

Decisions of Izmir Economics Congresses: An Interpretive Content Analysis

Hasan TUTAR¹ ve Neslihan ÖZKAN²

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the interpretive content of the issues emphasized and prominent in the decisions taken in the Izmir Economic Congress held so far by using the Voyant Tools program. The exploratory study is conducted according to the interpretive content analysis technique. In the study, the texts of the decisions taken in Izmir Economics Congresses were determined by an online convenient sampling technique. In the study, the decisions taken in Izmir Economics Congresses were analyzed with the help of the Cyrrus Tool, Reader tool, Trend tool, Summary tool, and Context tool offered by Voyant Tools online program. All five mentioned tools are tools with scalable parameters. The numerical findings obtained from the analysis were presented and interpreted together with the visuals. The five text analysis tools used in the analysis process are understood to provide essential information depicted in visualization formats. The findings are interpreted together with the context of the visualized data, delivering powerful clues for reaching accurate conclusions. The results of the analysis show how different input parameters affect the study. The prominent themes in the results of the research are essential in terms of showing what the basic vision of the Republic of Turkey is in the decisions taken at the Izmir Economic Congresses.

Keywords: Izmir Economy Congresses, Economic development, social development, agricultural production

İzmir İktisat Kongreleri Kararları: Yorumlayıcı Bir İçerik Analizi

Öz

Bu çalışma, Voyant Tools arayüzü ile İzmir İktisat Kongrelerinde alınan kararlarda vurgulanan ve öne çıkan hususların yorumlayıcı içerik analizini yapmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma doğası gereği keşif amaçlıdır ve yorumlayıcı içerik analizi tekniğine göre yapılmış bir arařtırmadır. Arařtırmada İzmir İktisat Kongresi kolayda elverişli örnekleme tekniği ile belirlenmiştir. Arařtırmada İzmir İktisat Kongresi sonunda alınan kararlar Voyant Tools çevrimiçi programının sunduğu Cyrrus aracı, Reader aracı, Trend aracı, Summary aracı ve Context aracı yardımıyla analiz edilmiştir. Sözü edilen beş aracın tümü ölçeklenebilir parametrelere sahip araçlardır. Analiz sonucunda elde edilen sayısal bulgular görsellerle birlikte sunulurken yorumlanmıştır. Analiz sürecinde kullanılan beş metin analizi aracının, görselleştirme formatları şeklinde tasvir edilen önemli bilgiler verdiği anlaşılmıştır. Bulgular görselleştirilmiş veriler bağlamıyla birlikte yorumlanarak doğru sonuçlara ulaşılması için güçlü ipuçları sunduğunu göstermektedir. Analiz sonuçları farklı giriş parametrelerinin analizi nasıl etkilediğini göstermektedir. Voyant Tools, bir metin analizi (veri madenciliği) sürecinde nicel ve nitel verilerin analizinde operasyonel ve doğruluk değeri yüksek sonuçların elde edilmesinde oldukça elverişli olduğu görülmektedir. Analiz sonuçları her zaman anlamsal birimlerin karmaşık yapısına oldukça duyarlı olduğu görülmektedir. Analiz sonuçlarında öne çıkan temalar, İzmir İktisat Kongresi genç cumhuriyetin temel vizyon belgesi olması özelliğinde kısa ancak sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik, siyasi ve politik bakımdan kapsayıcı bir metin olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzmir İktisat Kongreleri, Ekonomik gelişme, Sosyal gelişme, Tarımsal Üretim

Atf İçin / Please Cite As:

Tutar, H. ve Özkan, N. (2023). Decisions of Izmir Economics Congresses: An interpretive content analysis. *Manas Sosyal Arařtırmalar Dergisi*, 12(ÖS), 91-104. doi:10.33206/mjss.1338684

Geliş Tarihi / Received Date: 06.08.2023

Kabul Tarihi / Accepted Date: 09.10.2023

¹ Prof.Dr. - Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi, hasantutar@ibu.edu.tr,

 ORCID: 0000-0001-8383-1464

² Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi – Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, zkneslihann@gmail.com,

 ORCID: 0009-0002-6343-3375

Introduction

This research aims to understand better the importance of the decisions of the Izmir Economic Congresses, which express the quest to develop social and economic policies in the country's challenging conditions and create a road map for total development with the interpretive content analysis technique. Izmir Economic Congress was held in Izmir on February 17, 1923, and some decisions were taken on implementing a state-supported but private-sector priority "mixed economic model." When the decisions taken in Congress are examined, it is seen that the "mixed economy" model, which encourages the private sector and aims to establish an effective state structure for the economic development of the people, has been adopted. The decisions of the congress aim to place the cyclical conditions facing Turkey based on rational monetary policy (Koç, 2000; Daver, 1986; Tokgöz, 1981). When we look at the Congress within the political conditions of the period, The Lausanne Talks were still ongoing. There were rumors that Turkey would adopt a USSR-style model as a system and participate in the USSR bloc instead of Europe—the opening of the first foreign representation of the Government of the Turkish Grand National Assembly in Moscow. Subsequently, the Moscow Agreement with the USSR on March 16, 1921, which also had political, military, and economic context, was concluded on March 16, 1921, causing doubts about Turkey in Europe to increase (Boratav, 1994; Sarc, 1983; Daver, 1986). The Turkish authorities, who decided the Izmir Economic Congress, wanted to declare to the world that they did not have such a policy and that practices such as capitulation, which were implemented during the Ottoman Empire, would never be allowed.

After the First World War, the Turkish people managed to establish an independent Turkish state, but economic independence was as important as the legal and political independence achieved. Atatürk knew that a new state could only stand freely once financial problems were solved. For this reason, he was working on these issues before the Izmir Economic Congress (Sarc, 1983; Self-confidence, 1998; Halici, 2004; Sarc, 1983). The Minister of Economy of the time, Mahmut Esat Bozkurt, was the first to propose that a congress be held in Izmir. According to Mahmut Esat Bozkurt, political organizations should have a professional representation system, so the people participating in Congress should be representatives from each professional group. The Congress had two main aims. These were to identify the problems experienced by all economic sectors in the country, to ensure the integration of these segments with the administration, and to explain the planned policies to foreign investors (Sayim, 2000; Coach, 2000; Daver, 1986). During the congress, the problems of citizens from all walks of life were listened to, policies for the issues were mentioned, and the policies planned on foreign capital were conveyed to the participants. This congress, which resulted in the decision to implement a state-supported economic model that prioritized the private sector, made it difficult to reflect the decisions taken in the congress on economic life due to the lack of sufficient capital and the lack of qualified labor force as of the period. In addition, the "World Economic Crisis" that took place in 1929 and affected Turkey significantly prevented the implementation of the decisions taken in Congress. In addition, the external debt burden remaining from the Ottoman state, combined with the lack of capital and technology, made it virtually impossible to implement the decisions of the Congress.

As can be understood from the decisions taken at the first Izmir Economic Congress, the Turkish economy was designed by a mixed economy model recommended by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. In later congresses, this line was constantly maintained. The congress was opened on February 17 under the chairmanship of Kazım Karabekir Pasha. Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha's speech showed how to eliminate the semi-colonial social order, maintain its universal importance, and have a dominant nationalist character. The decisions of the Izmir Economic Congress are organized to draw attention to the importance of Turkey's economic development. Turkey's economic policies are determined to a significant extent in these congresses. The general purpose of Izmir Economic Congresses is to make plans for Turkey's economy and develop an early solution plan for possible problems. The main goal of the Republic of Turkey, which gained its independence after the War of Independence, was to gain political and economic independence. The holding of the Congress on these dates intimidated countries that wanted the Treaty of Lausanne (Lewis, 1961; Sarc, 1983; Daver, 1986; Tokgöz, 1981). These congresses, especially the first Izmir Economic Congress, showed the importance given to the economic independence of the newly established Republic of Turkey. Thus, the message was that sanctions such as capitulations, contrary to the understanding of economic independence, will never be allowed. With this congress, a strong message has been conveyed to the whole world about how much the Republic of Turkey attaches importance to its economic and political independence.

