

Abstracts (İngilizce özetler)

The politics of ecology: New borders and new actors

SEZAI OZAN ZEYBEK

In this study, drawing on the works of Bruno Latour, Doreen Massey, John Allen and Timothy Mitchell, this article offers theoretical interventions to a set of concepts, which are widely used in ecological debates today: space, place, nature, natural, local, global, power and neoliberalism. In that line of thinking, a new method is proposed to study ecological problems along with a renewed conceptual framework that enhance possibilities for political action. It is maintained that the realm of social sciences should be expanded to include non-humans and more-than-human entities.

Keywords: Space, ecology, power, neoliberalism



Green economy and the politics of global climate change: A comparative view of seizing commons in Turkey and Tanzania

EVREN HOŞGÖR, MELİS ECE, NAHİDE KONAK

Governments, multinational corporations and international organizations, which until recently have been denying or ignoring the environmental consequences of their actions, are increasingly moving towards “environmentally friendly” growth-centered accumulation strategies and regulations. This paper discusses how global climate change discourses and policies are being incorporated into the emerging Green Economy, shaped in relation to the *Triple Crises* of capitalism (accumulation crisis, ecological crisis and legitimation crisis). We argue that the new

(green) growth paradigm that rely on commodification of natural resources does not only sharpen the contradictions of capitalist accumulation processes, but also, widens the gap between the developed and developing countries, contributing to the encroachment of ecological imperialism. To illustrate these points, the article focuses on green energy investments in Turkey and neoliberal nature conservation projects in Tanzania, which are key areas of carbon market expansion in developing countries. These case studies demonstrate that REDD+ and Hydroelectric Dam projects lead to land and water grabbing, accelerating the processes of dispossession of local communities.

Keywords: Green Economy; Triple Crises; Climate Change; Carbon Markets; Land and Water Grabbing; Turkey; Tanzania



Fish farms as new phase of commodity frontiers: Is it food security or enclosure?

IRMAK ERTÖR

Fish and seafood have become important sources of food with an increased global consumption. Capture fisheries with its long traditional history have increased their production capacity remarkably from 1950s onwards through an intensified industrialization of the sector. This expansion occurred by going further away from the coast, to deeper meters and by targeting different species. It enabled a further capital accumulation in fisheries' sector, and the sector could overcome the ecological limits of fish stocks through the strategies like the expansion of commodity frontiers and commodity deepening with the use of advanced technology. In other words, these problems are displaced to different sites or postponed in time for a while. This article argues that the expansion of commodity frontiers in capture fisheries is currently moving another step further with the intense introduction of fish farms that are proposed as a technical solution to declining wild fish stocks; and investigates how this process takes place especially focusing on Europe and Turkey. In this context, it problematizes the discourses about food security and the need of a limitless growth present in European policy and strategy documents, and analyzes the role of fish farms in capital accumulation through enclosures in marine space. The analysis is based on a Political Ecology approach following the theoretical framework on the expansion of commodity frontiers and fictitious commodities.

Keywords: Fisheries, fish farms, commodity frontiers, enclosures



Lands changing hands: From agriculture to mega projects

FATMA NİL DONER

The phasing out of all subsidies and rising production costs have seriously distorted rural household income. Meanwhile, through drastic structural adjustment cut-backs in government-provided services and the dismantling of parastatal organizations, many producers to whom agriculture has still been the preeminent source of income are left to choose either selling their assets or using credits in order to sustain production. In this vortex, enforced land evictions and/or voluntary sales lead to concentration of wealth and land in the hands of non-agricultural owners while the majority of small farmers become dispossessed in villages. In this context, this study contributes to literature by identifying socioeconomic and political dimensions of land sales and projects on land and the trajectory that compulsory means of financial credit institutions propel producers in Karacabey district.

