

Evaluation of Regional Development Policy in Turkey

G.Unakitan Y.Oraman D.İ.Abdikođlu
Namık Kemal University, Dept. of Agricultural Economics

Introduction

- **economic growth and development are the main objectives of all countries**
- **development has a political content as a term used in economic and social sciences**



development

increasing production and income, improving value judgements of people to World standards, changes to regulate socio-cultural and economic structure



***Regional development** can be defined as activities aimed at increasing the welfare of the region by activating the economic and social potentials of human resources.*

Aim of the
study

Regional
Development

Disparities
of Regions

Economic
Growth

Regional
development
policies
before 1960

- **1932 First Industrial Plan**
- **1934-35 Regional Report**
- **investments are mostly focused in Istanbul and Marmara Region.**

Regional
development
policies
before 1960

- **creation of a national economy**
- **distribution of the population to various parts of the country**
- **establishment of industrial facilities in Central Anatolia and the Middle Aegean**

Regional
development
policies
after 1960

- **regional development disparities were seen as one of the most important problems**
- **efforts were made to accelerate economic, social and cultural development**

Regional
development
policies
after 1960

- regional policies were formed on the basis of giving priority to development in some provinces
- elimination of regional imbalances has been one of the primary objectives of all Five-Year development plans.

Regional
development
policies
after 1960

- **most common tools used for regional development is the incentive system organized by region and sector.**
- **also, priority regions, corporate social responsibility and rural development projects were used in development**

Regional development projects

Southern Anatolia Project (GAP)

Socio - economic
development
Urban and rural
infrastructure
Hydroelectric power
plants
Supporting
investments in
agriculture and other
sectors

East Anatolia Project (DAP)

Preparation of a
training program to
activating potential
entrepreneurs in the
region
Providing information
support to
entrepreneurs by
establishing project
and investment
consultancy

Regional development projects

East Blacksea Project (DOKAP)

Increasing the average income level

Providing intra-regional integration

Preventing environmental damage by protecting the natural resources of the region

Zonguldak Project (ZBK)

Infrastructure development

Reduction of income differences

Equilibrating between public and private sector investments

Regional development projects

Yeşilirmak Basin Project (YHGP)

To solve the problems of erosion, flood, water and environmental pollution due to the irregularity of the flow regime in the watershed where Yeşilirmak and its branches are located.

Konya Plain Project (KOP)

Bringing water to Konya plain
Drinking water production and energy production

10.602\$

GDP per capita in TURKEY

851 billion \$

Total GDP

3,498\$ (AĞRI) – 17,872\$ (ISTANBUL)

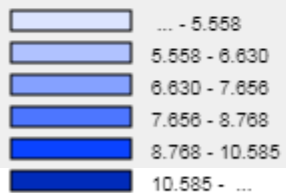
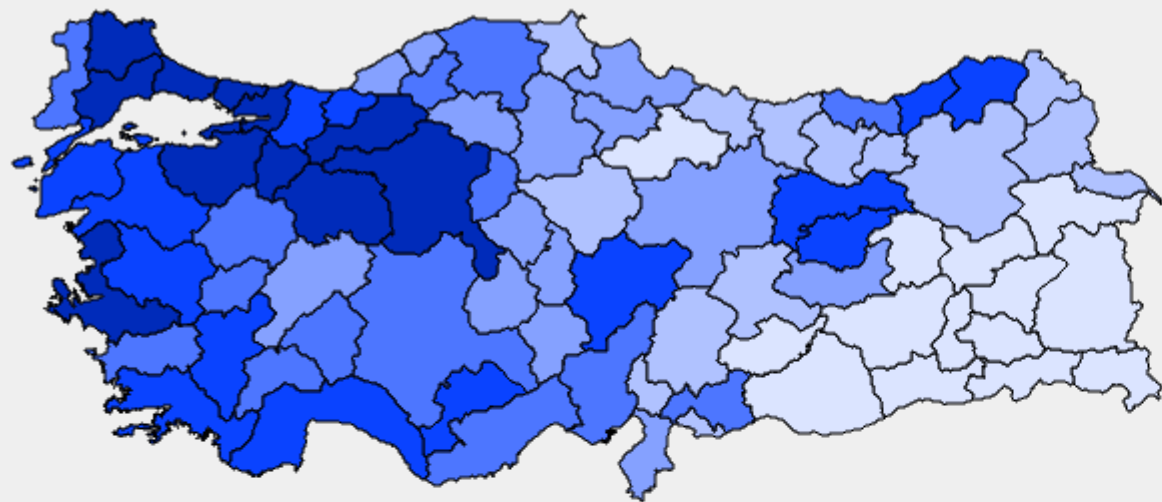
Cities with the lowest and highest GDP per capita.