Atatürk believed that the country's development would be achieved through planned work, which he implemented during his time. It is seen in the published historical documents that he was closely interested in the industrial plans prepared and even read them line by line and expressed his thoughts. The economic policies followed throughout the period are based on statism, individual labor, and activity and aim to bring the nation to prosperity as soon as possible and develop the state. According to İnan, Atatürk believed that the development of the country would be successful with planned work, and he implemented this in his own time (İnan, 1930; İnan, 1972). For this reason, the decisions taken at the Izmir Economic Congresses under the guidance of Atatürk generally cover the following issues: Establishing industries whose raw materials are produced domestically, supporting private entrepreneurs, establishing banks that will provide loans to investors, prioritizing the production of daily consumption goods, leading investments by the state in cases where private enterprise cannot meet the needs, strategic Important nationalization initiatives include encouraging enterprises to use domestic goods, applying customs duties in a way that protects the domestic industry, tying railway construction to a program, improving workers' and union rights, giving importance to the training of technical personnel, and abolishing tith tax. .. These decisions show the determination of the findings of the Izmir Economic Congresses to protect the domestic industry and also offer that Mustafa Kemal, especially at the 1st Izmir Economic Congress, considered following a policy that prioritized national capital, not foreign money. Investors granted privileges (Sarc, 1983; Daver, 1986).

It is understood from the following decisions that the decisions taken mainly in the first congress included protectionist policies (Tokgöz, 2007): To determine the spirit of the economic policies to be implemented by the State of Turkey and the basic principles of the related system, to help the communication between the capital owners, especially in Istanbul and Izmir, who had difficulty in establishing a healthy relationship with the government during the years of national struggle, and the representatives of the government, To show the participants in the Lausanne Negotiations that the support provided by the whole society to the military and political cadres who played a leading role in the national struggle was not limited to their own fields of duty, but was also valid in the decisions these actors would take regarding the economy; to oppose those who demanded the continuation of the capitulations as a whole nation; to assure the Western European states that there would be no transition from the liberal system to the communist system. The decisions that were firmly opposed were decisions such as preventing foreign monopoly, reducing luxury imports, and imposing restrictions. At the same time, the Congress resolutions also emphasized the promotion of domestic goods.

The decisions of the First Izmir Economic Congress had essential effects on the formation of the economic structure of the Turkish state in the following period. The areas where this effect was seen can be listed as Money, Credit, Banking, Financial System, Transport Sector, Agriculture Sector, Industry and Trade Sector, and Foreign Trade Sector (Tezel, 1982; Boratav, 1974). When we look at the declaration published at the end of the congresses, it is seen that it covers fundamental issues such as reconstruction, health, transport, education, national sovereignty, exploitation of mines, population growth, increase in forests, and labor plan. The decisions taken at the congresses briefly include the following points: The general aim of the Izmir economic congresses was to implement a development model that would serve the purpose of economic development, improve domestic production, develop forestry and mining, revive the economy that had deteriorated due to wars, develop animal husbandry, avoid luxury imports, not oppose foreign capital provided that it contributed to economic development, adopt the principle of freedom of labor, but not allow monopolies (Yařa, 1980).

The decisions taken at the First Izmir Economic Congress reflect a farsighted approach in terms of its period. The concept of human capital, or the antecedents of the modernization movements in the labor market, on which economists are working today, is reflected in these decisions. Considering the conditions of the period in which the Congress was held, it is clear that rational economic policies were determined for a Republic at the level of "Contemporary Civilisation." The essence of the decisions taken at the Izmir Economic Congress reflects a domestic and national character, such as not compromising economic independence, primarily utilizing national resources, allowing foreign capital that would not hinder the development of domestic capital, not falling under the yoke of great powers, supporting producers, industrialists, and exporters, and encouraging entrepreneurs (Ökçün, 1981; Daver, 1986). In addition, the national character of the congress decisions is reflected in the fact that Gazi Mustafa Kemal himself emphasized that the country's economy should be freed from foreign monopolies, the industry should be strengthened to withstand foreign competition, railway construction should be linked to a program, and

no matter how great political and military victories are, they will not be worthwhile if they are not crowned with economic achievements.

The decisions taken in the economic congresses organized in İzmir may be necessary for various reasons. Here are some essential points that emphasize the importance of these decisions. These decisions are of great importance in the following respects:

Formulation of economic policies: Economic congresses in İzmir bring together experts, policymakers, academics, and industry leaders to discuss current economic challenges and opportunities. The decisions and recommendations that emerge from these meetings are seen as essential at regional, national, and even international levels. These congresses serve as platforms for identifying and addressing economic problems and finding innovative solutions. They often include research papers, case studies, and presentations of best practices that can lead to new approaches and strategies for economic development. Decisions made at recent congresses may focus on environmentally friendly practices, renewable energy, and ways to ensure economic growth that does not jeopardize the well-being of future generations. Economic congresses also shed light on potential areas of growth and investment for both domestic and foreign investors. For governments, decisions, and recommendations from economic congresses guide the effectiveness of existing policies. It supports policymakers in adapting to the rapidly changing economic environment. Economic congresses can also evaluate the results of past economic policies and initiatives and identify successes and areas for improvement. This helps policymakers learn from past experiences and make informed decisions for the future. Economic congresses often provide an opportunity to think beyond short-term goals and develop long-term economic visions and plans. This forward-looking approach can guide economic policies in the years ahead.

Economic and human development: The decisions taken at these congresses directly impact national economies. By addressing economic challenges, stimulating investment, and exploring new opportunities, congress outcomes contribute to economic growth and development and chart a vision. The recommendations and decisions adopted in these congresses can influence government policies, regulatory frameworks, and economic incentives. Policymakers often consider the insights from these meetings when formulating economic plans and strategies. Overall, the significance of the decisions of the İzmir economic congresses is that various decisions are taken that can influence economic policies, stimulate growth, address challenges, and generally contribute to the welfare of the Turkish Nation. Another aspect of the decisions of the congresses is to raise public awareness of economic issues. As the results and recommendations are often reported in the media, they can help educate the general public about economic trends, challenges, and potential solutions. Economic congresses held in İzmir, especially in recent years, emphasize the importance of sustainable development and a green economy, reflecting the spirit of the period. Decisions made during economic congresses also focus on social and human development aspects, such as reducing inequality, promoting growth, and addressing poverty and unemployment. Today, when a skilled and educated labor force is crucial for economic growth, congress's resolutions stress the importance of investing in education and human capital development to increase productivity and competitiveness. Adopting technological developments and encouraging innovation is critical in today's rapidly changing economic environment. Economic congresses play a crucial role in emphasizing the importance of technology and innovation in driving economic growth and increasing productivity.

As a result, the decisions taken at the İzmir Economic Congresses, held six times so far, are of great importance in their potential to shape economic policies, promote sustainable development, develop international cooperation, and solve complex economic problems. These meetings serve as valuable platforms for dialogue, information exchange, and networking, contributing to the progress and prosperity of the economic landscape in İzmir and beyond. The significance of decisions taken at İzmir economic congresses spans many areas, from monetary policy formulation to sustainable development, social inclusion, and technological progress. The primary purpose of this research is to analyze the content of the decisions taken in the İzmir Economic Congress, which causes an essential gap in the literature. This research will likely contribute to the introduction of the congress with content analysis in a foreign language, draw attention to the issues emphasized in the congress, and significantly contribute to the literature. Accordingly, the central question of the research is determined as what are the problems particularly stressed in the decisions taken in İzmir Economic Congresses.

Material and Method

Research Design

The research is a directed content analysis research in qualitative content analysis technique. Directed content analysis is a type of content analysis that combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches in the same study (mixed). In the process of directed content analysis, themes and patterns are sought for the quantitative aspect, numerical values, frequently used words, and word frequencies are determined in the data (Belil, Alhani, Ebadi & Kazemnejad, 2018; Ghaffari et al., 2019). In the qualitative part of the directed content analysis, the central theme is produced and visualized from descriptive statements, codes, and categories. While the quantitative part focuses on specific research questions and hypotheses, the qualitative part tries to answer the study's central question to gain new insights and deeper understanding. In interpretive content analysis, the implied meanings, hidden intentions, symbols, or references in the message are subjected to the content (Lisanti, Golfenshtein & Medoff-Cooper, 2017; Poralizadeh, Khankeh, Ebadi & Dalvandi, 2017; Ghaedi, Mahdian & Fomani, 2015). The implicit content focuses not only on the message but also on questioning the intention behind it and the real purpose of the actor. In the research, directed content analysis was preferred because it is suitable for making inferences about the content, not just describing it, and for using implicit/latent content as a research object, not "explicit content."

