

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY REPRODUCTION OF LABOR
POWER AND HOUSING: CASE OF ŞAŞMAZ INDUSTRIAL
DISTRICT/ANKARA

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HATİCE SARICA KILIÇARSLAN

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POWER AND HOUSING: CASE OF ŞAŞMAZ INDUSTRIAL
DISTRICT/ANKARA**

submitted by **HATİCE SARICA KILIÇARSLAN** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science in Urban Policy Planning and Local Governments**, the Graduate School of Social Sciences of Middle East Technical University by,

Prof. Dr. Sadettin KİRAZCI
Dean
Graduate School of Social Sciences

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömür BİRLER
Head of Department
Department of Urban Policy Planning and Local Governments

Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Burak BÜYÜKCİVELEK
Supervisor
Department of City and Regional Planning

Examining Committee Members:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcu ÖZDEMİR SARI (Head of the Examining Committee)
Middle East Technical University
Department of City and Regional Planning

Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Burak BÜYÜKCİVELEK (Supervisor)
Middle East Technical University
Department of City and Regional Planning

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Leyla ALKAN GÖKLER
Gazi University
Department of City and Regional Planning

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last Name: Hatice SARICA KILIÇARSLAN

Signature:

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY REPRODUCTION OF LABOR POWER AND HOUSING: CASE OF ŞAŞMAZ INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT/ANKARA

SARICA KILIÇARSLAN, Hatice

M.S., The Department of Urban Policy Planning and Local Governments

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Burak BÜYÜKCİVELEK

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The reproduction of labor is a very important concept for the welfare and continuity of labor and should be considered accordingly. Daily reproduction practices, like many other decisions in life, are intertwined and interconnected with housing choice and housing status. Despite this importance, there is very limited information about the relationship between them. This thesis examines daily reproduction within the framework of housing and its environment; furthermore, aims to find possible relationships between them.

The data of the thesis were obtained as a result of semi-structured interviews conducted with 25 participants working in the Şaşmaz Industrial District in Ankara. Obtained data were digitized with Microsoft Excel; code and thematic studies were conducted on Maxqdata tool. As a result of the thematic analysis of the interview data, the most relevant housing feature to the daily reproduction practices of labor power was determined as the spatial relationship between the housing and the workplace. The

spatial relations between housing and workplace and the time spent commuting extend the already long working hours of workers even further, virtually stealing the time they should spend on reproduction. The responses given by participants also drew attention to the fact that intensive work tempo and excessive working hours are the factors that most affect the reproduction of labor power in general.

Keywords: Reproduction of Labor, Housing, Housing environment, Industrial workers

ÖZ

EMEĞİN GÜNLÜK YENİDEN ÜRETİMİ İLE KONUT İLİŞKİSİ: ŞAŞMAZ SANAYİ SİTESİ/ANKARA ÖRNEĞİ

SARICA KILIÇARSLAN, Hatice

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Emeğin yeniden üretimi emeğin refahı ve devamlılığı için oldukça önemli ve üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken bir konsepttir. Günlük yeniden üretim pratikleri, hayatın diğer birçok kararı gibi konut seçimleri ve konut durumu ile iç içe geçmiş ve birbirine bağlantılı konumdadır. Bu öneme rağmen aradaki ilişkiyle ilgili çok kısıtlı bilgi bulunmaktadır. Bu tez günlük yeniden üretimi konut ve çevresi çerçevesinde inceler ve aradaki olası ilişkisellikleri bulmayı hedefler.

Tez verileri Ankara'nın Şaşmaz sanayi sitesinde çalışan 25 katılımcıyla yapılan yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşmeler neticesinde elde edilmiştir. Bu veriler Microsoft Excel ile dijitalleştirilmiş ve Maxqdata üzerinde kodlama ve tematik çalışması yapılmıştır. Görüşme verilerinin tematik incelemesi sonucunda emek gücünün günlük yeniden üretim pratikleriyle en bağlantılı konut özelliği konut-işyeri arasındaki mekansal ilişki olarak belirlenmiştir. Konut-işyeri arasındaki mekansal ilişki ve yapılan günlük yolculuklar, işçilerin zaten uzun olan çalışma saatlerinin üzerine eklenmekte ve adeta yeniden üretimlerine harcamaları gereken zamandan çalmaktadır. Verilen cevaplar

ađır alıřma temposu ve yođun alıřma saatlerinin, genel manada emek gcnn yeniden retimini en ok etkileyen faktrler olduđuna da dikkat ekmiřtir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Emeđin yeniden rimi, Konut, Konut evresi, Sanayi alıřanları

To Doğu, Ash & Nacho

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
ÖZ.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Problem Definition & Context	1
1.2 Aim of the Study and Research Questions.....	4
1.3 Gaps in Knowledge & Original Value	5
1.4 Structure of the Study.....	6
2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
2.1 Setting the Scene: Capitalism.....	8
2.1.1 General concepts of Capitalism.....	8
2.1.2 Production Process in Capitalism: Production Forces and Relations	12
2.1.3 The Place of Labor in Capitalism.....	19
2.2 Reproduction Under Capitalist Formation	22
2.2.1 Reproduction of the Production	23
2.2.2 Reproduction of the Labor Power	25
2.3 Daily Reproduction of Labor Power & Perspective of Needs	36

2.3.1	The Concept of Need	38
2.3.2	Needs in a Reproductive and Class Framework	42
2.4	Housing in the Capitalist Mode of Production.....	46
2.4.1	Interpretation of Housing as a Right and Need.....	46
2.4.2	Interaction of Housing with Other Needs	50
2.4.3	Housing Decision and Workers' Housing Decision Criteria.....	52
2.4.4	Housing Question from a Class Perspective	59
2.4.5	Synthesis of Capitalism, Reproduction, and Housing.....	63
3	METHOD.....	67
3.1	Research Design.....	67
3.2	Context of the Study	68
3.3	Data Collection.....	69
3.3.1	Selection of the Sample and the Site.....	69
3.3.2	Data Collection Tools	73
3.4	Data Analysis	74
3.4.1	Thematic Analysis.....	75
4	RESULTS	77
4.1	General Status of the Sample: Demographic Statistics.....	77
4.2	Determination of Codes and Themes.....	81
4.3	Thematic Analysis of the Daily Reproduction of Labor by Using Themes & Codes.....	85
4.3.1	Housing	85
4.3.2	Commute.....	92
4.3.3	Working Conditions	95
4.4	Condition of Business Owners.....	99

4.5	General Evaluation of the Findings.....	101
4.6	Land-use comparisons: Batıkent-Doğantepe	108
5	CONCLUSION	118
5.1	A Brief Summary of the Thesis.....	118
5.2	Discussion of the Findings	121
5.3	Limitations of the Study and Further Research.....	124
5.4	Implications for Urban Policy	125
	REFERENCES.....	128
	APPENDICES.....	147
A.	PILOT SURVEY DOCUMENT	147
B.	SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW DOCUMENT	149
C.	TURKISH SUMMARY/ TÜRKÇE ÖZET.....	153
D.	TEZ İZİN FORMU / THESIS PERMISSION FORM.....	163

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Passages from participant responses for 3 rd question	86
Table 4.2 Passages from participant responses for 4 th question.....	87
Table 4.3 Passages from participant responses for 5 th & 6 th questions.....	89
Table 4.4 Passages from participant responses for 7 th question.....	90
Table 4.5 Passages from participant responses for 13 rd question	91
Table 4.6 Passages from participant responses for 2 nd question.....	93
Table 4.7 Passages from participant responses for 8 th question.....	96
Table 4.8 Passages from participant responses for 9 th question.....	96
Table 4.9 Passages from participant responses for 10 th & 11 th question	97
Table 4.10 Passages from participant responses for 12 th question.....	98
Table 4.11 Passages from participant responses for 14 th question.....	102