47.6%

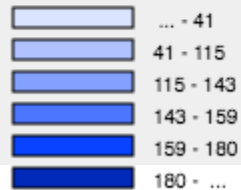
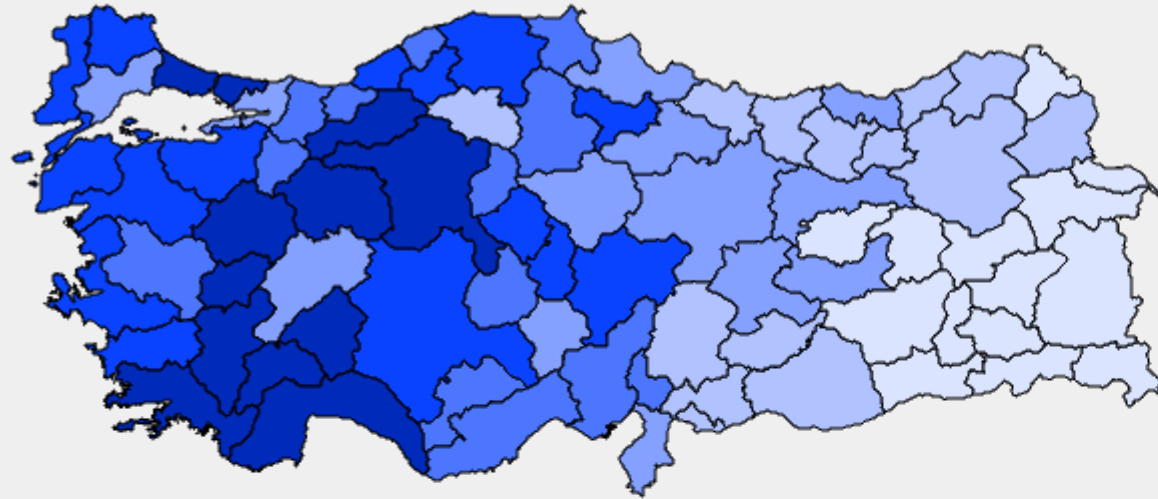
Share of the population with the highest income from GDP.

GDP

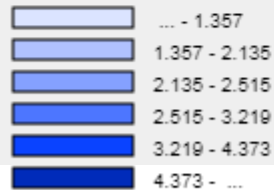
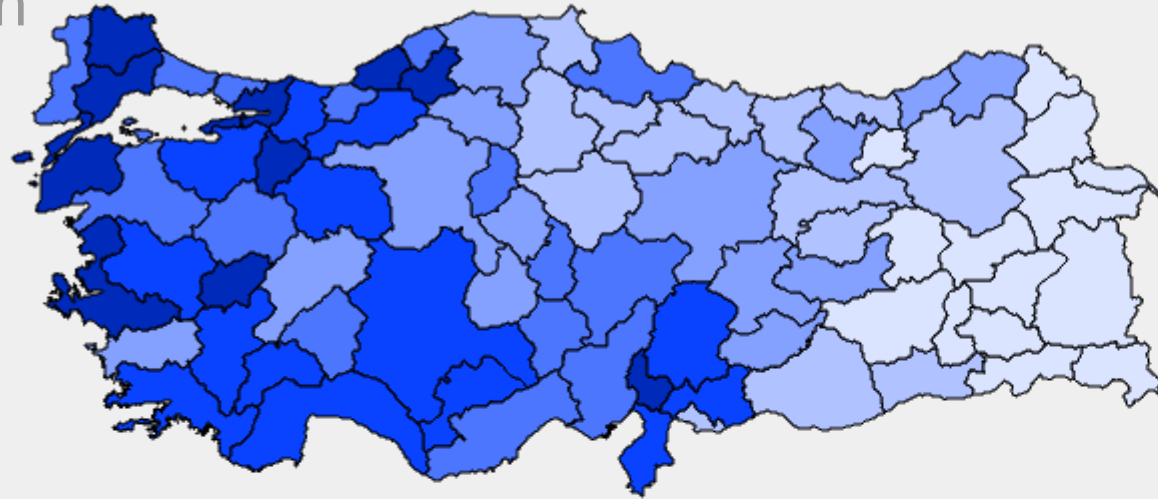
(per capita)



Passenger
cars owner
(per 1000
capita)

