

**A Comparison for The Investigation of Public Policies by Scientific Researches with Presence Cut of Public Policies****Bilimsel alıřmalarca Kamu Politikalarına Yüklenen Anlamın Sorgulanıřına Yönelik Bir Karşılařtırma****Ayşegül Kaya<sup>1</sup>****Abstract**

Several dates related to public policy field researches can be given. The public policy field is divided as a separate research field since 1960 in United States of America. The public policy field that started to be worked on by policy makers right afterwards, has become a subject to researches in the Republic of Turkey -especially- after 2000s. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the scientific researches carried out on public policies at national and international level and to compare and evaluate the researches reached at the national and international level. Therefore, the data collection technique of the study is composed of literature researches. By examining the researches, presence cut of the public policy field countrywide is evaluated and presented with final objectives and conclusions.

**Keywords:** Public policy, Scientific studies, National presence.

**Öz**

Kamu politikası alan alıřmaları ile ilgili çeřitli tarihler verilebilir. Kamu politikaları alanının, ayrı bir alıřma alanı olarak, 1960 yıllardan sonra Amerika Birleřik Devletleri'nde sınırları çizilmeye başlamıřtır. Akabinde birok ülkede akademisyenler ve kamu yapıcılar tarafından alıřılmaya başlanan kamu politikaları alanı, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde – özellikle- 2000'li yıllardan sonra arařtırmalara konu olmaya başlamaktadır. Bu alıřmada en genel haliyle, ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde kamu politikalarına yönelik yapılan bilimsel alıřmaların arařtırılarak, ulařılan alıřmaların ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde deęerlendirilerek karşılařtırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Dolayısıyla alıřmanın veri toplama teknięi, literatür alıřmalarından oluřmaktadır. İncelenen alıřmalar sonrasında, ülke genelinde kamu politikaları alanının mevcudiyet payı, en nihai amaç ve sonuçlarıyla deęerlendirilerek sunulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kamu politikaları, Bilimsel alıřmalar, Ulusal mevcudiyet.

**Jel Kodu:** H5, H1, H0.

<sup>1</sup> İřletme Uzmanı, SS Esnaf ve Sanatkârlar Kredi ve Kefalet Kooperatifi, Ceylanpınar/Şanlıurfa, ayse.kaya.akd@gmail.com

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## Introduction

In a based founded definition about public policies, it will be to the point to say the resolutions that governments take have reflections on public force. In the study done, every work that involves public policies is included. In the literature research, in which the interest towards public policies is explained, elements that lead research to the subject are also defined. Thusly, in several researches public policies are studied as a leading, directive and influential factor.

### 1. Assigned meaning to public policies in literature

Analyzing and examining the process of public policy is an important operation. If the process of public policy, that is produced by taking account of lots of scientific discipline's theorems, is considered to be as a whole; in order to comprehend the entire process breakdown method can be used and defined as public policy analyze (Eryılmaz & oth., 2013: 120-129).

The duty of governments is to meet the citizens' demands and to settle the conflicts. One of the most basic outputs of this duty is public policy. In this regard, because the desire of solving the social problems is in the background of public policies, it can be stated that there is a conflict zone among the actors. Some of the actors that take part in public policy process are within the political organization called government, some units as political parties, citizens, think tanks and media try to get influential on the mentioned process as non-state actors. Public policies vary greatly because of the fact that social requirements are related to different political fields. Governments, while taking account of public welfare and national interests, make certain choices in a wide range of subjects such as education, medicine, housing, social security, justice, defence, external affairs, foreign trade and tax policy (Yıldız & Sobacı, 2014: 17-19). It can also be stated that public policy and actors serve financial stability. In the study of Darıcı (2012: 3-4), targets financial stability within social responsibility that analyzes monetary policy in Turkey, it is emphasized that financial stability is a public domain and this public domain has to be presented to economic units sufficiently by public sector. By extension, in the study, it is indicated that public intervention aimed at financial system can be executed by public policies.

