Departing from the assumption that city branding presented as a local economic development strategy results in the deepening of the existing socio-spatial inequalities in the cities, this paper will examine its impacts in Bursa, one of the fifteen provinces included in the programme. One of the main arguments of the paper is that city branding strategy requires a “flexible” urban planning. Flexibility defined here does not refer to the principle inherent in the discipline of urban planning, but rather a flexibility in behalf of capital which sets the legal grounds for large-scale investments through urban development plans. Therefore, the paper will examine the process behind the tourism investments in Bursa since 2008 as well as their impacts on the existing socio-spatial structure of the city. The research relying mainly on qualitative methods will include secondary data (development plans, newspaper archives, reports by local public and private institutions etc.) as well as the interviews with urban planners and if possible local politicians and investors.

IS FLEXICURITY POSSIBLE IN TURKEY?

TÜRKİYE'DE “SOSYAL” GÜVENCELİ ESNEKLİK MÜMKÜN MÜ?

Hicran Atatanır (*Social Security Institution, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Globalization and technological improvements change have resulted in a major restructuring process in the world economy along and these changes have transformed considerably labour relations with labour markets. The methods employed by the corporations who are main actors in economic globalization to adapt to the market conditions and to protect their competitive powers bring about more flexible practices for labour. Flexicurity is key word of discussions in this transformation which redefine the security and social security concept to changing flexibility in labour markets. Flexicurity is a process directed to the flexibility quests of employees and in return, aiming to meet security needs of employers and thus necessitating an agreement between social sides. This study intends to explain flexicurity that also a much debated matter in Turkey as comprehensive of our social security system for flex employees.

FLEXICURITY: BUT HOW?

GÜVENCELİ ESNEKLİK: AMA NASIL?

Hikmet Gülçin Beken (*Marmara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The aim of this study is to analyze the meaning of the “flexicurity” concept by giving examples from flexicurity practices of some countries. In spite of its popular use, there is no clear definition of the term. Therefore, appropriate and clear assumptions about the term should be made in order to understand the tendency of the countries towards flexicurity. Several approaches can be found in the literature in order to understand the term “flexicurity”. In addition, the meaning attributed to the term change between the countries and develop over time. [1] As a consequence, the term “flexicurity” will be analyzed on the basis of its components, both “flexibility” and “security”. It is also important to show how the international organizations and trans-national actors deal with the flexicurity concept. All analyses related to flexicurity are not just about the labour markets policies, but they are also interested in family policies. In the literature, Danish employment system is shown as the first example of a labour market with well-functioning flexicurity arrangements in a way that the notion of “flexicurity” and “Danish Model” are perceived similar. Some differences can be found between the countries about the forms of flexicurity, but the specific forms of flexicurity can be indicated in the comparative analyses. [2] Therefore, examples from other countries will be mentioned shortly in the research as well. Finally, the conditions that bring the flexicurity concept into question will also be examined in the paper. The effects of globalization, deregulation, liberalization, labour market rigidity and unemployment on the development and implementation of flexicurity will be explained in accordance with the changing socio-economic and political conditions in the world economy.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FLEXIBILITY IN PUBLIC POLICIES FOR DIVERSE SOCIAL GROUPS IN TURKEY

TÜRKİYE'DE KAMU POLİTİKALARINDAKİ ESNEKLEŞMENİN FARKLI TOPLUMSAL KESİMLER AÇISINDAN ANLAMLARI

Hülya Kendir (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

David Harvey suggests that flexibility can be categorized into four different types in relation to the labor processes, labor markets, geographic mobility and public policies. In this study, based on the forms described by Harvey, operation and intensification of flexibility in the field of public policies in Turkey will be examined. In this context, different meanings to flexibility by diverse social groups will be evaluated.

FLEXIBILITY PRACTICES IN THE METAL SECTOR COLLECTIVE BARGAININGS

METAL SEKTÖRÜ TOPLU SÖZLEŞMELERİNDE ESNEKLİK UYGULAMALARI

İrfan Kaygısız (*Birleşik Metal - İş Trade Union, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

This article is on the subject of flexibility that exists in the collective agreements at metal sector which is one of the important sectors for trade union movement and the economy of Turkey. It is researched the demands of MESS at the collective agreements in near past and when, how and in which ways came into force the paragraphs on flexibility.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CRM TO INCREASE THE FLEXIBILITY OF COMMUNICATION WITH CUSTOMERS

Jana Kubikova (*Silesian University in Opava, Czech Republic*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

Intensifying competition and increasing customer demands force the companies to make their business processes more efficient. To be effective means being fast, reliable, efficient and especially flexible. Flexibility in the process of customer relationship management is a very important parameter for success. The current customer is very unstable, as well as his varying requirements. Therefore it is important so that every company is prepared for daily changes in its activities. Relationship marketing is marketing approach focusing their attention on long-term keeping contacts with customers. The concept of CRM is built on four pillars, namely information technologies; people themselves, employees, customers and others who come into contact with the organization. Furthermore is important to understand the organization's activities as a sequence of processes and process thinking and no less important is the actual transferred information. Article discusses the benefits of implementing CRM concepts into the corporate management system especially in terms of increasing flexibility in the communication process. Timely and relevant information are very important to manage customer processes. These are not only to communicate with the final customer, but also for internal communication within the company, communication between employees and the closest of the company; suppliers, purchasers and public administration organizations. The first half of the paper presents the relationship marketing and CRM pillars concept. In the second half indicates the benefits which are brought to the company by implementing the CRM system. It mainly focuses on increasing the added value provided by its own customers. In work where used the method of analysis and synthesis of theoretical knowledge from literature, articles and other publications.