Research Model

In the research, the main themes regarding the decisions taken in the six Izmir Economic Congresses held since 1924 and the indicators regarding the essential vision within which the government should act are shown in the model below. The model reflects the dominant structure in local and national character and represents agricultural development and production development for the growth and development of the Turkish nation.



Figure 1. Research Model

Sampling and Sampling

In content analysis, "text" is any communication unit and can be turned into a team of research (Drisko, 2016; Schreier, 2013). In content analysis, convenience sampling is an appropriate sampling technique. Which texts will be selected with the help of these techniques depends on the subject's importance and topicality and the researcher's interest. In this research, the convenience sampling technique was used because it is easy to reach and suitable for the essential question and purpose of the study (Christensen, Johnson & Turner, 2015; Nachmias & Nachmias, 1996). In this study, firstly, the Ottoman words and concepts in the decisions taken in the first Izmir Economic Congresses were simplified into today's Turkish under expert supervision. Then, they were translated into English. In the subsequent analysis process, the determiners and prepositions (the, a, in, to, from, etc.), which are expressed as stopwords and do not contribute to the meaning of the English text during the analysis process, were removed from the index and the text was made suitable for analysis. Then, the 12-item text of the Izmir Economic Congress was analyzed with the help of Voyant Tools online analysis software and five panels (Cirrus, Reader, Trends, Summary, and Context) (Cortés-Sánchez, 2017; Hetenyi, Lengyel & Szilasi, 2019; Miller, 2018; Welsh, 2014). This study uses all of these panels to analyze and interpret the decisions taken in the Izmir Economic Congresses.

Analyzing the Data

In the study, the decisions of the Izmir Economic Congress were analyzed with the help of Voyant Tools' qualitative content analysis program. Voyant Tools is primarily a text-based web tool that can be used functionally in the field of humanities. It can analyze a single or several documents together and is open source. In Voyant Tools, textual data are analyzed in different panels, including Cirrus, Reader, Trends, Summary, and Context (Hetenyi et al., 2019; Miller, 2018; Sampsel, 2018). Voyant Tools (<https://voyant-tools.org>) is an open-source, sophisticated, and versatile text processing valuable tool for advanced humanities researchers. (Clouder & King, 2015; Steiner et al., 2014; Williams, Inversini, Buhalis

& Ferdinand, 2015; Zahedzadeh, 2017). Voyant Tools is an open-source, web-based application for text analysis that is functionally used for analyzing textual data sets in content analysis.

Results

Cirrus Tool: A word cloud creation tool that centrally positions frequently used words in qualitative content analysis at the largest size in the cloud and visualizes the most commonly used words in the analysis unit. This tool looks at the frequency of the expression rather than how the term is used. The visual, which consists of 25 words depending on the frequency of the words and prepared with the Voyant Tools program, obtained depending on the frequencies of the most frequently used words, is shown below (Figure 2).

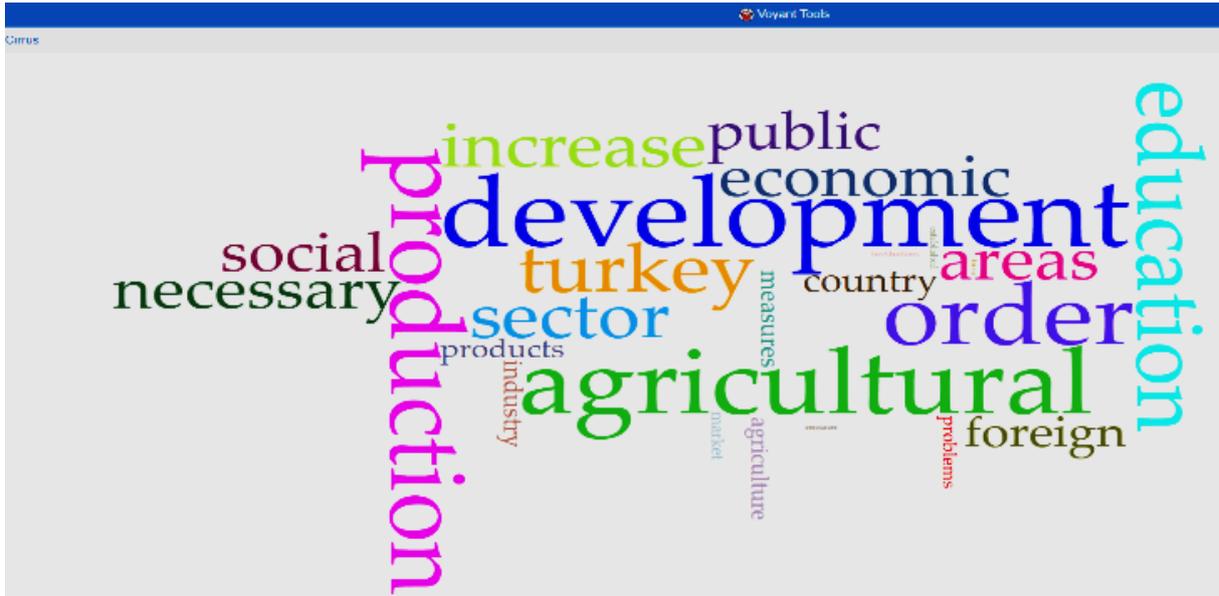


Figure 2. Frequency Intensity of Izmir Economic Congress Decisions (Word Cloud)

After setting up the Cirrus vehicle stop word list, the five most used words are agricultural (192), development (188), production (176), and order (175). It contains the phrase education (154) and their numbers. The first impression from word clouds is that there is much in common between the basic concepts. Considered together with other words seen with high frequency, an essential part of the decisions taken at the Izmir Economic Congress is about what the primary mission of the Turkish people should be and what the alternative areas that need to be developed consist of. From the word cloud, it is understood that special attention should be given to agricultural development, productivity, education, and economic and social development.

Links tool: Collocates Graph represents close-knit keywords and terms as a force-directed network graph. By default, the context is set to 5 words per side. The concept network of the decisions taken at the Izmir Economic Congresses is shown below—figure 3.

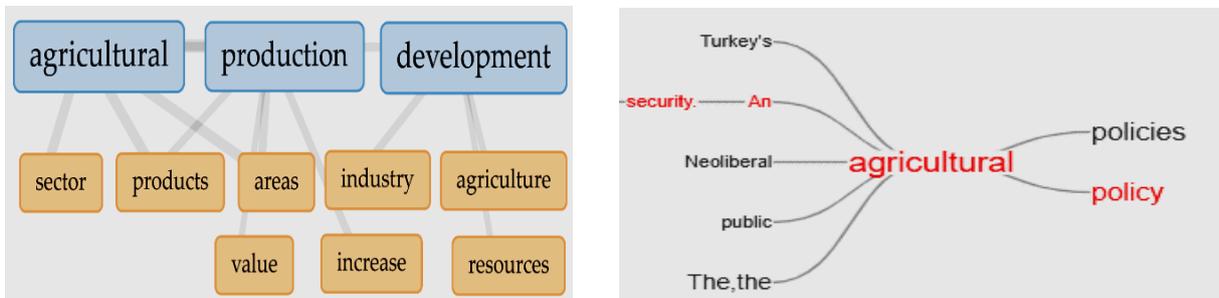


Figure 3. Izmir Economy Congress decisions concept network and Word Tree

Word tree Concept network analysis of the decisions taken in Izmir Economic Congresses “agricultural”; It is seen that the main themes of "production" and "development" meet. It is seen that the central theme of “Agricultural” has a strong relationship with the sub-theme of “sector,” “areas,” “and products.” The main article of Production, on the other hand, has a strong relationship with the sub-

themes "increase," "areas," "value," and "products." The central theme of development is strongly related to the sub-themes of "agriculture," "resources," and "industry." In addition, the concept tree shows that a vision has been determined that Turkey's agricultural policies should be shaped within the framework of neoliberal policies, especially in the last economic congresses.