As a matter of fact in the study of Usta (2013: 78-102) in which he aims to provide general knowledge in the subject of public policies analysis, he defines public policies, as standards, values and general principles which act as a guide for the government's decisions on social problems. In this sense public policies can be defined as the reflection of public force (Usta, 2013: 80). Concordantly Mackey and Shaxton (2007: 1-5) state that public policy is a stream of actions about a particular area and public policy acts as a guide which connects governments and citizens.

In modern society, citizens demand lots of things from the government which vary from providing security, enhancing health conditions to providing the best education, transportation and communication utilities. It can be stated that citizens are in an expectation and a requirement potential which is continuous and increasing. Accordingly, it is expected from the governments to create sufficient politics on this area (Demir, 2011 69-107). Thusly, in his field research Sarısoy (2010: 279) states that, in time, the increase in expectation of citizens from government causes a change in the understanding of "public service" and governments fail to satisfy this expectation. In this regard, the researcher states that as a result of discussions on reconstituting the government, public policies that act as a regulator and supervisor in economy are needed. Concordantly, Fischer and his colleagues(2007: 29-30) state that there are two methods which should be pursued in public policies. The first method is to combine primordial policies with twentieth century policies while estimating on what level individuals are satisfied with experimental research. The second method is providing human attempts with practical experience and evaluating human trends and their consequences pertinaciously. But as for Akoh and his

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colleagues (2012:6), go a step forward and suggest a database which can virtually provide the participation of all partners and create a public policy.

In another fieldwork in which new and traditional public administrations are examined, the importance of public policies is particularly emphasized (Kalimullah & oth., 2012: 1). Biçer and Yılmaz (2010: 48-49) who support the importance of public policies, represent in their studies that every organized community, in accordance with their purpose and targets, bear the responsibility of decision making; hence the governments which also are organizational institutions make several decisions that aim carrying out utilities and these decisions, differing from the decisions of other organizations, create public policies.

If the dynamic process of making and analyzing steps of public policies are examined as a whole, connections between government, society, politics, economy and other disciplines can be intuitively explained. Therefore, public policy decision making mechanisms, which are shaped under the effect of several social elements, can be identified as dynamic processes.

As one of the consequences of globalization, only the national actors take part in the creation and implementation of public policies. For instance, according to the agreement between International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Turkey after the economic crisis, IMF can be influential on economic policies in turkey. In other words, favoured and applied public policies, (law, regulation, project or a politic output in another form) can affect and change the respective societies (Çevik, 2015: 12-19). In a study in which an alternative model proposal that aims efficiency in public administration presented, effects of globalization on public sector are particularly included (Şahin, 2010: 63-64). As a matter of fact, in another research study, in which globalization phenomenon is economically discussed, the role and consequences of IMF, World Bank and International Trade Union on globalization process are investigated; it is stated that three main institutions follow policies that are in conflict with their establishment purpose (Göngen, 2013: 117-133). In another study it is particularly emphasized that, the financial and political instability, which came into existence after the World War II, entails the countries to have a set of organization patterns (Moravcsik, 1998: 98-17). In this context, in his study which Kuluçlu (2006: 3-8) examines the role of supervision of administration, it is notified that, with globalization, connections between the countries are intensified; so in the decision making and implementing of governments, the externals factors also take an important part as the internal dynamics. According to the people who have a critical approach on the matter, globalization in under the dominance of monopolies, such as IMF and World Bank, which are embodied on international power groups (Işıklı'dan trn., Özdemir, 2007: 231). For instance, Koray (2007: 20) in his study which he discusses the meaning and function of public policy, he indicates that the truest impact of globalization is on labour force and working conditions. On the contrary, public policy for corporate citizenship is proposed by Petkoski and Twose (2003: 3-5) in their study which ensured the participation of 9 countries and 75 districts.