PRECEDENCE ANALYSIS OF THE MUTUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EVOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION AND THE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Josef Botlík (*Silesian University in Opava, Czech Republic*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

Paper covers changes in population and the transport infrastructure of the European countries. It analyses grows and falls of the population in selected countries in given time intervals and compares relative changes of the population in neighbor countries. These changes are represented using precedence matrixes. By the calculation of multiple precedencies - the population flows between the bordering countries are being found. Their count and length is being measured. Using the same method the changes in traffic infrastructure are being compared. Changes in traffic infrastructure are determined by grow or fall of the traffic constructions and with development of European transport corridors. Precedence analysis allows us to compare dimensions, which are normally incomparable using classical analytical methods. Analyzed areas are the elements of the system. Bordering regions are defined as elements with relationship. Using relationships we are able quickly to find paths among them. Precedence calculation enables to find paths on which there are given dimensions always growing (resp. not falling). We are searching paths in system of different length, given by the crossing borders among particular investigated neighbor regions. The differences in precedencies are being found using this method. In given time intervals – the amount of precedencies and also the multiplicity of particular countries precedencies are being compared. There are being searched the matches in precedencies and disproportions in traffic infrastructure and the changes in population using this method. Analysis is a part of the research of the influence of the logical infrastructure and the regional changes. In this analysis – for population analysis, data of the US Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau were used.

SITUATION OF PUBLIC CONTRACTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC (2006-2011)

Martina Hrůzová (*Silesian University in Opava, Czech Republic*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

Public Procurement Act No. 55/2012 Coll. as amended, in accordance with legislation of the European Union (PPA) defines a contract as a contract implemented under a contract between the sponsor and one or more suppliers, which is the subject of consideration to provide supplies or services or to invoke the execution of works. For the contracting authority (the authority) is regarded as a public PPA (Czech Republic, state contributory organizations of territorial self-governing unit, etc., which had a (legal or natural person who enters a contract paid from more than 50% from public sources) and sector contracting entity (person performing any of the relevant activities under the PPA). In assessing the situation in public procurement in the Czech Republic, I chose the period between two major changes in public procurement legislation and the 2006 to 2011. The volume of contracts awarded are closely related to economic and political situation in the country. Specifically, then what is the economic performance (growth, stagnation or decline in GDP) and whether it is a period before the elections or after elections. The table shows that in 2006 the economy was in boom and it was election year. These two factors are the cause of the large volume of contracts awarded. In 2009, despite the economic crisis, a large volume of public procurement. First, EU projects have been implemented in previous years and also reduce the GDP, so a larger percentage of GDP on public procurement. The year 2010 was again an election year and the following year 2011 are already seeing the impact of austerity measures of the newly elected government. Electronic tools such as electronic marketplaces, electronic auctions, etc. play a very important role in public procurement. It computerization of public procurement system will ensure greater transparency and reduce costs for both contracting authorities and suppliers. Office for the Protection of Competition is the main supervisory authority over government procurement. In view of this office is seen a large increase in the number of cases dealt with in recent years. It's also the fact that unsuccessful suppliers have come to use this authority to reverse the outcome of the tender and win contracts for themselves. The most frequent errors Authority provides non-discriminatory and transparent terms of reference for public procurement, for example - requiring unnecessary documents, unrelated to the public contract, the inadequacy of qualifications in relation to the complexity and scope of the contract. The Supreme Audit Office is another government body, which can control the contract. As the most common mistakes they see the office - utility procurement division, incorrect determination of evaluation criteria, ambiguous definition of the subject contract, failure to comply with the principles of transparency and equal access and limiting competition. Government of the Czech Republic, namely the Ministry for Regional Development responds to issues in public procurement legislative and non legislative measures. Legislative action - this is especially valid amendment to the PPA from 1.4. The 2012th This amendment reduces the required limits for procurement, strengthens the competitive suppliers. The process of tendering procedures for contracts to be changed so as to be more transparent and many other changes. Non-legislative measures - it is mainly on electronic public procurement, centralized procurement system, a new methodology of evaluation of public procurement.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS TO FLEXIBILITY AND DEREGULATION POLICIES ON ENHANCEMENT OF INTERACTIVE RELATION BETWEEN GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

TÜRKİYE'DE BÜYÜME İLE İSTİHDAM ARASINDAKİ ETKİLEŞİMİN GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİNDE ESNEKLİK VE KURALSIZLAŞTIRMA POLİTİKALARINA ALTERNATİF ÖNERİLER

Mehmet Rauf Kesici (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Since the 1980's, more specifically the years post 2000 the average unemployment rates have risen up in Turkey and around the world. Therefore interactive relation between growth and employment/unemployment is paid attention. For Turkey, various works reach similar consequences: Later in the 1980's, interactive relation between growth and employment or growth's employment creation capacity has reduced. Therefore expressions like "jobless growth" are stated loudly by various academias. In this study, which is based on literature research, reasons of weak effect on employment growth in Turkey are discussed. In this sense, Turkey's situation in the 21st century which is described as having a high growth stage is focused upon. In this period, it puts forward reasons which cause weak employment performance by stating the sources of growth as one of the main aims in this study. In Turkey, a pure market economy is adopted by the decision-makers, for the solution of attaining more financial and commercial liberalization, less production costs, employment packets or strategies which take place from arrangements of neoliberal orthodoxy; which encourages flexibility and deregulation is suggested. As well, if in the economy other indicators like growth, less inflation, fiscal discipline are better, it is thought that employment will rise up. This opinion popularizes prejudice, Turkey doesn't have a flex labour market and therefore employment can't be created, and takes advantage of this. But there are several facts showing inappropriate of claims that Turkey doesn't have a flexible labour market. The labour market's outcomes are showing no effectiveness to the solution measures and practices. The other aim in this study is to argue for alternative measures except flexibility and deregulation to ensure that an interactive relation between growth and employment is attained. In the capitalist system, contrasts to measures are suggested by neoliberal orthodoxy for strengthened interactive relation between growth and employment an approach which emphasizes to change the economic mentality and the role of the public, and also emphasize the importance of democratic participation of the community is adopted. In essence this study examines how the results could be received in Turkey's macroeconomic labour force by advanced planning and more efficient occupational education, more widespread active employment policies and adjustment of the working hours.