Trends panel: Trend analysis represents a line graph showing the occurrence frequency distribution in the analysis unit. Trends in the analysis is a visualization that represents the frequencies of terms across segments in the analysis unit. Each series in the chart is colored according to the word it means, with a description at the top showing which words are associated with which colors. Also known as Term Frequencies Chart, trend analysis shows a line chart of the most frequently used words in the text. The "Corpus Trends" feature of the Izmir Economics Congress resolutions is shown below (Figure 4).

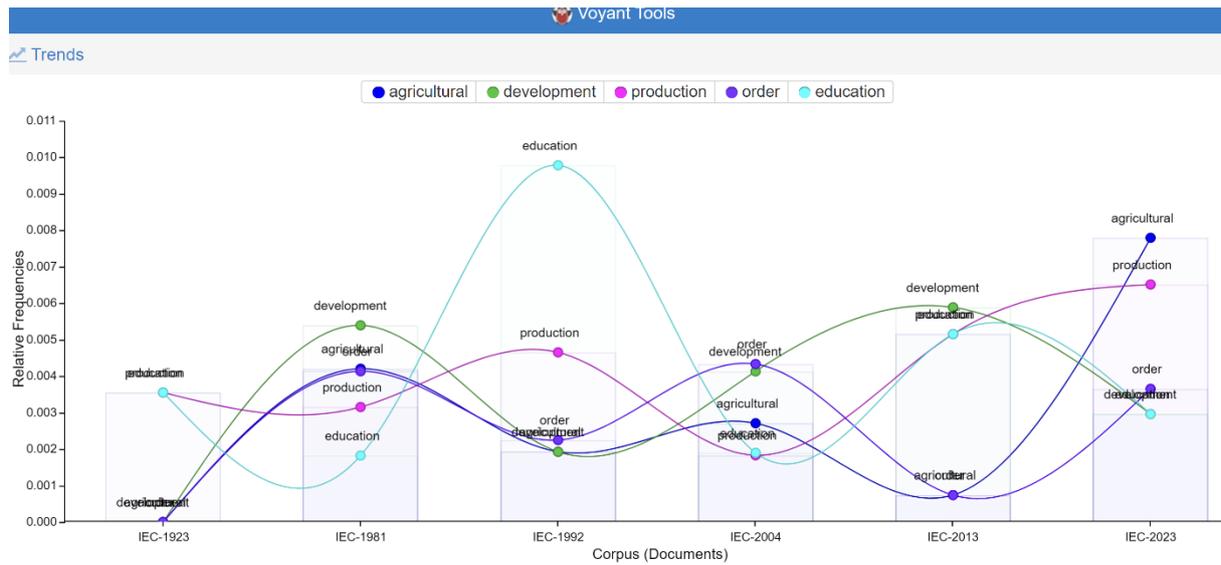


Figure 4. Trend analysis of Izmir Economic Congress decisions

While trend analysis focused more on production in the first Izmir Economics Congress, it is seen that a strong emphasis was placed on education and development in the second Izmir Economics Congress and on education and production in the third. Agriculture was emphasized in the fifth Izmir Economics Congress, while the fifth focused on the development of production, and the sixth focused on the development of agricultural output. In addition, it is understood that increasing agricultural production has risen as a trend in Congress decisions.

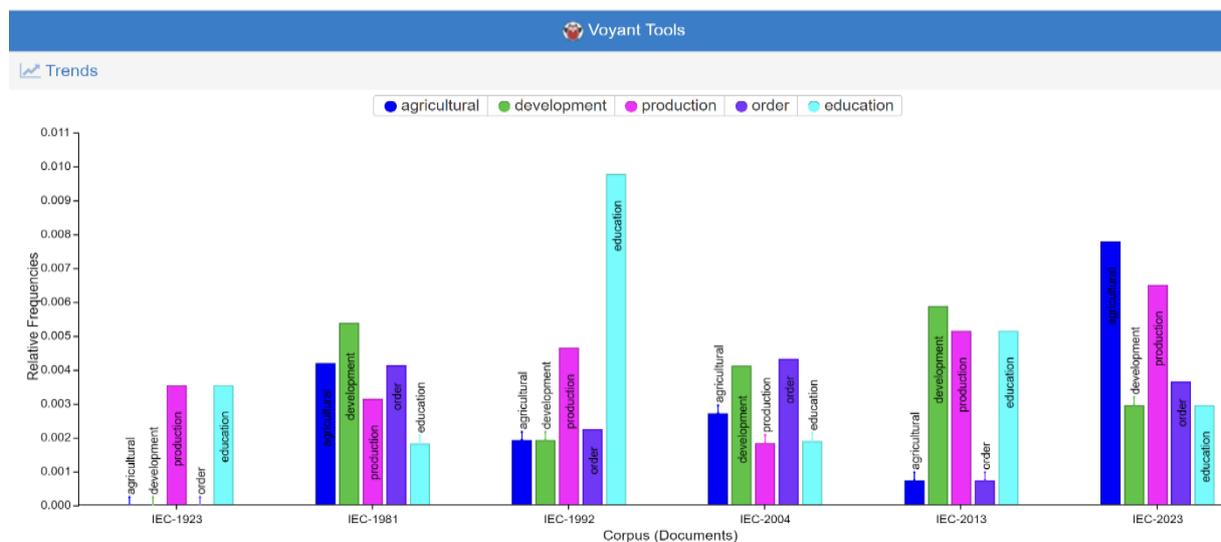


Figure 5. Stacked Bar chart in Izmir Economic Congress decisions

Stacked Bar chart of the Congress decisions It is understood that while "production" and "education" were emphasized in the first Izmir Economic Congress decision, "agricultural development"

was given priority in the second. In the findings of the third congress, it is seen that there is excessive emphasis on the issue of "education." It is seen that the fourth is "development" and "order"; in the fifth, "development," "production," and "education," and in the sixth congress decisions, "agricultural production" is predominantly prioritized.

Summary tool: provides a simple, textual summary of the current unit of analysis, including the number of words in the study, the number of unique words, the longest and shortest documents, the highest and lowest word density, the average number of words per sentence, the most frequently used words, and the distinguishing words. This provides an overview of the unit of analysis. It also gives an estimate of the readability of documents using the Coleman-Liau formula. In addition, it shows the five most frequently used words in the analysis unit, and their frequencies are indicated in parentheses to the right—six documents totaling 47,383 words and 4,271 unique word forms in the visited congress decisions.