Keywords: Land sales, land use and control, land regime, mega projects



Under the shade of the olive tree: The development strategies for 2023 in agriculture and energy

ORKUN DOĞAN

Olive has recently been attached particular importance in Turkish agriculture within a paradoxical framework. Contrary to the cases of many other traditional products such as cotton or tobacco, where the harvest areas have dramatically decreased, the number of olive trees and the total area of olive groves in Turkey has increased radically. In other respect, olive trees have become the subject of different political and ecological disputes via some mining projects and energy investments on the olive groves, and farther some uproots and destructions of olive trees in some regions. Based on recent debates on olive sector and contestations on the symbolic interpretations of olive trees, this article aims to focus on recent policy making processes in agriculture and ecology. It also discusses one of the aspects of the transformation in agricultural production structure. In the first part of the article, the target of "achieving the second biggest olive producing country worldwide" discourse and regulations related to this target are analyzed critically. This part follows up the developments in the legislations about olive sector and agricultural subsidy policies to trace aforementioned paradoxical process. Second part focuses on the recent draft bill which has not passed into law yet that suggested some changes in electricity market and the current law that regulates legal framework preservation of olive groves. The political conjuncture under which the draft bill has come to the fore is elaborated and placed the debates around the contested development strategies in agriculture and energy. The primary attempt of this

study is to elaborate the contested areas in development strategies of the government throughout the recent debates around the olive sector and the eco-political struggles on possession of olive trees. Even though the targets of improvement in olive sector and the efforts to abandonment of preservation legislations are depicted as paradox in the eyes of government's development strategies, the last part also puts forward possible and common ramifications in olive production of this conflicted paths.

Keywords: Olive Tree, olive cultivation, agricultural development, energy politics, agricultural subsidy regime, Turkish Development Strategies for 2023, developmentalism.



Biopolitics, security and anti-market: The journey of industrial husbandry in Turkey

SEZAI OZAN ZEYBEK

This article offers an analysis of the bio-political regime in Turkey with regard to the transformation of husbandry in Turkey, or rather, the transformation in the mode of existence of both humans and animals in the last couple of decades. The transformation tackled here has two main axes. The first one is part of a bigger change, which permits capital to accumulate in fewer hands and in shorter time cycles. This axis is often associated with a few normative concepts such as growth and efficiency. The second axis emerges from the complex interlocking of "security of the state" and "food security". Animals such as chicken, cows, sheep as well as people who are dependent on these animals are put under control by designing new production zones and by specific interventions into the relations of production. The on-going violence in the Southeastern part of Turkey is bolstering the control and change of life spaces. Grasslands are mined, and instead, Concentrated Animal Farming Zones (CAFOs) are built. Therein, policies aiming for food security (and the accompanying violence to those policies) shift the use of land, the relations between workers and capital, animal breeds, technological infrastructure and the configuration of power in a profound manner. New classifications come into being with regard to life, efficiency and population, both for humans and animals.

Keywords: Husbandry, Turkey, Bio-politics, Dispossession, Ecology.



“I am neither in the urban nor in the rural area”: Geography of continuity is on the cards and “the metabolism of Istanbul”

ÖZLEM ÜNSAL

Presupposed boundaries between the centre/periphery, or urban/non-urban areas are getting increasingly blurred due to the ways in which diverse processes of urbanization impact distinct forms of geographical organization and the complex network of relationships amongst these settings. It is this condition of ‘blurring’, which makes it necessary for contemporary scholars to question long-established spatial categories and epistemological traditions that seek to capture the essence of spatial formations. Geographies of continuity –as a notion– may come handy at a moment as such when new ways of understanding and analyzing space are required. This article, which tries to set a meaningful background for two different narratives –questioning the boundaries between the centre and the periphery– predominantly aims to highlight the meaning of studying complex network of relations between distinct forms of spatial organization within the context of a new conceptual possibility, that is ‘geographies of continuity’. In doing so, I will be touching upon recent theoretical approaches in the field that allow me to tackle urban and non-urban areas for analytical purposes.

Keywords: urbanization, centre/periphery, geographies of continuity, urban political ecology, critical urban studies, Istanbul.