**PRIVATIZATION IN THE TOBACCO SECTOR:
UNDERSTANDING OUR AGE IN LIGHT OF “REJİ” EXPERIENCE**

**TÜTÜN SEKTÖRÜNDE ÖZELLEŞTİRME:
REJİ DENEYİMİ IŞIĞINDA BUGÜNÜ ANLAMAK**

Nuray Keskin (*19 Mayıs University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Tobacco production throughout Bafra and Çarşamba plains has been a determining factor on the economical structure and social relations in Samsun since the last quarter of 19th century. While Samsun's tobacco was popular in foreign markets since the 18th century, it gained economic significance with the formation of the Tobacco Regié at the end of 19th century. The Tobacco Regié was a multinational foreign direct investment that had emerged from the Public Debts (Duyunu Umumiye) system, and this system in turn signified the foreign control over Ottoman resources. Regié established a tobacco factory in Samsun in 1887. As the most important industrial investments in the region, tobacco factories have been the main area of employment to provide job security to local people. The Tobacco Regié was nationalized by the Law Concerning Temporary Tobacco Administration and Cigarette Paper in 1925. The state monopoly on tobacco came under privatization with the Tobacco Law in 2002. The Tobacco Law liberalized the tobacco sector, eliminated the support purchases of tobacco and allowed for the sale of TEKEL assets, as well as providing legal basis for the establishment of the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK). Studies on the history of tobacco in Samsun are scarce. Except for a few investigations that deal with the Tekel Administration in conjunction with tobacco planting, the history of tobacco in Samsun hasn't been investigated at all. The aim of this study is to present The Tobacco Regié experience in the Ottoman Empire and the impact of tobacco sector on the local economy, urban living, agricultural labor, factory workers. This historical perspective will guide to explain the liberalisation process of tobacco in the globalisation time.

MYSTERY OF ECONOMICS AND FUTURE OF ECONOMICS

İKTİSADIN GİZEMİ, İKTİSADIN GELECEĞİ

Metin Sarfati (*Marmara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Economy can be interpreted as the birth and development of politics, a pursuit of freedom beyond diplomacy and religion. In addition, since the second half of 20th century within a rapid process, economy has been a candidate for being single hegemon of the stage by excluding diplomacy (or subordinating it). In this process, political administrations were put under the command of markets; more concretely financial markets. According to the logic of economics, “administration” has entered in the process of “dehumanization”, magical world of things and signs have cast people out. After all, economics is a novel divinity with its sophisticated formulations, mysteries and symbols. In other words as Feuerbach stated: “Men have sanctified the things they have created by way of alienating from them”. “Hyper individuals” according to the description of Heidegger have been alienated from each other in a way as reminding Camus’ “The Stranger”, they have even been enemies towards each other in the order of economics which was institutionalized by the only way of communication; which is competition. On the other hand, the depression which exceeds economic level is becoming more serious. Damage – crisis of the nature cannot be regarded independent from a “rationalist-productive” culture. Individuals who are alienated and commit violence towards each other would commit the same deed on the nature as well. At this stage, perspective of economy should be questioned, the question of “whether economics is sufficient in comprehending social reality” should be examined thoroughly. As the expression of Marcel Mauss; has economics become a collective lie which was told to economics itself? In this paper, economic and discourse will be discussed with the projection of philosophy of economics in this perspective; its relation with depression which becomes widespread and deepened will be analyzed. Finally, the question of “whether economic has future” will be answered.

INFLUENCE OF THE STATE INTERVENTIONS ON THE TRAFFIC INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

Milena Botlíková (*Silesian University in Opava, Czech Republic*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

Development of the traffic infrastructure is being combined with the economic growth, raising employment and investors' interest. Lately in Czech Republic it is more and more connected with lack of funds, decreasing of the state budget of State Fund for Traffic Infrastructure (following only SFDI), reducing or stopping traffic constructions. Some of the main income items of the fund are taxes and toll and they have been many times changed by political decisions. These decisions are not making the expected increase of the income items of SFDI. Increasing fuel excise tax hasn't grown the income as was predicted. By this fuel price increase – Czech Republic becomes the transit country, transporters and traffic actors are finding alternatives. Similar effect could be seen also about toll income item. According analytics, subsequent increase of the rates hasn't brought the expected income. When creating particular income items and during determining their value it is necessary to calculate with more factors like price of oil, fuel price, traffic intensity and so on. It is necessary to define significance and characteristics of each factor. Subsequently it is possible to define relationships and according to these characteristics make estimation of the income in a case of other changes. If the nonsystematic interventions in tax items and toll remain, it is not possible to make financial sources for following growth. Analysis is made based on regression analysis of the chosen dimensions.

**NATIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION:
THE ROLE AND FLEXIBILITY OF STATE**

**KÜRESELLEŞME ÇAĞINDA ULUSAL YENİLİK SİSTEMLERİ:
DEVLETİN ROLÜ VE ESNEKLİĞİ**

Murad Tiryakioğlu (*Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

One of the roles of states and governments is associated with science and technology policies' structure and its application in the technological development process. This role appears in the form and practise of National Innovation Systems which was included in the literature in the 1980s and founded in the 1880s. First discussion is to what extent the state can or has to be flexible in the implementation of this role. This discussion that is about flexibility of state to develop innovative policies, direct and support the market reveals a new discussion that analyzes whether developing countries' innovative policies and national innovation systems' are flexible and national or not in the globalization process. This study, which is based on cohesiveness and contradiction between government and market, examines the flexibility of government against globalisation in the processes of structuring, implementing and developing of national innovation systems. Also, it intends to reach some findings on to what extent developing countries could learn from global technological developments by means of developmentalist state policy. During these discussions, late-developers' country experiences such as first generation late developer Japan and second generation late developer South Korea were mentioned, and it was aimed to achieve policy recommendations concerning late-late comers.

**ANY WORK IS BETTER THAN NOT HAVING ANY WORK
NEW FLEXIBILTY DISCOURSE AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

**HERHANGİ BİR İŞ HIÇ İŞ OLMAMASINDAN İYİDİR:
YENİ ESNEKLİK SÖYLEMİ VE ÖZEL İSTİHDAM BÜROLARI**

Nihan Çiğerci Ulukan (*Ordu University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

In this study, based on transformation of the historical process of employment services and the implementation of neoliberal policies starting in the 1980, the labour regime and its impact on the role of employment services will be highlighted. On the other hand, recently the expansion of temporary employment agencies started to become widespread applications of flexibility in labor markets is seen as an important function. In this context, the outlook and the effect of temporary employment agencies in different countries, establishment of private employment agencies and in the National Employment Strategy applications intended to temporary employment agencies will be discussed.

GYPSIES WHO WORK IN THE SECTOR OF ENTERTAINMENT AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE KINDS OF FLEXIBLE WORKING

ESNEK ÇALIŞMA BİÇİMLERİNE ÖRNEK OLARAK EĞLENCE SEKTÖRÜNDE: ÇALIŞAN ÇİNGENELER

Nursel Durmaz (*Pamukkale University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Flexibility has become the dominant with the effects of implementation of neo-liberal policies in the labor markets. It is implemented to reduce cost of labor and to increase the labor productivity. However, it leads to decreases in wages, lack of social security and extensive working hours for workers. Disadvantaged groups are the most risky groups in the process of restructuring of labor markets in the working life. In my study, gypsies is going to be discussed as an example in those groups. The Gypsies, because of their ethnic background, are faced with a heavy heart in the working life. They were influenced from the forms of flexible working in a negative way as a result of globalization. Many of the gypsies, because of the cultures and lifestyles, are employed in the entertainment sector. Concentraing on the conditions of that sector, it is possible to say that entertainment sector is very compatible with types of flexible working. Both the long working hours, uncertain wage levels and nonunionization are results of flexibilization and restructuring of working life. In addition, flexibilization in working life leads to lack of social security. I tried to talk with the Gypsies, who are working in the entertainment industry, about conditions of the sector and the problems the employees have faced with in my study. As a result, it is possible to say that globalization and restructuring of working life have paved the way for flexibility, and have negative impacts on working conditions for employees. In this study, it has been argued that which improvements can be made about this issue.

SUBCONTRACTING IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR AS THE CAPITAL ACCUMULATION PROCESS

SERMAYE BİRİKİM SÜRECİ OLARAK KAMUDA TAŞERONLAŞMA

Onur Ender Aslan (*Public Admin. Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

In the post-1980 period, subcontracting has been one of the major constitutive elements of flexibility in public personnel regime. Subcontracting in public works mainly refers to commodifying services via private persons for the sake of capital accumulation, instead of being carried out by public procedures and public servants. Subcontracting in state has created a new capital accumulation area for the capital. The essence of subcontracting lies in this capital accumulation. First of all, the services carried out by public servants have been subcontracted, and the services provided by the government via public servants have been made available for capital accumulation, thus, allowing the capital to determine surplus value by primary distribution channel. Subcontracting in Turkey started in the 1980s and became common in routine and subsidiary services in the 1990s to spread to primary and permanent works in the 2000s. In this paper, subcontracting in the public works will be theoretically scrutinized as the capital accumulation process through the case of Turkey. The discussion to be made through the case of Turkey will be supported primarily by quantitative data, and the focus will be laid on the quantitative size of subcontracting in the state.

**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEW WORKING
RELATIONS AND FLEXIBLE SPECIALISATION:
ARE YOU AMONG THOSE WHOM WE COULD NOT ALIENATE?**

**YENİ ÇALIŞMA İLİŞKİLERİ VE ESNEK UZMANLAŞMA ÜZERİNE
ELEŞTİREL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME:
SİZ BİZİM YABANCILAŞTIRAMADIKLARIMIZDAN MISINIZ?**

Orkun Saip Durmaz (*Ankara University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The approaches of new labor relations becoming identical to concepts, such as total quality management (TQM), total quality chambers (TQC) and flexibilization concerning with organization and management of work, have a thesis, mentioned indirectly, interesting and assertive: “to overcome alienation in capitalist labor process”... Actually, looking through the theoretic approaches which accept new labor relations in a positive manner in terms of labor-capital relations, we face with certain claims, such as “flexible specialization make workers have more control over the work” or “TQM and TQC provide workers to join in decision-making processes”. Concerning with the issue, two question come into prominence: The First one is asked to determine the relationship among flexible specialization, quality of work and proletarianization: “Is flexible specialization an implementation, re-qualifying the worker who had been underqualified by the capitalist labor process”. And, the second question is asked to clarify the place and importance of TQM and TQC: “Does TQM provide worker, excluded from the mechanisms of management by the capitalist labor process, to re-join in decision-making process?”. The second question has a similar importance to that of first one; because the question has not been formulated just to check over the claims of TQM approaches, but formulated in order to understand how the relationships of property and the relationships of management realize in the framework of capitalist relations of production. In this study, the questions mentioned above are going to be argued in the axis of alienation. And, it is claimed that the changes resulting from the new labor relations are not those transforming the capitalist characteristics of labor process. Contrary, they are designed and implemented to rise labor productivity. The worker alienated to labor process, his/her own product, his/her species-being and his/her social environment is the fundamental characteristic of capitalism.

