

Content

Course Code	Course Name	Semester	Theory	Practice	Lab	Credit	ECTS
SOC410	Social Structures Of Neoliberal Authoritarianism	7	3	0	0	3	6

Prerequisites	
Admission Requirements	

Language of Instruction	French
Course Type	Elective
Course Level	Bachelor Degree

Objective	The aim of this course is to analyze the phenomenon of authoritarianism, which is a growing phenomenon today, in relation to neoliberalism, and to focus on the social structures of the phenomenon without ignoring its theoretical underpinnings. Firstly, the differences between historical manifestations of the phenomenon will be discussed at a conceptual level, then the rise of populist authoritarianism in Turkey will be analyzed in comparison with similar countries. In addition, the processes by which authoritarian leaders rise to power and their impact on people's perceptions will also be addressed. This course aims to equip students with the ability to understand and analyze contemporary forms of neoliberal authoritarianism.
-----------	---

Content	For over fifteen years, we have been witnessing the rise of populist parties around the world, and a clear trend towards authoritarianism, particularly in countries where these parties are already in power. Yet, at the same time, these parties have not renounced the economic perspectives on which neoliberalism is based. Today, the effects of populist authoritarianism have spread beyond Latin America and Eastern Europe, where populism has historically taken root, to Europe, North America and Asia. Populist authoritarianism, integrated with neo-liberal principles, is fuelled in Northern and Western countries by racist reactions to immigrants, particularly from Southern and Eastern countries, and by nationalist suspicions of supranational institutions, while in Southern and Eastern countries it is fuelled by a certain reverse orientalism and anti-imperialism, which manifests itself in practice as anti-Western nationalism. It is against this backdrop that studies of populism and authoritarianism are proliferating in the social sciences. In this course, these studies are examined from a synthetic perspective. -
---------	---

References	<p>Bruff, I. (2014). The Rise of Authoritarian Neoliberalism. <i>Rethinking Marxism</i>, 26(1), 113–129. https://doi.org/10.1080/08935696.2013.843250</p> <p>Cox, M. (2018). Understanding the Global Rise of Populism. <i>LSE Ideas</i>. https://doi.org/10.1787/161208155312</p> <p>Chen, X., & Moss, D. M. (2018). Authoritarian Regimes and Social Movements. <i>The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Social Movements</i>, 666–681. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119168577.ch38</p> <p>Çavdar, A. (2013). Introduction. In <i>Loss of modesty - The Adventure of Muslim family from mahalle to gated community</i> (pp. 1–31). Ankara.</p> <p>Donà, A. (2020). What's gender got to do with populism? <i>European Journal of Women's Studies</i>, 27(3), 285–292. https://doi.org/10.1177/1350506820929222</p> <p>Editorial. (2017). The Rise of “Authoritarian Populism” in the 21st Century : From Erdoğan's Turkey to Trump's America. <i>Journal of Global Faultlines</i>, 4(1), 3–6.</p> <p>Ercan, F., & Oğuz, Ş. (2021). Understanding the recent rise of authoritarianism in Turkey in terms of the structural contradictions of the process of capital accumulation. In <i>Turkey's New State in the Making - Transformations in Legality, Economy and Coercion</i> (pp. 97–117). Zed Books. https://doi.org/10.5040/9781350225695.ch-005</p>
------------	--

- Juignet, P. (2018). Néolibéralisme - De l'idéologie néolibérale à la pratique du gouvernement. In : Philosophie, science et société [en ligne]. Disponible à l'adresse : <https://philosciences.com/philosophie-et-societe/ideologie-croyance-societe/151-ideologie-neoliberalere>
- Huber, L. P., Lopez, C. B., Malagon, M. C., Velez, V., & Solorzano, D. G. (2008). Getting beyond the 'symptom,' acknowledging the 'disease': theorizing racist nativism. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 11(1), 39–51. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10282580701850397>
- Inglehart, R., & Norris, P. (2017). Trump, Brexit, and the Rise of Populism: Economic Have-Nots and Cultural Backlash. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2818659>
- Kandiyoti, D. (2016). Locating the politics of gender: Patriarchy, neo-liberal governance and violence in Turkey. *Research and Policy on Turkey*, 1(2), 103– 118. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23760818.2016.1201242>
- Kıvılcım, Z. (2018) « Gendering the State of Emergency Regime in Turkey », *Les cahiers du CEDREF* [En ligne], 22, URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/cedref/1122>; DOI: <http://sci-hub.tw/10.4000/cedref.1122>
- Koser Akcapar, S., & Simsek, D. (2018). The Politics of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: A Question of Inclusion and Exclusion through Citizenship. *Social Inclusion*, 6(1), 176. <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v6i1.1323>
- Leveau, R. (1997). Islamisme et populisme. *Vingtième Siècle, Revue d'histoire*, 56(1), 214–223. <https://doi.org/10.3406/xxs.1997.4503>
- Levitsky, S., & Way, L. (2002). Elections without Democracy: The Rise of Competitive Authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 13(2), 51–65. <https://doi.org/10.1353/jod.2002.0026>
- Mudde, C., & Rovira, C. (2017). Chapter 1: What is Populism. in *Populism: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Peck, J., Brenner, N. & Theodore, N. (2018). Actually existing neoliberalism. In D. CahillM. Cooper & M. Konings *The sage handbook of neoliberalism* (pp. 3-15). 55 City Road, London: SAGE Publications
- Poulantzas, N. (1978) *Le déclin de la démocratie – l'étatisme autoritaire*. In *L'Etat, Le Pouvoir, Le Socialisme*. (pp.223-275) Paris: PUF
- Safi, M. (2013). I. Inégalités ethno-raciales : perspectives d'analyse en sociologie de la stratification sociale. In: Mirna Safi éd., *Les inégalités ethno-raciales* (pp. 7-20). Paris: La Découverte.
- Savran, S., & Ülker, E. (2018). Historicizing the Gezi Protests. In *Authoritarianism and Resistance in Turkey: Conversations on Democratic and Social Challenges* (Issue January, pp. 33–41). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-76705-5>
- Somer, M. (2016). Understanding Turkey's democratic breakdown: old vs. new and indigenous vs. global authoritarianism. *Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea*, 16(4), 481–503. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14683857.2016.1246548>
- Swank, D. (2003). Globalization, the welfare state and right-wing populism in Western Europe. *Socio-Economic Review*, 1(2), 215–245. <https://doi.org/10.1093/soceco/1.2.215>
- Thomas, D. A., & Kamari Clarke, M. (2013). Globalization and Race: Structures of Inequality, New Sovereignties, and Citizenship in a Neoliberal Era. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 42(1), 305–325. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-anthro-092412-155515>
- Wacquant, L. (2010). La fabrique de l'État néolibéral. *Civilisations*, (59–1), 151–174. <https://doi.org/10.4000/civilisations.2249>

Yılmaz, F. (2012). Right-wing hegemony and immigration: How the populist far-right achieved hegemony through the immigration debate in Europe. *Current Sociology*, 60(3), 368–381. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011392111426192>

Theory Topics

Week	Weekly Contents
------	-----------------