In-between the material histories of informal urbanization and mass demolition: Istanbul’s salvage yards

CAN ALTAY - ONUR CERİTOĞLU

The “çıkmacı” yards (meaning those who work with removed building parts) are zones that are located in the periphery, forming a kind of commerce that taps into both the informal urbanization which has shaped major cities in Turkey throughout the second half of 20th century and the neoliberal urbanization processes accelerating after 2000s. Having been derived from the lack of resources from informal housing; Gecekondu (night-landers), *Çıkmacılar* (removers) can be defined as a profession and the plots where buildings elements like doors, window frames and sanitary equipments salvaged from building remains are accumulated and sold for future reuse. These yards are related to the informal urbanization processes of the Gecekondu, as well as the legal urban transformation and neighbourhood demolitions, and hence located in the periphery of Istanbul. Looking at the urban transformation geography of Istanbul, *Çıkmacılar* that are trying to exist at the intersection of Global and local economy can be discussed in the scope of gecekondu

building culture and totalitarian urbanization mechanisms that instrumentalize re-building by demolitions and urban displacement of the dwellers. Our aim is to research on the effects of *Çıkmacılar* in the urban geography and urban periphery while questioning the possibilities they present for urban ecology and urban commons. We consider *Çıkmacılar* as a relational infrastructure (Simone, 2015), as one among many processes based on social relations of urban dwellers that are invented in order to survive and engage with the urban, in the absence of formal physical and public infrastructures.

Keywords: Istanbul, periphery, salvage, relational infrastructures, informality, urban transformation, urban ecology



Hydro-social cycles in tension between Thrace and Istanbul

EDA ACARA

The article focuses on the effects of Istanbul's urbanization on Thrace region of Turkey. Thus, it explores regional and city-based hydrological cycles with specific interest in production of drinking water and its relations to social processes in sustaining these hydrological cycles. The analysis, here, concentrates on three fundamental features of the conflicting hydro-social cycles of Istanbul metropolitan area and Thrace sub-region. These are production of drinking water, the production of Ergene River basin's pollution and the institutional conflicts over the regional planning of Thrace. By examining these three elements, I argue that hydro-social cycles of Thrace region are peripheralized at the expense of producing Istanbul metropolitan area.

Keywords: hydro-social cycles, Istanbul, Thrace region, conflict



Organic farming can feed Turkey!

BULUT ASLAN - YONCA DEMİR

Industrial or so called conventional agriculture is the most widely used agricultural production method today. It is also acknowledged that the main practice is the use of toxic chemicals, antibiotics, hormones, heavy machinery and fossil fuels. This leads to contamination of water, degradation of soil and serious health issues, including cancer, in producers (labor force working in fields) and consumers of conventional agricultural products. It is mainly applied by big corporations in large-scale with low variety (monoculture), which leads to an environment with socio-economic problems for small farmers and risks their future. On the other hand, organic agriculture is an ecological-friendly method which is free of toxic chemi-

cals and supports ecological cycles. Contrary to conventional methods, organic agriculture can help preserve soil and environment.

In this study, we aim to respond to the arguments of industrial agriculture supporters and transnational agribusiness companies which claim that today's world could not be fed without conventional agricultural methods and the use of genetically modified organisms. Our study begins with a comparison of two methods in terms of yield, soil conservation, public health and economic aspects through a literature review. Then, the results of a mathematical model, which show the possibility of feeding Turkey through a country-wide organic agriculture policy, is presented. The agricultural production system in Turkey is modeled by using an optimization method called linear programming. This comprises 81 provinces, 120 crops and 4 animal products to generate an organic agricultural plan. The results show that 76% of the country's arable land suffices to feed its population solely on organic produce. Working through different scenarios (climate change effects, dietary habits, etc.) we have come up to showing interesting connections between the elements of agriculture and their interaction with the consumer. For example, vegetarian diet did consume fewer resources. Namely, producing animal products led to higher use of land to get the same amount of calories and nutrients. Yet another case showed that although extensive animal husbandry using meadows and pastures is considered to be less efficient than the intensive one, it is found to be much more productive (less input) under constrained conditions. The model concurrently minimizes the logistics cost of food transportation which helps reduce fossil fuel consumption. We believe this study can once again show sensible and sound alternatives against today's widely-used destructive methods. We also intend to support activist arguments in a quantitative format and agri-food policy processes in public and private areas.

