

T.C.
YALOVA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SYLLABUS

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Course Name / Code | Turkish Economy/ 434 |
| Instructor | Assoc.Prof.Dr.Zelha ALTINKAYA |
| Telephone (Internal) | +90 226 815 5188 |
| E- Mail | zelha.altinkaya@yalova.edu.tr |

Aim of the Course

- This course aims to give student basic knowledge on Turkish economy from a historical and analytical perspectives. Course covers resources of, Turkey; structure and trends in income, production, population, finance and trade; and evolution of economic policy.

Learning Outputs

- Historical development of Turkish economy
- Current policies followed in Turkey
- Fiscal Policies followed in Turkey
- Monetary Policies followed in Turkey
- Stabilization policies of Central Bank
- Agricultural Policies in Turkey

Weekly Course Schedule

| Week | Topic |
|------|--|
| 1 | Türkiye Ekonomisinin Genel Özellikleri |
| 2 | Basic Characteristics of National Income |
| 3 | Public Expenditure |
| 4 | Agricultural Industry |
| 5 | Manufacturing Industry |
| 6 | Services |
| 7 | Liberalization, |
| 8 | Midterm Exam |
| 9 | Balance of Payments |
| 10 | Foreign Debts and Foreign Exchange Markets |
| 11 | Central Banks and Stabilization Policies |
| 12 | Budget |
| 13 | Foreign Trade Policies |
| 14 | Foreign Trade Policies. |

Evaluation Methods and Tools

Examinations will cover materials presented in the class such as classroom discussions, assignments, group projects, case studies, lectures, Power Point presentations, student experiences/ responses, Additional information provided and mentioned by the instructor during the courses can also be asked in examinations.

Unless announced otherwise, there will be a Midterm Exam, a Project Assignment and a Final Exam. The grading will be:

- Midterm: 30 %
- Research Project 20 %
- Final Exam: 50 %
- Class attendance and participations during the lecture will be considered positively in the overall evaluation.

Course Materials

Kepek, Yakup (2012) Turkish Economy
Sevket Pamuk(2012) Turkish Economy

Altug, S., A. Filiztekin and S. Pamuk. 2008. Sources of Long-Term Economic Growth for Turkey, 1880 – 2005”, European Review of Economic History, Vol. 12, pp. 393-430.** •

Bugra, A., and Keyder, C. 2006. The Turkish welfare regime in transformation, Journal of European Social Policy, 16:3, pp.211-228.*

Boratav, K., and Yeldan, E., 2001. Turkey, 1980-2000: Financial Liberalization, Macroeconomic (In)-Stability and Patterns of Distribution ** •

Cecen, A., Dogruel, A., and Dogruel, F. 1994. Economic Growth and Structural Change in Turkey 1960-88, International Journal of Middle East Studies, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Feb., 1994), pp. 37-56 **

Okyar, O. 1979. Development Background of the Turkish Economy, 1923-1973 Source: International Journal of Middle East Studies, Vol. 10, No. 3 pp. 325-344** •

Pamuk, S. 2000. Intervention during the Great Depression Another look at Turkish experience Ch 12 in the Mediterranean Response to Globalization before 1950, Routledge Press, London and New York. ** •

Pamuk, S. 1981. Political Economy of Industrialization in Turkey. MERIP Reports, No. 93, Turkey: The Generals Take Over pp. 26-32. **

Method

The instructor can take advantage of methods such as classroom discussions, assignments, group projects, case studies, lectures, Power Point presentations, student experiences/ responses.

Class Participation

- Students will improve their learning process by asking questions to better understand the concepts.
- Brainstorming, discussing with the instructor and classmates as a part of class participation are also ideal for effective learning. By the help of these activities, students will have a much better grasp of theories, principles and topics.
- The instructor can also lead students solving problems and providing ideas, insights and viewpoints for specific issues in order to accelerate the active learning.
- Success in the course depends on attending courses and following the class carefully.
- No cell phone is allowed during the class.
- You can not record voice and vision at the class

Attendance Procedures

- According to regulations, course attendance is obligatory. Students have to attend 70% of theoretical courses, 80% of practice, laboratory, workshop and studio works.
- Attendance is a significant and serious indicator of success in the course. Students are responsible for arriving class on time, following the flow of courses carefully and remaining in the class until the end of session.
- Course contents are tightly related and sessions continue progressively. Thus, missing courses will negatively affect the overall achievement of students.

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Note: In case you miss a class, please contact your instructor via e-mail and learn the contents mentioned in class. Also check if you have any assignments due for the Introduction to Economics course. Even if you miss a class because of unexpected and involuntary reasons, make sure to cover the topics and catch up with your classmates. Late assignments are not accepted in general. The instructor will only accept late assignments if you have a special case.

Reward and Motivation Policy for Good Attendance: At the end of the term, instructor will check the attendance of all students in class. Students with highest attendance will be considered positively.

Academic Dishonesty

Each student in the course is expected to abide by Academic Integrity. Academic dishonesty is against the laws and regulations of the university and thus will not be accepted. All students determined to be a part of verifiable issues of academic dishonesty (copying, cheating, plagiarism, etc.) will be considered to have demonstrated unethical behaviors and receive a grade of "F" for the class.

Course Adjustments and Changes

The course syllabus is an overall guide for Turkish Economy class. Instructor reserves the right to make periodic and specific changes-adjustments to the syllabus, which can cover assignments, group projects, case studies, schedule, examinations, et