BEYDA NUR ZENGIN

INNOVATION-BASED SPATIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ANKARA

1920-1949

ANKARA GASWORKS

ETIMESGUT AIRCEAFT FACTORY

- ANKARA WAS SMALL ANATOLIAN CITY WITH APPROXIMATELY 20000 POPULATION AT THE BEGINING OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY.
- JANSEN PLAN WHICH GAVE IMPORTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN ADDITION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS. INDUSTRIALIZATION INCREASED FAST WITH STATE-LED INVESTMENTS.

- CARTRIDGE FACTORY (1924), CEMENT PLANT (1928), ANKARA GASWORKS (1929), ETIMESGUT AIRCRAFT FACTORY (1941) WERE FOUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
- THESE FACTORIES COMPOSED THE BASIS OF THE MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AGENCY (MKEK), ESTABLISHED IN 1950 IN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY TO PRODUCE UNIQUE PRODUCTS IN THE FIELD OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION WITH THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TURKISH ARMED FORCES AND SECURITY FORCES.

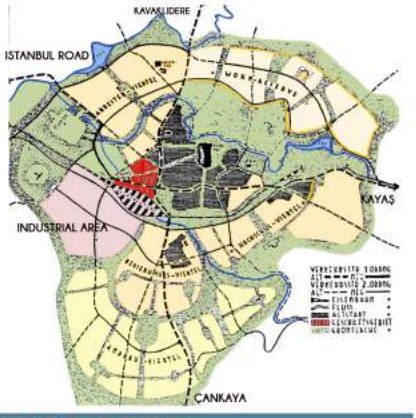
- IN 1947, THE ANKARA WIND TUNNEL (ART) THE FIRST R&D INVESTMENT, WAS SET UP TO PREPARE THE GROUND FOR AERODYNAMIC RESEARCH FOR AIR PLATFORMS

- MAX WESTON THORNBURG REPORT WRITTEN IN 1949 TO EXAMINE THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND CARRY OUT AID PROGRAM CAUSED A DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT IN TURKEY'S ECONOMY.

- HE CRITICIZED THE ETATISM APPROACH OF THE COUNTRY AND PUSHED THE ECONOMY TO MAKE IMPORT RATHER THAN EXPORT. THESE ASSESSMENTS LEAD TO A DECREASE IN THE PHASE OF INDUSTRIAL AND INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENTS.

- THE FIRST WAVE HAS BOOMED WITH RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SLUMPED DUE TO THE REPORT OF THORNBURG WHICH CAUSES THE CHANGE APPROACH TO THE HIGH ADDED VALUE PRODUCTION UNDERSTANDING.

JANSEN PLAN

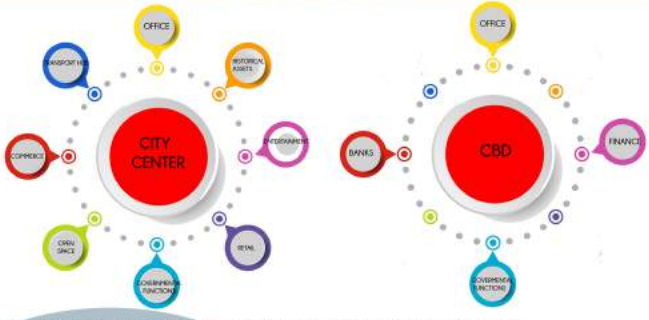


1950-1979

ALTINDAĞ

- DECLINING PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS HAS ACCELERATED INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION MOVEMENT.
- THE POPULATION IN THE CITY INCREASED SHARPLY. WHILE TOTAL POPULATION OF ANKARA WAS 228.536 IN 1950, IT REACHED TO 1.877.755 IN 1980.
- THE PRIVATE SECTOR GAINED IMPORTANCE AND SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT
- WHILE SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES AND SMALL INDUSTRIAL SITES HAVE CHOSEN CLOSE LOCATIONS TO THE CITY CENTER ULUS AND KIZILAY IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 1960S,
- THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONES MOSTLY LOCATED IN THE MAIN ARTERIES IN THE CITY SUCH AS İSKİTLER, LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES NEXT TO THE SAMSUN ROAD AND AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY ZONE NEXT TO THE ISTANBUL ROAD DUE TO LAND SPECULATION AND SPACE NEED.
-MIGRATION TO THE CITY BECAME THE RESULT OF THIS INDUSTRIALIZATION.
- ECONOMIC CHANGE BRING ALONG THE SPATIAL CHANGE.
- CITY MACROFORM SHAPED BY NEW DEVELOPMENT AREAS OR HOUSING STOCK ACCORDING TO RESIDENT PROFILES OR DEMANDS. WHILE SQUATTER AREAS APPEARED JUST NEAR TO THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS, IN THE METROPOLITAN AREAS COOPERATIVES AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS ESTABLISHED. LACK OF HOUSING STOCK AND LOW LEVEL INCOME CAUSED EXPANDED CITY MACROFORM IN A UNPLANNED WAY. MAMAK, GÜLVEREN, YENIDOĞAN, SEYRANBAĞLARI AND AKDERE WHERE WORKING WERE CLOSETRANSFORMED TO SQUATTER NEIGHBOURHOD.
- ECONOMIC AND SPATIAL GROWTH STOPPED DUE TO OIL CRISIS IN 1973.

