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SPECİAL ISSUE ON
EU AND PROBLEM OF MULTICULTURALISM

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THE PROBLEM OF MULTICULTURALISM IN THE CONTEXT OF CO-EXISTENCE

Mustafa AYDIN

People live together. Sociologically there are several social-numeral types of this cohabitence. The most important of these is "union". Apart from other type of groupings, unity is a kind of togetherness of economic, social and political factors. The importance of co-existence has increased in today's world that has been atomized by modernity and is increasingly dominated by clashes of different cultures. This condition pictures out all that are understood by multiculturalism problem. The basic point of multiculturalism is to seek for the ways to bring different cultures under the same umbrella and for tolerating different cultures. Multiculturalism is based not on similarities but on differences. Because insisting on similarity creates tensions and works against the basic principle of multiculturalism. In that case there cannot be real atmosphere for tolerance. Today as an example of "union idea" European Union is founded on the principle

of similarity (rather than relying on difference) and so contradicts with the basic spirit of multiculturalism. This article aims to discuss the arguments of all these discussions.

Keywords: Union, multiculturalism, identity, difference, European Union, tolerance.

GLOBALISATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

Yasin AKTAY

This article attempts to examine the relationships between the increasing multiculturalism and the globalizing world within which we are living. It is true that the more the world is globalizing the more emphasis on the multicultural nature of the world is being made. However it is not necessarily to say that different cultures find out a more possibility of existence in such a world. Since the global world also, by its very nature, means integration, inclusion of every cultural existence within itself, and marking all kinds of cultures so as to transform them for itself. Therefore globalization is actually working as a process against multiculturalism. However, the multicultural reality appears in many countries as a reality requiring some legal regulations to be coped with. In this article focusing on the cases of USA, Canada, Germany and Turkey, the ways these countries cope with the multicultural reality are comparatively examined. Finally an attention is drawn upon how globalization raises the question of cultural authenticity.

Keywords: Globalization, Multiculturalism, Cultural Authenticity, Cultural Assimilation, Melting pot, Cultural salad, Politics of Recognition.

IN QUEST FOR A GOVERNMENT MODEL OF A MULTICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY AN OUTLOOK AT THE EXPERIENCE OF EUROPEAN UNION

Muammer ÖZTÜRK

It is observed a degree of determination in the uninterrupted nature of integration movement of the European Union (EU). This article seeks to draw attention to the fact that the determination for regional integration in Europe came out from a consciousness that the *systemic* tasks and problems in Europe could only be overcome by the way of regional integration. In the case of the European Union, the "regional integration" appears to be the strategy for fulfilling the *systemic* tasks. It should also be noted that the regional integration strategy of the European Union is a product of the search for a adequate 'management model' for a multicultural and multinational geography. The European Union is in a process of geographical enlargement. The future enlargement of the Union means the membership of new nations and cultures. The increase in the cultural diversity will bring about two tasks for the European Union. First, the European Union must develop a 'model' which is eligible to manage the increasing national and cultural diversity within its borders. Secondly, the EU must design a 'model' in order to establish stable and 'sustainable' relations with *different* nations and cultures. These relations are inevitable as a result of enlarging borders and the globalization process in the world. The fulfillment of these tasks will be an important asset to the credibility of the European Union as a model of regional coexistence.

Keywords: the European Union, Regional Integration Strategy, Multiculturalism, the Need for a Model for the Management of the Relations with Different Cultures.

VERNACULARIZATION OF SOCIOLOGY: ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVES FROM WORLD AND TURKEY

Fahri ÇAKI

This paper is based on two major questions regarding the meaning and caracteristics of *the call for the indigenisation of sociology* which was born as the reaction of the non-western world against the eurocentric caracteristic of the Western sociology. What arguments is this call based on by its defenders? What are the major intellectual patterns and limitations among the defenders of this call? These questions were explored and discussed by critically examining various review articles

written to demonstrate the socio-political and intellectual conditions of the emergence and development of sociology in the non-western world, particularly in Asian countries. In addition, it was also aimed to show how Turkish Sociology approaches and contributes to this call. For this purpose, the ideas of Baykan Sezer were reviewed as a case in point. The paper holds four basic arguments: 1) The call for the indigenisation of sociology is a global one, 2) This call, despite of its quite-well-justified position, has a limited success in practice due to the both domestic and international dependency relations dominating non-western countries, 3) This call as a newly emerging discourse has some obscure points, limitations and likely unsafe tendencies. In other words, this call reveals potentially different, even opposite, tendencies (exclusiveness and chauvinism or anti-hegemonic scientific paradigm), So, it may turn out to be a positive and/or negative trend in the future, 4) As the most important representative of this call in Turkey, Baykan Sezer holds a pioneering role in the process of the indigenisation of sociology, which in recent decades became a global trend. All of these arguments were individually elaborated through out the paper.