## **2. Scientific Studies Oriented at Public Policies**

The public policy analysis advanced in 1950's in order to solve social problems, especially in developed countries. In a scientific study that questions the governments on how they use the changes in public policies, in contrast with the criticisms on public policies of right wing thinkers and politicians, it is aimed to comprehend why public policy analysis is used by western countries today without losing the efficiency it has. In the appreciations of these studies, the fact that with revelation public policies gained a scientific quality and inevitability of public policies to form a social order is emphasized. Concomitantly, it is showed that criticisms on public policies bear an important function and the public policies of governments after 1980, fail to fulfill the demands of foreclosed social groups, have qualities that increase social inequality and amplify social rights; will be destined by

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the social struggles (Akdoğan, 2012: 1-22). It is aimed to have implications for the future by analyzing the dynamics of the increase in interest on public policies in Turkey, in another field research. In the research, clarifications of the fact that, academicians have gravitated towards political sciences and public administration and, with the earnings of 2000s, political actors requiring political advice/knowledge much more are shown as the reasons of increased interest on public policies. In addition to this, there are some restriction on development of public policies as a practice and a work area in Turkey (Köseoğlu, 2013: 4-38). In another study done on the gains of 2000s, changes in postal service policies are analyzed with the process analyze method. As a result of the study in which the analyze is done on the PTT Corp., there is a new public management center lined public policy change on the public policies that include postal services (Acar & Okçu, 2015: 25-35). The cause of another study, which is done with a theoretic approach, is to give core knowledge on public policies and to examine the creation of new public policies within modern and traditional approach. In the study which indirect research method is used, domestic and foreign sources are scanned and content analysis method is also used. It is indicated that, depending on the skillset of the analyst, process management, network management and cognitive approach can be used in public policy analysis. It can be said that the process of creating public policies with the process of reshaping the segment, problem identification and generating solutions are all processes in which group actors within society are described (Usta, 2013: 78-100). In a study about modern and traditional public administration, “public value administration” is examined and the way to generate public value with public policy is pondered with a strategic model. As a result of the researches done, because public value is not empirically testable and does not have cognitive clearance level and no matter these elements are questioned in public administration for a long time; it is not possible to accept the public value as a new paradigm also because it is not developed on the countries other than USA, England, New Zealand and Australia (Köseoğlu & Sobacı, 2015: 434-448).

In another field research which has problems and problem solving in its focus and which has integrated approach on the topic of public policy, as a result of globalization the subject of free international movement of doctors, who are fair values of health services, as part of free movement of labor force and foreign doctor employment in Turkey are studied. In the research, public policies about foreign doctor employment in Australia, United Kingdom and Canada are examined and experience is gained from these countries that use foreign doctor employment for a long time to be used in Turkey. It can be stated that the main implication is doctors not having a fair geographic distribution. According to a research that references OECD data, as a solution, firstly providing employment to local doctors, then if needed employing foreign doctors is given (Sezer & Yıldız, 2009: 43-68). As part of internationalization, in order to satisfy the need of skilled labour in Turkey, abroad oriented postgraduate scholarship policy is used since 1929. The topic of a research done from this point of view has the specific purpose of analyzing Turkey’s foreign postgraduate scholarship policy by the process model. In the analyze it is concluded that Turkey’s abroad oriented postgraduate scholarship policy takes an active role in providing skilled labour. It is also stated that the postgraduate foreign public policy which is carried out simultaneously, provide maximum benefit to the related university, the institution and the scholarship student (Kulaç & Çalhan, 2013: 205-222). As is known -within Turkey’s foreign policies- one of the negotiation topics in European Union accession process is Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which is about agricultural sector. Topic of the study done in this context is change of Turkey’s agriculture policy which is evaluated with public policy analysis. In the study, which process analysis as an important model in public policy analysis is used, it is indicated that CAP imposed to Turkey by European union, did not gain acceptance because it has functional and structural differences from the agriculture in Turkey. It is aimed that in 2023, industry will have %30, service sector will have

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%65 and agricultural sector will have only %5 part in the total added-value which makes up a strong element that supports research result (Övgün, 2010: 91-107).

As part of health reform which is conducted in Turkey as a public policy since 1980, there are several scientific researches that inspect changes in the healthcare field expenses are present. In a research effects of the “Health Transformation Programme”, which is an applied public policy in Turkey, are examined and within social state implementation analysis, solutions are made. The research done shows that by year of 1980, part health sector takes has been increased which SDP had influence on. According to the research, comprehension of healthcare service reform changed to neoliberalism after 1980s. In the research SDP period is expressed as not decreasing financial share of the government in Turkey on health (Gül & Toprak, 2015:998-1024).

