MICRO FINANCE, FEMALE LITERACY, AND SELF SUSTAINING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKEY

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Introduction

Among the middle income emerging countries Turkey has one of the lowest rates of female literacy and participation rates in business enterprises, according to the World Bank's Human Development Report. In order for Turkey to become one of the leading economies in the world these anomalies must be corrected. This task cannot be left alone on the shoulders of the Government and/or government sponsored agencies, but should be vigorously undertaken by the socially conscious public, especially by the intelligentsia and the nation's youth.

This paper examines some of the programs that were undertaken to promote rural awakening, education, and entrepreneurship in Bangladesh, China, India, the Philippines, and Thailand, over the last two and a half decades or so, that helped to promote sustainable economic development in these emerging nations, and to show that how such efforts can bear substantial fruits for Turkey. Of special interest is the process of organizing groups and maintaining group cohesion for accessing micro credit for enterprise development in the model of Grameen Bank (Bangladesh) or other micro finance organizations in the emerging East Asian countries.

This paper contends that liberalization of trade and large inflows of foreign direct investment may be necessary for accelerating economic growth for a time, but not sufficient for ensuring sustainable development in the long run. Economic prosperity can only be assured when the majority of the population, both male and female, actively participate and benefit from it. For this to happen, a systematic plan of action for Turkey, in line with successful programs in the emerging and developed economies, is proposed in this study.

For a better appreciation of the Turkish socio-economic position vis-à-vis the emerging economies and the developed ones, the study starts with a comparative analysis of some key macro statistics of the selected countries. The emerging economies, EE, are: China, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam – all from Asia/Europe region, and the developed economies, DC, are: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, UK, and the United States of America, USA. References are also given from the micro-credit and female literacy experience of Bangladesh—a country yet to achieve an emerging nation status due to its frequent bouts with natural and man made disasters.

Female Literacy and Participation in Professional and Technical Work Force

Table 1 data give us a snapshot of adult literacy rates between male and female and participation of women in the professional and technical work force in the selected EE and DC in 2004 (the latest year for which usable data are available at this writing). As can be seen from the data, Turkey has the lowest female adult literacy rate among the countries studied.

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TABLE 1 - FEMALE AND MALE LITERACY AND PARTICIPATION IN THE SKILLED LABOR FORCE 2004

Emerging Countries	Adult Literacy Rate (% age 15 + above)		Combined Gross enrollment ratio for Primary, Secondary and tertiary schools %		Female Professional and technical workers
of Asia/Europe	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**% of total**
China	86.5	95.1	70	71	-
India	47.8	73.4	58	66	-
Malaysia	85.4	92.0	76	70	40
Philippines	92.7	92.5	84	79	61
Thailand	90.5	94.9	74	73	53
Turkey	79.6	95.3	63	75	31
Vietnam	86.9	93.9	61	65	-
Developed Countries					
France	99.0	99.0	95	91	-
Germany	99.0	99.0	88	89	50
Italy	98.0	98.8	92	87	45
Japan	99.0	99.0	84	86	46
UK	99.0	99.0	96	90	46
USA	99.0	99.0	97	89	55

- data not available

Sources: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2006*, Tables, 24 25.

It should be noted that the disparity between the male and female in gross enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary school, is the widest for Turkey, even compared to India and Vietnam. This manifests in the lowest rate of female participation in professional and technical work force in Turkey. Since the proportion of women in the population is roughly similar to that of men in most countries, economic growth and development demand that the male female literacy rate and participation in skilled work force should also be similar. That is the case for the DC shown in Table 1. India and Turkey are the two real laggards among the emerging economies. As will be shown shortly, their economies are not at par with the rest of the EE.

Table 2 presents data on the level of expenses on education, health, and military as percentage of GDP in 1990 and the average of 2002 to 2004. Turkey spent more on health and the military than on education among the EE. While the expenditure on health is laudable, meager amount devoted to education is imprudent at best.