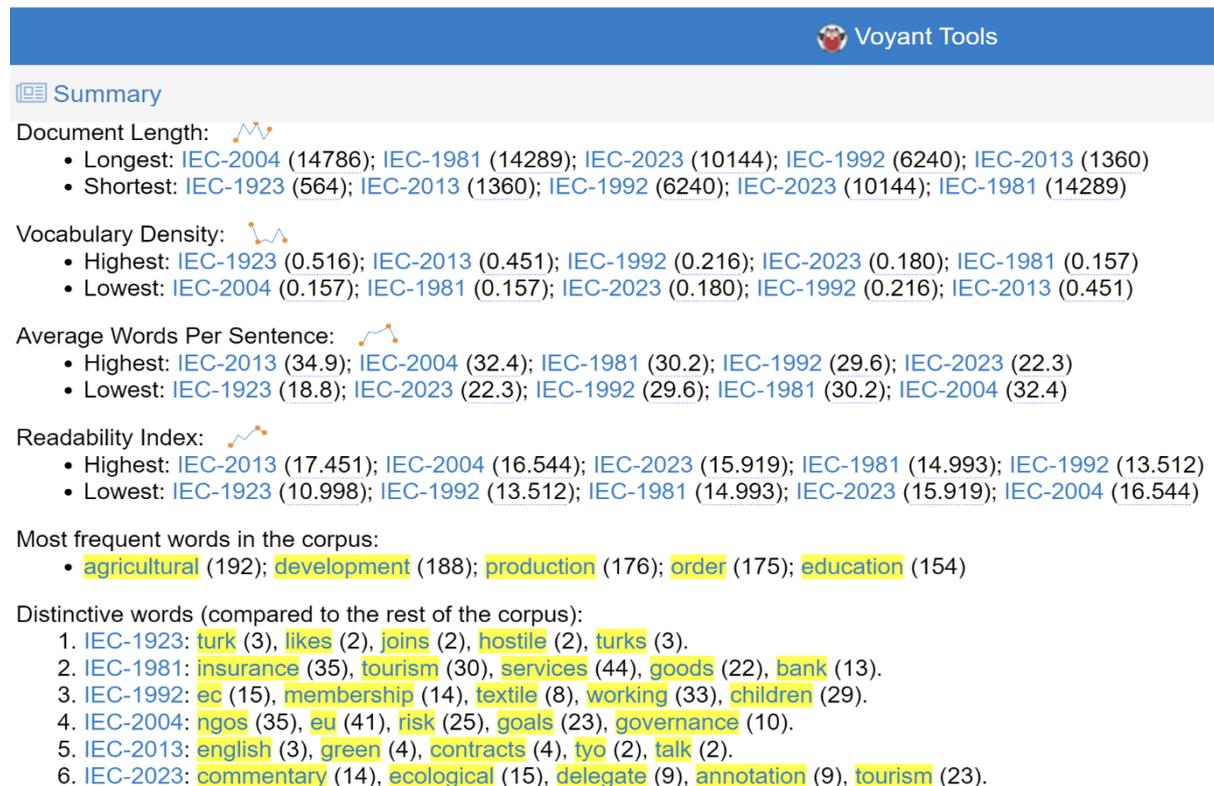


Figure 6. Izmir Economics Congress decisions Summary image

StreamGraph tool: This visualization shows the change in the frequency of words in an analysis unit. StreamGraph is designed to be used with a corpus that contains several documents and where the order of the papers makes sense (such as chronological order). Each horizontal line in the graph is colored according to the word it represents. The top of the chart shows which words are associated with which colors. The flat (x) axis shows short labels for documents or a document segment. The vertical (y) axis shows the relative or raw term frequencies. Essential term frequencies are the actual number for each term. In contrast, relative term frequencies represent the plain term frequency divided by the total number of times (per document or document segment). This analysis shows relative term frequency.

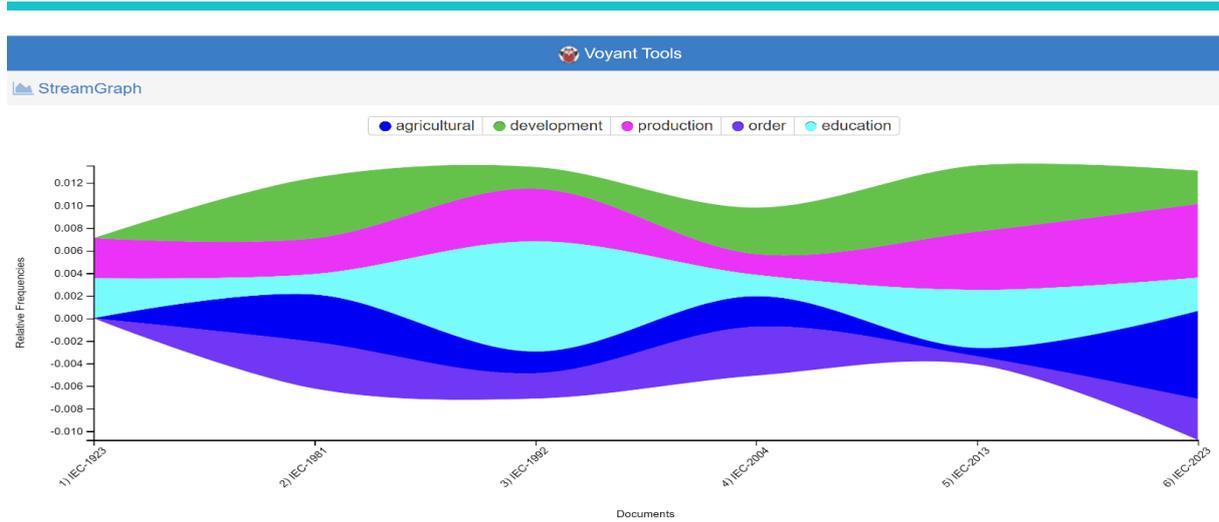


Figure 7. *Izmır Economics Congress decisions StreamGraph image*

StreamGraph, while the first Izmir economic congress gave priority to "education" and "production," it is seen that all the concepts of "education," "development," and "order," especially agricultural production, were included. In the third congress, it is seen that the concepts of "education" and "agricultural development" were mainly emphasized. In the fifth, the concepts of "education," "production," and "development" were noted. In the sixth congress, it is seen that especially emphasis was placed on "agricultural development" and "production." Here, the StreamGraph visualization shows the relative importance of different terms or topics in the text by displaying trends in the data over time. In the image above, flat or low areas represent less effective or less-mentioned terms.

Correlation Tool: Below is the significance level for each pair of words and which words tend to occur together. Negative correlations are signal words with an inverse formation pattern. Correlation tool: Term 1 and Term 2 represent the Correlation coefficient (Correlation r) and Significance (Significance p). In the Voyant Tools correlation tool, the coefficient is calculated by comparing the relative frequencies of the terms, and a coefficient approaching 1 indicates that the values are positively related, rising and falling together. Coefficients approaching 0 indicate very little correlation. When coming -1, the terms are negative and are related (one time rises while another falls). The significance value is a measure of confidence in the correlation value. Usually, a significance of .05 or lower indicates a strong correlation.

Correlations					
Term 1	←	→	Term 2	Correlation (r)	Significance (p)
culture			education	0.9945631	3.797842e-9
concept			education	0.9945631	3.797842e-9
carrying			education	0.9945631	3.797842e-9
consciousness			education	0.9945631	3.797842e-9
basic			education	0.98901355	6.290298e-8
competent			education	0.9805807	6.0779615e-7
corporate			education	0.9805807	6.0779615e-7
home			social	0.9742962	0.0000018514369
accumulation			agricultural	0.97384423	0.0000019840388
developments			production	0.9722099	0.000002523391

Figure 8. *Izmır Economics Congress decisions Correlations image*

When the correlation analysis is examined, it is seen that there is a solid, non-significant but positive correlation between the words "culture," "concept," "carrying," "consciousness," "basic," "competent," and "corporate" and "education" in the analysis unit. It is understood that there is a solid and meaningful relationship between the words "home" and "social," between "accumulation" and "agricultural," and

between the words "developments" and "production." There are no negatively related word pairs in the unit of analysis.

Discussion And Conclusion

The congress decisions were analyzed by extracting the concept network, word clouds, frequency distributions of the words used, and concept trees of the decisions taken at the Izmir Economics Congresses. Voyant Tools, a web-based text reading and analysis environment, was used during the analysis process. Voyant Tools program, designed to facilitate reading and interpretation practices in the humanities, was preferred because it was suitable for the purpose of this research. Voyant Tools is an open source that can analyze single or multiple documents together. In Voyant Tools, textual data is analyzed in different panels: Cirrus, Reader, Trends, Summary, and Context. Voyant Tools, a web-based program, is a versatile text-processing tool that can perform advanced analysis (Clouder and King, 2015; Steiner et al., Zahedzadeh, 2017). In this study, due to its suitability for the main purpose of the research, analyses were made with the Voyant Tools program, and various comments were made.

After the First World War, the Turkish people established an independent Turkish state. However, they should also have achieved economic independence from legal and political autonomy. The main reason for convening the First Izmir Economic Congress is that the country's goal of political freedom is to be integrated with economic independence. Atatürk was aware that a new state could not be established without solving financial problems and that military success alone could not have an effect, and that is why he had been working on these issues for a long time before the Izmir Economic Congress. The Minister of Economy at the time, Mahmut Esat Bozkurt, was the first to propose that a congress be held in Izmir. According to Mahmut Esat Bozkurt, political organizations should be by the professional representation system, so he advocated that the people participating in the congress should be representatives from each professional group. The congress was to identify the problems experienced by all economic segments in the country, ensure the integration of these segments with the administration, and explain to foreign investors the planned policies. In this direction, it was confirmed that the expectations and problems of the determined professional groups and institutions were expressed (Varlı and Koraltürk, 2010; Census, 2020; Self-confidence, 2002; Halici, 2004). Atatürk, who accepted the request of Mahmut Esat Bey for the congress, also saw fit to be the honorary president. The news of the congress began to be announced in December 1922.