In another field research done to clarify the consideration phenomenon, the role think tanks have in Turkey on creating public policies is explained. In the research which think tanks are compared to non-governmental organizations, with theoretical discussion condition of think tanks in practice and their activities are examined. Interviews with eight think tanks in Turkey make up the data of the research. In the research think tanks are qualified as institutions that targets creation and implementation of public policies and opens public policies to be shared. Accordingly it can be stated that think tanks benefit public policy processes by the policy recommendations they develop (Gül & Yemen, 2015: 656-679).

Western countries are accepted as the beginning of public policy analysis. Therefore it is common to encounter lots of foreign literature. Evaluating the origin of public policies in turkish administrative history composes the cause of a scientific research that is done to fill this gap in national literature; also consultant-ruler affairs in turkish administrative history that can be inspected especially with public policy paradigms are focused on. In the evaluation done, even in the first written works in turkish administrative history the effects of counseling can be seen, it is stated that this tradition lasted for hundreds of years and almost got institutionalized. Especially the merge of “meşrevet”(consultation) method in the understanding of Islam with the consultant-ruler tradition intensifies the effect of consultancy on administration of government. Powerful examples as Nizamülmülk and Sokullu Mehmet Paşa are presented to state that results can be accepted in consequence of political treatises being defined as public policy outputs. Hence consultants’ effect on public policies become a universal consent (Babaoğlu & Yıldız, 2015: 561-569). In another research that assigned-elected affair in public field is taken into consideration, the stages of the public policy creation process and how today’s public policies are created and implemented is being investigated. In a research that examines which actors affect the creation of public policies and municipalities are shown as examples, quality level of the affairs between assigned and elected on a local level is being clarified. For this purpose study is being done as a field research in İzmir, Aydın and Manisa cities; on bureaucrats and congressmen in some city/district municipalities (Uçar, 2003).

In another study which centralization in public policy is featured, in policy creation Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based contribution effect, participatory approach towards public administration are discussed and development of policy suggestions is aimed. In the field research which a great variety of methods and interviews are included, it is emphasized that the effects of information and communication technologies mentioned in the research, are being interiorised in a more intense and high quality way in short and long term individualistically in social and economic life. Therefore it is submitted that turkish public administration should entirely be embraced as a political choice for political dominance and this policy choice should be supported with participation programme (Yerlikaya, 2015: 3-129). Improvement of human life with the rapid advancement of technology led up to a new scientific study in the same field. International tourism has become internationally competed on, especially in an economic way. The study

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that got inspired by the increase in comfort and free time in people's life with the advancement of technology, has several purposes. With reference to the general structure of tourism, questioning the public policies created in Turkey and the whole world, examining public administration structure of tourism focused public policies, identifying operation of central executive field services and determining the benefits of special administrations and municipalities on tourism are presented as these purposes. A binary method is used in the study. Firstly, public policies in Turkey and in other places in the world got compared; secondly, a theoretical based field research is used. As the result of researches, considering tourism sector dominant, it is foreseen that there will be a shift from industrial society to information society, from centralized management to regional management, from representative democracy to participatory democracy, from command economy to social based market economy; so with such a process, world tourist traffic will increase rapidly and there will be a transition from quantity to quality. As a final outcome, within predictions tourism industry management will gain importance and tourism will require efficient public policies (Avcı, 1995: 1-299).

