



CREATING DEPENDENCY INSTEAD OF PROSPERITY: A CRITIQUE OF INFORMATION SOCIETY POLICIES IN TURKEY

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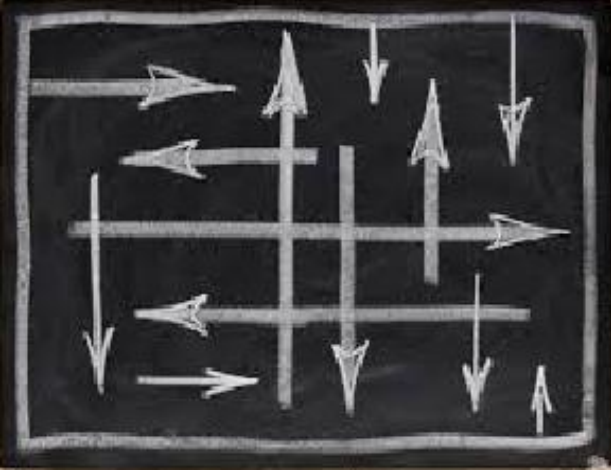
THE AIM OF THE STUDY

- ✘ To show the failures of neoliberal policies of information society.
- ✘ To contribute to the literature by empirical facts.
- ✘ To promote a better understanding of development.
- ✘ To promote a critical understanding of e-government.

THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- ✘ Why to focus on Turkey?
- ✘ Why to focus policy papers?
- ✘ Why to focus Turkey's latest policy papers, entitled as *2015-2018 Information Society Strategy and Action Plan*?



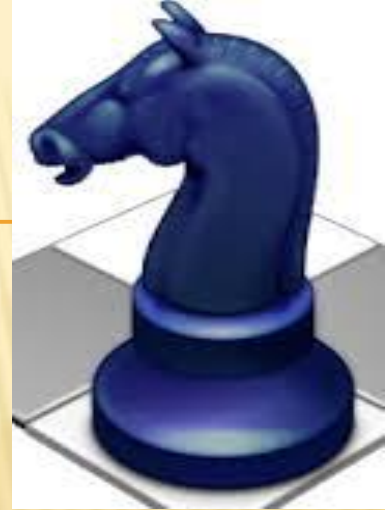


THE SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- ✘ Contradictions of positions.
 - + An enduring contradiction.
 - ✘ Neoliberalism against protectionism.

- + Latest strategy document of 2015.
 - ✘ Maturity against obsolescence.

2015-2018 STRATEGY DOCUMENT



- ✘ 8 axes of information society:
 - + Information Technologies Sector.
 - + Broadband Infrastructure and Sector Competition.
 - + Qualified Human Resources and Employment.
 - + Penetration of ICTs into the Society.
 - + Information Security and User Confidence .
 - + ICTs Supported Innovative Solutions.
 - + Internet Entrepreneurship and e-Commerce.
 - + User Centered and Effective Public Services.

A red, distressed stamp with the word "FAILURE" in a bold, serif font, enclosed in a double-lined rectangular border.

FAILURE

OF NEOLIBERAL POLICIES

- ✘ Balance sheet of the last decade:
 - + Lack of a robust market.
 - + Lack of production capacity.
 - + Lack of competition in fixed broadband access.
 - + High prices of access and ICTs devices due to low competition and high taxation.
 - + ICTs employment problems.
 - + Low ICTs awareness and skills.
 - + Digital gap.
 - + Incomplete legal regulations.



FAILURE

OF NEOLIBERAL POLICIES

- ✘ *Information Society Strategy (2006-2010):*
 - + Culmination of neoliberal policies in Turkey.
 - + Pillars of information society in the document:
 - ✘ Widespread diffusion and usage of ICTs by individuals and companies.
 - ✘ Low access price of the competitive market.
 - ✘ Increasing awareness and education of the people.
 - ✘ Online public services and e-government for mobilization.
 - ✘ A competitive IT industry and improved R&D as an end result.
- ✘ The latest document of 2015 → Confession.



THE 'SUCCESS' OF E-GOVERNMENT

- ✘ The strategy document of 2015
 - + Increasing public ICTs investments.
 - + Raising number of online public services.
 - + Raising number of users.
 - + High percentage of user satisfaction.
- ✘ Relativity of the success
 - + Dependency for importation.
 - + Trade deficit
 - + Weakness of private sector.
 - + Discarding the potential of emancipation

THE STRESS ON LOCAL PRODUCTION

- ✘ New targets → E-commerce, software production, digital games.
- ✘ FATIH project → The core of new strategy.
 - + 10.6 million tablet computers for students and teachers.
 - + Internet access for all schools.
 - + Smart boards for all classrooms
 - + Digital education content.



Conclusion

The word "Conclusion" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. A magnifying glass with a black handle and a silver rim is positioned over the word, with its lens centered over the letters "cl". The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

- ✘ Free market oriented neoliberal policies:
 - + Poor results in terms of growth and employment.
 - + Growing technological dependency.
- ✘ Turning away from the mistake:
 - + Importance of local production.
 - + Lost of precious time.
- ✘ The critical relationship between neoliberalism and e-government.