POLITICAL ALIENATION CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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SUMMARY

Traditional production methods influenced by technological alterations and the obligation of production to answer increasing demand have made the necessity of reconsilement which will also protect human and environmental sources one of the major subjects of today.

While, up to day, only quality and method were required for production, at the same time tendency of handling environmental health entirely in a large scale and pressure of public opinion largely affect the decisions of the management.

Unreconsilement of economy and ecology and taking economy as basic cause an alteration which makes the running of democratical life difficult. In other words, the individual taking his place in public lives the political alienation also caused by environmental corruption influenced by socio-economical conditions. Alienation may be organized and/or in various sizes towards to other individuals of public. "Alienation factor" in this study is examined in conditions of environmental corruption as regards of inconfidence to management.

This research is about the district of Gökova. This coastal-rural area is important in terms of tourism. Around Gökova there are three thermic power stations called Yatağan (3 units 630 MW), Yeniköy (2 units 420 MW) and Kemerköy (3 units 630 MW). Yeniköy has just been completed but has not started working yet. The other two are working. Yatağan has been running since 1982 and creating large amount of environmental problems in many respects. Nowadays, environmentalists keep protesting the government. The authorities do not want to close them and additionally ask for the third one to begin working soon.

Employers who work for power stations and coal miners also have been protesting environmentalists and the lawyers. They regard them as enemies and think that they'll be unemployed if the stations are closed down. So far, 5 areas economic and social conditions have been examined. There are also sone social conflictions in this area.

1. INTRODUCTION

Protecting and keeping the environmental health is today's one of the major subjects. Environmental problems are the common problems of the world whether handled in respect of development or in political systems. Practicing the studies of environment protection and the novelties in a country is closely related to polical methods in that country. In solving the problems not only today but also in future "politics" and "economy" is the inseperable couple.

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On the other hand, today, the countries are aware that global environmental problems within their borders cause world-wide problems. Environmental problems have caused the concept of national sovereignty to be discussed by affecting people living in a single world in all respects. In fact, destiny of all countries seem to be related to each other starting from the biosphere.

Maybe a few people consider agriculture as an international environmental problem. However, agriculture being affected from the industrial activities cause the biggest threat towards biological diversity and natural ecosystems besides economical problems. The danger of pesticides by artifical fertilizing and the chemical components left through soil, ground and underground waters and sometimes carried to atmosphere by over watering cannot be disregarded. In other words, agriculture has been negatively affected on one hand by the techniques practiced to increase its fertility and on the other hand by the industrial activities. As a matter of fact, the severe influence of funnel gases coming out of "the thermic power stations" of plants cause productivity decrease or crop paucity.

In this study, negative externals caused by investment preferences inclined by public policies are examined in terms of environment where also the relation between the sectoral contradictions affected by the factor of democracy and central/local management is discussed by the case of Gökova region both within the regional and national scale.

2. FACTOR OF PARTICIPATION IN THE PROTECTIONIST POLICY

First step in practicing environmental protecting policy may be shown as "to react and cure". This policy has been developed in many developed countries in the late 60s and early 70s for environment was destroyed. Participation turns out to be a major way in showing reaction. Communities who don't know how to participate or don't have means of participation may suddenly find temselves left in mercy by people or makers and the activity of individuals or groups who affect members in making decisions.

The compulsory pre-condition for participation depends on public being aware of the activities of government. Government is in charge to inform public and public has the right to be informed. This is necessary for openness of government. After the mentioned pre-condition is provided "being taken into consideration" may turn out as the result of using the right to object. Public cannot be informed "as much as the government lets them". Public should also have the right to provide and inspect the documents which are the subject of participation (Robertson, 1982).

The government's duty of informing is being discussed for a long time and it's been the subject of legal regulations as "a general rule" by a few countries. This is largely practiced in USA where "the government under the sunshine" principle is adopted. Departments of the government are not only foreseen to be obliged to inform public and press of their activities but also to provide them with the documents of "EIA" (Environmental Impact Assesment) Regulations, Law of National Environment Policy, Law of Clean Air and Clean Water".