From the Ottoman Empire, whose last years were marked by wars and gradually shrinking with constant territorial losses, the Young Republic of Turkey inherited an economic legacy that could have been brighter. Deprived of the external competitiveness of the Ottomans, it could not compete with and resist the developing European economy and production, which was more advanced at the end of the Industrial Revolution with its production for domestic needs. Besides, capitulations were a very negative factor. The Ottoman economy was an agricultural economy consisting of simple handicrafts and industries working with backward technology, exporting raw materials, and agricultural production. In this negative structure, while Turks were generally engaged in military service, minorities, all representatives of a big state or company, began to have more say in the country's economy than ever. Europe always expected the sick man to die. Under the leadership of M. Kemal Pasha, the Turks first frustrated Europe's expectations and then made great efforts to make the new state they founded one of the modern, civilized, and prosperous states. Izmir Economics Congress is the congress where these efforts are decided. The founders of the new Turkey are aware that their work is still ongoing after the victory of the war of independence (Feroz, 2011; Boratav, 1982; Cem, 2002). Achieving economic independence, seen as a guarantee of political freedom, has been accepted as the primary objective. This period is a period in which new institutions emerge in which economic policy begins to be determined. Izmir Economic Congress was held under these conditions and determination.

The decisions of the Izmir Economic Congress aim to shape the state's economic policies within the framework of liberal economic policies and a mixed economic model. It is seen that the state needs to intervene more in economic life; the private sector and capital are expected to be active, and various exemptions and privileges are granted for this. The desire for the domestic, commercial bourgeoisie, which was wanted to be created by the leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, continued in the Republican period. However, in the first years, despite all the wishes and various supports of the government, we see that the private sector has yet to thrive in economic life to the desired extent and that the state has organized investments that can be considered essential investments. The lack of capital,

technological inadequacy, and the fact that entrepreneurial thinking has not yet developed sufficiently have been effective in this (Çelebican, 1982; İnan, 1989; Ökçün, 1981).

The Izmir Economic Congress, which was held for the first time between 17 February and 4 March 1923, was aimed at getting rid of the semi-colonial and foreign-dependent structure arising from the Ottoman State structure until today when the groups represented, the studies carried out, the principles put forward and the groups influential in the congress were considered. For this purpose, taking and putting into effect the decisions necessary to establish a completely independent, domestic, and robust economy is the primary purpose of Izmir Economic Congresses. At the same time, the findings and innovations taken should be long-lasting, not short-lived. Some of the problems addressed in the congress are: It is understood that there are comprehensive measures to be taken in Turkey to improve the credit issue, the regulation of production, the customs issue, taxes, and the situation of farmers, merchants, industry, and workers. Although most of the decisions taken in Congress were implemented over time, the articles related to agriculture could not be fully achieved even today (Halıcı, 2004; Turan, 1995; Ülken, 1981). As a result, the most critical obstacle in front of the implementation of the decisions taken in Izmir Economic Congresses is the formation of intellectual development, the determination of economic inventories, the search for models, and the period of starting to implement to a certain extent. Especially at the first Izmir Economic Congress, economic advantages and disadvantages were determined, and strategies for economic development were created. All these policies were based on the framework of the mixed economy model. However, in the following congresses, decisions were made against imperialism, forgetting the nationalistic and statist character of the Anatolian Revolution and focusing on liberal economic policies.

The effort to ensure that national economic policies are not interrupted, especially in congresses that include the goals of nationalizing the economy, shows that the transition from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic of Turkey is not a rupture but a continuity (Varlı & Koraltürk, 2010). While the date on which the congress was decided to be held was discussed whether the Turkish state would side with the Western Bloc or the USSR, the decision to convene an economic congress that prioritized private enterprise was a message to the Entente Powers. With this economic congress organized by the new Turkey, it was wanted to be firmly announced with this congress in favor of the West. This congress resulted in the decision to implement an economic model that prioritizes the private sector; insufficient capital, lack of qualified people, etc., have become virtually dysfunctional (Kayıran and Saygın, 2019; Atagenç, 2017). Izmir Economic Congresses aim to explain how the regime to be established will not be rather than how it will be. The emphasis on the concept of independence, at the basis of this congress, has also led to the desire to form a unique, national, and indigenous regime compared to other economic systems. From this point of view, it can be said that the need for the Republic of Turkey to create a completely private, independent regime continues to be expressed from authoritative mouths in these congresses.

Ethical Declaration

In the writing process of the study titled “*Decisions Of Izmir Economics Congresses: An Interpretive Content Analysis*,” the scientific, ethical, and citation rules were not made falsification of the collected data, and this study was not sent to any other academic media for evaluation.

Statement of Contribution Rate of Researchers

Hasan Tutar's contribution to the study is 65%, and Neslihan Özkan's contribution is 35%.

Declaration of Conflict

There is no potential conflict of interest in the study.

References

- Acaroğlu, T. (1981). *Açıklamalı Atatürk Kaynakçası-II*. (1. Baskı). Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, Ankara.
- Atagenç, İ. Ö. (2017). İzmir İktisat Kongresi'nin Türk Dış Politikasının İnşasındaki Rolü, *Kırklareli Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 6(5), 91-101.
- Boratav, K. (1974). *100 Soruda Türkiye'de Devletçilik*. (1. Baskı). Gerçek Yayınevi, İstanbul.
- Boratav, K. (1982). *Türkiye'de Devletçilik*. (1.Baskı). Savaş Yayınevi, Ankara.
- Boratav, K. (1994). İktisadi Kriz Üzerine Bazı Gözlemler. *İktisat İşletme ve Finans*, 9(100), 22-30.
- Cem, İ. (2002). *Türkiye'de Geri Kalmışlığın Tarihi*. (15.Baskı). Can Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Christensen, L. B. Johnson, B. R. ve Turner, L. A. (2015). *Araştırma Yöntemleri Desen ve Analiz* (Çev. Ed. A. Aypay). Anı Yayıncılık, Ankara.