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Structure of the thesis (created by the author)	6
Figure 2.1. Maslow’s model of hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1958)	41
Figure 2.2. Literature Review-Interview Matrix (created by the author).....	66
Figure 3.1. Location of Şaşmaz Industrial District (obtained from Google Earth, date: 23.07.2024).....	70
Figure 3.2. Areas where interviews were held in Şaşmaz Industrial district (obtained from Google Earth, date: 23.07.2024).....	71
Figure 3.3. Pictures from the field (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	72
Figure 3.4. Flow-chart of the thematic analysis process (Naeem & al, 2023)	75
Figure 4.1. Age distribution of the participants.....	78
Figure 4.2. Household size distribution of the participants.....	78
Figure 4.3. Education levels of the participants	79
Figure 4.4. Daily working hours of the participants.....	80
Figure 4.5. Distribution of the housing property type of participants into working status	81
Figure 4.6. Commute duration of the participants (one way-minutes)	81
Figure 4.7. Flow of the code-theme study (created by the author)	84
Figure 4.8. Code matrix table of data (created by the author).....	103
Figure 4.9. Code comparison chart according to participants and questions (created by the author).....	104
Figure 4.10. Şaşmaz Industrial District/Batıkent-Batımerkez/Doğantepe neighborhood in Ankara context (obtained from Google Earth, date: 23.07.2024).....	108
Figure 4.11. Doğantepe neighborhood land-use (created by the author)	109
Figure 4.12. Doğantepe neighborhood commercial street (obtained from Google	

Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	110
Figure 4.13. Doğantepe neighborhood residential areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	110
Figure 4.14. Doğantepe neighborhood abandoned areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	111
Figure 4.15. Doğantepe neighborhood Mete Gazoz archery facility (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)	111
Figure 4.16. Doğantepe neighborhood primary-school and middle-school area (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)	112
Figure 4.17. Doğantepe neighborhood green area and park (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	112
Figure 4.18. Batıkent (Batımerkez) land-use (created by the author).....	113
Figure 4.19. Batıkent residential areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	114
Figure 4.20. Batıkent residential and commercial mixed-use areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)	115
Figure 4.21. Batıkent commercial areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	115
Figure 4.22. Batıkent park and recreation areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	116
Figure 4.23. Batıkent vocational high school (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	116
Figure 4.24. Batıkent private hospital and private school (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024).....	117

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
EU	European Union
TOKI	Toplu Konut İdaresi
TUIK	Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

*I work all night, I work all day to pay the bills I have to pay
Ain't it sad?
And still there never seems to be a single penny left for me
That's too bad*

- ABBA

This chapter aims to define the problem and its context, the aim of the study, the research questions, the original value of the thesis and the final part of the chapter will introduce the general structure of the thesis.

1.1 Problem Definition & Context

Capitalism is an economic system or the dominant mode of production that private owners own and operate the means of production (Zimbalist & Sherman, 2014). The main goal is to pursue a profit through the exchange of commodities, and the continuity of expansion of capital through the process of accumulation (Harvey, 2018). It is based on the exploitation of labor and the surplus value extracted from this exploitation (Marx, 1867/1976). Then, the capitalism becomes a social formation where these economic relations determine the relations of society (Althusser, 2014).

Like every other dominant economic system, capitalism affects and shapes all parts of the social structures (Althusser, 2014). It craves the expansion of the surplus value, therefore, to proceed and increase the profit, the system must produce and reproduce

itself constantly (Harvey, 2014).

Surplus value solidifies into a hoard of money and cannot act as capital as long as it remains in the money form. Some amount of the surplus value must always be spent as expenditure, while the other part must be capitalized (Marx, 1885/1978). Reproducing itself as a system, capitalism must reproduce the production process as a whole, in other words, some of the surplus value should be transformed into means of production (Marx, 1867/1976).

The worn-out tools and raw materials must be renewed regularly for the sake of reproduction of production (Marx, 1867/1976). Then the question arises “What about the wear and tear of the labor?”. When considered, capital is equal to the sum of the labor performed (Pearlman, 2012) because it is labor that brings life to the means of production (Marcuse, 1973). Hence the reproduction of the labor power becomes more crucial and should obtain peculiar attention.

In its simplest definition, reproduction of the labor power is the daily process that ensures labor to continue participating in the work and in its broadest sense, the daily reproduction refers to the socially necessary mental, physical, and emotional work that reproduces and sustains human life on a daily basis (Cashbaugh, 2021).

From the perspective of Marxist political economy, the reproduction of labor power includes the following cycle of “labor power–wages–commodities–labor power” (Marx, 1885/1978). Labor exchanges their working capacity for the wages with which they purchase commodities; and as they consume them, they reproduce or regain their labor power to sell again (Marx, 1867/1976).

It is crucial for the workers to fulfill all their needs such as food, housing, clothing, education, health and etcetera (Norton & Katz, 2017). It is quite difficult to define a certain bundle of needs. Nevertheless, there are certain needs that must be met by everyone (Maslow, 1943). In today’s circumstances, some of the categories of needs may need expansion due to the influence of technology and development yet the most basic ones remain the same.

There is one particular basic need that becomes more important day by day, which is

housing. Housing plays a vital role in the reproduction process in terms of money, time, and even social interaction. Housing expenses cover a significant portion of the wages, and the wages are the main material means of reproduction (Althusser, 2014) hence housing selection affects the reproduction process profoundly.

According to TÜİK (2022), 22.4% of household expenditures in 2022 were spent on housing and rent, and 21.3% on transportation, and transportation expenditures are expenditures that are primarily related to housing selection.

One can observe that many cities around the world, especially metropolises and capitals, suffer from housing-related problems. The reason in the very foundation of these problems is that as the population increases, cities become crowded and require constant expansion (Burgess, 2015), however, the physical space available to settle remains the same (Gerber et al., 2018).

This being the case, housing selection become class-related and driven by the monetary choices (Paton, 2013). Since, in one sense, the housing selection of low-income workers are less a choice and more an acceptance, and more of settling for less rather than reaching for the ideal.

It has been said that meeting one's daily needs is a vital part of reproduction of the labor power and housing is one of the vital ones due to its cost and effect on almost all the other segments of life.

People face the dilemma of paying less rent and having long commute times or living in more desirable locations with a significant increase in rent (Cervero, 1989). The case is more influential on low-wage workers because they are more sensitive to changes on the monetary conditions (Mason & Salverde, 2010).

Consequently, the daily reproduction is crucial for both the worker and for the system itself. Individuals must fulfill their needs, and it costs time, money, and energy. In the current circumstances, it is assumed that housing and also the housing environment affects reproduction process deeply with its tangible and intangible features.

Understanding the significance of housing and housing environment in the daily reproduction of labor power should be the foremost aspect, especially for policy

makers and providers.

1.2 Aim of the Study and Research Questions

This thesis aims to contribute to the understanding of the relationship of housing and housing environment in the daily reproduction process of low-wage industrial workers. In accordance with this purpose, main research question that posed in this thesis is:

Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and housing?

The answer for this research question will be pursued via three dimensions of the issue:

- ***Housing-Workplace (commute):*** *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and locational relevance of house and workplace?*
- ***Housing-Housing Environment (accessibility):*** *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and housing and its environment?*
- ***Housing Condition (physical and material attributes):*** *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and tangible features of the house?*

There is a need to have an insight or realization into the impacts of housing on the daily reproduction process. To have this insight, it is essential to investigate the weight of the housing along with the housing environment as a catalyst or an anticatalyst in daily reproduction practices and experiences.

The money spent on housing, the spatial relationship of the house to the workplace, the accessibility of the house to services and leisure activities, and the experience the house offers to its users with its physical features are all situations that need to be questioned in order to establish the relationship between housing and daily reproduction practices. This research is grounded on two main notions: identification of daily reproduction practices and exploring the position of housing and its environment in this manner. This phenomenon needs to be considered in a causal and

associational manner to reveal any possible strong linkage.

1.3 Gaps in Knowledge & Original Value

After a review of the reproduction of labor power, it was concluded that there has been very little research aimed at the “daily” aspect of reproduction and none of them particularly analyzed the concept from a housing perspective. Consequently, little is known about if there is a linkage between those two concepts and if it exists how influential this linkage is.

There are many studies about reproduction of labor from a feminist perspective. Some scholars reviewed the reproduction of labor power from the literal reproductive perspective that aims to investigate the unpaid domestic labor and breeding-caregiving “roles” of women (e.g., Federici, 2004, 2019; Katz, 2001, 2004, 2008; Fraser, 2016; Gimenez, 2018; Sen, 2019).

Similarly, there are studies from the education perspective that mention the reproduction of the next labor generation (e.g., Althusser, 2014; Özdemir, 2012; Collins, 2009; Sotiris, 2013).

The most related study to this thesis is named “Land rent and the reproduction of labor force: Some evidence from Sao Paulo” (Campanario, 1982), which is a PhD dissertation, and the thesis could not be accessed as of yet. Furthermore, based on its abstract, dissertation seems to have interpreted Riccardo’s theory of rent (Ricardo, 2001) from the perspective of Marx’s labor theory of value (Marx, 1867/1976) and have demonstrated empirical correlation by using rent and land prices in Sao Paolo. Nonetheless, the study seems to have focused solely on the rental aspect of the issue and had not considered the time and accessibility angles.