REVERSING THE REVERSED FLEXIBILITY

BAŞAŞAĞI DURAN ESNEKLİĞİ AYAKLARI ÜZERİNE OTURTMAK

Ömer Furkan Özdemir (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Standard working time and time management, which have been made dominant by the capitalism as a form of discipline since the first years of Industrial Revolution, started to be replaced by flexible forms of labor/employment by the last quarter of 20th century. Flexibility in working types yielded by the imposition of the flexibility need of asset and service markets, is presented as the basic working type of today; by the help of the thesis of transition from industrial society to information society and entrance of capitalism into a new phase. On the other hand, capitalist manufacturing culture accusing leisured with "being lazy, lounge and wasting time randomly, is still going on The fact of flexibility in working life and especially in working time, is anotheversion of the need of relations of production to standard laboring work frames which is shaped on the basis of employment culture oriented towards fortune saving being dominant since the first years of capitalism. It stands, actually, as the imposition of business-centered and profit focused production type. In this study, firstly; the portrait of the character of production on the basis of human and the needs of human, relative to general evolution of the concepts working and working time historically since the beginning of the production is tried to be drawn. In this context, over against the description of flexibility fact oriented towards business-centered fortune saving; reverse editing of human and human needs, focused laboring of human and society as the amount of their own needs, is tried to be analyzed by considering today's conditions.

**BEING THE OTHER IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMING CITIES:
THE CASE OF IZMIT GYPSIES**

**DÖNÜŞEN KENTLERİN İZDÜŞÜMÜNDE ÖTEKİLEŞMEK:
İZMİT ÇİNGENELERİ ÖRNEĞİ**

Örgen Uğurlu (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

In this study, the Gypsy population who work in marginal sectors defined in the informal economy and which are displaced or will be displaced by the ongoing urban transformation projects in the province of Kocaeli, is discussed with regard to both their displacement process and their re-settlement conditions depending on economic income levels and their identity, in the light of the findings of the search carried out Izmit town in a time period of almost two years.

FLEXIBLE EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN THE TOURISM SECTOR AND REGULATIONS

TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNDE ESNEK İSTİHDAM UYGULAMLARI VE TOPLU İŞ SÖZLEŞMELERİNDE YER ALAN DÜZENLEMELER

Sayım Yorgun (*Kocaeli Üniversitesi*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Flexible working forms are extensively discussed in recent days; in one respect it is criticized because of being a working form which increases the level of exploitation of the working class, weakens the sense of solidarity and changes the balance of working life in favor of employer; on the other hand flexible working forms are defended for being a working form which provide the balance between the work and life of workers, increase the progression of business and realize the adaptation of employment to the market conditions. In Turkey, because of the extensiveness of natural flexibility the subject of flexibility is discussed much more since quaternary form of employment dominates the market. First of them is formal employment, second one is formal and organized, third one is partially formal employment and the fourth one is informal employment. Unfair competition and exploitation resulted from these four employment forms is still basic problem of our labor market. In the collective bargaining procedures the aims of employer related to flexible working is making the legal framework applicable by collective agreement, elaborating and guaranteeing at the level of collective agreement. On the other hand employees try to arrange collective agreement articles to prevent; limit and apply flexible working under control at the level of collective agreement. Tourism sector is one of the most important sectors in Turkey in terms of employment potential; it makes this sector different in respect of flexibility practices which were present actively in tourism sector even before the 4857 numbered Labor Code in 2003. The new Labor Code restores the legal framework for flexible working and it results the implementation of new flexible working forms and extends them. In the tourism sector collective agreements regulate the flexible working forms mostly such as work on call and balancing (equalizing) period system.

HEALTH WORKERS AND APPLICATION OF PERFORMANCE- BASED REVOLVING

SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI VE PERFORMANSA DAYALI DÖNER SERMAYE PRİMİ UYGULAMASI

Sebiha Kablay (*Ordu University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The neo-liberal economic policies have deeply affected the health care field by bringing many new applications in this field. One of the main applications that create this effect is “Performance-Based Revolving Fund Premium (PBRFP)” as a wage flexibility application. With this application, the wages of health care workers are increased in parallel with the increases of service (examinations, procedures, surgeries, tests, etc.) fees. In this study, it is intended to demonstrate the impact of the PBRFP application on health workers and working climate. In the research, quantitative research techniques (questionnaire) and qualitative research techniques (interviews) were used as a method. The research was performed in a public hospital, where interventional procedures are also applied, with the questionnaires made with 160 healthcare workers (doctors, nurses, assisted service members), and the interviews made with 10 health workers (doctors, nurses). SPSS 16.0 Statistical Package program was used to evaluate the data. As a result of the research, although the PBRFP application used as a wage flexibility system is seen as a means to improve their wages by health care professionals, it is especially considered as an application disturbing the labor peace and affecting the patient health and economy of the country negatively. The healthcare professionals have reported that they are troubled with the increase in competition and unnecessary operations in the same unit. For these reasons, despite its effect of increasing wages, it has come into light that the application must be abolished and a wage system which does not commodify the human body should be implemented.