As is known, %60 of the median of equivalent individual income- median equivalised household income, used by EUROSTAT and OECD, is accepted as the poverty threshold. In a field research that based upon poverty definition that allows regional and national level comparisons in poverty analysis because it is digitizable, municipalities' role in combating child poverty in Turkey is researched. In the research which evaluates combating poverty policies of municipalities, it is concluded that municipalities fail especially at combating child poverty, can not apply policies that can restrain continuity of poverty; accordingly public policies on poverty municipalities pursue can not handle with poverty (Yılmaz & oth., 2015:38-52). In a field research conducted on a similar sense by Kan (2011: 1-117), efficiency of public policies about combating poverty and role of foundations of social help and solidarity in combating poverty are studied. Even so poverty problem can not only be solved by foundations of social help and solidarity, distribution of transfers done to foundations of social help and solidarity by cities within welfare policies is examined. Evaluations show that in order to aids done through institutions to achieve the objective and repetitive aids to be prevented, aid efforts should speed up and become regular. Traditionally, only targeting income growth is not enough to solve poverty. In order to ensure a fair distribution of income, the need to create policies in macro level is one of the proposals of the study. In the study presented by Sarica (2008: 4-74) on another valid law legislation, the process of creating public policies, social and political conflicts which affect that process are tried to be determined. Based on the Public Financial Management and Control Law numbered 5018 and the legal regulations as an extension, the approaches that constitute the subordinate structure of the current legal arrangements and sociopolitical process/organizations that are influential in this constitution are examined. Therefore the specific purpose of the research is to explain social and political basis of applied public policies in context of Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018. In the researches carried out; It has been reported that it makes it difficult to analyze certain phenomena and processes because the public policy approach can not gain enough importance in Turkey. Another deduction that is understood by the research is; dividing "public policy management" and "politics of public policy" is artificial, therefore it is emphasized that the objective/policy extent should be taken into consideration in addition to the functional extent of the public administration. There is another research present that indicates public policy approach should be paid attention to. In a field study about public policy, which is still a new discipline for Turkey, a scientific evaluation is conducted in Turkey on why public policy is studied and why public policy is important for political scientists.

It is stated that there are problems on why public policies are studied in Turkey, the need of political scientists is stated because political analyses presented by public institutions can not be objective. The researcher indicated that academic

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environment is an important characteristic in objective public policy analysis, also Turkish public policies should be evaluated in terms of success/failure reasons (Çevik, 1998: 103-112).

On May 27, 2013, when construction equipment started working at Gezi Park, a small group of people gathered in order to prevent the cutting of the trees. The protests on security forces intervening to the group grew through social media and Gezi Park protests turned into anti-government demonstrations. It is possible to show examples, of this protest in Turkey, in the world. For example; The Tunisian government leader abandoned his country, resulting in a change of government which also happened in Ukraine. Thus, it is evident that events involving the vast majority of the society are likely to come to the desired extent through social media, so that the social events that have taken place affect public policies. This issue; recent events such as Arab Spring, the anti-Russian demonstrations in Ukraine changing direction to affecting the country's policies and the occupation of Wall Street in the US have become "cases" through social media, thus created public agenda and influenced the public policies of the country. The purpose of the study conducted by Korkmaz (2014: 1-99) in this context is to analyze the relation between social media and public policies by taking Gezi Park incident as the primary example and using examples similar to this incident in the world. The entries related to the Gezi Park events in the Ekşi dictionary are analyzed with the base theory and the content analysis was conducted on the tweets related to Gezi Park. As a result of the evaluations done, effective variables amongst social media and public policy affect social incidents, can announce the thoughts of individuals and thusly of societies after a while, subsequently determine media agenda and create public, political agendas. In a study that evaluates Syrian crisis on public policy basis, it is aimed to define post-crisis process and analyze the process through public policies. The findings of the study show through interviews and observations that there are five temporary shelter centers inhabited by the Syrians: Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Adıyaman and Kilis. The data gained evaluated by PEST analysis and in which political fields Syrian crisis affect is tried to be explained. As a result of the research, it is seen that Syrian crisis affects policy making and officials who work on the area on a major level. Therefore the Syrian crisis reasons uncertainties on areas such as foreign policy, security, immigration terrorism and financial cost, making it difficult to produce and implement effective public policies (Akgül & others, 2015: 1-16). There is also a study present which mentions public policies in terms of press and terror. Purpose of the study is to determine, in which terms tactics and policies anti-terrorist squad carry out are based upon the laws and how does it influence the democracy. In the study, it is tried to assign a meaning to the relations between mafia organizations and some bureaucrats. In this context, the research study done has strong claims based on "Susurluk incident". Attention is drawn to the standpoint of the written press on Susurluk incident and the news since 1996 about Mahmut Yıldırım with the codename "Yeşil" (Turkish for green) are presented within Susurluk incident. The study tries to find answers to the following questions with to the purpose investigation: Why was the relationship between the mafia, bureaucrats and politicians established? What happened before and after the Susurluk accident? After the Susurluk accident, are similar relations still going on? What significance does these relations have in terms of counter-terrorism. In the research, in order to make a deduction all news since November of 1996, in the press organs; Hürriyet, Milliyet, Sabah, Cumhuriyet, Yeni Yüzyıl, Radikal, Aydınlık, Zaman, Akşam are investigated. As the final result of the research which is extensive enough to be evaluated separately, in consideration of the news and comments in the press, the relations starting with helping security forces in counter-terrorism continues on illegal matters after Susurluk incident and it is not definite whether or not these relations concluded after the Susurluk accident (Uslu, 2003). Another issue involving uncertainties is "village guards". The provisional village guard (PVG), which takes its legislation from the Village Law No. 442, is also regarded as a public