TABLE 2 - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND MILITARY AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

Emerging Countries	**Education**		**Health**		**Military**	
of Asia/Europe	**1990**	**2002-2004**	**1990**	**2003-2004**	**1990**	**2004**
China	2.3	-	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.4
India	3.7	3.3	1.3	1.2	2.7	3.0
Malaysia	5.1	8.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.3
Philippines	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.9
Thailand	3.5	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.6	3.1
Turkey	2.2	3.7	4.3	5.4	3.5	-
Vietnam	2.0	-	1.5	1.5	7.9	-
Developed Countries						
France	5.3	6.0	7.4	7.7	3.5	2.6
Germany	-	4.8	8.6	8.7	2.8	1.4
Italy	3.1	4.9	6.4	6.3	2.1	2.0
Japan	-	3.7	6.5	6.4	0.9	1.0
UK	4.8	5.5	6.4	6.9	4.0	2.8
USA	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.8	5.3	4.0

- data not available

Sources: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2005 & 2006*, Tables 20, 19, respectively

At a time when the competitive position of nations is heavily weighted by their ability to create and innovate high tech products and services, it is imperative that significant resources are devoted to education and skill development of the populace—both male and female.

Perhaps a better indication of a nation's position in human resource management and promotion can be found in the compilation of "human development index", HDI, by the United Nations Development Program, UNDP. HDI is a broad measure of well-being. It "provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income)." (UNDP 2006, p.263). In Table 3 the data are shown for the selected countries under study.

TABLE 3 - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, HDI: SELECTED COUNTRIES

Emerging Countries of Asia/Europe	**HDI 1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2003**	**2004**
China	0.627	0.683	-	0.755	0.768
India	0.513	0.546	0.577	0.602	0.611
Malaysia	0.721	0.760	0.790	0.796	0.805
Philippines	0.720	0.736	-	0.758	0.763
Thailand	0.714	0.749	-	0.778	0.784
Turkey	0.678	0.709	-	0.750	0.757
Vietnam	0.617	0.660	0.695	0.704	0.709
Developed Countries					
France	0.903	0.921	0.932	0.938	0.942
Germany	0.888	0.913	0.927	0.930	0.932
Italy	0.889	0.907	0.921	0.934	0.940
Japan	0.911	0.925	0.936	0.943	0.949
UK	0.883	0.921	0.948	0.939	0.940
USA	0.916	0.929	0.938	0.944	0.948

Sources: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2005 & 2006*, Tables 2, 1

Malaysia and Thailand that spent relatively more on education and less on military had higher HDI values than Turkey in 2004. The Philippines and China also scored higher values among the EE. When one examines the data for the selected DC, it becomes quite clear, that the EE have long ways to go before they can join the club. It is especially true for Turkey because it aspires to join the EU in the near future. Turkey has to undertake some urgent tasks, elaborated later in the study, to achieve higher level of HDI that are characteristics of the developed world. Before these are discussed, let us look at some basic economic indicators to gauge the impact of socio-economic policies pursued hitherto by the selected countries.

Table 4 presents data on the PPI GNI ($billion), PPI GNI per capita ($), real GDP growth rates per year, and value added as percentage of GDP by Agriculture, Industry, and Services sectors. Even though China's PPI GNI was $8.6 trillion in 2005, second only to the USA's $12.4 trillion, in terms of per capita GNI it had lower than those of Malaysia, Thailand, and Turkey by wide margins, not to speak of any of the developed countries in the study. It is true that China's real GDP is growing at higher rates than most of the countries in the list since late nineteen eighties, but it will take a long time for it to achieve the per capita level of the DC, even if it does escape the consequences of anomalies in various sectors of its economy (Zaman 2005).

TABLE 4 - BASIC ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF SELECTED COUNTRIES