FLEXIBILITY DEBATES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: AN ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF THEORY OF STATE

KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE ESNEKLİK TARTIŞMALARI: DEVLET KURAMI BAĞLAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

Selime Güzelsarı (*Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Kamu yönetimi disiplininin tarihsel evrimi üzerine yapılan incelemelerde, kamu yönetimi pratiğinin toplumun kendisi kadar eski olduğu genel olarak kabul edilen bir görüştür. Bununla birlikte toplumsal tarihsel değişim ile kamu yönetimi arasındaki ilişkinin açıklanmasına dair analizler oldukça sınırlıdır. Toplumsal ilişkilerin oluşumu, yeniden üretimi ve dönüşümünde kamu yönetiminin rolünü ihmal eden ve dolayısıyla devlet kuramından yoksun bir kamu yönetimi disiplini, kapitalist toplumsal ilişkilerin gelişiminde devlet aygıtı ve bürokrasinin rolünü açıklamada yetersiz kalmaktadır. Devlet kuramını analizlerinin odağına alan sınırlı sayıda kamu yönetimi kuramcısı olsa da, bu tartışmalarda temel sorun devletin nasıl tanımlandığı ve analiz edildiğidir. Bu çalışmada post-fordizm teorilerinin yükseldiği 1970'lerden bu yana kamu yönetimi disiplini tartışılan yeni yaklaşımlarda (yeni kamu işletmeciliği, post-bürokratik devlet, girişimci devlet, neo-Weberci devlet, yönetişim, işbirlikçi yönetişim, küresel yönetişim, dijital çağ yönetişimi vb.) devlet kavramı ve devlet analizinin nereye oturduğu eleştirel bir çerçevede incelenmektedir.

SOLIDIFYING FLEXIBILITY: AS A RULE OF IRREGULARITY
KURALSIZLIĞIN KURALI OLARAK: KATILAŞTIRICI ESNEKLİK

Sinan Alçın (*İstanbul Kültür University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The downward trend in profit rates and conditions of increasing competition that emerged since the mid-60s in the world-wide capitalist countries have revealed a situation of rearrangement of the form and relations of production. The visible expression of this re-arrangement on working relations has become “flexibility”. Flexibility in production makes capital possible to circulate freely but on the other hand it causes an intensification of atypical forms of work. The result of fragmentation of production and deforming of working relations strengthened the judiciary of the “work” and “labor” extinction. Although “flexibility” creates a “positive” perception, it has caused a rising trend of solidifying insecurity and the rate of exploitation. This trend has been visible with the subcontracting, reduced wages, elimination of social security system etc. This study will focus on the solidifying effect of flexibility of production and labor relations and propose the concept of “solidifying flexibility” as an explanatory concept.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ADMINISTRATION BY ENACT:
TURKISH EXPERIENCE 2011**

**KARARNAMEYLE YÖNETİMİN EKONOMİ POLİTİĞİ:
2011 TÜRKİYE DENEYİMİ**

Sonay Özüğurlu, Nuray Keskin (*Gazi University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The last wave of public administration reforms, which has been in progress by generating great disrupts in the administration structures of Turkey, is taken the form of government with decree-law. Although decree-law was implemented for the first time in 1972s, it gained constitutional status after the military coup d'état of 1980 under the article 91 of Turkish Constitution dated 1982. For six months in 2011, structures and organizations of all ministers and of the council of ministers especially have been transformed by decree-law. At that period, political power structure had been drastically changed during six months as a period of administration with governmental decrees having the force of law. Thus while the effectiveness of legislation without the parliament would be increased, the democracy deficit would be growth simultaneously. This paper aims to analyze the period of governmental decrees by stressing on the principle of the separation of power and democratic system of government. Thus, this paper tries to follow answers for two main research questions: At first, the placement of the parliament within political systems will be discussed. The rational of this question depends on the fact that there is no, although, influential parliamentary opposition in Turkey, the ruling party of Turkey, Justice and Development Party (AKP), has enforced the tools of decrees persistently. Secondly, fundamental principles and distinctive elements of the new organizational model of government would be analyzed critically.

STRATEGIC USE OF EXPENDITURE TO STAY IN OFFICE

Song Bo Sim (*University of Colorado, USA*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

As the fiscal system becomes transparent, recent literature confirms manipulation of composition of expenditure rather than the level of expenditure. However, the analysis about how this composition is affected politically is scarce compared to that of total expenditure. This paper aims to find an empirical instance regarding the effect on composition and to provide a theoretical model explaining this instance.

**POLITICAL INTERVENTIONS REGARDING SPACES AND FLEXIBILITIES:
A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THE ONGOING CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON
THE BOSPORUS IN ISTANBUL**

**MEKANA POLİTİK MÜDAHALELER VE ESNEKLİKLER: İSTANBUL BOĞAZINDA
İNŞA EDİLEN KÖPRÜLERE YÖNELİK FARKLI BİR OKUMA**

Şükrü Aslan (*Mimar Sinan Arts University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Interventions in urban spaces by predominant political parties in order to gain advantage are one of the consequences of capitalism. However, the legitimacy of these interventions is based on a uniquely developed discourse and refined political strategies. The bridges already built and further planned to be built on the Bosphorus are blatant examples of this behavior. As the construction of the bridges causes the destruction of nature, the language and politics developed regarding the construction clearly indicate a serious search for legitimacy. This paper discusses the used discourse and political preferences in question.