In Turkey, as required by the Law of Environment dated 1983 and nr.2872 under the title of Inspection, institutions are asked to record and report the Ministry of Environment the amount and characteristics of the fuel used and the waste and disposal exposed in order to make their activities open to inspection. So, informing government is taken under guarantee by the judgement of law nr.2872, art.12/2, changed 3416. However, in the Forth Section of Regulation of Air Pollution Control regarding Measurement in Private Property, Confirming and Limiting Emission, "secrecy" is taken under guarantee by the decision (Reg.art.nr.36/4) which says "if the institution has industrial and business secrets, upon the owner's request, the information in emission report may not be revealed to public".

Public administration, widespreading secrecy, neither informs public nor leads the public establishments. Political preference in secrecy may cause local, regional, national and sometimes international pollution problems as mentioned in the introduction. The disregard of openness principle causes the public to meet public policies by doubt and show reaction (corrector not). This reaction, from time to time, turns out as action and many times a fury-silent public is created. Generally speaking factors like individual, psychological, skill and political handicaps and lack of organization driving individuals and lack of interest of establishments in demand cause no political interest and participation.

Today political decision -making process are affected by parties and pressure groups as well as legislation, execution and jurisdiction. Producing policies particularly in democratical -political systems is quite a complicated process including organizations both inside (government, parties) and outside (public opinion and media) of the political foundations and mutual relation of individuals. In fact, all political activities affect the period required for decision making. That's why the internal and external factors are so effective in political period (Lindblom, 1983).

Public opinion is the political point of view of the individuals against problems. As far as democracy makes any sense there's a relation between the government and the public opinion. Today, it's considered that "public opinion" is more effective than the factors of education and income level which were thought to be in perior times (Harrigan, 1988).

Practically, four major generalizations are possible about public opinion affecting policy-making:

- i) Public opinion has strong influence in responsive conditions whose effect is seen. This can be clearly observed throughout history in actions of human rights.
- ii) If a subject is concretely seen/observed and is sensitive, public opinion suddenly becomes to support two opposite points of view depending on voters showing different reactions against problems e.g. environmental problems, arms control, cancellation of death penalty, employment of women.
- iii) Citizens in one part of the country may be more effective in public policy rather than others in other parts. Voters are politically conscious in their own election regions and they may determine people in charge in regional administration as they like. Those holding legislative power not only respect their opinions but also may ask for their active suggestions.
- iv) When there's a relationship between public opinion and politics it's hard to determine which actuates the other. Sometimes public opinion may be formed before public policy. Shortly, effects of public opinion on public policy cannot be denied. It seems difficult for decision makers to insist on adopting and executing policies which disregard appreciations strongly accepted and supported by the majority of population. Today, environmental problems quickly of being unattractive, not considered sensitive and thereof disregarded by public administrators as they used to and begin to be the focus of social interest and pressure means of public opinion.

Voters "reactions are also quite important from the point of government. Taking voters" reactions into consideration depends on providing public support for government's programs and keeping their power. Government's decision which are not supported by the majority of public are difficult to be carried out.

Pressure groups transfering their demand to government have great advantages. However, in a relationship between the government and pressure groups, government is the dominant side. The situation of pressure groups are not evident. No matter how hard the group tries, it's not possible to be effective over the government or a high rank officer. However, effectiveness of pressure groups shows difference from country to country depending on political institutions, party systems and political culture.

Besides these differences, pressure groups have close relations with political parties. Green ideology has influenced all parties and government in the whole world. In Turkey, this influence is not strong enough. Taking the environment as a policy matter has been practiced by SHP (Social Democratical

Party). In other parties programs, environment has not been pointed or easily been got rid of only with a few words. So, it cannot be said that parties seriosly show interest to environment. This can be critized as governments are not "pushed" enough to take decisions to protect environment.

Here, talking about the limited influence of media on public opinion and government will be reasonable. In fact, most of the time, the media tries to increase its income first and its duty of informing public comes second which negatively affects the people's trustin media (Avcı, 1994). Consequently, the media distorting and incorrectly informing due to economical and political factors cause people's trust to diminish and lose its power thereof.

Generally speaking each problem has its own group of people interested. In other words, public opinion may be seen as the representative of collective individual convictions. In this respect, convictions of public opinion regarding government, politics and public policy are of great importance in political process as in Turkey from time to time.