1980-2000



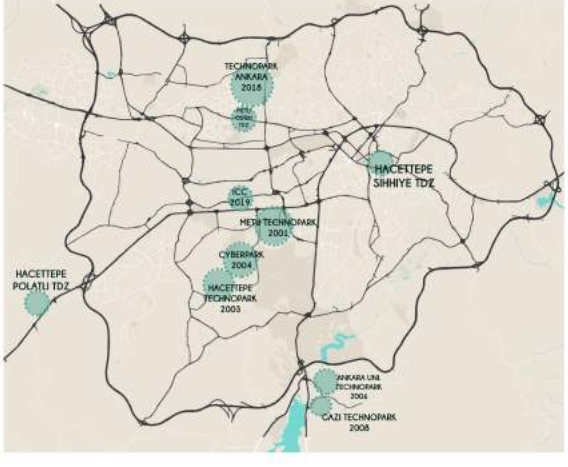
. LIBERALIZATION MAKES POSSIBLE THE DEVELOPED INDUSTRIES TO BREAK INTO THE GLOBAL MARKET.
- INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY TRANSFORMED INTO AN INFORMATION SOCIETY. WHILE INDUSTRIES DECENTRALIZE, SERVICE AND CONTROL FUNCTION CENTRALIZED.
- IN THE 1990 MASTER PLAN, TWO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS WERE PROPOSED FOR NEW LIVING AND WORKING AREA.
- CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT FUNCTION WAS GIVEN TO SÖĞÜTÖZÜ AND ITS SURROUNDING AND AROUND THE ESKIŞEHIR ROAD WAS DECIDED AS A GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION EXTENSION THAT NEEDS VAST AREAS WHILE THE CITY CENTER WAS KIZILAY AND ULUS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SECTORS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY INCREASED THE EFICIENCY OF INNOVATION AND GLOBALIZATION IN THE SUCCESS OF ANKARA INDUSTRY.

-TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE R & D POTENTIAL AND THE ABILITY, TO PRODUCE TECHNOLOGY
TO CREATE EMPLOYMENT FOR QUALIFIED WORKFORCE AND TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES,
IN 1992 METU TEKMER (TECHNOLOGY CENTER) WAS FOUNDED AS A TECHNOLOGY INCUBATION WITH THE COLLABORATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (KOSGEB) AND UNIVERSITY.

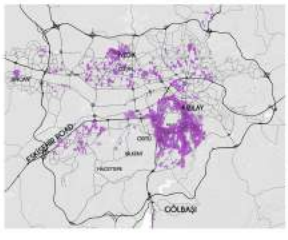
- LAW ON TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ZONES 4691
THE PURPOSE OF THIS LAW IS TO GENERATE TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE NATIONAL INDUSTRY WITH AN INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE AND EXPORT-ORIENTED STRUCTURE, TO INTRODUCE INNOVATIONS IN PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTION METHODS, TO RAISE THE QUALITY OR STANDARD OF PRODUCTS, TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY, TO DECREASE THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION, TO COMMERCIALIZE TECHNOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE, TO SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY INTENSIVE PRODUCTION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP.
- THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN 2001 END UP THIS PERIOD.

2001-2019



AFTER THE 2001 ECONOMIC CRIS, WITH THE 4961 LAW OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ZONES, ANKARA LEFT BEHIND THE RECESION.
68%OF THE EMPLOYMENT IS WORKING IN SERVICE SECTOR. THIS SECTOR IS IMPORTANT AS IT HAS SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL.
SINCE THE KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE BUSINESS SERVICES (KIBS) A SUBSECTOR OF THE SERVICE SECTOR, IS AN IMPORTANT MERIT FOR EVERY COUNTRY AND EVERY REGION'S ECONOMY AS IT CREATES A HIGH ADDED VALUE. THE KIBS SECTOR IMPROVES THE PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND TRANSFORMATION OF
KNOWLEDGE, THUS ITS MOST IMPORTANT OUTPUT IS INNOVATION.
THERE ARE TWO CLASSIFICATION AS A PROFESSIONAL-KIBS (M-BYİH) AND TECHNOLOGY-KIBS (T-BYİH).
WHILE P-KIBS ACTIVITIES WHICH IS THE 30% OF THE TOTAL KIBS IN ANKARA, CLUSTER MOSTLY IN KIZILAY, BAKANLIKLAR, TUNALI HILMI STREET AND BALGAT IN ÇANKAYA DISTRICT AND OSTIM AND İVEDIK ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL SITE (OIS) IN YENIMAHALLE DISTRICT; T-KIBS ACTIVITIES CLUSTERS IN ÜNIVERSITELER AND MUSTAFA KEMAL NEIGHBORHOOD, AŞAĞI ÖVEÇLER, BEŞTEPE, KIZILIRMAK , BAHÇELIEVLER, MUTLUKENT NEIGHBORHOOD IN ÇANKARA DISTRICT AND BAHÇELIEVLER NEIGHBOURHOOD IN GÖLBAŞI DISTRICT AS WELL AS OSTIM AND İVEDIK OIS

DISTRIBUTION OF POREFFESIONAL-KIBS



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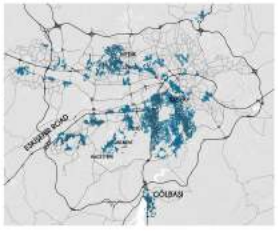

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