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EDİTÖRDEN/EDITORIAL

Industrial policy has reoccupied the intellectual agenda in many countries since the 2008 global financial crisis. By highlighting the important role of the state in the economy, the global surge of industrial policy has presented a major challenge to neoliberalism and the Washington Consensus. In the heyday of globalization, neoliberalism used to prescribe market-driven strategies to developing countries. These days, however, not only have many developing countries reconsidered the alternative development models represented in Asian countries where states implement industrial policies to promote economic growth; under the pressure of increasing competition from China, even developed countries have begun to rethink the contribution the state should have in supporting the development of high-tech industries.

In order to participate in international discussions on industrial policy, we present you with this special issue on developmentalism and the developmental state.

Bai Gao categorizes industrial policy in relation to the conceptualizations of the state. The classical model of the developmental state focused on promoting exports of value-added industries and protecting domestic markets emerged before globalization had accelerated. However, the ongoing megatrends of globalization reversal, technological revolution, the profound transformation of the postwar international order, and the rise of China have revealed how states have adopted industrial policies to promote innovation in technological frontiers, to develop infrastructure, to reduce transaction costs, and to nurture a national competitive advantage.

Emrah Yıldız reconsiders Turkey's implementation of the import-substitution strategy. Although development has been the main goal of Turkey, the literature on developmentalism and the developmental state have had difficulties finding a place in Turkish academia. Turkey's longing and desire for building national industries has been tackled primarily from the perspective of modernization and dependency theories. Drawing upon the literature on developmentalism and the developmental state, Yıldız reinterprets the Turkish experience of development.

Li Guowu and Bai Gao attribute the distinctive characteristics of industrial clusters in China, including items from competition strategy, openness to FDI, distribution channels, and mode of governance mode to developmental stages, specific phases of the globalization pendulum movement, spatial concentrations of industrial clusters and specialized markets, and patterns of state-society relations.

Judit Ricz evaluates the literature on developmental states and researches a new paradigm. In this article, Ricz focuses on states' reconsidered roles in the economy since the global economic crisis of 2008 and sheds light on the future of developing states in the post-pandemic world.

Liu Weiping and Liu Daren show that development finance has addressed both market failures and government failures and has distinguished itself from both commercial finance and traditional policy finance. Development finance is characterized by governmental project selections where policy banks incubate finance and market outlets carry out the projects.

In contrast, Liu Changxi, Gui Yong, and Yu Qin demonstrate how finance has become the center of the Chinese economy. The state has strengthened its capacities in controlling and mobilizing resources through fiscal financialization, a two-tier interest rate system, the growth mechanism of foreign reserves, and the dual preference for both political and economic goals.

The subsequent article from Ali Akkemik and Murat Yülek draws attention to the relationship between state capacity and technological innovation in East Asian countries.

Jun Yan, Chong Zang, and Tingting Li analyze the experiences of Chinese companies in Africa. By emphasizing the behavioral patterns of interactions, conflicts of interest, and distribution of development benefits to local actors, they demonstrate three distinctive groups that have shown different responses to the Chinese practice of development being introduced to Africa.

Juho Korhonen attempts to study developmental states based on the Finnish national trajectory from its inter-dependence era to becoming a sovereign nation state. Korhonen invites scholars to rethink the concept of developmental states based on a sovereign national state by considering the interdependence era in Russia under Soviet domination.

Zhao Zuoxiang analyzes the development of high-tech parks in China in relation to state industrial policy. He demonstrates that the changing functions and characteristics of high-tech parks have been driven by the changing focuses of industrial policy.

Yan He focuses on the relationship between economic growth and political change in Sri Lanka, arguing that the adoption of the East Asian model of developmental states has had mixed outcomes due to cross-national differences in political and social structures. While the strong-man control of the state increases the efficiency of bureaucracy and speed of economic growth, the family-clan politics also leads to corruption; narrowly defined industrial policies have failed to make the pie big enough to let more people share the benefits of development.

Hüseyin Emrah Karaoğuz examines sub-Saharan Africa by considering the connections among the state, development, and foreign policy. His investigation of sub-Saharan Africa's experience explains the venture of developmental policies in sub-Saharan Africa and also presents insightful debates on developmental states' foreign policies.

Mehmet Güven Avcı and Elif Kıran examine the emergence and role of Community Houses in economic development during the Cold War. In the early Republic of Turkey, the state elites launched a radical modernization project to transform the traditional society. For the state elites, education served two main goals: economic development and the radical modernization project. While it provided the ideological instrument for the state elites to ingrain Western values into Turkish society, it also founded a basis for economic development.

As a whole, these articles aim to participate in the international debates on developmentalism and developmental states. We hope this special issue of *Istanbul University Journal of Sociology* will stimulate discussions and debates on related issues in Turkish academia.

Guest Editors

Bai Gao

Emrah Yıldız