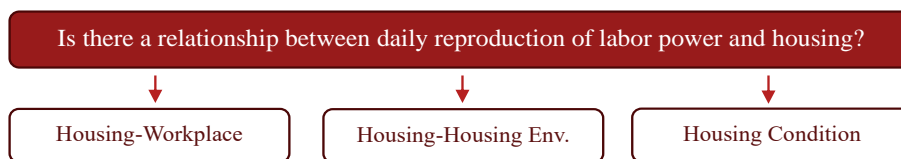
There is no tangible starting point or a precedent research to this thesis. Consequently, the original value arises from the fact that this will be the starting point to addressing highlighted issue. Moreover, this study can provide an understanding of the duality of housing as both a decision and a decision-making factor in the daily life of the worker, and unlike existing studies, it will do so from the perspective of "daily" reproduction.

1.4 Structure of the Study

This thesis consists of five main parts. It starts with the introduction to the thesis, and followed by the theoretical framework, the methodology, the results and the conclusion. Figure 1.1 shows the structure and the flow of the thesis.

1 INTRODUCTION

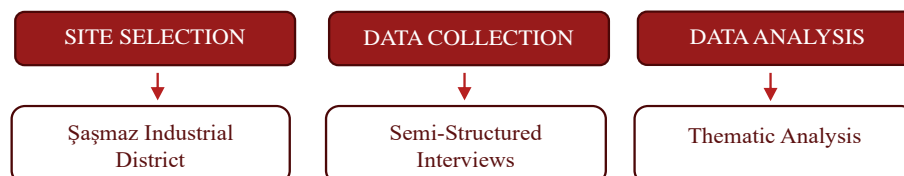
PROBLEM DEFINITION ► AIM OF THE STUDY ► RESEARCH QUESTIONS



2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



3 METHOD



4 RESULTS

5 CONCLUSION

Figure 1.1. Structure of the thesis (created by the author)

The next chapter, CHAPTER 2 is the theoretical framework part of the thesis. This chapter is examined under 3 main headings. First, capitalism, production, means of production, relations of production and labor are discussed. Then, reproduction and reproduction of labor under capitalist formation are examined from an educational and feminist perspective. In the third part, the daily reproduction of labor and how this framework is drawn from the perspective of needs are explained. In the last part, housing, housing preferences and the class framework of the housing situation are discussed within the framework of rights and needs.

CHAPTER 3 is about the methodology of the thesis. After the theoretical framework of the thesis is drawn, this chapter focuses on the detail of sample and site selection as well as the data collection techniques and experiences. Fieldwork took place in Şaşmaz Industrial District in the capital city of Turkey, Ankara, and qualitative data were collected via semi-structured interviews. This chapter also mentions the flow and logic regarding how to examine the qualitative data obtained.

CHAPTER 4 focuses on the results of the study. First, the codes and themes extracted from the data and how they were extracted are discussed. Then, the findings are conveyed with these codes and themes and sections from the participants' responses. At the end of the chapter, the findings are critiqued and discussed within the theoretical framework.

Finally, CHAPTER 5 is the conclusion chapter of the study. After a brief summary of the study from beginning to end, a brief discussion of the findings and the limitations of the study are discussed. The chapter was concluded with the urban policy and possible implications of the study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Setting the Scene: Capitalism

In this section, the definitions of capitalism, the relations it contains, the elements of production and the dynamics of labor power will be discussed. In order to understand the reproduction of labor power, it is useful to make an introduction with the basic dynamics of capitalism.

2.1.1 General concepts of Capitalism

It is not possible to make a comprehensive and single definition of capitalism, yet one needs to start somewhere. Over the years, many academics from many disciplines have thought and spoken about capitalism. The areas that concept of capitalism interacts are quite rich in themselves, therefore, definitions fail to capture a complete meaning even for a single area. At the same time, since capitalism echoes in many different ideological perspectives, it is almost impossible to agree on a common denominator. Therefore, it is useful to present a several different perspectives that try to convey their importance in different subjects.

The journey of attempts to define capitalism trace back to Adam Smith (1776/2007) and reach up to the modern days. Even though he never used the term capitalism, Smith's ideas are often considered to be the foundation of modern capitalism. Smith states that "*It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest.*" meaning that the motivation of the capitalism is to make a profit (Smith, 1776/2007).

It is also crucial to mention Karl Marx, one of the founders of critique of capitalism.

He (Marx, 1867/1976) defined capitalism as an economic system characterized by the private ownership of the means of production, wage labor, and the accumulation of capital. In his view, capitalism is based on the exploitation of workers, who are forced to sell their labor in exchange for wages, while the capitalists who own the means of production extract surplus value from their labor.

Marx (1867/1976) argued that capitalism creates a class system, with the bourgeoisie or capitalists who own the means of production on one side, and the proletariat or working class who must sell their labor to survive on the other. He believed or even predicted that this class conflict was inherent in the capitalist system, and that it would ultimately lead to the downfall of capitalism and the rise of a socialist society.

Marx (1885/1978) also analyze the dynamics of capitalism in terms of its contradictions and crises. He argued that the capitalist economies are prone to periodic economic crises, such as recessions and depressions, due to overproduction, underconsumption, and the inherent instability of the capitalist system. Overall, Marx's analysis of capitalism was comprehensive and influential, and it remains a key reference point for contemporary discussions of the nature and problems of capitalism.

The goal of capitalism is to generate profit for the owners and investors of a business by producing and selling goods and services in a competitive market. In a capitalist system, the prices are determined by the supply and demand, thus, individuals and businesses are free to buy and sell goods and services as they see fit, with little government interference (Zimbalist & Sherman, 2014). It would be useful to share a few definitions of capitalism from important works in chronological order of related works.

Max Weber (1978) described capitalism as an economic system characterized by the rational pursuit of profit through the means of the market. Weber (1904/2012) argued that capitalism was driven by a set of cultural and social factors, which he referred to as the "Protestant Ethic." This ethic emphasized the importance of hard work, self-discipline, and frugality, moreover it provided a moral justification for the pursuit of wealth and economic success. According to Weber (1904/2012), the Protestant Ethic was a key factor in the rise of capitalism in the West.

Joseph Schumpeter (1943/2013) illustrated capitalism as an economic system characterized by innovation and creative destruction. He argued that capitalism was driven by the constant introduction of new products, processes, and technologies that disrupted existing markets and created new opportunities for profit. Schumpeter (1954/2006) also noted that capitalism was subject to cycles of boom and bust, as the creative destruction process led to the decline of old industries and the rise of new ones. He (Schumpeter, 1943/2013) argued that this process of "creative destruction" was a key driver of economic growth, but also created social and economic dislocations that could lead to instability and crisis.

Louis Althusser (1970/2014) defined capitalism as a social formation characterized by the dominance of the economic base over the superstructure, where the economic relations of production determine the legal, political, and ideological relations of society. Althusser's approach to defining capitalism was unique in that he focused on the ways in which the capitalist mode of production creates and maintains social relations of power and domination. Overall, Althusser's definition of capitalism is based on his philosophical interpretation of Marxist theory, and his works on ideology, the state, and the relationship between the economic base and the superstructure provide the theoretical foundation for his analysis of capitalist society (Althusser, 2005).

Bob Jessop (1982) conceptualized capitalism as a social system that is characterized by four interrelated features: the production of goods and services for profit in a market economy; the use of wage labor as the primary form of labor; the private ownership of the means of production; and the accumulation of capital through reinvestment of profits. Jessop argues that these features of capitalism are not natural or inevitable but are historically contingent and shaped by social and political forces. He (Jessop, 1982) emphasizes the role of the state in regulating capitalist economic relations, noting that the state plays a crucial role in creating and maintaining the legal and institutional framework that allows capitalism to function. His work has contributed to understanding capitalism as a complex and dynamic social system.

David Harvey (1984) interprets capitalism as a social and economic system characterized by the private ownership of the means of production, the pursuit of profit

through the exchange of commodities, and the continual expansion of capital through the process of accumulation. Harvey (2006) emphasizes the importance of understanding the spatial and temporal dimensions of capitalism, arguing that capitalist development is not uniform and that it produces uneven geographical and social outcomes. He also emphasizes the role of urbanization in the accumulation of capital, as cities are sites of production, consumption, and investment that are shaped by capitalist forces (Harvey, 2009). Overall, Harvey's definition of capitalism emphasizes the spatial and temporal dimensions of the system, as well as the ways in which it produces uneven development and recurring crises.