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policy. Village guards, different from the legal security forces of the government (police, gendarmerie, etc.) started to be seen as a violence tool such as national forces. In a field research on PVG, it is aimed to analyze the PVG with process model method within the scope of public policy discipline. Based on the literature, the research includes minutes of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT), benefits from newspaper archives and examines the legislation on which the PVG system is based. Concomitantly the semi-structured interview in Bitlis province with 28 people who consist of PVG and locals is included. As a result of the analyzes and evaluations done in the context of public policy, it is concluded that the PVG system is based on a weak legal basis, causes various negativities, the operation aspect of the system outweighs and has an unusual public policy character that involves confidentiality (Arap & Erat, 2015: 13-19).

In another research study which remains limited to the Republic of Turkey, it is examined how Turkish public personnel policies work in development plans. In this respect, the process of preparation of Turkish public personnel policies after 1980, the role of policy actors in this process and transition to implementation of policies are evaluated. In the study which has the research question; "Have the personnel policies applied in Turkey attained the expected targets?", the "civil servant" individuals mentioned in the Law No. 657 on Civil Servants Law (CSL) are examined. As a result, it can be seen that an effective public policy analysis can not be carried out since the basic regulations are not in accordance with the public policy process. Hence, it can be said that the legal regulations are weak and incompatible with the public (Urhan, 2012: 3-162). In another research study which remains limited to Turkey and created under influence on a by-law on another field, Law No. 5199 on the Protection of Animals is included. The results of the research study in which the analysis of the public policies pursued on the application of the law is done, The Law on the Protection of Animals numbered 5199 contains provisions that may lead to many abuses in terms of implementations and criminal judgements. The cause is, there are shortcomings in the implementation of the law (Köksal, 2011: 1-78).

In the field research which urbanization's effect on public expenses is examined on 44 developing countries based on the years between 1990-2012, relations between designated urban population percentage, population growth rates and public financial policies are string. It is attained that analysis of the two dominant datas have significant impacts on public expenditure policies. Population growth rates and percentage changes in the urban population of developing countries in the 1990-2012 period are affecting public consumption expenditures positively. According to the study, this effect is more meaningful when it comes to the urban population (Esener % oth., 2015: 62-70). At this point, it would be appropriate to present studies that examine the inequality of income between population. Indeed, a fair distribution of income is a matter that should be considered important by a government after increase in production. In this context the purpose of the field research carried out by the Sürücü (2007: 1-254); is to determine the impact of public policies on the distribution of justice. It is possible to see in the research study public policies, which aim to prevent the failure of income distribution, as finance policy, money and credit policy, foreign trade policy, regulation and control policy, market/competition policy, human capital policy and financial development policies with their implementations and outcomes. According to the research findings, fiscal policies can lead to redistribution of income by tax, expenditure and loan instruments and can have positive influence on distribution of income through national income, production growth, inflation and changes in unemployment in the long run. Progressive tax can also reduce the unfairness of the income distribution in a certain way by demanding low tax from those with low income and high tax from those with high income. In line with the results obtained from the research, since there are too many tax exemption and exonerations in Turkey, it is suggested that the income ratios related should be narrowed, the tax collection should not be delayed during