**INTERVENTION INTO GECEKONDU LIFE THROUGH URBAN
TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS: TRANSFORMING PEOPLE OR PEOPLE'S
RESISTANCE TO THE TRANSFORMATION?**

**KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM PROJELERİ İLE GECEKONDU YAŞAMINA MÜDAHALE:
DÖNÜŞ(TÜRÜL)ME YA DA DÖNÜŞÜME DİRENME**

Tahire Erman (*Bilkent University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

This paper investigates the everyday life, in their new housing environment, of those families whose gecekondu ('informal'/'illegal' houses) were demolished in the Northern Ankara Entrance Urban Transformation Project and who were relocated in the Karacaören-TOKI housing estate built by the Prime Ministry's Mass Housing Administration (TOKI in Turkish). It focuses on the perceptions and explanations of the urban poor regarding the intervention of the municipality in its partnership with TOKI, and asks about the reactions they develop, or the lack of it. The paper is based upon the data obtained in the field research carried out within the framework of TÜBİTAK's 1001 research sponsorship. Sixty in-depth interviews were carried out, along with participant observation. This qualitative data is supported by a questionnaire conducted with 222 persons.

THE LEGAL AND DEMOCRATIC ELASTICITY OF THE NEW NATURAL DISASTER LAW (ARTICLE 6306)

YENİ AFET YASASINDA HUKUKSAL VE DEMOKRATİK ESNEKLİK (6306 SAYILI KANUN)

Tuncay Bilecen (*Kocaeli University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Urban Development Projects, have been a result of fast growth of population in Western societies after industrial revolution. After the 20th century however, the scope of urban developments projects have been extended. The focus shifted to cover those areas such as neglected regions after drastic changes in production methodologies, historically important areas with old buildings, areas which went through natural disaster, areas which were destroyed after wars or slams which have been a result of over urbanization and immigrations. In Turkey, urban development projects have emerged after the 1950s. But unfortunately the purpose of those projects is no more to improve the living conditions of the poor, to provide them with better public infrastructure, health and services. The purpose is to rather create privileges for the favoured capital investors. Coming in the form of “civil engineering”, these projects hardly focus on the needs and expectations of the neglected majorities. They come in a top-down approach, completely ignoring the real stakeholders’ benefits. What we rather see is that the political hegemony is using the “civil empowerment” argument in a very dubious manner. The common practice is “public benefit at the expense of the public”. Lately, the government felt the need to pass regulations to enforce the legitimacy of the unfair practices. As a result, a new regulation, Article 6306 Development of Areas Under Threat of Natural Disaster, has been prepared and passed. The article is under effect since 31st of May 2012. An interesting aspect of this mentioned article is again how dubious the interpretation of this new law is made by the predominant mindset. The purpose of this sitting is to discuss the Article 6306 “Development of Areas Under Threat of Natural Disaster” to understand its legal and democratic implications for our Kocaeli community.

**THE STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND NGOs IN TURKEY:
THE CASE OF “ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUKÇULAR DERNEĞİ”**

**TÜRKİYE’DE İNSAN HAKLARI MÜCADELESİ VE SİVİL TOPLUM ÖRGÜTLERİ:
ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUKÇULAR DERNEĞİ ÖRNEĞİ**

Ufuk Poyraz, Ayhan Melih Tezcan (*Middle East Technical University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

Today, the field called ‘civil society’ involves ambiguity in itself. Many philosophers considering its relation with especially social, political and economic dynamics have defined the concept of ‘civil society’, dating back to 1700s. These approaches that will be covered shortly ahead seriously diverged one from another. In this study, beyond the liberal pluralist understandings, the civil society organizations indicated as a counter instrument against capitalism by Gramsci will be discussed as a field of struggle presenting us potential for resisting against the various forms of oppressions reproduced every single day. Thus, the period that is experienced right now forces us to think once again about civil society organizations’ orientation, field of action and relations with the state. Considering the diversified orientations of organizations, the meaning of concept has to be deciphered by taking its practices into consideration. In this context, while many actors in the field of civil society were dealing with political struggle and economic development, they began to take significant roles on the advocacy practices from the 1980s onwards. At this point, human rights giving a general understanding about the rights, duties and responsibilities between state and society, and within society itself was seen as a critical field that should be advocated. In this study, while the relation between civil society and human rights advocacy is asserted, a discussion will be held on Progressive Lawyers Association as an organization actively take place on this field. In our opinion, although a discussion on such issue can be carried with theoretical arguments, due to the conditions that we lived in, it will be more beneficial to evaluate the discourse and practices of human rights in Turkey under the light of empirical data by considering material reality in order to reach an alternative approaches on the field of human rights.

**TURKEY'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY UNDER JUSTICE AND
DEVELOPMENT PARTY RULE (2002-):
ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS ON NEOLIBERALISM,
GOVERNMENTALITY AND POLITICAL HEGEMONY**

Ümit Aydoğmuş (*York University, Canada*)

Presentation Language: English / İngilizce

The Justice and Development Party (JDP) of Turkey took considerable scholarly attention since its establishment (Tugal, 2009; Yavuz, 2004). In the Middle Eastern political scene, the JDP is hailed as a viable model for various Islamist movements in policy analyses (Taspınar, 2008). This paper concerns with the transnational, regional and domestic ramifications of the Turkey's recent Middle East policy (Neo-Ottomanism) under the JDP's rule from an anthropological viewpoint. I will ask 4 major questions to understand the discursive and political ramifications of JDP's Middle East policy. These questions are 1) What kind of imaginations of Middle East and its people circulates in public life of Turkey? 2) How to conceptualize Turkey's current Middle East policy as an essential part of the political and economic transformation of the Turkish state and society under Justice and Development Party Rule (2002-)? 3) How JDP uses these orientalist (Said, 1979) and occidentalist (Ahiska, 2005) and neo-colonialist imaginations of Middle East to establish its neoliberal-Islamist hegemony in and outside of Turkey? 4) What are the political ramifications of this policy in terms of the neoliberal governmentalisation of politics and opposition in Middle East before and after Arab Spring? By answering these questions this paper attempts to understand the dynamics, routes and pathways of the establishment of neoliberal hegemony and neoliberal governmentality in Turkey and in Middle East.