Capitalism, like every economic system, affects and shapes the whole of social structures (Bell, 1972). The basic dynamic that shapes capitalism is economic relations, and the most important economic relations are profitability, competition, and rationality (Frieden, 2012). The capitalist economy, above all, aims for the profitability. The profit in the capitalist economy is always the priority; everything else is secondary compared to profit. Since the system is built with an aim to profit, there is always more production than needed, and accordingly more consumption than what is necessary (Frieden, 2012).

The other basic elements of capitalism are competition and rationality. Competition is the freedom of individuals and institutions to exhibit the economic behavior they want, provided that it does not contradict the existing laws. The capitalist system predicts that the price balance will occur due to the competition, and the result will be in favor of the consumers (Scherer, 2012). However, this usually results in the formation of monopolies (Cowling & Tomlinson, 2012). Rationality, on the other hand, draws attention to the fact that the decisions taken should be rational and in line with the fact that the main goal is profitability. For this reason, it was argued that there is a need for individuals who can exhibit rational decisions and behaviors both in the functioning of the market and in the essence of this system personally (Scherer, 2012).

It is important to try to understand capitalism as a social and economic system within the framework of this thesis. For this reason, definitions from different perspectives of capitalism and the basic elements of capitalism were given briefly. However, capitalism is not a static and unchanging phenomenon as in the given definitions and

over time, it has changed its shape, evolved and continued to adapt itself to the conditions of the day (Scott, 2011).

The part that will be focused and should be kept in mind within the framework of this thesis is as follows: as the dominant economic system, capitalism dominates every aspect of life, from the time of arrival at home to what to eat, what to wear, and where to go. For this reason, understanding capitalism and capitalist production and consumption is of great importance. Capitalism was briefly mentioned in terms of what it means and how it has changed over time. In the next section, the capitalist mode of production and the role of the labor in the production will be discussed.

2.1.2 Production Process in Capitalism: Production Forces and Relations

Marx's ideas were guided by his belief in the centrality of production in determining human history. The fundamental requirements of existence, such as food, clothes, and shelter, cannot be taken directly from nature; they must be produced using natural resources. According to Karl Marx, the history of human civilizations focuses on how people interact with one another in order to maintain their lives. He argues that: “*The first historical act ... is the production of material life.*” (Marx, 1867/1976). This action has historical significance because it forms the fundamental basis of all historical developments.

According to Marx (1857/2005), economic production, or the generation of tangible things, is the foundation upon which the whole social structure of a society is built. It highlights the historical interdependence between economic and other facets of human progress. While economic production has an important role in understanding social transitions, Marx (1857/2005) emphasizes that the forces of production, together with the relations of production, form the basis of the economic and social history of every society. Production forces refer to the numerous procedures and elements involved in the manufacture of material items. These include technological expertise, equipment, tools, machinery, labor force, and the amount of technology employed. Indeed, productive/production forces encompass the tools of production and labor power (Marx, 1867/1976). Machine development, changes in labor processes, the use of new

energy sources, and worker education are all part of these influences. Science and associated abilities can also be considered essential components of the productive forces.

The expansion of productive forces indicates humanity's constant quest to harness nature via work. In any social structure, the physical forces of production are always changing. Throughout history, humans have always sought methods to enhance their lives while further dominating nature (Milward, 2000). The driving force behind this quest is the innate rational drive of individuals to improve their conditions by improving the productive forces. Human beings are creatures that produce within a society and spend their labor on the nature. Productive forces require the creation and breakdown of successive systems of production relations between people. As man's knowledge and domination over nature increases, productive forces tend to expand by nature (Marx, 1857/2005).

The different socio-economic production structures that characterize human history emerge or weaken depending on their ability to facilitate or inhibit the expansion of society's productive capacity. Therefore, the growth of productive forces explains the general course of human history (Noble, 2017). However, it is important to note that productive forces include not only the means of production, but also labor power, that is, the skills, knowledge, experience, and other human abilities applied in the work process. Productive forces represent the collective forces that society has for material production (Althusser, 1970/2014).

According to Marx (1867/1976), the labor power refers to the capacity to do useful work that increases the value of products. Workers sell their labor, which is their ability to work and add value to commodities. They exchange their labor power with capitalists for wages paid in cash. However, in practice, labor involves the actual exercise of one's ability to add value to commodities (Starosta & Caligaris, 2016).

The origin of the surplus value in the capitalist production system lies in the process where the value paid by capitalists to the labor power is lower than the value added by the labor power to a commodity (Starosta & Caligaris, 2016). The labor power will be discussed in more detail in the following chapters due to its differences from other

production forces and its importance in the thesis.

The act of production involves people entering certain relationships with each other, and production takes place only within these social relations (Dubin, 2017). These relations of production are social connections between individuals involved in the production process. The nature and the level of development of the productive forces determine these social relations (Suchting, 2016).

The forces and relations of production are deeply intertwined. The advancement of one leads to an increase in dissonance or contradiction with the other. In fact, these contradictions between the two aspects of production serve as the driving force behind historical progress. The chain of causality in historical development can be summarized as the productive forces shaping the superstructure (Marx, 1857/2005). However, there is considerable debate as to whether the relations of production or the forces of production take precedence as the primary catalyst of social change.

Production relations are essentially social relations, and they extend beyond the mere ownership of the means of production (Burawoy, 1990). For example, the relationship between an employer and an employee involves domination, while the relationship between co-workers requires cooperation. While relations of production solely exist between people, means of production include relations between objects as well as people (Meillassoux, 1972).

Production relations are reflected in the economic ownership of productive forces. For example, in capitalism, the most fundamental of these relations is that the bourgeoisie owns the means of production, while the proletariat only owns its own labor power. The production relation can also exercise domination and bring about changes in the forces themselves (Bourdieu, 2020). For example, capitalist production relations often lead to revolutionary transformations in the means of production and the labor processes.

2.1.2.1 Capitalist Mode of Production

To survive, people produce material products from objects found in nature and

material production has always been and still is the basis of human existence. The history of human societies is the story of how people relate to each other in their efforts to earn a living, thus the economic factor of production is nevertheless a key concept in explaining the changes occurring in society (Johnson & Earle, 2000). Marx (1847/1997) thinks that production forces, as well as relations of production, form the basis of the economic and social history of every society.

In Marx's writings (1847/1997), the stages of social history differ not according to what people produce, but according to how or by what means the people produce the material goods that will enable them to live. Thus, it can be said that historical periods are established and differentiated according to material production forms. In other words, the basis of history is successive forms of material production.

A mode of production is the process of how a society organizes and arranges economic output. It refers to the social, technological, and economic structures that govern the production, distribution, and consumption of products and services inside a society. Throughout the human history, several modes of production have existed, each with its own set of social relations, property rights, and labor-organization systems. Marxist theory, which recognizes distinct historical stages of society evolution depending on how production is structured and built around the notion of modes of production (Milios & Dimoulis, 2002).

It can be said that the forces and the relations of production are two aspects of the mode of production and the productive forces of society reflect the degree to which humans control nature. The more developed the productive forces, the greater their control over nature. To produce, people form certain relationships with each other, and these are the relations of production aspect of how material goods are produced, and production takes place within these social relations (Laibman, 2019).

It can be said that any historical mode of production is an inseparable unity between the productive forces and the relations of production. Furthermore, the forces of production shape the relations of production and together they define the mode of production. In this sense, successive modes of production are the fundamental element of a systematic definition of history (Banaji, 2010).

It can be said that the most essential element in defining the mode of production is the way the surplus is produced, and how the use of surplus is controlled. Surplus means the amount left over when use or need is met. According to Marx (1867/1976), in the capitalist mode of production, surplus takes the form of profit. Now, it is produced by the exploitation of the working class and sold for more than the wages paid to the workers. Since the production of surplus allows societies to grow and change, this factor becomes the most important factor in defining the mode of production (Cesaratto & Di Bucchianico, 2021).

Each mode of production has its own production relations and that relations do not develop by chance (Banaji, 2010). For example, the relations of production in feudalism, where the serf is dominated by the feudal lord in every aspect, are necessary to ensure that the feudal lord can seize the surplus from the serf. If such a relationship is maintained without change under capitalism, that relationship will fail. Therefore, under capitalism, a new set of production relations develops that enables the capitalist to expropriate the surplus value from the workers (Katz, 1993).