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inflation periods and taxes should not be too high that they deter investments. Attention is drawn by another researcher to public policies that may lead to injustice in income distribution. As a matter of fact, the problem of injustice in income distribution was present at any moment in history of humanity and is an important problem for every person demands social justice. In the study, it is claimed that the income distribution inequality occurred during the generation of income on Turkey basis. In the research which explains structural and socio-economic factors that cause income distribution, it is stated that with public policies towards income distribution, the individuals and groups that have low income in the society is aimed to reach a satisfying income hence in income distribution a social and financial balance is aimed to be ensured (Karadeniz, 1998).

In field research that examines councils' influence on public policy creation by municipalities; entity/legal status, duty/authority and work method of congressmen are investigated on four angles. As a matter of fact, direct democracy becomes inapplicable and requires the use of the people's will through representatives on conditions of our time. Hence, at present, the parliaments play an important role in implementation of the democracy. Study seems to be important in literature in regard to observing the distinction at this point. Regarding the purpose of the research, legal and executive arrangements are explained and interpreted by different understandings. Problems arising from the inadequacy of legal regulations related to the subject are examined and proposals to make municipality form public policies and to increase the effectiveness of the council are presented (Özbey, 1999).

The role of public policies in reducing regional imbalances can also be accepted. In the study prepared from this point of view the concept of regional imbalance is evaluated by country borders. Therefore, various public policies and activities are analyzed as part of Turkey. In the study, regional imbalances are examined according to their current situation. In addition various policies applied at different times (pre-1960 period-1960 planned period) aimed at reducing regional imbalances are evaluated. Appreciations show that, there are not aims and strategies present in Turkey to eliminate regional imbalances. At this point, it is proposed that the state should focus on the problem of regional imbalance, without the intervention of external forces and should utilize the public policy tools as a whole towards the problem (Tandırcıoğlu, 1998: 1-117). In the literature it would be to the point to present a field study that examines financial liberation in market economies of 1980s and to create a base of financial alteration analysis in advanced market economies. The foundation of the base, which is trying to be formed in the research, constitutes the "Turkish Experience" that started in the 1980s. The evaluations pointed out in the study related to the Turkish experience are aimed at limiting public policy determination opportunity of community. When evaluated in terms of financial pressure, it can not be said that the public policy mentioned has achieved a complete success. In the study, it is stated that, while the budget deficit keeps on growing, alternatives to public policies have narrowed significantly in the 1990s (Sak, 1994), depending on the full liberalization of capital movements.

In the article, it is also possible to see the diversity between public policy studies. The research study prepared about the perceived effectiveness of public policies is prepared in order to determine the level of acceptability of combating obesity by finance academicians and healthcare professionals. In study which datas are gained through surveys, it is concluded that acceptability of obesity taxes supported by public policies are high (Saruç & oth., 2015: 508-519). In the field research which examines private military companies by public policies, private military companies (PMC) which become a gradually growing sector on international level are being studied. As a result of evaluating the data consisting of interviews with the experts, SWOT analysis was done on the sector and suggestions were made to the actors. In the research Turkey's condition -in terms of sector activity- was tried to be expressed and suggestions to Turkey were presented (Ekmekçioğlu, 2016).

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As it is with every approach, public policy approach is characterized. After all, every approach emerges with denial of another approach. In this context according to the new concept of public administration subjects about public policy analysis should be re-explained as part of new public administration. In compliance with the new concept of public administration, analysis and evaluation of public policies should be done within YKY. In recent field researches, the aspects of new public policy evaluations are described. As a result, every approach will gain new meanings within the conditions of our time, will change and improve. What should be remembered and not to be forgotten is that every public policy approach to be formed by scientific methods will increase public power in the future management of public administration.