Emerging Countries of Asia/Europe	PPP GNI $ billion 2005	PPP GNI/Cap $ 2005	Real GDP Growth Rate, Growth Rate/Year 1988-97	2000	2005	Value Added as %GDP, Agriculture 2005	Industry 2005	Service 2005
China	8,610	6,600	9.9	8.4	10.2	13	46	41
India	3,787	3,460	6.0	5.3	8.5	19	28	54
Malaysia	262	10,320	9.3	8.9	5.2	9	50	40
Philippines	440	5,300	3.8	6.0	5.0	14	33	53
Thailand	542	8,440	8.4	4.8	4.5	10	47	44
Turkey	612	8,420	4.2	7.4	7.4	12	24	65
Vietnam	250	3,010	7.6	6.8	8.4	22	40	38
Developed Countries								
France	1,855	30,540	1.5	3.4	0.6	2	22	76
Germany	2,409	29,210	1.9	2.9	0.9	1	29	70
Italy	1,657	28,840	1.8	3.6	-1.0	3	28	70
Japan	4,019	31,410	2.2	2.7	2.6	1	31	68
UK	1,968	32,690	1.9	3.5	1.2	1	26	73
USA	12,438	41,950	1.8	2.5	2.3	1	22	77

Sources:

1. The World Bank, *World Development Report 2007*, pp 288-289; 294-295
2. The International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, Sept. 2006, Table 6

With the exception of the Philippines, the real GDP growth rate per year during the period of 1988-1997 was lower in Turkey than the other EE. In recent years, however growth rate has been accelerated and Turkey now has joined the company of high growth countries like China, India, and Vietnam. It should be pointed out that when a country has achieved the status of a developed one, its growth rates slows down as can be seen from the data in Table 4 for the selected DC.

One of the indicators for economic development is the share of agriculture in the GDP. The share of this sector varies between 1 to 3 percent for the DC and between 9 and 22 percent for the EE. This and the combined share of industry and the services sectors put Malaysia and Thailand around the top of the EE. Their PPP GNI per capita attest to this. Turkey's position is next in this group. Its service sector contributes the most among the EE. As an economy approaches the developed stage, its service sector becomes dominant in the economy. This can be seen from the figures for DC. Turkey's share of 65 percent is close to that of Japan's 68 percent in 2005!

TABLE 5 - MERCHANDISE TRADE AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Emerging Countries of Asia/Europe	Exports ($ million) 2005	Imports ($ million) 2005	Manufactured Exports % of Total Merchandise Exports 2005	High Technology Exports % of Total Merchandise Exports 2005	Foreign Direct Investment Inflows $ million 2005	Foreign Direct Investment Inflows as % of GDP 2005
China	761,999	660,118	91	30	72,406	3.5
India	89,843	131,118	73	5	6,676	0.8
Malaysia	140,948	114,607	76	55	3,965	3.0
Philippines	41,224	46,257	55	64	1,854	1.1
Thailand	110,110	118,191	75	30	8,957	2.6
Turkey	73,275	116,352	85	2	9,803	2.7
Vietnam	32,233	36,881	53	6	2,021	3.7
Developed Countries						
France	459,246	495,796	83	19	81,063	3.3
Germany	970,688	774,069	84	17	35,867	1.1
Italy	366,797	379,696	88	8	19,971	1.1
Japan	595,750	516,075	93	24	2,775	0.1
UK	377,856	501,223	77	24	193,693	7.2
USA	904,289	1,732,706	82	32	101,025	0.9

Sources:

1. The World Bank, *World Development Report 2007*, pp. 296, 297
2. UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2007*, Annex B-1
3. The World Bank, *2007 World Development Indicator*, Table 6-1

Table 5 shows the data for trade and foreign direct investment for the two groups of countries. For the year 2005, China and Malaysia are the only countries among EE that had substantial merchandise trade surplus, while Turkey and India both had deficits over $43 and 41 billion, respectively. What is of considerable significance about the trade statistics is that of the contribution of high technology exports as percentage of the total merchandise exports. Only 2 percent of Turkish exports were in this category, while the Philippines and Malaysia had more than half of their exports in high technology products. This is probably one of the major manifestations of lack of adequate efforts in promoting higher education in Turkey for all of its population (Tables 2 and 3 data indeed point to this lapse of will). Turkey and Vietnam have only recently begun to attract foreign direct investment, FDI, in any appreciable amount unlike the other EE.

Among the DC only Italy's share of high tech exports as percentage of its total exports is in single digit (8 percent). This may have to do with the life style Italians prefer! While Germany's economy is export driven, the USA's is drowning in merchandise trade deficit, with no end in sight for remedies.