3. INTEREST GROUPS AND ENVIRONMENT

The most outstanding means of the public in affecting the government is, of course, the interest groups. Trade-unions, environmentalists and professional associations are highly effective in respect of nominates who will be confirmed by public opinion. Labor and professional groups have direct economical interest in government policy. That's why they mostly watch the economical policies (e.g.tax) of the government.

Trade-unions whose aim is to develop the working and economical conditions of their members are also interested in economics. They also intend to develop human rights and laws of social well-being. The practice of enviroment protecting policy which shall cause loss of labor and influence more worker class il, amount may always be in contradiction with the targets of government to cause imporvement either in general or in this class's economical conditions. In accordance with the studies not only in developing countries but also in countries with high rate of trade-union such as USA, trade-unions which support public construction projects for the cause employment may violently oppose laws of disposal. Just so, prohibiting the use of unrecyled disposal in industry means no work in that industry. Again, in manufacturing industry when a plant is threated by being closed down rather than setting up an expensive rafinery system the trade unions support the industrialists rather than the environmentalists. Nevertheless in developed countries with economical power and relatively higher effect of pressure groups the government is by the environmentalists.

Organizations like bars engineers, architects, doctors, chamber of agriculture and industry are aimed to serve their members. These groups may produce their own preferences since they join activites for improving the economical well-being of their members. Ideological groups like environmental potection socities, who are not economically and professionally interest groups but represent public interest, and voluntary woman clubs are not economically and professionally useful for their members but make studies to actuate them for an ideology like environmental protection.

Largely practiced methods by interest groups are improving public relations, elections and working behind the scene. Pressure groups produce suitable conditions for the group. Today, due to environmental pollution caused by several activities the firms are under great pressure and they have started to have public relations expert to from public opinion which will ease to have support in several activities including nuclear power stations. Shortly and consequently, protecting and keeping the environment is all the pressure groups responsibility form trade-unions to chambers of profession. However, in Turkey, due to conflict of interests it's not sufficiently appreciated.

4. FAILURE OF PROTECTIVE POLICY AND ALIENATION

The individual in society lives in the political alienation created by society-economical conditions. Alienation may be in several forms such as in job, society, government in political life. Alienation comes from weakness, inconfidence, meaninglessness and conflicts of values when handled in respect of working conditions (Ergil and Alkan, 1980).

There may be a tension between environmental protection groups and workers. The tension between the unemployed and environmentalists in West in 1970s which was reduced over the years is now caused in Turkey in 1990s. Unorganized incapable majority against decision makers are being alienated from the system particularly depending on removing socio-economical inequality. Moreover, the point of view about administrators saying that they don't think "the best' and "the most correct" become stronger as the judgement against them increases.

In order to avoid environmental pollution, the need to take interests of all public-private actors in front of the private and groups' interests is generally accepted but cannot be practised.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The basic purpose of environmental education is to make an individual consider the environment as a whole, be sensitive in environmental subjects, be conscious and participate. In order to find out the status and position of environmental education and to practice it or correctly to institute this education, the reason of environmental problems should be correctly determined and education policy should be formed accordingly. Education of individuals and associations dealing with environmental education is also an important point in Turkey.

Environmental education of citizens must contain moral and political characteristics beside including environmental information. For citizens to react environmental meetings and decisions in democracy they must have an idea about economical, social, demographical and political reasons of environmental problems and the influence of interest groups in decisions and this info should be given accordingly. In this context, at the center of environmental education respect should be shown not only in human being but also other beings, actions destroying environment must be astained from but protecting and curing environment must be considered as a moral duty. Ones who should be educated may be listed as trade-unions, professional groups, children and adults. Public administrators are rarely hold responsible from pollution. However, in our opinion, ones who should be mainly educated are the public administrators who take decisions concerning the future of environment and society since most of the present environmental problems are caused by incorrect decisions and not practising legal regulations. And this responsibility belongs to administrators.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND ALIENATION CAUSED BY PUBLIC POLICIES IN MUĞLA REGION

6.1. Characteristics of the region

In Muğla where agriculture, forestry and tourism potential is high there are 3 thermic^(*) power stations very close to each other and funnel gas effects entering each other's area. Distance between Kemerköy and Yeniköy is 10kms, Yeniköy and Yatağan 31kms and Kemerköy and Yatağan 40kms. After the first unit of Yatağan thermic power station was started on November 20th, 1982, second unit on June 15th, 1983, and the third on December, 18th, 1984, the trees in forestry area of 4186 hectares were cut for they became dry till mid 1986. In other words, it's determined that the whole ecosystem in such a large area was died out.