### **3. Scientific Projects oriented at Public Policies**

The aim of the research that studies functionality of the public policy with the approach of peace based gender responsive budgeting (PBGRB) is to examine the reflections of municipal services and expenses on social gender peace. Because Women-Friendly City Project (WFCP) of United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP) contains gender sensitive budgeting since 2006, social gender becoming a policy is among the expectations of the research project. In order to test the meaningful difference being in WFCP have on social gender peace studying the practicability approach with PBGRB constitutes the theoretical substructure of the research. Application was done in Nevşehir, Şanlıurfa, Kars, İzmir and Samsun. In accordance with its purpose, the research work carried out with gender control at certain phases examines whether public policies in the local level correspond to these access opportunities in terms of feasibility by women. In the research, the impact of local administration policies on social gender peace was comparatively evaluated and policy recommendations were presented (Yücel, 2014). Since the 1990s, the need arises from European Union based international cooperation schemes' activity as a policy tool is limited form a basis to another scientific project. Moreover, the functioning and evaluation of activities in Mediterranean countries has not become an academic field of study. The research project seeks to develop an approach between public policies and youth within the framework of international cooperation based on these inadequacies (Göksel, 2015). Another research project sponsored by Canadian government under the SSHRC is an international scientific project study which international researchers, graduate students, public bureaucracy and policy makers, non-governmental organizations meet for the management of ethnicity and diversity issues. In addition the project work carried out at the highest budget in the field of Social Sciences in Canada for five years develops an "academic network" on the question of ethnicity and identity issues at the beginning point of democratic public policies and on overcoming ethnic conflicts (Yalçın, 2010).

When one examines the scientific projects for public policies, it can be said that scientific projects carried out on the international public policy field are insufficient.

### **Discussions and Conclusion**

The research that aims evaluation and examination of scientific researches on national and international level about public policies and the data of the research constitutes of literature studies. The most valid finding from the examined researches is public policy field will take time to develop in Turkey. Approximately one third of the researches carried out in the Republic of Turkey have international quality and it is the strongest base of the presented finding.

When the development in Turkey is compared with other countries in the world, the area of public policy that develops later has a high demand at the moment, but it seems that demand from universities and other constitutions are not on the sufficient level yet. As a matter of fact in the examination study presented, there is no distinction between scientific researches about public policy on subject and field. the greatest deficiency seen in the studies is the insufficiency of the scientific researches

on the international level that will reflect the importance of public studies. Comparing to the other countries, public policy field is accepted as a new field in Turkey, but the field not having a flexible development is determined on the part of academicians. The perception power of every approach that occurs develops with scientific researches that studied upon. In this context, it can be said that firstly universities need to develop their public policy portfolios.

Scientific facts continue to exist with objections to previous facts. Therefore it seems difficult to compare foreign and local studies on public policies about the level they reach.

The field of public policy is a dynamic field that needs to be nurtured with agenda. In the circumstances, within the evaluated researches, there are not enough number of researches that can question the agenda. Within the framework of a country and an institution, there are policy processes that need to be constantly generated and produced. Moreover, the renewal of existing policies is a process that is constantly mentioned. If it is thought that public policies that can be produced on every field related to organizational communities shapes the future in a sense, the presented implication will be understood far better. Therefore, the evaluation of the literature presented for public policies shows that primarily there is a need for an intensive training program in the field.

Public policy process of Denmark, which is considered as a successful example among countries about public policies, can be presented as a more tangible proposal in the research. Taking its success from the diversity of participants and regularly functionalized recycling process, Denmark's public policies can provide the creation of stronger public policies if taken as an example on international level. It should be noted that the field of public policy envisaged to be strengthened by education should be supported primarily by relevant institutions and organizations. As a matter of fact, evaluations based on findings of public policy studies shows that the perception of why public policies are needed on an international level and of how to fulfill the need has not yet formed.

Public policy is a business and this business interests the whole nation. The scientific public policy process should be renewed because the decisions taken on the public policy processes related to the country needs the participation of citizenry.

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