# Abstracts (İngilizce özetler)

## The politicization of Islam and the journey of Islamism (I)

**NURAY MERT**

This study –which argues that Islamism in the Republican period and Turkish nationalism have been closely intertwined– suggests an interconnected analysis of both political movements within the same historical period and under similar circumstances rather than conducting separate analyses. Although the İslamist movement in Turkey positions its own ideological opponents on the Western-Turkist line to which it refers as Ittihatism (eng. Unionism), strong intellectual connections exist between Islamism and Ittihatism. Islamism's understanding of history considers Kemalism as a form of Ittihatism which came to power. Even though such an understanding might be regarded as true to a certain extent, one needs to acknowledge the presence of a strong relation between Ittihatism and Islamism as well. This study concentrates on the very own experiences of Islamism to find its route throughout the drastic changes it has faced in the modern world. Such a pursuit of finding a route can never be reduced to a single path, yet it is vital to think about the fact that each attempt and experience of Islamist movement has resulted in nothing but producing authoritarian/oppressive politics.

**Keywords**: Islamism, Ittihatism, Kemalism, Turkism/Nationalism.

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## Social welfare and secularization: A look at secularization theses through the perspective of welfare regimes

**BARIŞ BAŞARAN**

Can the welfare regimes, briefly as inclusivity of the welfare state defined by the level of public spending on social welfare services, clarify levels of secularization globally? In the first part of our study aimed at answering this question, we will classify theories of secularization and discuss their relevancy in light of the latest global data. In the second part, welfare regime approach will be explored; societies will be classified by the categories this approach offers and their position on religious – secular scale will be explored in reference to informal and clientelist implications of welfare services. In the final part we will focus on the affection of "existential security" (Norris and Inglehart, 2004) as a dynamic to explain the strong correlation between welfare regimes and global levels of secularization and make a critical review of functionalist approach in light of the latest data.

Keywords: Secularization, social welfare, welfare state, clientelism, existential security.

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## A mining town built in the early stages of Turkish modernization: Değirmisaz

**BİRAY ANIL BİRER**

My objective in this study is to evaluate the comparisons and contrasts of the center-periphery conception within the framework of Değirmisaz mine, which was operated by the state from the end of the 1930s until mid-1960s, based on the oral accounts of individuals, who actually experienced this early-stage modernity project. Within the scope of this work, I am going to discuss the concept sets of center and periphery arguments, which defines the modernization project –this may also be defined as a "legislation practice" that started with the foundation of the Republic of Turkey– as an opposition of state-society. Then, based on the oral history accounts from people who have lived in Değirmisaz, I am going to explore whether the center-periphery model is adequate enough to explain this relationship.

Keywords: Turkish modernization, modernization, Değirmisaz, center and periphery.

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## Analytics of a calculation: Monetarization of the social, ethical and environmental "externalities"

AHMET BEKMEN

Socially responsible investment has become a rising trend for making the social risks related to the production processes of the corporations manageable on behalf of the investors. This article is about the technologies of socially responsible investment which built capacities for investors to observe and audit the social and environmental agendas and actions of the corporations on which they invested and/or plan to invest. The main function of these technologies is to render the unexpected externalities emerged during the production processes calculable and monetizable in terms of their financial effects for the investors. Companies and financial service providers which produce these technologies lay claim to this field as a specific field of expertise which creates its legitimacy by producing objective data for the investors. This article aims to analyze the technologies produced by these "experts" in order to "enframe" the social risk; and then make a critical evaluation of them by pointing out the social power relations which are made invisible by this specific expertise.

   **Keywords**: Corporate social responsibility, socially responsible investment, externality, enframing, risk management, social risk.

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## Universal jurisdiction *vs.* imperial intervention: *Coup* against International Criminal Court in the name of "interest of justice"

OZAN DEĞER

The conception of international justice has been reinforced after the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) declared that she set out to investigate international crimes in the contracting state Afghanistan and this would involve the US military personnel and even CIA staff in accordance with the *propruo motu* power (*ex-officio*) authorized by the Statute. However, the US has pursued a systematic aggressive and adversary policy in order for the Court to drop the case by putting insurmountable obstacles before the Prosecutor such as stipulating special terms and hampering the outset of the investigation with her all increasing threats and ultimatum during the process. Introducing her opposition to an independent and impartial international judiciary in every instance, the US has attributed to the international justice system *outlawry* and further claimed that the ICC is "a rouge international court having to be abolished" as it declares not to recognize any authority over her sovereignty. Given the fact that authorizing the Prosecutor with an *ex officio* authority depends upon some judicial constraints, the US has prevented the Court from launching an investigation in Afghanistan by means of turn-

ing the judicial constraints into "a mechanics of coup", alongside her pressure, blackmail and violence. This aggressive and offensive attitude is a direct and explicit intervention to the international judiciary: This process and *moment* of decision must be convicted as a *coup d'Etat* against the universal jurisdiction and further registered in history as a weapon of imperial sovereignty aiming at the international law of human rights and the struggle against impunity.

**Keywords:** International Criminal Court, prosecutor, *propruo motu* power, situation in Afghanistan, *coup d'etat imperial*.

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## Iceland Pots and Pans Revolution

**ELİF DOĞAN-ARSLAN**

In this study, the social movement called "Kitchen or Pots and Pans Revolution", which erupted in 2008 immediately after the financial crisis in Iceland, have been examined. This social movement pioneered the subsequent social movements with their stance against the corrupted neoliberal order; and they have taken on a revolutionary character with their "repertoire" oriented towards direct democracy. In this article, the Iceland Pots and Pans Revolution has been compared with similar anti-austerity movements and it has been discussed why this movement was called as "revolution". In this context, the aspects which made this movement move away from becoming the "same old song" and put it in a "revolutionary" character, have been put forward. And particular attention has been paid to the attempts of the awakening people, who redefined themselves as the real owners of the society and their attempts for direct democracy with the wish of an uncorrupted world.

**Keywords:** Iceland, Pots and Pans Revolution, Kitchen Revolution, social movements, direct democracy, austerity policies, corruption.

# 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 tanıtmalıdırlar.

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**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, "... İnalcık'ın (1985) belirttiği gibi...". Eğer yazarın adı metin içinde geçmiyorsa, hem yazarın adı, hem de atıfta bulunulan kaynağın yayın tarihi parantez içinde verilmelidir; örneğin, (İnalcık, 1985). Eğer sayfa numarası vermek gerekliyse, yazar adı ve yayın tarihinden sonra iki nokta üstüste konulmalı ve sayfa numaraları yazılmalıdır; örneğin, (İnalcık, 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, (İnalcık 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, (İnalcık, 1985; Mardin, 1989; Poulantzas, 1979). Buradaki sıralama yazarların soyad-

larına göre alfabetik olmalıdır. Metin içinde kaynak göstermek için dipnot kulla-
nılmamalı, 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 adı-
nın baş harfi tekrarlanacak ve sıralama, yazarın en son yayınlanmış çalışması en üs-
te gelecek şekilde yapılacaktır. Yazarın aynı yıl içinde yayınlanmış birden fazla ça-
lışması kaynakçada yer alacaksa, yayın tarihinden sonra "a, b, c" gibi ibareler ko-
nulmalı ve metin içinde de bu şekilde atıfta bulunulmalıdır. Kaynakçada yer alabi-
lecek örnekler aşağıda belirtilmektedir:

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