Table 6 data try to put in perspective the state of private business formation in the selected countries. In 2003 new business as percentage of total business registered was 23 percent for Germany, followed by the UK (19%), Thailand 10, China 9, France 8, and Italy 7 percent. Data were not available for rest of the countries for 2003. However, data are available, except for India, for the formation of micro, small and medium size enterprises per 1,000 people during 2000-2005.

TABLE 6 - PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE ECONOMY

Emerging Countries of Asia/Europe	**New Businesses Registered % of Total Business Registered 2003**	**Micro, Small and Medium Size enterprises per 1,000 2000-2005**	**Starting a Business (April 2006) Number of Procedures**	**Time Required (Days)**	**Cost as % of Per Capita Income**
China	9	6.3	13	35	9.3
India	-	-	11	35	73.7
Malaysia	-	20.5	9	30	19.7
Philippines	-	10.1	11	48	18.7
Thailand	10	13.5	8	33	5.8
Turkey	-	3.1	8	9	26.8
Vietnam	-	1.1	11	50	44.5
Developed Countries					
France	8	43.2	7	8	1.1
Germany	23	38.3	9	24	5.1
Italy	7	77.9	9	13	15.2
Japan	-	44.7	8	23	7.5
UK	19	73.8	6	18	0.7
USA	-	20.0	5	5	0.7

Sources: The World Bank, *2007 World Development Indicators*, Table 5.1 & 5.3

Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines saw significant growth of such enterprises. These are also the countries where micro credit of the Grameen Bank type were promoted along with a push for education and training of the economically disadvantaged groups, such as, the rural women. China is essentially a new comer in this—most of the programs were officially sponsored for the benefit of party members, usually male population (the next section details the micro credit phenomenon).

The data on the number of procedures for registering a new business, the time it takes to get it registered and the cost of doing so in terms of per capita income are quite fascinating. Especially, the time it takes to register is much higher for EE compared to DC, except for Turkey. The cost is higher for all the EE, India's is disproportionately higher than the rest, with Vietnam's roughly half that much. It looks like Indian bureaucracy has not caught up yet with its high tech sector's efficiency.

Universal Education, Micro-finance, Entrepreneurship, and Economic Development – The Linkage

The focus of development studies hitherto has been on foreign direct investment, FDI. It is credited with the rapid pace of globalization and economic development, especially in East and south-East Asia, and its role has been discussed extensively for years by many scholars, such as Dunning (1981, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1998), Gray (1998), Agarwal (2005), Borensztein, De Gregorio, and Lee (1998), Hill (2004), Afryie (1998), Zaman (1998, 2002, 2005), Moran, Graham, and Blomstrom (2005), and many others. Birdsall and Bergstein (2005) try to answer the question whether or not FDI promote development:

> "A systematic assessment of previous research suggests that the key lies in how competitive the conditions are into which FDI is introduced—in particular, the extent of openness to trade and investment. The degree of competition in the host economy determines the ability of foreign investors to enhance productivity, introduce new production possibilities, and generate positive spillovers that benefit host economies." (p. xi).

It appears that when FDI and trade increase simultaneously, economic growth takes place in the host country. This is precisely what happened in East Asia over the last decade. When FDI takes place in the form of joint ventures in an economy with trade barriers, economic growth is muted.

The role of micro finance in encouraging the rise of entrepreneurship that complements FDI generated economic activities, in boosting economic growth, has drawn the attention of researchers across multiple disciplines. In Bangladesh, Grameen bank (2007) and the UN Secretary General's report (2007) or Unitus (2007) claim the virtues of micro finance as means of poverty eradication and rise of entrepreneurship around the globe. In some countries like Bangladesh micro credit has not only helped women to attain economic independence, but also to increase literacy among them.

Entrepreneurship activities by women in the non-formal sector of Bangladesh comprise, roughly, 52 percent in manufacturing, 16 percent in agriculture, and 32 percent in the service sector. The growth of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh is a corollary to the privatization efforts by the Government. Privatization of state owned enterprises, SOEs, that began in the 1980s helped the emergence of entrepreneurs, who are credited with the higher rates of growth in the GNP since then (Mondal 2000).