1970s are the years when the energy crisis appeared in the whole world. In those years thermic power stations were prefered for hydrological energy was balanced, they were quickly built, cost less and credit sources were easily obtained (MPM, 1988). They were neither quickly built nor costed less. Contrary, they caused several environmental problems and still do. In

^(*) Thermic means "concerning heat". In producing electrical energy thermic energy production is being increased. In accordance with 1991 program, 63.1% out of the total electrical energy will be thermic and 36.9% hydrolic. For 1992, development of Turkish Energy production is 34.395 million kwh for thermic power stations while it's 26.419 million kwh for hydrolic energy. Thermic energy is obtained from coal, natural gas, petrolium products, disposal heat and geothermal sources. In Turkey there're 15 thermic power stations based on coal and about to be completed of which 13 are working with lignite, 1 with lignite and charcoal mixture and 1 with charcoal. Out of 38 units of the thermic power stations active in 1990 only for 2 units of Çayırhan thermic power station desulfurization units are being built.

various researches it's reported that trees and crops got dried and crop productivity decreased. However, Turhan Uslu, in one of his studies, determined that villages in the region did not show thermic power stations as the reason of dry trees (Uslu, 1990). Thermic power stations have negative effect on natural flora, vegetation, exotic plants, crops, people, wild animals, domesticanimals, soil, rivers, underground waters, dams, lakes, seas, air inhabited areas, cultural and natural beings and landscape.

In assistance of these determined problems, inhabited areas in the region are examined by social-economical characteristics and alienation of local people caused by the government's investment cuts is discussed. In the following, villages and municipalities which were investigated are shortly introduced. Information were provided fom local administrations.

AKKAYA (Municipality): Population is 2279. Municipality was organized in 1992. It's been determined that regular population is 2000 and depending on seasonal population it increases up to 10-15 thousand within the week and 20 thousand at the weekends. 20% of the population deals with agriculture, 60% with tourism and 20% with fishing and 100 persons with apiculture. While 10 years ago the town had 60% agricultural structure, it's determined that today dealing with soil is away from being economical. Akkaya is 20kms to Yatağan.

KIZILYAKA (Village): It's a forest-coastal village with a population of 1484. 80% of the population deals with agriculture, 15% with forestry and 5% with industry. It's determined that apiculture activities are being reduced, elm-tree kind is dying out and water melon is no longer grown.

AKÇAPINAR (Village): Population is 800 of which regularly 750 and seasonal 50. 70% of the population deals with sailing-fishing, 15% with farming and 15% with tourism (worker). Sesame and corn are grown. It's accepted as site area and cultivation is stopped. Villager, during the interview, determined that products like tomato and pepper were burned.

ÇIFTLIK (Town): Population is 800. 100 persons recently went to Germany as workers due to product paucity. It's determined that products are being reduced, pine trees are dried and dermathological problems, respiration disturbance and oedema exist.

BAYIR (Town): Population is 3593 and has agricultural respected structure. In Bayır which can be determined as a rural municipality, industrial activities like developed industry, fishing, cattle-dealing and tourism do not exist. Tobacco and wheat are produced but have no major role in state economy. It's not economical possible to explain commercial activities as sectoral but is sufficient for itself with its economical characteristics. A cement factory is probable to be built in Bayır which caused displeasure among the farmers who say that 'Yatağan is already negatively affecting their products and now this is another problem".

6.2. Socio-economical structure and alienation

Socio-economical characteristics of the settlements inquired are in the following;

Table 6.2.1 Sex of the people who attended the inquiry

Units	Fen	nale	Ma	le	To	al
	Nr	0/0	Nr	0/	Nr	0/
Akkaya	4	6 4 5	58	93.55	62	100
Kızılyaka	6	9.09	60	90.91	66	100
Akçapınar	9	21.43	33	78.57	42	100
Çiftlik	0	0	26	100	26	100
Bayır	75	30.49	171	69.51	246	100