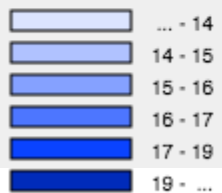
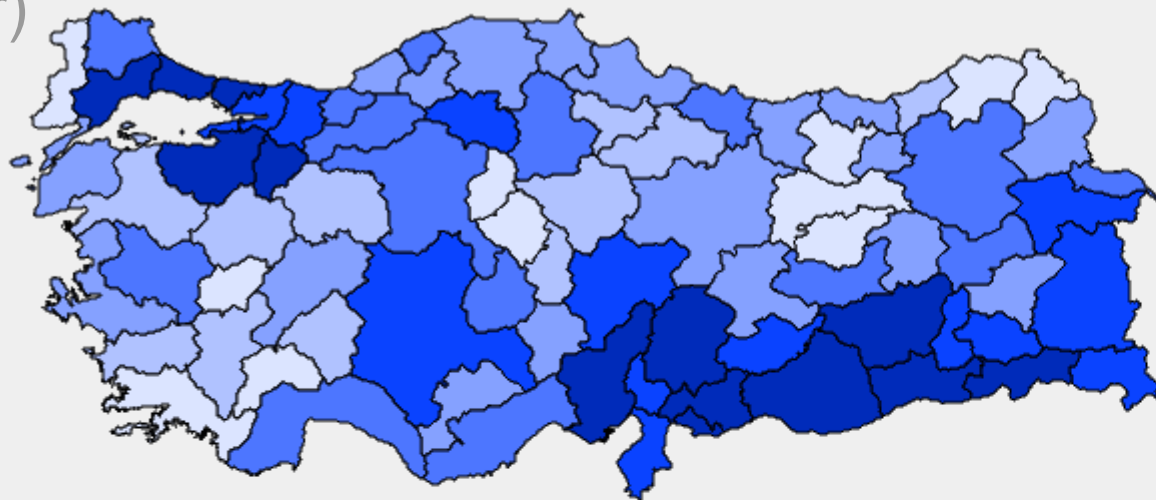


Electricity
consumption
(kwh per
capita)

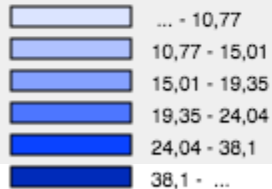
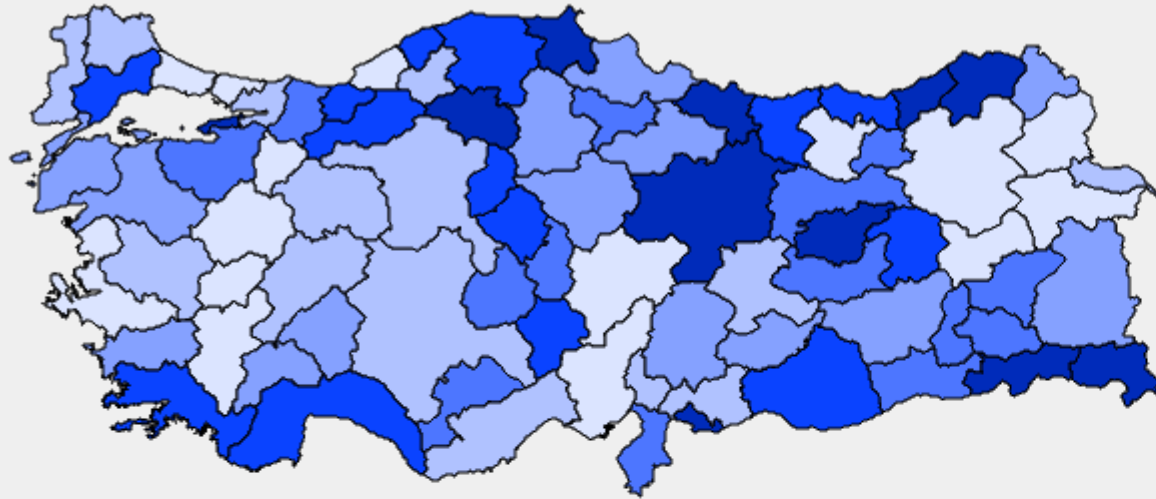


Student

(per teacher)