In every society over the years, greater production has followed advances in technology. Capitalist nations are vastly different from what they used to be two to three hundred years ago, when capitalism was born (Banaji, 2010). This change in productive forces has also led to changes in production relations. Twenty-first century workers may not be as exploited as nineteenth century factory workers. But Marxists argue that exploitation still continues because modern workers with modern technology produce more surplus value than their predecessors and do not earn proportionately more (Buzgalin & Kolganov, 2013).

When they enter the capitalist labor process, the bourgeois capitalist pays workers a “wage,” a monetary amount that represents “exchange value” (Marx, 1867/1976). The wage is calculated based on the goods workers need to reproduce their ability to work. Therefore, the wage does not differentiate between specific types of labor or skills, but only the “abstract” labor power is important (Marx, 1857/2005).

In the production process, workers operate machines and other means of production to create commodities whose value exceeds workers' wages and when capitalists sell

these produced commodities on the market, they appropriate the difference between the value of such goods and the value of the labor power used to produce them (Meillassoux, 1972). Marx (1867/1976) calls this difference “surplus value”, and for him it is the defining feature of the exploitative nature of capitalism. The money that capitalists earn by realizing their surplus value contains a profit that they reinvest to restart the cycle of production in what Marx (Marx, 1867/1976) called the "expanded reproduction" of capital. Marx sees the origins of profit and surplus value extraction not in the market dynamics of supply and demand, but in the production process itself.

According to Marx (1857/2005), the capitalist mode of production is a social process full of contradictions arising from its own laws of motion. To exemplify, the increasing concentration of accumulated capital is ultimately what allows individual capitalists to increase their profits and drive their competitors out of the market. However, the elimination of uncompetitive capitals results in the centralization of ownership in a smaller number of large companies. As a result, the surplus value from human labor is eroded and, in the long run, the profit rate of the capitalist mode of production tends to decline.

Marx (1867/1976) associated the rise of capitalism with the establishment of a form of state whose laws and institutions protected the formal freedoms that enabled private property, capital accumulation, and contractual relations between workers and capitalists. This stage of political development is represented by the liberal state, whose legal and ideological “superstructure” has the function of reproducing the “base” of capitalist relations of exploitation.

The different forms of organization of different societies depend on the relationship of the productive forces with the relations of production (Laibman, 2019). The concept of social relations of production refers to relations between social classes rather than relations between individuals (Bourdieu, 1987). The mode of production is the relationship between the relations of production and the productive forces. Modes of production can be distinguished from each other by different relations between the forces and relations of production (O'Neill, 1970). For example, in the feudal mode of production, the lord does not have direct control over the peasant's productive forces, tools, and land, but he does have control over the disposition of the peasant's products.

In the capitalist mode of production, the capitalist controls both the forces of production and the disposition of the product.

Mode of production is an abstract analytical concept. Many civilizations coexist with aspects of more than one mode of production, and the shift from one mode to another is frequently difficult. At various moments in history, different cultures have experienced various forms and combinations of these modes of production. The main driving force behind structural changes in the socioeconomic structure of civilization is underlying material concerns, notably the degree of technology and amount of human knowledge, and the types of social organization they enable (O'Neill, 1970).

2.1.2.2 Capitalist Means of Production

One of the elements that form the basis of capitalism is capitalist means of production, and in short, they include all the physical elements required for production. It was first defined by Marx (1867/1976) as "all physical and intangible resources other than labor used to produce goods and services". The means of production may be defined as anything that allows or potentially facilitates the extraction of surplus value.

When labor is added to the mode of production, factors of production are obtained. Marx separated the means of production from labor to emphasize the class dynamic. While the bourgeoisie has the physical and abstract elements of production, the working class has the labor power (Marx, 1867/1976).

In current usage, factors of production and mode of production seem to be intertwined. The difference is nothing but labor. When it comes to factors of production, the first thing that comes to mind is "land-labor-capital". Considering the current state of capitalism, perhaps factors such as entrepreneurship, know-how and R&D can be added to these factors (Dean & Kretschmer, 2007).

The term "means of production" is used in a variety of areas such as economics, sociology, or philosophy. In an economic perspective, all natural resources utilized in the creation of a good are represented by land. All work done by laborers and employees at all levels of an organization is referred to as labor. Capital is made up of

all the tools and machinery used to produce a good or service (Cobb & Douglas, 1928).

In a philosophical perspective, according to Edmundson (Edmundson, 2019), the means of production in a society in a given time frame is commonly indispensable tools or products of production activity and it is impossible to be severally owned. By severally owned meaning that it is a property individually exercisable by each person.

According to him (Edmundson, 2019), shovels are not among the means of production because shovels can be easily owned and the fact that one person owns a shovel has no effect on the other's ownership or use. However, highways are among the means of production. Not everyone owns a highway, and everyone having their own highway affects the use of others because if that were the case, there would not be an integrated highway system like today (Edmundson, 2019).

To summarize semantically, means of production are everything, abstract and concrete that can be used to create surplus and therefore capital, excluding the labor. Abstract and concrete because the mode of production has changed from past to present. Now, to ensure production and profitability more than land-labor-capital is needed.

Main question comes down to this: “What did Marx want to emphasize by separating labor from the means of production? Why is labor unique?”. It was mentioned earlier that Marx handled labor separately from the other factors in order to emphasize class dynamics. Marx' s theory of value (Marx, 1867/1976) is based on labor, which he views as the primary factor of production. Only when labor is organized and regulated does the employment of the labor force result in the production of commodities or services. The importance of conflict or conflicts within the labor process determines how much work is actually accomplished (Marx, 1857/2005).

2.1.3 The Place of Labor in Capitalism

All living things use various products in nature for their own purposes in order to survive. Birds build nests, trees perform photosynthesis, etc., all of which can be called work or labor. Humans also continue their life with various forms of activities. Although in ancient times humans had used basic labor for continuation of their lives

like animals, nowadays they use complex production systems and different ways of working for the same task (Braverman, 1998).

Capitalist production requires the exchange of relations and commodities, but the distinguishing point of the capitalist mode of production is labor. Workers are separated from the means of production and earn their living by selling the labor required to operate them. They differ from slaves and serfs in that they can sell their labor power with their own will (Braverman, 1998).

Once, the labor power was not a commodity that was sold by laborers. Just as an animal or a tool that cannot sell its labor and get paid for return, the situation was the same for slaves. The slave was sold to the owner along with the labor power and became the master's property until death (Tucker, 1978).

Although the buying and the selling of the labor power dates back to the ancient times, the transition from slavery to an expanding working-class dates back to the 14th century. Since then, the labor process is based on the agreement to sell and buy the labor power by a mutual consent. Since the worker has no other way to earn a living, the employer prepares this agreement with the aim of expanding his own capital (Braverman, 1998). In a capitalist society, creative activity takes the form of a commodity production, thus labor is transformed into a commodity. To survive, all activities must be sellable. When it is accepted that commodities are money and the money is a prerequisite for life, a vicious cycle is formed. In this vicious cycle, people exchange their bodies and time for the money as a "solution", and this automatically becomes the condition for survival (Pearlman, 2012).

A person's activities are productive and beneficial to society only if they can be sold. Naturally, people are productive and useful to the extent that they can sell their activities. The moment this exchange is accepted, daily activities become a universal prostitution. Creative activity in the form of labor is a painful necessity for survival, labor is a means of self-preservation and reproduction (Pearlman, 2012).

According to Marx (1847/1997), economists say that labor can buy everything, and the capital is only an accumulated labor. However, far from being able to buy everything, the workers must sell themselves and their own talents.

Labor is a commodity that the laborer -or the waged worker- sells to the employer by free will. However, labor is also an activity that takes place in the laborer's own life and in a way, labor means a person selling a piece of their own life to another person. The laborer sells this piece to another person to obtain the necessary means of subsistence (Tucker, 1978). In other words, the free will part becomes meaningless for the worker who cannot survive without selling their labor.

Marx (1847/1997) says in his manuscripts that wages are determined through struggles and compromises between the capitalist and the labor. But the triumph almost always goes to the capitalist's side because the capitalist can endure longer without labor than labor can without the capitalist. In this case, the maximum wage that the capitalist offers to pay becomes the minimum wage that the worker can live and reproduce (Marx, 1847/1997).