**FLEXICURITY APPROACH ON EMPLOYMENT POLICY:
AN EVALUATION ON EUROPEAN AND TURKISH EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIE**

**İSTİHDAM POLİTİKALARINDA “GÜVENCELİ ESNEKLİK” YAKLAŞIMI:
AVRUPA VE TÜRKİYE İSTİHDAM STRATEJİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR
DEĞERLENDİRME**

Umut Ulukan (*Ordu University, Turkey*)

Presentation Language: Turkish / Türkçe

The concept of “flexicurity” has recently become a buzzword in European labor relations. It has also become an influential concept in academic and political discourse, in particular since it has been the main subject of the European Employment Strategy. Flexicurity promises a balance between flexibility and security. This paper gives a critical reading that the rhetoric of “flexicurity”. It is also discussed the rise of the concept in Europe in particular European Employment Strategy. The components of the flexicurity are examined in more detail, followed by a review of reality of some selected European countries. Finally it is concluded that the impacts of flexicurity is greatest increases in precarious employment and degradation of workers’ rights.

FLEXIBILITY ESNEKLİK

CALL FOR PAPERS

The fourth of the International Political Economy Conference series will be co-organized by Kocaeli University (Turkey), University of Westminster (England), Silesian University in Opava (Czech Republic), Institute for Economic & Social Research of Piedmont (IRES, Italy), VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava (Czech Republic) and supported by Social Research Foundation, Petroleum Chemical Rubber Workers Union of Turkey (PETROL-İŞ), Turkish Social Sciences Association, The Journal of Industrial Relations and Human Resources (ISGUC.ORG), Work & Society Journal, International Journal of Politics & Economics (England), Academia Social Sciences Index (ASOS Index) and IJOPEC Publishing (England). The main theme of the conference has been determined as "flexibility." The conference will be held in Kocaeli on 27-29 September 2012.

The main foundation of the globalization age has been the distribution of economic sources all over the globe in an unprecedented pace and efficiency. Re-organization of economical activities at global level, rapid increase in production, integration and disintegration have all been causing fast changes in all social institutions and relations. Circulation of goods and services, as well as capital has become more liberalized while production has passed to low wage economies. Both consumption and range of consumption have been on the rise. New consumption patterns have been emerging rapidly. Competition has been exhausting the high wage/secure job regime of Fordism. New demands of the markets have been imposing adjustments in the labor force composition. Standard manual labor is being replaced by intellectual/emotional labor. Life-long employment in the same company and attachment to the working place are vanishing. While nation-state is losing the control over national economy, dynamics of economic competition are shaping the regional economic-politic formations such as the European Union. Increasing space-time mobility in domestic politics has been generating new political forms and venues such as relatively autonomous spheres and the social media. National loyalty either has been weakened or took new forms. In sports, even national teams are transferring players from other countries. The definitions of faith, fidelity, and relationship are different than before. The combination of religious belief and modern ways of life has been producing hybrid forms in the geography of Islam. Ethnic identity claims are being accompanied with global cosmopolitanism. Stable family structure is being replaced by new forms of cohabitation. High divorce rates and single parent families are becoming more common, while homosexual families are more visible. Postmodernism is widely influential; universal principals are being questioned on the ground of relativity.

While everything familiar has been changing or metamorphosing rapidly, this new order brings new predicaments and possibilities as well, such as the concept of flexibility which is put forward in order to accommodate these changes. Flexibility appears in various venues

ranging from the ingredients of economic activities to the geographical space, from the process of production to the labor regime, from the nation state to various political institutions and ways of doing politics, from the basic social institutions such as family to ethnic and religious identities. On the other hand, flexibility bears the potential for social contradictions and struggles; it includes new forms of dependency and risk along with possibilities of progress and freedom. While flexibility eliminated the inertia that distilled from the history and traditions, it gave way to a process of frantic, unbounded and rapid change which introduced alienation to the masses.

This conference; intends to locate flexibility into a historical-social framework, study the different forms and meanings of flexibility within various interdisciplinary frameworks, distinguish the stable forms from the temporary ones, elaborate on the positive and negative meanings of flexibility for the future of the humankind, especially study flexibility, but without limiting itself, under the light of security and justice.

The conference intends to create a venue for discussing not only the history but also the future of the concept as a whole, reaching beyond the limits of economics, politics and labor relations. In this context, presentation proposals for economic, social, political and cultural aspects of; opportunities and possibilities that it creates, outcomes at micro and macro levels, the ways in which it helps to comprehend nature, society, individual, and the relationships between these and various aspects related to time, space, belief, and othering are expected.

The presentations are expected to cover, but not limited to, the following aspects:

State; politics; power relations; political institutionalization. (New forms of politics and political power, obliteration of the idea of nation-state, the rise of the local, cosmopolitanism, deterioration of the bureaucratic administration conception, transformation of modern law and pluralistic tendencies in law...)

Economics; labor relations; distribution.

Gender; race; ethnicity; identity (boundaries of politics; dissolution of public-private differentiation; struggles of equality/inequality, particularism and universalism discussions, "us," "other" and "stranger" in the contemporary world...)

Religion; culture. (Inter-religious interaction, hybrid religiosities, the forms of secularism and the critics, the evolution of politics and political theory towards religion...)

Thinking; academia; discourse; language. (Postmodernism, relativity and pragmatism, the position and the responsibility of modern intellectual...)

Technology; communication. (Social media, centralization and fluidity of knowledge, division between "virtual" and "real," the world of informatics and hegemony, the authenticity of communication...)

Urbanization and ecology. (Flexibility in planning...)