Table 6.2.2 The occupation of head of the family in Akkaya

Occupation	ndustrial	Agricultural worker	Officer	Farmer	Independent	Retired	House-wife	Unemployed	Total
Nr	3	3	2	6	42	6	0	0	62
%	4.84	4.84	3.23	9.68	67.74	9.68			100

Table 6.2.3 The occupation of head of the family in Kızılyaka

Occupation	ndustrial	Agricultural	Officer	Farmer	Independent	Retired	House-wife	Unemployed	Total
Nr	0	3	7	26	25	5	0	0	66
%	0	4.55	10.61	39.39	37.88	7.58		0	100

Table 6.2.4 The occupation of head of the family in Akçapınar

Occupation	Industrial	Agricultural	Officer	Farmer	Independent	Retired	House-wife	Unemployed	Tota
Nr	0	1	1	9	27	3	0	1	42
%	0	2.38	2.38	21.43	64.29	7.14	0	2.38	100

Table 6.2.5 The occupation of head of the family in Çiftlik

Occupation	ndustrial	Agricultural	Officer	Farmer	Independent	Retired	House-wife	Unemployed	Total
Nr	0	4	1	13	4	2	0	2	26
%	0	15.38	3.85	50.00	15.38	7.69	0	7.69	100

Table 6.2.6 The occupation of head of the family in Bayır

	ndustrial	Agricultural	Officer	Farmer	Independent	Retired	House		No	Total
Nr	33	21	26	58	25	7	2	4.4	60	246
%	13.41	8.54	10.57	23.58	10.16	2.85	0.81	4.47	25.61	100

As we observe the occupation of head of the families as regards of settlements; in Akkaya, independently working (grocer, greengrocer, hotel workers) with 67.74% come first. Farmers with 9.68%, retired with 9.68%, agriculture and industry workers with 4.84% seem to be away from agricultural structure. In Kızılyaka; farmers with 39.39% come first, indepently working with 37.88% follow them, agriculture workers have 4.55%, officers 10.61% and retired have 7.58% share. In Akçapınar; independently working with 64.29% come first. In Çiftlik with limited participants, farmers have 50% and agriculture workers and independently working have 15.38% share. These settlements are rural areas but seem to be away from respected agricultural structure. In Bayır; farmers with 23.58% come first, industry workers with 13.41% follow them, agriculture workers with 8.54% follow officers and independently working. However, unreplied has an important share with 25.61%. At the resort, "farmers" and "workers" are polarized in respect of occupation. Workers accept very kind of industrial activities provided that employment conditions get better while farmers disagree due to reduction of fertility.

As we inspect the number of working members of the families, Akçapınar with 68.29% comes first with only one member working in the family. Çiftlik and Kızılyaka follow it with 53.85% and 53.03% respectively. Akkaya has a share of 41.94% when Bayır has 20.73%. The ratio in Bayır with no reply to that question is 72.36%. The percent of two working members starting from Akçapınar is respectively 17.07%, 11.54%, 30.30%, 45.16% and 4.88%. The share of three and more working members is very low. In fact, number of children is 2-3 in average and number of working members in family is not much due to early marriages.

Table 6.2.7 Continuity of occupation

Units	Re	gular	Sea	sonal	No	reply	Total		
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	0/2	Nr	%	
Akkaya	46	73.02	15	23.81	1	1.59	63	100	
Kızılyaka	33	50.00	3	45.45	3	455	66	100	
Akçapınar	24	58.54	14	34.15	3	7 32	41	100	
Çiftlik	9	37.50	15	62.50	0		24	100	
Bayır	55	22.36	105	42.68	86	34.96	246	100	

As seen on the table distribution of accupations shows difference in accordance with villages and the percent of continuity is the highest in Akçapınar with 58.44%. Seasonal occupation is mostly reported except for agricultural activities.

Table 6.2.8 State of being born and living at the same resort

Units	Y	es.		6	No	reply		otal
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
Akkaya	25	40.32	37	59.68	0	0	62	100
Kızılyaka	54	83.08	10	15.38	1	1.54	65	100
Akçapınar	30	73.17	11	26.83	0	0	41	100
Çiftlik	22	95.65	0	0	1	4.53	23	100
Bayır	172	69.92	73	29.67		0.41	246	100

Generally inspecting, percentage of being born in the village is high in Çiftlik, Akçapınar and Kızılyaka respectively where Akkaya is the last with 40.32% depending on busy tourism activities. Percent of immigration from Aegean is 51.79% in Akkaya when this ratio is 5.36% from East, Southeast and Marmara and 3.57% from Black Sea region. However, share of no reply is quite much with 25%. Other resorts are also being immigrated from Aegean, East-Southeast but not as much as Akkaya. It's observed that immigration is mostly from rural areas.