Considered in the same way, the cost of production of simple labor power is equal to the cost of existence and reproduction of the worker. The wage constitutes the cost of this existence and reproduction. Wages determined in this way are called "wage minimum" (Tucker, 1978). Similarly, the manufacturer considers the wear and tear of the work tools when calculating the cost of production and the price of products. For example, if the machine needed for production costs 1000 units and needs to be replaced every 10 years, then capitalist will reflect the cost of the machine in the prices.

Human labor can produce more than it consumes. However, the real distinguishing point of labor is not its production of surplus value but its infinite adaptability. Labor constantly adapts to social and cultural conditions in order to increase the surplus product more in terms of quantity and efficiency. The capitalist sees this potential and uses the labor power to its full usefulness to expand the capital. This usefulness ranges from imposing the longest working hours to having the smaller labor force do the most labor-intensive work (Braverman, 1998).

It was mentioned that labor is handled differently from other commodities in production. So how and why is it different? Contrary to other commodities, labor has a peculiar quality, in that its value is determined by both the historical and the social factors. According to Lebowitz (2003), the latter factor is related to the satisfaction of

specific demands arising from the social conditions in which individuals are put and grown up with.

Social conditions affect the labor because capital is not only the sum of the commodities it contains, but also includes society and relations of production. Relations of production constitute what is called a society, and especially a society at a certain stage of historical development, a society with a distinctive character (Bourdieu, 1983). Furthermore, capital includes exchange values that is, capital consists not only of accumulated labor but also of living labor, which serves as a means of preserving and multiplying the exchange value of accumulated labor (Tucker, 1978).

Labor's uniqueness originates from its human nature, diversity, adaptability, subjectivity, and social components. Labor includes physical and mental effort and abilities, knowledge and the use of this knowledge, creativity, and productivity. Unlike the land and the capital, labor is a dynamic element. The labor force has skill sets that vary greatly among different professions and lines of business. Human beings, and therefore labor, can learn, adapt, and improve their skills. Labor is not a static phenomenon. Just as capitalism constantly renews and reproduces itself, production factors must also be constantly produced and reproduced over time. Labor differs from other commodities in terms of production and reproduction, and it is special because its production and reproduction does not necessarily take place in the capitalist mode of production, instead it is produced and reproduced under conditions that are different than other commodities (Dickinson & Russell, 1986).

2.2 Reproduction Under Capitalist Formation

This section, which will mainly discuss the reproduction of labor under different approaches, begins with reproduction and the reproduction of production and continues with how the reproduction of labor is discussed under different main perspectives. At the end of the section, the boundaries of the daily reproduction of labor and the perspective that will be presented by this thesis are drawn. Daily reproduction of labor will be discussed from a basic need's perspective.

2.2.1 Reproduction of the Production

Althusser says (1970/2014) that even a child knows if a society did not reproduce the conditions of production during the process of producing, production could not continue and the condition for the continuity of production is the reproduction of the conditions of production. Every capitalist must reproduce the conditions of production. When asked, any economist will say that worn-out tools and raw materials must be regularly renewed for reproduction, and this is from a purely business perspective. However, reproduction cannot be considered only at the business level, because although this gives an idea about reproduction, it does not give any information about the mechanisms of reproduction. An example of this mechanism is that the end product of some capitalists is the means of production of others. Therefore, the reproduction process turns into an endless spiral and must be considered on national even and even on a global scale (Althusser, 1970/2014).

Simply put, to achieve reproduction, productive forces and production relations must be constantly reproduced. One can wonder what happens if reproduction could not be achieved? Survival of the capitalist system depends on the reproduction of production and production relations (Gimenez, 2019). Marx (1867/1976) viewed capitalism as an inherently crisis-prone system of social production, and he claims those crises as a manifestation of the contradictions of the system itself. Marxist tradition mainly refers two types of crisis that are whether deficiency or excessiveness of the surplus value (Basu, 2019). Then it can be said that the amount and utilization of the surplus value has a great importance to the system.

Marx (1885/1978) states that surplus value cannot act as capital as long as it remains in the money form. Thereby, some part of the surplus value must always be spent as income, while the other part must be capitalized (Marx, 1867/1976). It could be understood that some of the surplus value must be spent on reproduction of existing production and the remainder must be invested in another production cycle or to expand the existing one.

To ensure the reproduction of the material conditions of production; raw materials, fixed facilities, and instruments that worn off must be replaced and renewed

(Althusser, 1970/2014). Basically, all physical components of the production cycle must be updated. However, reproduction process is not defined as only reproducing the commodities of the production. Certain social relations must also be reproduced for the continuity of the system. The social relations are dominated by the production and reproduction of the material conditions of existence (Willis, 1983). Moreover, it can be put as the relations of production and the organization of communities controlled by the means of reproduction rather than means of production (Meillassoux, 1972).

The trickiest part of the reproduction is reproduction of labor power since its production and reproduction does not necessarily take place under the capitalist mode of production (Dickinson & Russell, 1986). Labor differs from other factors because it contains human factor. Humans are a social beings, and their reproduction requires meeting necessary social needs as well as the basic needs.

As said before, contrary to other commodities, labor has a peculiar quality in that its value is determined by both historical and social factors. According to Lebowitz (2003), the latter factor is related to the satisfaction of specific demands arising from the social conditions in which individuals are put and grown up.

Labor satisfies its needs by buying commodities with wages (Wells, 1992). Marx (1867/1976) states that a commodity must satisfy human needs of whatever type and that it is irrelevant how these needs originate, for example those needs may spring from the stomach or from the imagination.

To summarize, continuity of production depends on the reproduction of the factors of production. Land and capital are the factors that capitalist take for granted because they already have the capital and the nature provides the land (Naidu, 2018). On the other hand, they must reproduce the relations of production and labor is the primary relation that needs reproducing. Although labor is a factor that they can buy, it has its own characteristics and needs (Naidu, 2018). Moreover, the reproduction of labor power takes much longer than the reproduction of land or capital. Meeting the needs of the labor and ensuring the continuity of the labor power for the future, that is, producing a new generation of labor is a much more complex process than buying

land, obtaining raw materials, or getting loans to expand a factory (Althusser, 1970/2014).

2.2.2 Reproduction of the Labor Power

Up to this point, an attempt has been made to construct the baseline to discuss the daily reproduction of labor power, which is the main direction of this thesis. Considering that certain relations have been established so far, the idea in this chapter is to make a brief discussion of how various academics examine the matter from different perspectives and then to define the phenomenon and draw its boundaries within the framework of this thesis.

It is useful to mention Karl Marx in the first place. Marx first introduced the term reproduction of labor power into the literature in his work *Capital Volume I*. According to him (Marx, 1867/1976), the value of labor power is determined by the labor time necessary for production and therefore the reproduction of this particular commodity as with every other commodity.

The production of labor power consists of the reproduction and maintenance of individual's existence and this maintenance requires a certain quantity of the means of subsistence. Accordingly, the value of labor power is the value of the means of subsistence necessary for the maintenance of its owner (Marx, 1867/1976).

According to Marx, labor, like other commodities, is produced and sold as a commodity. Therefore, labor has a unique feature that it is not renewed as it is used. Therefore, the labor-power must be constantly reproduced. Labor power becomes reality to the extent that, a certain number of muscles, nerves, brain, etc. must be expended as it is used (Marx, 1867/1976). The more it is used, the more it wears out, so if the labor power works today, it may not be able to repeat this activity under the same conditions tomorrow. Therefore, the working individual must be able to continue self-existence with the means of subsistence available.

The constant transformation of money into capital is the main goal of capitalism, and for this to happen, the labor force must exist and constantly be ready to sell its labor.

According to Marx, the instruments necessary to continue existence will be natural and common needs such as food, clothing, shelter and fuel, and the scope and manner of meeting these needs are the products of the peculiarities of the country and history (Marx, 1867/1976). By saying that he implies, habits and expectations of workers could vary according to the conditions that worker has been formed. Naturally, the value of the labor power and the amount of the means of subsistence necessary contains a historical and moral element (Marx, 1867/1976).

Marx classifies the means of subsistence by their replacement periods to form a daily average of these commodities (Marx, 1867/1976). For example, food or fuel are the commodities of daily consumption that must be replaced daily while clothes or furniture could be replaced at longer intervals. It can be said that all of the means of subsistence differ in terms of usage or replacement periods. However, wages must cover all these needs regardless of whether these needs are replaced daily or monthly.

