

Karmaşıklık Endeksinin Büyüme Üzerine Etkileri Ve Gelişmişlik Düzeyindeki Ayrışmaya Yansımaları: Eski SSCB Ülkeleri Örneği

Effects of the Complexity Index on Growth and Reflections of Segregation at the Development Level: The Case of Former Soviet Republics

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Abstract

Socialism theoretically claims to build an egalitarian structure without any discrimination in terms of race, religion, sect or gender. However, the Soviet experience in practice has shown that this ideal has not been relaysed. Considering in terms of complexity index, the inequality structure in communities that broke away from the Soviets is also seen in the complexity index. In other words, it has been observed that the inequality structure in the complexity index has different reflections on the transition economies in the East and West. This study aims at determining whether the linear relationship between the complexity index and growth as in the relevant literature are seen in transitional Eastern countries. Because, in the Soviet era, transitional Eastern economies were not acquired productive abilities other than natural advantages as the result of being subject to negative discrimination. According to the results of panel regression analysis of 15 countries in the period of 1998-2018, while the effects of the complexity index on growth in the Eastern countries are negative, which is contrary to the relevant literature, and positive in the Western countries as in the literature. It has been observed that some Eastern transitional countries have gradually deepened the misery depending on the process and become undeveloped-third world countries while the characteristics of the welfare society have become evident ones in the West and some of these countries have become the developed-first world countries.

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