As regards of income level, Akkaya with 27.42% and over 6 million Turkish Liras income is economically in better position except for Bayır. In other villages it's declared that income level is between 500 thousand and 1.5 million Turkish Liras where Çiftlik is generally the first.

Table 6.2.9 Monthly income of family members in Akkaya

Income	0-500	500-1.5	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	6.5- +	No reply	Total
Nr.	5	3	8	4	7	9	4	17	5	62
%	8.06	4.84	12.90	6.45	11.29	14.52	6.45	27.42	8.06	100

Table 6.2.10 Monthly income of family members in Kızılyaka

Income	0-500	500-1.5	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	6.5- +	No reply	Total
Nr.	3	18	13	3	7	5	1	4	11	65
%	4.62	27.69	20.00	4.62	10.77	7.69	1.54	6.15	16.92	100

Table 6.2.11 Monthly income of family members in Akçapınar

Income	500-1.5	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	6.5- +	No Reply	Total
Nr.	6	5	5	6	4	1	2	12	41
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Table 6.2.12 Monthly income of family members in Çiftlik

Income	500-1.5	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	6.5- +	No Reply	Total
Nr.	13	7	5	0	0	0	0	1	26
%	50.00	26.92	19.23	0	0	0	0	3.85	100

Table 6.2.13 Monthly income of family members in Bayır

Income	500-1.5	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	6.5- +	No Reply	Total
Nr.	38	48	35	1 5	29	4	3	74	246
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Bayır has relatively high level of income in comparision to others. However, percentage of no reply is quite high. Tendency of no reply is observed not only in financial subjects but also generally by the effect of "doubt" and "indecision".

As regards of cultural activities it's observed that they rarely read newspaper and leave the resort for diversion. Houses generally have TV and radio and visual press is more important that other means as regards of being informed.

As regards of characteristic diseases it's reported that there's generally no relationship with thermic power stations and no endemic disease exist in the region. Ones replied as "yes" consider power stations as the reason of diseases.

Table 6.2.14 Existance of any characteristic (endemic) disease

Disease	Yes		No		No reply		Total	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	0/	Nr	0/2
Akkaya	0	0	57	93.44	4	6.56	6 1	100
Kızılyaka	6	9.09	58	87.88	2	3.03	66	100
Akçapınar	4	9.76	37	90.24	0	0	41	100
Çiftlik	1	3.85	25	96.15	0	0	26	100
Bayır	19	7.72	201	81	2.6	10.57	246	100

When Table 6.2.15 and 6.2.16 are jointly examined answer of the question regarding whether there's an economically useful activity nearby or not is that people considering power stations as an economical activity also think that they're harmful. People, with a majority, declaring that power stations have no economical advantage for them are also undecided about their disadvantages for the rate of unreplied reaches up to 47% (in Akkaya) and changes from resort to resort. In recent researches it was observed that the villagers have no idea about the effects of stations but in this study it does not seem so. It's possible to say that public has been informed during that period. However, undecided has considerable rate as seen on the following tables.

Table 6.2.15 Existance of any economically useful activity at the resort

Activity	Yes		No		No reply		Total	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
Akkaya	12	9.35	50	80.65	0	0	62	100
Kızılyaka	35	53.03	30	45.45		1.52	66	100
Akçapınar	19	46.34	22	53.66	0	0	41	100
Çiftlik	13	50.00	13	50.00	0		26	100

Table 6.2.16 Negative effects of the activity

Negative eff.	Yes		No		No	reply	Total	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
Akkaya	13	25.49	14	27.45	24	47.06	51	100
Kızılyaka	42	63.64	19	28.79	5	7.58	66	100
Akçapınar	19	50.00	12	31.58	7	18.42	38	100
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As we inspect the negative effective side of the activities the following table is obtained.