The micro credit program in Bangladesh is essentially a saving and credit program. As a matter of fact members start depositing compulsory savings before receiving any credit. They deposit weekly a small sum of money and start attending group-meetings, before they can borrow any money. Initially, until October 1995, members were not allowed to withdraw money from their savings account, but could borrow interest free as long as the group members agreed to the loan (Dowla and Alamgir 2003). It should be pointed out here that despite infusion of substantial amount of micro credit by NGOs specializing in credit disbursement in developing countries, such as, Bangladesh, micro enterprises do not survive for long (Hoque 2004, Ahmad 2003) unless these are closely supervised by the field workers (Amin, Rai and Topia 2003). The failures in micro finance come mainly from the nature and extent of social relations among actual and potential group members, between them and the program staff as well as among the staff themselves (Woolcock 1999).

Alamgir (2000) cites the results of a case study that indicates that NGO finance micro credit programs improved the overall quality of life of 97.51 percent of the people receiving credit (p. 163, Table 1). Elahi (2004) defends the Grameen Bank model of micro finance to make a dent of the Third World poverty, despite some skepticism on the part of some critics. The awarding of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Yunus, the founder of the Grameen Bank model of micro finance, reinforces Elahi's assertions.

Kurtulus (1987) in his survey of entrepreneurship in Turkey in mid nineteen eighties, found that the Turkish Government did not have a comprehensive policy with respect to entrepreneurship and small business and, as such, did not foster their growth, unlike the other selected countries. Ozar (2003) states that in Turkey very few women are engaged in entrepreneurial activities and in the development of micro and small enterprises, MSEs. Almost all governmental and NGO efforts to promote MSEs are geared towards men. With the rise of FDI since trade liberalization policies were enacted in 2004, it is quite likely that the small private enterprises have multiplied over the last few years. The Grameen micro credit project in Turkey has recently extended loans to women amounting to YTL 7.5 million (Today's Zaman.com).

Ong (2004) compares the pattern of growth of small private enterprises in China and India. She points out that the Chinese export-led manufacturing boom is essentially financed by FDI, and that its private companies have been systematically discriminated by the capital market and the legal system. Today's internationally known Chinese companies were established as state owned enterprises, SEOs, whereas the Indian multinationals were all developed by private enterprises.

Somjai (unpublished manuscript, possibly 2002 or later) states that the Government of Thailand encouraged entrepreneurship, and that there is a favorable attitude towards small enterprises; tolerance towards failures; and unlike Turkey, there is a general acceptance of women in the work force in Thailand. O'Neill, Rondinelli, and Wattanakul (2004) found in their study that private and mixed ownership companies did recover faster than state owned enterprises after the Asian Financial Crises of 1987.

The Government of the Philippines exerts pressure on the banking system to allocate 6 percent of its loans to small enterprises and 2 percent to medium sized ones (Carpio 2004). Micro financed activities have been commercialized in the country with the encouragement from the Government and the technical support from international donors and the NGOs. Baughn, Cao, Le, et.al (2006) studied entrepreneurial interests in China, Vietnam and the Philippines, and found that historical, cultural, economic and political contexts of these nations determined which ones were more successful in promoting entrepreneurship than the others. The Philippines fared better than China and Vietnam. In recent years Vietnam launched a drive to encourage women entrepreneurs.

China's network of private sector capital developed a system of "back-alley banking" to finance small household and farm-level ventures to thwart discriminatory policies against them by the Government (Tsai 2002). In order to protect SOEs, it seems China pursued policies to discourage rural entrepreneurship, at least until recent years. Yet, a survey made in 2002 shows that China led the worldwide trend in entrepreneurial activities (Zhang and Yang 2006). Yang and Xu (2006) states that the development of small and medium size enterprises, SMEs, in China went through four phases: (1) "early stage" (1949-1957); (2) "growth and fluctuation" (1958-1963); (3) "innovative transformation" (1978-1996); and "rapid growth" since 1997. By 2003 "SMEs have become one of the major driving forces for Chinese economic and social development," (p.174) accounting for 98.9 percent of all business enterprises in China, supplying 65.6 percent of GDP, and 77.3 percent of employment. Chen (2006) reports that China promulgated the SME law in June 2002, ushering in a new era of growth in SMEs.