Marx comes up with a basic calculation for the daily average of needs. If the total of the commodities required for the reproduction of labor power is called A for daily, B for weekly, C for quarterly, and so on; then the daily average of these commodities is equal to $(365A+52B+4C+...)/365$. After this basic calculation Marx states that, if the commodities that are necessary contains 6 hours of social labor, then half a day of average social labor is objectified in labor power every day; or half a day of labor required for the reproduction or daily production of the necessary labor power (Marx, 1867/1976).

Marx summarizes his thoughts about labor time with an abstract calculation (Marx, 1857/2005). Let one worker have a capital of 100 units and 50 units of this capital are spent on raw materials, 40 units on wages and 10 units on tools. Assuming that the production process is completed in 4 hours, this worker can renew the same process again by renewing the raw materials and tools after a production cycle is completed. However, when the same worker works under someone else's capital, he will continue to receive only 40 units as wages and produce 2 times the surplus value. In other words, the value of the capital will actually increase from 100 units to 140 units. Since labor time increased relatively, although not absolutely, according to Marx (1857/2005), when the worker worked a full day in the same production process under capital, he

spent half a day more labor compared to the situation where he worked for himself.

Marx (1867/1976) argues that the wages are determined not by the productivity of workers, but by their reproduction costs and made the calculations above accordingly. To him, a worker's wage is equal to the minimum amount of money that a worker needs to support himself and his family. Although this calculation is quite abstract and approximate, it gives an idea about how wages are calculated on the basis of daily, weekly, or monthly needs. Nonetheless, it must be noted that the mentioned amount is a bare minimum (Marx, 1857/2005), the minimum limit of the value of labor power is supplied to the workers so that they can survive and renew their life-process.

Marx (1849/2009) argues that the manufacturer makes this calculation in the same way as he calculates the costs of other instruments. For example, if a machine costs 1000 units and has a lifespan of 10 years, the manufacturer adds 100 units per year to the price. Likewise, it reflects the wages paid to labor in its prices. As mentioned above, manufacturer calculates labor's cost by determining its most basic needs and the minimum amount that will ensure its existence (Marx & Engels, 1849/2009).

Certainly, the reproduction of labor power is not limited to just meeting daily or periodically material needs. Concurrently, workers must also be reproduced socially, culturally, and biologically. This types of reproduction are achieved through the provision of education, health, and other public services. Marx states that, the owner of labor is mortal and for the labor process to be continuous, labor power must perpetuate itself like every other living entity by procreation. Therefore, if the labor power is withdrawn from the market due to wear and tear or death, it must be replaced with new labor power of at least equal number and quality and this replacement is achieved by creating a new generation of labor power through procreation and then education (Marx, 1867/1976).

To summarize what has been said up to this part of the chapter, the reproduction of labor power basically means meeting the physical and social needs of workers so that they can continue to participate regularly in the production process. The capitalist needs to constantly produce to increase the capital, and to constantly produce, capitalist needs the constant presence of labor power in the market. Of course, the worker's

survival and therefore his self-reproduction takes place within the necessary means of subsistence such as clothing and nutrition. On the other hand, labor needs social reproduction processes because of the human nature of tends to social beings. Being qualified requires acquiring technical knowledge that can be used according to the positions and jobs that are the result of the social-technical division of labor. In case of death or inability to work, labor must reproduce and provide new workforce candidates for this process.

The reproduction of labor power has been an important concern that was first touched upon by Marx and subsequently studied by many scholars in a wide spectrum, mainly from feminist thought to educational perspectives. In the first part of this chapter, it was briefly explained how Marx defined and explained the reproduction of labor power. It is possible to say that the reproduction of labor is examined from two basic perspectives: generational and non-generational. Forthwith, it would be useful to talk first about the two main subheadings on generational perspectives of reproduction of labor power, which are educational and feminist perspectives. Then, the non-generational perspective which is the perspective of the thesis will be tried to be derived from the literature.

2.2.2.1 Reproduction of Labor from the Educational Perspective

One of the areas where Marx's ideas on the reproduction of labor power found a great response is education. Education plays a critical role in the reproduction of the labor power since, it provides workers with the necessary knowledge and skills, enabling them to be more efficient and productive (McDermott, 2007). It, in theory, also helps workers defend their rights and demand better working conditions by developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills (Apple, 2017).

The role of education in the reproduction of labor power varies depending on the type of the education system. Capitalist education systems often focus on making workers obedient and compliant (Althusser, 1970/2014). These systems focus on providing workers with the skills necessary for specific jobs, rather than providing them with critical thinking and questioning skills (Allman, 2010). In contrast, egalitarian and

democratic education systems try to provide all students with critical thinking, questioning and creativity skills and aim to educate students as active citizens and responsible members of society (Hyslop-Margison & Sears, 2007).

The most well-known example of the educational perspective of the reproduction of labor is the Althusser's work "On the Reproduction of Capitalism". According to Althusser (1970/2014), reproduction is achieved within the state apparatus and through the exercise of state power, including the registered repressive apparatus on the one hand and the ideological apparatus on the other. According to him, the state's greatest ideological apparatus in reproduction process is education. Moreover, he claims that the reproduction of labor power, rather than the reproduction of material conditions, is achieved "within the dominance and framework of ideological forms of subordination" (Althusser, 1970/2014).

Referring to Marx, Althusser says that the means of reproduction of labor are wages. On the one hand, the workers spend the value or price of their labor power that they sell on the means of subsistence and the means of reproduction of their labor power, while on the other hand, the capitalist spends in a way that includes it in the wage given to the worker for the development of talents and skills (Althusser, 1970/2014).

It is not enough to provide the material conditions for the reproduction of labor power, Althusser adds that the available labor power must also be knowledgeable, that is, competent enough to be put to work in the complex production process system. Throughout the labor process, the actors of the process must be qualified. The production of these qualities of labor power is mostly provided outside production, that is, within the capitalist education system or other institutions and structures. These are skills learned in schools in the form of simple techniques, as opposed to science (Althusser, 1970/2014).

In addition to this information and techniques, the rules of good manners and etiquette must also be learned by each officer of the division of labor according to the place to which he is appointed to. At school, awareness of being a citizen, professional conscience, moral rules, the rules of respecting the social-technical division of labor and, finally, the rules of respecting the rules of the order established by the class

domination. At school they are also taught how to speak or write properly in several languages, as well as how to actually command properly to the future capitalists and their lackeys, and “speak” properly to the workers is being taught (Althusser, 1970/2014).

In summary, Althusser argues in his work that capitalism is reproduced not only through material production, but also through various institutions such as ideology, education, family and state (Althusser, 1970/2014). According to him, these institutions serve to legitimize production relations and spread the dominant ideology. The education system is one of the most important tools of reproduction.

Schools not only provide students with technical skills but also inculcate capitalist ideology. This ideology produces individuals' consent to the capitalist system by making them see it as natural and inevitable. Although Althusser's work is criticized for ignoring the autonomy of the individual and different education system models, it offers important perspectives on the functioning of capitalism and the relationship between reproduction and education.

Another academic who establishes a relationship between reproduction and education is Pierre Bourdieu. Bourdieu uses the concept of reproduction to explain how inequalities in society are transmitted from generation to generation. Dominant classes reproduce institutions such as the education system in their favor by using their resources such as cultural capital and symbolic power (Bourdieu, 2020). This helps maintain the hegemony of the dominant classes and the disadvantaged position of the lower classes.

Pierre Bourdieu's most comprehensive ideas on reproduction and education can be found in his work "Reproduction: In Education. Society and Culture". One of the most important arguments he mentions in the book is that the education system plays an important role in the reproduction process and the education system designed in favor of the children of the dominant classes legitimizes the cultural capital of these classes and disadvantages the children of the lower classes (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1990).

Families transmit cultural capital to their children. This capital varies according to the socioeconomic status and cultural codes of the families. Cultural capital includes

elements such as language skills, educational background, and social relationships. By transferring this capital to their children, the ruling classes enable them to be more successful in the education system and the workforce (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1990).

Symbolic power is a tool used by dominant classes to legitimize their ideologies and values. This power is exercised through institutions such as the education system and the media (Bourdieu, 1987). The education system is used to legitimize the ideology and values of the ruling classes. This helps the ruling classes maintain their hegemony. The education system is disadvantageous to children of the lower classes. Children of the lower classes tend to do less well in the educational system because they do not have the cultural capital as children of the dominant classes (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1990).