Table 6.2.17 Negative effective side of the economical activity

Effected side	Akkaya		Kızılyaka		Akçapınar		Çiftlik	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	0/0	Nr	0/
Air	6	9.52	26	60.47	26	60.47	6	23.08
Water	3	4.76	41	95.35	41	95.35	25	96.15
Soil	3	4.76	40	93.02	40	93.02	22	84.62
AII	12	19.05	38	88.37	38	88.37	22	84.62
Total	63	100	43	100	43	100	26	100

As seen on Table 6.2.17, in all villages except for Akkaya, Pollution is respectively in water, soil and air. In Çiftlik air pollution is the lowest with 23%. The matter of effect is shown in the following.

Table 6.2.18 Matter of effect of the economical activity

Matter of eff.	Akkaya		Kızılyaka		Akça	apınar	Çiftlik	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
Crop poucity	57	90.48	1 5			THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	3	11.54
Health cond.	different annual contraction of the contraction of	The state of the s	No 2 Constitution Sales and device or separate activities and and well	THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Commence and a series of the s	INCOMES AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	mental Control Maniera Languages and Street Michigan Lo	and the second contract of the second contrac
Unemploy.	OCCUPANTAL SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	THE NAME AND POST OF THE PARTY	THE PARTY OF THE P	POCUMENTARIO DE SEL PRIME DE PRESENTARIO DE LA PROPRIEDA PARA PROPRIEDA PARA PARA PARA PARA PARA PARA PARA PA	CARLO CONTRACTOR DE LA
AII	56	88.89	62	92.54	40	93.02	26	100
No reply	17	26 98	1	1 52	13	30 23	0	0
Total	63	100	66	100	43	100	26	100

As regards of matter of effects, for unemployment, all others are of different importance. In Akkaya, unemployment is the first and crop paucity follows it with 90.48%. in Kızılkaya it's 94.03% unemployment, 59.09% health conditions and 22.39% crop paucity while the rate of health conditions and heath paucity are equal in Akçapınar. In Çiftlik it's 96.15% unemployment, 73.08% health conditions and 11.54% crop paucity. Despite Çiftlik has the maximum numbers of farmers and minimum level of income among the villages, it puts unemployment forward and accept crop paucity. However, vaxation to government has a considerable role in this village where only 26 persons attended the inquiry as seen on the Table 6.2.5. The angry villagers who declared that they'd been treated unjustly showed their reaction by "unreplying" and in that atmosphere it became impossible to make an interview with the headman of village.

As regards of the transfer of requests to local and central management, the highest rate is in Kızılyaka with 39.06% and in others there's not such a problem. On the other hand, rate of untransferability of request to central management is above 50% except for the rate of unreplied. This, of course, shows depolitization of public in government as regards of democratical participation. Public may reach to local management but accuse local authority for it's not effective enough. This is shown in the following on Table 6.2.19.

Table 6.2.19 Untransferability of requests to local and central management

Requests	Akkaya		Kızılyaka		Akç	apınar	Çiftlik	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
Local Mng.	16	25.81	25	39.06	9	21.95	6	23.08
No Reply	6	9.68						
Central Mng.	34	54.84	49	75.38	25	60.98	15	57.69
No Reply	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		CANADA CONTRACTOR CONT					
Total	AUGUSTAANI ALIANISTONISSIAPRINANIAANISTANISTONIS	The state of the s	ADDRESS AND ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	The state of the control of the cont	the fact that of the control of the	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	COMPANY AND	THE RESIDENCE OF A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

All villagers who attended the inquiry generally hold themselves responsible against their resorts over 95% and look for the development of their resorts in different sectoral progresses.

Table 6.2.20

Expected field of development of resorts

Requests	Akkaya		Kızılyaka		Akç	apınar	Çiftlik	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
Agriculture	56	90.32	27	40.91	32	74.42	8	32.00
Industry	61	98.39	61	92.42	43	100	22	84.62
Tourism	3	4.76	42	63.64	11	25.58	23	88.46
Total	63	100	66	100	43	100	26	100

As regards of field of development in resorts industry is the first. Here, existance of social conflicts should be discussed. No matter how tourism is likely to be the first with 67.74% of independent occupation in Akkaya, (see, Table.6.2.2) inhabitants used their preference first for "agriculture" and then for "industry". Despite the rate of independently working in Akçapınar is 64.29% (see, Table.6.2.4), agriculture-industry dilemma still exists. In Çiftlik people prefered tourism rather than industry, which is considered as an interesting preference, though the rate of farmers people dealing with agriculture is 50% (see, Table.6.2.5). Despite the structure in Kızılyaka is consisted of farmers and independently working people, the lowest rate is agriculture with 40.91% (see, Table.6.2.20).