Keywords: Indigenisation of sociology, Turkish Sociology, Baykan Sezer

RELIGIOUS PLURALISM AND THE DEPTH OF IMAGINATIONS

Ramazan YAZÇİÇEK

In this article some forms of religious pluralism are discussed in terms of the attempts to adapt it to Islamic religion or societies. One implication of or expectation from these discussions is to make religions give up their truth claims included in their very nature. Indeed this idea seems not incompatible with Islamic religion which has a long accumulation of historical experience having always considered the religious and cultural sensitivities of other religions so that making the world comfortabel for them. However, being associated by the discourses of tolerance and religious dialog the main aim of all these discussions seems to transform Islam into a religion whose truth claims are retrieved from intervening other religions' claims Thus religiousu pluralism and interfaith dialog discourse is criticized as a form of new theology

Keywords: Religious Pluralism, interfaith dialog, ultimate reality, absolute truth, church faith, church-centred problematic, Islam globalism.

THE LOSS OF JUSTİCE

Necdet SUBAŞI

In this study, it is aimed to conceptualize the modern dimension of injustice. In this sense, 'the loss of justice' is used to identify the new boundaries of injustice. The tensions resulted from injustice have caused serious conflicts on the social relations. The loss of justice is indeed a fruit of the conditions related to injustice. Through the text, it is offered to use "the loss of justice" as a conceptual response of the strong opinion that located in the social imagination deeming 'justice has already gone.'

Keywords: Justice, injustice, modernization, aquality.

FRENCH LEGACY OF NIETZSCHE

Alan D. SCHRIFT

Tr. Ali Utku

Nietzsche's becoming one of the most significant focal points of contemporary re-reading strategies and the key figure of today is strongly related to the changes in French philosophical arena. The fact that the transforming readings, the most original forms of reception which subject Nietzsche to transplantations in the last forty years have shown themselves among Parisian intellectual circles is one of the fundemental indicators that poststructural orientations have replaced the existentialist and structuralist ones. In his article, which we have translated, Alan D. Schrift studies genealogically the appearance of Nietzsche in post-war French thought as an object of interpretation, and especially the appropriation and use of Nietzsche at its peak in the 1960's and 1970's. He examines through problematizing how poststructuralist thinkers like Deleuze, Foucault, Derrida, and Lyotard used Nietzsche for developing their own critical projects. This article is also a call for Alan D. Schrift's Works which focus on Nietzsche's influence on contemporary thinking, namely *Nietzsche and the Question of Interpretation: Between Hermeneutics and Deconstruction* (New York: Routledge, 1990), *Nietzsche's French Legacy: A Genealogy of Poststructuralism* (New York: Routledge, 1995), and the one he edited, *Why Nietzsche Still?: Reflections on Drama, Culture, and Politics* (California: University of California Pres, 2000).

Keywords: Nietzscheanism, interpretation of Nietzsche, poststructuralism, difference, critique of binary thought.

POLİTİCAL THOUGHT TODAY:

NORMAL ORDER OF THINGS AND LOGIC OF THOGUHT DİFFERENCES

Jacques Rancière

Tr: D. Naci Kadızade

Today western political thought is streaming in two main channel: neo-classic and postmodern. The neo-classic thought means to turning back and postmodern thought notifies current opolitical situtation. According to first thought politics is the theory and practic of public pragma. According to this thought declarng the social as a truth turns politics into a tool or mask. Today mantioning about coming back of politics is possible with saving it from being a tool and inducing in a state practice. This defeats the postmodern end thought also. This article reviews the current political thought from the relationship between the sociological post-marxist discourse of the end of politics and the philosophical-political anti-marxist discourse of coming back of politics.

Keywords: Neo-clasic abnormal situation, coming back of political, end of politics, pragmatization of politics