Keywords: Agriculture, organic agriculture, optimization, ecology, agricultural planning



The world of cooks: More delicious (?), more organic (?), more profitable (?)

ERHAN AKARÇAY

This article aims to understand the world of cooks in terms of utilizing industrial food products, as actors of kitchens in a chain restaurant located in Istanbul, with an ethnographic gaze. Based upon observations of a world of people who prepare foods when we dine out, ecological sensibilities and kitchen practices are discussed shortly in the world of cooks. Addressing historical food and agricultural developments in Turkey shortly; from farm to kitchen, kitchen to plate processes are evaluated in a chain restaurant. Thick description is made of a kitchen of the restaurant,

kitchen staff working in *brigade de cuisine*; and cooks. In this process, while focusing on certain industrial food products, standardization of dishes is revealed which is served from kitchen to plate. As long as industrial food products serve practical solutions in terms of speed and cost, eating in a restaurant which has chefs cooking that is centralizing social and ecological cycles cannot be brought to agenda yet.

Keywords: food and agriculture, aşçılar, kitchen, brigade de cuisine, thick description, sociology of food



The communities of collective ecoagriculture and ideas on agriculture

H. KIRAZ ÖZDOĞAN

Doing agriculture collectively is the phenomenon that we have witnessed in the history and today in several places in the world. In Turkey, in 2000s, this phenomenon has been turned to a more significant tendency. These kinds of communities are organized in different forms and references and it is observed that this issue is also examined under different names in the literature. In this article, without ignoring the differences and historical change of these communities, it is examined by a new conceptualization under the name of “collective ecoagriculture”. It is questioned that how collective ecoagricultural experiences and actual examples organize both a new community and new agricultural practice together; how it relates to the nature that it is included and which kind of relation it offers. Ecological agriculture and building community that minimizes hierarchy, are thought with collective ecoagriculture experiences. In this term, ecological agriculture is thought with its relation with the meaning of creating alternate and it is discussed where it can be placed in terms of continuities and breaks as a practice of meeting the food need of people. In addition, in the article the commonalities that these groups create with inside and outside of their group are examined and also the observations on which kind of experiences they gain in terms of minimizing the hierarchy and self-governance are shared. In addition to the literature review, the results of the research are based on the observations of the writer in two collective ecoagriculture experiences that she participates voluntarily, one of which is in France and other one is in Turkey.

Keywords: collective ecoagriculture, ecologic agriculture, rural alternative communities

Yazarlara not

Toplum ve Bilim'e gönderilen yazıların başka bir yerde yayınlanmamış ya da yayınlanması amacıyla başka bir yere iletilmemiş olması gereklidir. Yazarlar, yazıları ile birlikte bir sayfayı geçmeyen İngilizce-Türkçe birer özet, açıklayıcı nitelikte anahtar sözcükler/keywords iletmelidirler. Ayrıca yazarlar, isimlerinin başına bir asteriks koyarak makalenin ilk sayfasının altında kendilerini ünvanlarıyla tanıtmalıdır.

Yazıların toplumbilim@iletisim.com.tr adresine word.doc olarak gönderilmeleri gerekir. Dergiye ulaşan yazılar en geç iki ay içinde hakem okurların da katkısıyla değerlendirilecek ve sonuç yazarlara yazılı olarak iletilecektir.