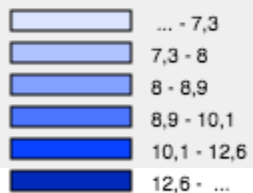
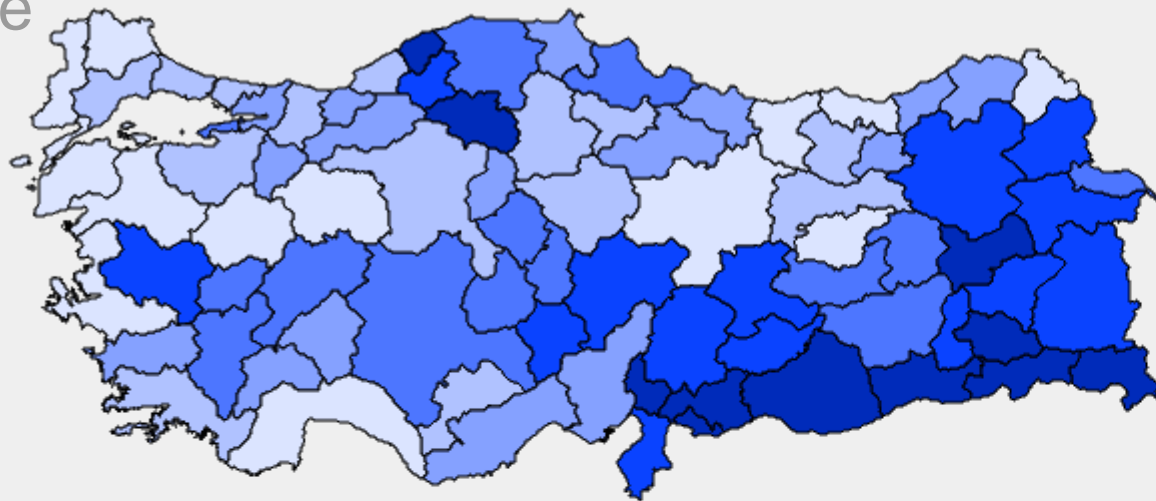


Population
growth rate
(per 1000)



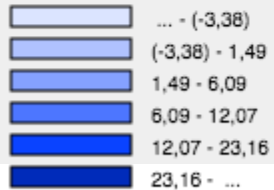
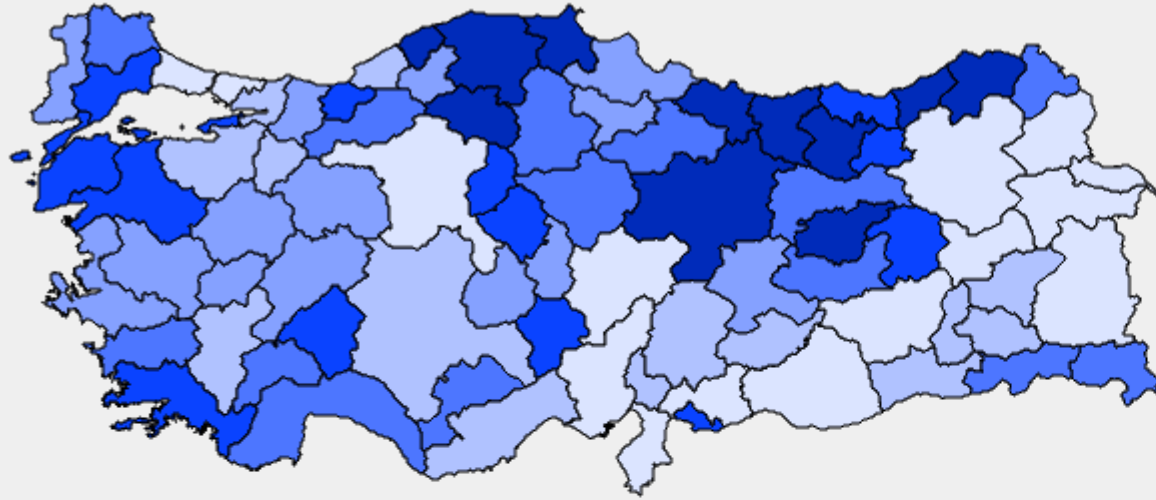
Infant

mortality rate
(per 1000)



Net migration

rate
(per 1000)



Conclusion

- regional disparities in Turkey is quite high
- in developing countries, such as Turkey, instead of regional policies, the concern of creating rapid employment is more prominent.

Conclusion

- DAP, DOKAP and GAP constitute the most important policies implemented to eliminate regional development disparities.
- rural population in Turkey has begun to migrate to the cities parallelly to the disintegration of the agricultural sector.

Conclusion

- regional policies in the development plans aiming at rural development have been insufficient
- the development tools in the plans prepared in previous years are disconnected from each other.

Conclusion

- it is necessary to internalize regional policies, strengthen cooperation, participation and mutual relations and increase investments that strengthen human capital.
- it is not possible to solve regional development problems with traditional policies

Conclusion

- development policies should be implemented in a way to analyze both internal potentials in the region and the potentials in the country and to realize development both at national and regional level.
- regional actors will improve economic and social indicators, especially employment and income.

thanks!

Any questions?

G.Unakitan Y.Oraman D.İ.Abdikoğlu
Namık Kemal University, Dept. of Agricultural Economics
unakitan@nku.edu.tr

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