- Clouder, L., King, V. (2015). *What Works? A Critique of Appreciative Inquiry as a Research Method/ology, Theory and Method in Higher Education Research (Theory and Method in Higher Education Research, Vol. 1)*. Emerald Group Publishing Limited, Bingley, pp. 169-190. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2056-375220150000001008>
- Çelebican, G. (1982). Atatürk Döneminde Para-Kredi Siyaseti ve Kurumlaşma Hareketi. Atatürk Dönemi Ekonomi Politikası ve Türkiye'nin Ekonomik Gelişmesi Semineri, *AÜ Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Yayınları*, Ankara, 23-34.
- Daver, B. (1983). "Atatürk ve Sosyo-Politik Sistem Görüşü" (Prof. Dr. J. C. Herewitz), *Çağdaş Düşüncenin Işığında Atatürk*, 245-279, Dr.Nejat F. Eczacıbaşı Vakfı Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Drisko, J. W., & Maschi, T. (2015). *Content Analysis. (Pocket Guide to Social Work Research Methods)*. (1.Baskı). Oxford University Press, Oxford. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780190215491.001.0001>
- Belil, E. F., Alhani, F., Ebadi, A., & Kazemnejad, A. (2018). Self-Efficacy of People With Chronic Conditions: A Qualitative Directed Content Analysis, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 7(11): 411. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm7110411>
- Feroz, A. (2011). *İttihatçılıktan Kemalizme*. (6. Baskı). Kaynak yayınları, İstanbul.
- Ghaedi, Y., Mahdian, M., & Fomani, F. K. (2015). Identifying Dimensions of Creative Thinking In Preschool Children During Implementation of Philosophy For Children (P4C) Program: A Directed Content Analysis, *American Journal of Educational Research*, 3(5), 547-551.
- Ghaffari, M., Morowatisharifabad, M. A., Mehrabi, Y., Zare, S., Askari, J., & Alizadeh, S. (2019). What Are the Hemodialysis Patients' Style in Coping with Stress? A Directed Content Analysis, *International journal of community based nursing and midwifery*, 7(4), 309-318.
- Halıcı, Ş. (2004). *Yeni Türkiye Devleti'nin Yapılanmasında Mahmut Esat Bozçurt (1892-1943)*. (1.Baskı). Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi, Ankara.
- Hetenyi, G., Lengyel, A., & Szilasi, M. (2019). Quantitative Analysis Of Qualitative Data: Using Voyant Tools To Investigate The Sales-Marketing Interface, *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management*, 12(3): 393-404. <https://doi.org/10.3926/jiem.2929>
- İnan, A.: *Vatandaş İçin Medeni Bilgiler*, 1930. Milliyet Matbaası,
- İnan, A. *Devletçilik İlkesi ve Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin Birinci Sanayi Plânı*, 1972. Ankara: T.T.K. Basımevi, 1972.
- İnan, A. (1989). *İzmir İktisat Kongresi*. (1.Baskı). TTK Yayınları, Ankara.
- Kayıran, M., & Saygın, S. (2019). İzmir İktisat Kongresi, *Türk Dünyası Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi Yakın Tarih Dergisi*, 3(5): 27-70.
- Koç, İ. C. (2000). İzmir İktisat Kongresi'nin Türk Ekonomisinin Oluşumuna Etkileri, *Atatürk Dergisi*, 3(1): 145-167.
- Lewis, B. (1961). *The Emergence Of Modern Turkey*. (1.Baskı). Oxford University Press. London
- Lisanti, A. J., Golfenshtein, N., & Medoff-Cooper, B. (2017). The Pediatric Cardiac Intensive Care Unit Parental Stress Model: Refinement Using Directed Content Analysis. *ANS. Advances in Nursing Science*, 40(4), 319-336. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ANS.0000000000000184>
- Miller, A. (2018). Text Mining Digital Humanities Projects: Assessing Content Analysis Capabilities of Voyant Tools. *Journal of Web Librarianship*, 12(3), 169-197. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19322909.2018.1479673>
- Nachmias, C. F. ve Nachmias, D. (1996). *Research Methods in The Social Sciences (5th ed.)*. London: St. Martin's Press Inc.
- Ökçün A.G. (1981). *Türkiye İktisat Kongresi A.Ü.* (1.Baskı). Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Yayınları, Ankara.
- Özgülven, A. (2002). Türkiye İktisat Kongresi (17 Şubat-4 Mart 1923), *Journal of İstanbul Kültür University*, 2(1):109-124.
- Pouralizadeh, M., Khankeh, H., Ebadi, A., & Dalvandi, A. (2017). Factors Influencing Nursing Students' Clinical Judgement: A Qualitative Directed Content Analysis In An Iranian Context, *Journal of Clinical And Diagnostic Research*, 11(5), JC01-JC04. <https://doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2017/25753.9822>
- Sampsel, L. J. (2018). Voyant tools, *Music Reference Services Quarterly*, 21(3), 153-157. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10588167.2018.1496754>
- Sarç, Ö. C. (1983). *Atatürk Döneminde Türkiye Ekonomisi ve İktisat Politikaları*. (1.Baskı). Dr. Nejat F. Eczacıbaşı Vakfı Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Sayım, F. (2020). Birinci İzmir İktisat Kongresinde Alınan Kararların Dönemin Ekonomi Politikalarına Etkisi (1923-1930), *International Social Mentality and Researcher Thinkers Journal*, 6(39): 2721-2730. <https://doi.org/10.31576/smryj.740>
- Schreier, M. (2013). *Qualitative Content Analysis in Practice*. (2.Baskı). Sage Publications Ltd., Londra. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446282243.n12>
- Steiner, C.M., Agosti, M., Sweetnam, M.S., Hillemann, E.C., Orio, N., Ponchia, C., Hampson, C., Munnelly, G., Nussbaumer, A., Albert, D. and Conlan, O. (2014). Evaluating A Digital Humanities Research Environment: The CULTURA Approach, *International Journal on Digital Libraries*, 15(1):53-70. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00799-014-0127-x>
- Tezel, Y. S. (1982). *Cumhuriyet Dönemi İktisadi Tarihi: 1923-1950*. (1.Baskı). Yurt Yayınevi. Ankara.
- Tokgöz, E. (2007). *Türkiye'nin İktisadi Gelişme Tarihi (1914-2007)*. (1.Baskı). İmaj Yayınevi, Ankara.
- Turan, Ş. (1995). *Türk Devrim Tarihi, 3. Kitap, (Birinci Bölüm): Yeni Türkiye'nin Oluşumu (1923-1938)*. (1.Baskı). Bilgi Yayınevi, Ankara.
- Ülken, Y. (1981). *İzmir İktisat Kongresinin Anlam ve Değerlendirilmesi. Atatürk Dönemi Türkiye Ekonomisi Semineri*. (1.Baskı). Yapı Kredi Halkla İlişkiler ve Kültür Yayınları, İstanbul.

- Varlı, A., & Koraltürk, M. (2010). II. Meşrutiyet'ten Erken Cumhuriyet'e Milli İktisadın Sürekliliği ve İzmir İktisat Kongresi, *Çağdaş Türkiye Tarihi Arařtırmaları Dergisi*, 9(20):127-142.
- Welsh, M. E. (2014). Review of Voyant tools, *Collaborative Librarianship*, 6(2):96-98.
- Williams, N. L., Inversini, A., Buhalis, D., & Ferdinand, N. (2015). Community Crosstalk: An Exploratory Analysis Of Destination And Festival eWOM on Twitter, *Journal of Marketing Management*, 31(9-10):1113-1140. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0267257X.2015.1035308>
- Yaş, M. (1980). *Cumhuriyet dönemi Türkiye ekonomisi 1923-1978*. (1.Baskı). Akbank Kültür Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Zahedzadeh, G. (2017). Overt Attacks And Covert Thoughts. *Aggression And Violent Behavior*, 36(1), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2017.06.009>

GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

İzmir İktisat Kongresi, yeni kurulan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sosyal, ekonomik, siyasi ve siyasal vizyonunu belirleyen temel belgelerden biridir. Bu çalışmada, bugüne kadar gerçekleştirilen İzmir İktisat Kongresi'nde bugüne kadar alınan kararlarda üzerinde durulan ve öne çıkan konuların yorumlayıcı içeriğinin Voyant Araçları programı kullanılarak analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. İzmir İktisat Kongresi 17 Şubat 1923'te İzmir'de toplanmış, devlet destekli ancak özel sektör öncelikli "karma iktisat modeli"nin uygulanmasına ilişkin bazı kararlar alınmıştır. Kongre'de alınan kararlar incelendiğinde, özel sektörü teşvik eden ve halkın ekonomik kalkınması için etkin bir devlet yapısı kurmayı amaçlayan "karma ekonomi" modelinin benimsendiği görülmektedir. Kongre kararları, Türkiye'nin karşı karşıya olduğu konjonktürel koşulları rasyonel ekonomi politikasına dayandırmayı amaçlamaktadır (Koç, 2000: 389; Daver, 1986: 257; Tokgöz, 1981). Kongreye dönemin siyasi koşulları içinde baktığımızda Lozan Görüşmeleri hala devam ediyordu ve Türkiye'nin SSCB tarzı bir modeli sistem olarak benimseyeceği ve Avrupa yerine SSCB bloğuna katılacağı yönünde söylentiler vardı. Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Hükümeti'nin Moskova'daki ilk dış temsilciliğinin açılması; Daha sonra 16 Mart 1921'de SSCB ile imzalanan ve siyasi, askeri ve ekonomik bağlamı da bulunan Moskova Anlaşması'nın 16 Mart 1921'de imzalanması, Avrupa'da Türkiye hakkındaki şüphelerin artmasına neden olmuştur (Boratav, 1994, s. 19; Sarç, 1983:389; Daver, 1986: 257). İzmir İktisat Kongresi'ne karar veren Türk yetkililer, böyle bir politikalarının olmadığını ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğu döneminde uygulanan teslimiyet gibi uygulamalara asla izin verilmeyeceğini dünyaya ilan etmek istediler. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Türk halkı bağımsız bir Türk devleti kurmayı başarmış, ancak elde edilen hukuki ve siyasi bağımsızlık kadar ekonomik bağımsızlık da önemli olmuştur. Atatürk, ekonomik sorunlar çözümlene kadar yeni bir devletin özgürce ayakta kalamayacağını biliyordu. Bu nedenle İzmir İktisat Kongresi öncesinde bu konular üzerinde çalışıyordu (Sarç, 1983, s. 389; Özgüven, 1998; Haliçi, 2004:205; Sarç, 1983). Dönemin Ekonomi Bakanı Mahmut Esat Bozkurt, İzmir'de kongre yapılmasını öneren ilk kişi oldu. Mahmut Esat Bozkurt'a göre siyasi örgütler mesleki temsil sistemine uygun olmalı, dolayısıyla kongreye katılacak kişiler her meslek grubundan temsilci olmalıdır. Kongrenin iki temel amacı vardı. Bunlar, ülkedeki tüm ekonomik sektörlerin yaşadığı sorunları tespit etmek, bu kesimlerin yönetimle entegrasyonunu sağlamak ve planlanan politikaları yabancı yatırımcılara anlatmaktı (Sayım, 2000; Koç, 2000; Daver, 1986:257). İzmir İktisat Kongresi kararları, Türkiye'nin ekonomik kalkınmasının önemine dikkat çekmek amacıyla düzenlenmektedir. Bu kongrelerde Türkiye'nin ekonomi politikaları önemli ölçüde belirlenmektedir. İzmir Ekonomi Kongreleri'nin genel amacı, Türkiye ekonomisi ile ilgili gelecek planlaması yapmak ve olası sorunlara erken çözüm planı geliştirmektir. Kurtuluş Savaşı'ndan sonra bağımsızlığını kazanan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin temel hedefi, siyasi ve ekonomik bağımsızlığını kazanmaktır. Kongrenin bu tarihlerde yapılması, Lozan Antlaşması'nı isteyen ülkelere bir gözdağı vermektir (Lewis, 1961; Sark, 1983: 389; Daver, 1986: 257; Tokgöz, 1981). Bu kongreler, özellikle de ilk İzmir İktisat Kongresi, yeni kurulan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin ekonomik bağımsızlığına verilen önemi göstermiştir. İzmir İktisat Kongrelerinde alınan kararlar genel olarak şu konuları kapsamaktadır: Hammaddesi yurt içinde üretilen sanayilerin kurulması, özel girişimcilerin desteklenmesi, yatırımcılara kredi sağlayacak bankaların kurulması, günlük tüketim mallarının üretimine öncelik verilmesi, özel teşebbüsün karşılayamadığı durumlarda yatırımlara devlet öncülük etmesi, stratejik açıdan önemli işletmelerin kamulaştırılması, yerli mal kullanımının teşvik edilmesi, gümrük vergilerinin yerli sanayiye koruyacak şekilde uygulanması, demiryolu inşaatının bir programa bağlanması, işçi ve sendikal haklarının iyileştirilmesi, teknik personelin eğitime önem verilmesi ve aşar vergisinin kaldırılması... Bu kararlar, İzmir İktisat Kongreleri'nin yerli sanayiye korumaya yönelik kararlarının kararlılığını gösterdiği gibi, Mustafa Kemal'in özellikle ilk İzmir İktisat Kongresi'nde imtiyaz tanınan yabancı yatırımcıları değil, millî sermayeyi önceleyen bir politika izlemeyi düşündüğünü göstermektedir (Sarç, 1983, s. 389; Daver, 1986: 257). Kongrenin yapıldığı dönemin koşulları dikkate alındığında, "Çağdaş Uygarlık" düzeyinde bir Cumhuriyet için rasyonel ekonomi politikalarının belirlendiği açıktır. İzmir İktisat Kongresi'nde alınan

kararların özü, ekonomik bağımsızlıktan ödün vermemek, öncelikle milli kaynakları kullanmak, yerli sermayenin gelişmesini engellemeyecek yabancı sermayeye izin vermek, büyük güçlerin boyunduruğu altında olmama kararlılığı, üreticileri, sanayicileri desteklemek gibi İzmir İktisat Kongresi'nin ulusal karakterini yansıtmaktadır, ihracatçıları ve girişimcileri teşvik etmek (Ökçün, 1981; Daver, 1986: 257). İzmir'de düzenlenen ekonomi kongrelerinde alınan kararlar çeşitli nedenlerle önemli olabilir. İşte bu kararların önemini vurgulayan bazı önemli noktalar. Bu kararlar aşağıdaki açılardan büyük önem taşımaktadır: *Ekonomi politikalarının oluşturulması*: İzmir'deki ekonomi kongreleri, mevcut ekonomik zorlukları ve fırsatları tartışmak için uzmanları, politika yapıcılarını, akademisyenleri ve endüstri liderlerini bir araya getiriyor. Bu toplantılardan çıkan karar ve öneriler bölgesel, ulusal ve hatta uluslararası düzeyde önemli kararlar olarak görülmektedir. Bu kongreler, ekonomik sorunların belirlenmesi, ele alınması ve yenilikçi çözümler bulunması için platformlar olarak hizmet vermektedir. Genellikle araştırma makaleleri, vaka çalışmaları ve ekonomik kalkınma için yeni yaklaşımlara ve stratejilere yol açabilecek en iyi uygulamaların sunumlarını içerir. *Ekonomik ve İnsani Gelişme*: Bu kongrelerde alınan kararlar ülke ekonomileri üzerinde doğrudan etkiye sahiptir. Ekonomik zorlukları ele alarak, yatırımları teşvik ederek ve yeni fırsatları keşfederek, kongre sonuçları ekonomik büyüme ve kalkınmaya katkıda bulunur ve bir vizyon çizer. Bu kongrelerde kabul edilen öneriler ve kararlar hükümet politikalarını, düzenleyici çerçeveleri ve ekonomik teşvikleri etkileyebilir. Politika yapıcılar, ekonomik plan ve stratejileri formüle ederken genellikle bu toplantılardan elde edilen içgörülerini göz önünde bulundururlar. Sonuç olarak, İzmir ekonomi kongrelerinde alınan kararlar, ekonomi politikalarını şekillendirme, sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı teşvik etme, uluslararası işbirliğini teşvik etme ve karmaşık ekonomik zorluklara çözüm üretme potansiyeli nedeniyle büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu toplantılar, diyalog, bilgi alışverişi ve ağ oluşturma için değerli platformlar olarak hizmet vermekte ve İzmir ve ötesindeki ekonomik manzaranın ilerlemesine ve refahına katkıda bulunmaktadır. İzmir ekonomi kongrelerinde alınan kararların önemi, ekonomi politikası formülasyonundan sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya, sosyal içermeye ve teknolojik ilerlemeye kadar geniş bir yelpazeyi kapsamaktadır. İzmir İktisat Kongresi kararları, devletin ekonomi politikalarını liberal ekonomi politikaları ve karma bir ekonomi modeli çerçevesinde şekillendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Devletin ekonomik hayata fazla müdahale etmediği, özel sektör ve sermayenin aktif olmasının beklendiği, bunun için çeşitli muafiyet ve ayrıcalıklar tanındığı görülmektedir. İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti önderleri tarafından yaratılmak istenen yerli ticaret burjuvazisi arzusu Cumhuriyet döneminde de devam etmiştir (Çelebican, 1982:23-24; İnan, 1989; Ökçün, 1981). Ancak ilk yıllarda devletin tüm isteklerine ve çeşitli desteklerine rağmen özel sektörün ekonomik hayatta istenilen ölçüde başarılı olamadığını, devletin asli yatırım sayılabilecek yatırımları organize ettiğini görüyoruz. Bunda sermaye eksikliği, teknolojik yetersizlik ve girişimci düşüncenin henüz yeterince gelişmemiş olması etkili olmuştur.