Chow (2006) talks about the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, GEM, that monitors 37 countries to check the impact of entrepreneurship in economic development. According to GEM, the totals entrepreneurial activities, TEA, score is much higher in emergent economies than China, because the transitional economies seek to loosen restrictions on the private sector, resulting in an initial wave of entrepreneurship (p.11). Tan (2007) finds that Chinese SEOs have transitioned to entrepreneurship over time. Chen, Li, and Matlay (2006) did a sample survey that showed that there has been a remarkable change in the origin of private enterprise in China—from a lower to a higher educational background and training. Finally, Mohapatra, Rozelle, and Goodhue (2007) assert that unlike in many countries, the rise of small businesses and entrepreneurship in China is not a sign of distress or stopover for disadvantaged workers, but definitely a sign of economic development!

FDI has played a significant role in the emergence of the East and South-East Asian economies as newly industrialized countries, and less of a role in South Asia and Turkey. The export-led economic growth of Thailand, the Philippines, and China was made possible by significant FDI inflows. But the overall economic growth of any of the selected countries would not have been possible without the rise of private enterprises, some of which owe their beginning on micro finance.

Social and economic stability, that are vital for economic growth, could not exit if only the export sector of the economy was awash with capital. Somehow the rural and the urban poor had to have some access to capital to earn a living. Micro finance NGOs, with some assistance from foreign donors and the multilateral agencies like the UNDP, and the World Bank, have been helping to provide funds to them to finance their small ventures. However, the bulk of the funds are generated from the savings of the group members themselves, as in the case of Grameen Bank clients in Bangladesh or Unitus in the Philippines.

Despite the varying degrees of economic growth in the selected countries, we find that they are all growing in hefty rates, and economic transformation is taking place. However, the pace of growth is likely to slow down and may even stagger unless some of the bottlenecks that exist are systematically dismantled. The next section proposes some courses that Turkey must undertake to become a "developed" economy.

Towards a Balanced Economic Growth in Turkey

One of the signs of a developed economy is a basic parity of male and female in education and participation in the skilled labor force. As the Table 1 data for the DC show that there is a virtual equality between male and female in literacy rates and participation in professional and technical work force. It is clear that Turkey is nowhere near the level of DC and, as a matter of fact, it is even behind all but one of the EE. Not only the share of the education sector in the budget must increase, but also there has to be concerted efforts, both at the government and private levels, to raise the participation of women in higher and vocational education. Here the role of educators and all intellectuals become pivotal in getting the message across that urgent measures are needed to achieve this. Micro finance institutions, with the help of domestic and international non-governmental organizations, NGOs, can augment the process, as has been done in some of the selected emerging countries.

Unlike in some of the DC, there seems to be lack of interest among the youth of Turkey to learn about the causes and consequences of environmental pollution and global warming and take preventive action. In the US schools, colleges, and universities, it is the youth, sometimes advised and guided by the faculty and the public, who have instituted recycling projects, and energy conservation measures. There is a need on the part of the educated to get the youth mobilized in Turkey so that they can become contributing members of the society.

To instill the idea that we must all contribute to the well being of the society we are part of (for that matter, the global society), the institutions of higher learning through out the USA are now instituting some amount of public service as a requirement for graduation. The curricula now also include learning about environmental protection protocols and sustainability. As the global warming becomes a reality, the wisdom of this curricula approach cannot be over emphasized. Turkish institutions of higher learning must lead the nation in this lofty endeavor.

Concluding Remarks

Turkey has achieved significant progress in economic growth and development over the last six years or so, but it is not enough to maintain the momentum over the long run. For that concerted efforts must be made to enhance literacy of both males and females and open up avenues for participation in the work force for all. Micro finance organizations of the Grameen model, the NGOs, and the institutions of higher learning can all contribute to make these realities in a relatively short period of time.

Geographic location of Turkey, its rich socio-cultural traditions are assets that very few, if any, of the emerging countries can match. It needs to capitalize on these assets. For that the youth of the country needs to be channeled into the activities that have been suggested in the study.

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