7. CONCLUSION

The public administration in Turkey does not seem to be aware that the environmental problems will cause a serious danger in respect of the future of economical development. Therefore, whenever any public pressure turns out against any single environment pollusion the public solidarity is tried to be broken by the excuse of "development" and "growth". As a mater of fact, in spite of the multilateral negative effects of Yatağan thermic power station, electrical energy and employment slogans are frequently used and the workers and environmentalists are caused to become against each other.

Against the activities of Yatağan which are causing environmental pollution Aydın Administrative Court has decided the cancel the administrative process regarding Yatağan thermic power station to run again and to cease production on 02.02.94 with file nr.1.994/10. The Province, T.E.K (Turkish Electricity Association) and the Ministry of Energy and Natural Sources objected the above mentioned court but it's been refused. Despite the judge regarding the closing of station, it started to run again on 7th of April, 1994 at 20:00 o'clock by the order of the Primer Minister and so the expected public support for environment protection has been lost through the "dark" before it was formed. Maybe due to promises given for the urgent desulpherization of station the opinions were put forward without too many comments in press (1990). And the TV programs could not carry the fact beyond the court decisions. Moreover, the socio-economical situation of public was never discussed

was formed. Maybe due to promises given for the urgent desulpherization of station the opinions were put forward without too many comments in press (1990). And the TV programs could not carry the fact beyond the court decisions. Moreover, the socio-economical situation of public was never discussed and the fact was handled as the dispute of station workers and the lawyers from Izmir nick-named "12 trouble makers". After the decision for opening up the station a few positive articles had been written by some journalists.

In our opinion, this increased the disgruntled villagers' already existing tendency of alienation. Public opinion which was expected to provide support also outside the region did not show any reaction due to fear of energy cut. Contrary, power station was supported to be opened up and villagers and environmentalists who stayed silent so far are left alone against the workers and the government. So, the arguement of farmers and workers taking place actually due to agricultural structure spoilt resulted at the disadvantage of farmers for now.

Since Rio (1992), the public sensitivity against environment and considering participation important and governments supporting participation of public and making participation easy are frequently talked about but in our country this is accepted only as a point of view. In order to bu successful in environment protecting policies voluntary organizations which will save public participation from being only a slogan must increase.

Governments, while making public policies, must take environmental social costs into consideration. They should also quickly make legal regulations which will ease public to be informed and should know how sincere they are about this.

Today, it's clear that the understanding of "economy" and "environment' are not valid by the samples of bad experiences almost every country had. In Turkey, the methods of convention are only used in employee-employer relations. Today, the developing world agrees on how to agree on every subject from families to governments and organizes international meetings. In fact, the studies that we consider as a beginning by ÇED (EIA - Environmental Impact Assesment) reports should be arranged more likely to be practical and analytical rather than being formalists. In other words, in environmental managements must be attached importance and organizations which will ease these studies must be formed.

ÖZET

Teknolojik değişikliklerin etkilediği geleneksel üretim metotları ve talep artışlarının getirdiği üretim zorlamaları, insan ve çevre kaynaklarının korunması konusunu günümüzün önemli sorunları arasına taşımıştır.

Zerrin Toprak Karaman

Günümüze değin üretimde yalnızca metot ve kalite aranırken, bugün aynı zamanda çevre sağlığının korunması da dikkate alınmakta ve bu yönde kamu oyu baskısı yönetimin kararlarını büyük ölçüde etkilemektedir. Ekonomi ve Ekoloji bugün tartışılmaz ikili durumundadır. Bu ikilinin uzlaşmazlığı ve birbirinin alternatifi görünmeleri demokratik hayatı da zorlaştırmaktadır. Bireysel çıkarların kamu yaşantısında yer alması politik yabancılaşma yaratmaktadır. Bu çalışmada "yabancılaşma faktörü", çevresel çıkarların sosyo-ekonomik yaşantıya etkisi ve çevresel bozulma koşullarında, Gökova Örneğinde incelenmiştir.

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