Biçim: Makalede diğer kaynaklara yapılacak göndermeler, ana metin içinde uygun yerlere parantez içinde yazarın soyadı, yayın tarihi ve sayfa no belirtilerek yapılmalıdır. Metin içinde aynı kaynaklara tekrar gönderme yapıldığında da aynı yöntem izlenmeli ve "age.", "agm." gibi kısaltmalar kullanılmamalıdır. Eğer yazarın adı metnin içinde geçiyorsa, yalnızca yayın yılını parantez içinde vermek yeterlidir; örneğin, "... İnalçık'ın (1985) belirttiği gibi...". Eğer yazarın adı metin içinde geçmiyorsa, hem yazarın adı, hem de atıfta bulunulan kaynağın yayın tarihi parantez içinde verilmelidir; örneğin, (İnalçık, 1985). Eğer sayfa numarası vermek gerekliyse, yazar adı ve yayın tarihinden sonra iki nokta üstüste konulmalı ve sayfa numaraları yazılmalıdır; örneğin, (İnalçık, 1985: 23-27). Eğer atıfta bulunulan kaynak iki yazar tarafından kaleme alınmışsa, her ikisinin de soyadları kullanılmalıdır; örneğin, (Lash ve Urry, 1987; 125-128). Eğer yazarlar ikiden fazlaysa, ilk yazarın soyadından sonra "vd." ibaresi kullanılmalıdır; örneğin, (İnalçık vd. 1985: 23-27). Eğer gönderme yapılan kaynaklar birden fazlaysa, aynı parantez içinde yazarların soyadları ve yayın tarihleri, aralarında noktalı virgül olacak şekilde sıralanmalıdır; örneğin, (İnalçık, 1985; Mardin, 1989; Poulantzas, 1979). Buradaki sırlama yazarların soyad-

larına göre alfabetik olmalıdır. Metin içinde kaynak göstermek için dipnot kullanılmamalı, dipnotlar sadece ana metin içinde yer alması uygun görülmeyen notlar için kullanılmalıdır. Dipnotlarda yapılacak göndermelerde de yine ana metin içinde kullanılan yöntem izlenmelidir. Ana metinde ve dipnotlarda atıfta bulunulan tüm kaynaklar, yazının sonuna eklenecek "Kaynakça" içerisinde yer almalıdır.

Kaynakça: Kaynakçada sadece yazıda atıfta bulunulan eserler yer almalı ve bu eserler, yazarların soyadına göre alfabetik olarak sıralanmalıdır. Bir yazarın birden fazla eserinin kaynakçada yer alması halinde, her seferinde yazarın soyadı ve adının baş harfi tekrarlanacak ve sıralama, yazarın en son yayınlanmış çalışması en üste gelecek şekilde yapılacaktır. Yazarın aynı yıl içinde yayınlanmış birden fazla çalışması kaynakçada yer alacaksa, yayın tarihinden sonra "a, b, c" gibi ibareler konulmalı ve metin içinde de bu şekilde atıfta bulunulmalıdır. Kaynakçada yer alabilecek örnekler aşağıda belirtilmektedir:

Kitaplar:

Harvey, D. (1989) *The Condition of Postmodernity*, Blackwell, Oxford.

Harvey, D. (1985a) *The Urbanization of Capital*, Blackwell, Oxford.

Harvey, D. (1985b) *Consciousness and Urban Experience*, Blackwell, Oxford.

Derleme kitaplar:

Gregory, D. ve Urry, J. der. (1985) *Social Relations and Spatial Structures*, Macmillan, Londra.

Dergilerdeki makaleler:

Johnson, L.C. (1994) "What future for feminist geography", *Gender, Place and Culture*, 1(1): 103-113.

Peet, R. (1985) "The social origins of environmental determinism", *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 75(2): 309-333.

Derleme kitaplar içindeki makaleler:

Massey, D. (1993) "Politics and space/time" Keith, M. ve Pile, S. (der.) *Place and the Politics of Identity* içinde, Routledge, Londra, 141-161.

Urry, J. (1989) "Sociology and geography" Peet, R. ve Thrift, N. (der.) *New Models in Geography* içinde, Unwin, Londra, 795-317.

Tezler, yayınlanmamış çalışmalar:

Şen, M. (1992) *Development of the Big Bourgeoisie in Turkey*, Yayınlanmamış yüksek lisans tezi, ODTÜ Sosyoloji Bölümü, Ankara.

Ayrıca kaynakçada yer alan çalışmalar Türkçe yayınlanmış ise, parantez içinde mutlaka belirtilmelidir.