In summary, Bourdieu's work has been highly influential in the fields of education and sociology. This study helps understand how the education system works and how it perpetuates inequalities in society. The main importance of the study is that it helps understand the origins of inequalities and how they are maintained and contributes to the development of alternative education models to eliminate inequalities. Although Bourdieu's work has been criticized for being too deterministic and ignoring the agency of the lower classes, it is a very important critique of the functioning of the education system and its role in society.

The relationship between reproduction of labor and education is also a subject touched upon in the Turkish literature. Yalçın Özdemir's doctoral dissertation (Özdemir, 2012) provides an important source on this subject. In his study, Özdemir attempted to make a political economy analysis of the role of vocational technical secondary education in the reproduction process of the labor force, based on the narratives of students, teachers and students' families in industrial vocational high schools.

Özdemir conducted a case study with industrial vocational high school 12th grade students and applied a query form to 95 students. Within the scope of this research, Özdemir concluded that the majority of the students were male students from socioeconomically and culturally disadvantaged families, and that most of them felt academically inadequate due to their negative primary school experiences and that

they turned to industrial vocational high schools or were directed to industrial vocational high schools due to their fear of being unemployed after secondary education.

According to Özdemir's conclusions (2012), the school's curriculum structure restricts students' access to theoretical knowledge and aims to make students obey their practitioner roles within labor markets. During the internship processes, which form a part of the curriculum, many of the students are employed as workers in adverse working conditions for very low wages.

Teachers carry out their practices to transform students into obedient workers openly, not implicitly or secretly. In this context, vocational course teachers use masculine language in educational processes and can resort to disciplinary practices in a way that reproduces the class and cultural identities of students.

Students largely obey the processes aimed at their workerization, and in this context, they exhibit "harmonious" attitudes both during internship processes and in vocational courses. On the other hand, students show great resistance to culture lessons and culture lesson teachers. This attitude of rejecting the theory on the grounds that it will not benefit them in the labor markets is largely related to the class and cultural profiles of the students.

On the other hand, it was understood that the resistance shown by the students in culture lessons could not be described as resistance in terms of the school's aims within the scope of the reproduction of labor force, on the contrary, it was compatible with this purpose (Özdemir, 2012). This study touches upon interesting and important points about the position of vocational high schools in Turkey in the reproduction process. The results and evaluations are almost like a Turkish example of the works of Althusser and Bourdieu.

This situation somewhat demonstrates the inevitable singularist perspective of addressing the reproduction of labor power through education. It can be said that education is the ideological means of reproducing the next generation of labor force and is an important method for the protection and maintenance of inherited socio-economic classes.

2.2.2.2 Reproduction of Labor from the Feminist Perspective

The reproduction of labor has perhaps had the greatest impact in modern literature in feminist economic discussions. The reproduction process of labor was often associated with domestic labor and care work, and since these roles were tackled by the women or assigned to the women by society, it deepened the gender roles and inequalities (Federici, 2004).

Silvia Federici has done important work in the fields of feminist theory and economics and has played a pioneering role in bringing the concept of reproduction of labor to feminist theory. Federici defines the reproduction of labor power as a concept that covers all activities necessary for the reproduction of wage labor power and these activities include housework, childcare, elderly care and patient care (Federici, 2004).

Federici argues that the reproduction of labor forms the basis of capitalism, and according to her, capitalism makes it possible to maximize profits by making reproductive activities such as domestic labor and care work invisible and unpaid (Federici, 2020). This situation places a great burden on the women and the minorities.

Federici's work has shown that the reproduction of labor is a political issue, and that the reproduction of labor should be a public responsibility (Federici, 2021). Domestic labor and care work are as valuable as wage labor and should be supported by society (Federici, 1999). This can be done through various measures, such as nurseries, nursing homes and free household services. Federici's work has helped to understand the complex relationship of reproduction of labor with capitalism and patriarchy. These works continue to be an important source of inspiration for those struggling to build a more just and equitable society.

One of the most important academics who examine the reproduction of labor within a feminist framework is Cindi Katz. Katz examines the reproduction of labor around forms of labor that are necessary to maintain the capitalist production system but are often invisible and devalued, such as domestic labor, childcare, housework, and emotional labor (Katz, 2002).

Katz uses the reproduction of labor as a concept that points to a fundamental

contradiction of the capitalist system (Katz, 2001). Capitalism is a system based on production to make profit, but labor power is needed for production, and this labor power is reproduced by domestic labor and other forms of reproductive labor. These forms of labor are often undertaken by women and are considered unpaid or underpaid (Norton & Katz, 2017).

Katz's work questions how important the reproduction of labor is to the functioning of the capitalist system and who undertakes these forms of labor. She also explores ways to re-evaluate the reproduction of labor and consider how we might reorganize these forms of labor to build a more just society. According to Katz, the reproduction of labor is essential to capitalist production, but it is often invisible and devalued, and reproduction is often undertaken by women, perpetuating gender inequality further (Katz & Monk, 2013).

Katz argues that the reproduction of labor often falls to the women and the minorities, and this reinforces inequalities. These groups, which are disadvantaged in the paid labor market, are forced to undertake the burden of domestic labor and care (Katz, 2001). This results in them having fewer opportunities in areas such as education, employment and political participation (Katz, 2001). Another important point that Katz touches upon is that the reproduction of labor can lead to a number of problems such as domestic violence and other forms of exploitation (Katz, 2008). According to her, in this way the reproduction process deepens gender inequality and other social injustices. It is important to consider how forms of labor can be reorganized to re-evaluate the reproduction of labor (Katz & Monk, 2013).

Nancy Fraser is also a philosopher and feminist theorist and has made significant contributions to the reproduction of labor. Fraser emphasizes the importance of fighting to make the reproduction of labor visible and to have its value recognized (Fraser, 2009). She believes that this struggle is necessary to build a more just and egalitarian society.

Fraser argues that the reproduction of labor is a single process (Fraser, 2023). In other words, she indicates that considering the concepts of wage labor and domestic labor separately is an incomplete approach. According to her, wage labor provides the

resources necessary for laborers to survive and continue working, while domestic labor provides the elements such as food, shelter and care necessary to reproduce these laborers. Some theories classify wage labor as "direct" reproduction and domestic labor as "indirect" reproduction (Fraser, 2023). Fraser criticizes this distinction because, according to her, both types of labor are directly necessary for the reproduction of labor power and wage labor cannot be sustained without domestic labor.

According to Fraser, while capitalism encourages wage labor to maximize profits, it also requires care labor to reproduce the workforce (Fraser, 2016). However, capitalism does not turn care labor into a commodity and makes it free, making it mostly the responsibility of the women. On the other hand, capitalism creates "false" needs such as excessive cleaning products and expensive care services to exploit this care labor (Fraser, 2016). Unpaid care work and its exploitation through false needs limits women's participation in the workforce and reinforces gender inequality. Additionally, the resources spent to cover care labor prevent investment in areas such as social services (Fraser, 2016).

There are also examples on the reproduction of labor power and feminism in Turkish literature. Çakır discussed the basic concepts, history and current importance of socialist feminism in her article titled "Kapitalizm ve Patriyarkaya Karşı: Sosyalist Feminizm". Çakır argues that the capitalist mode of production exploits women's labor and confines them to domestic labor. In her opinion, she believes that ending the oppression of women will only be possible by eliminating class and gender inequality. The ways to achieve this include equal pay for equal work, paid nurseries, recognition of domestic labor, protection against violence, the right to abortion and sexual freedom (Çakır, 2008).

Within the same framework, women's poverty was examined in terms of different labor categories with a qualitative research. In her study with a total of 105 women from three groups: regular income earners, irregular income earners and housewives, she could not find a significant difference between women's welfare levels and the ways they use labor against poverty in terms of different labor categories. She concluded that housewives are more vulnerable to poverty due to unpaid and invisible

labor. Many factors such as gender inequality, discrimination, low wages, and job insecurity cause women to fall into poverty and make it difficult for them to escape poverty (Güneş, 2010).

In summary, within the framework of feminism, the reproduction of labor is examined mainly through invisible and unpaid labor and care duties, capitalism's cheapening of the labor reproduction process by exploiting women, and thus deepening gender roles. Making invisible labor visible, stopping the exploitation of unpaid labor, and fair sharing of domestic and non-domestic labor instead of transforming it into gender roles are seen as solutions to the inequalities created by the reproduction of labor.

2.3 Daily Reproduction of Labor Power & Perspective of Needs

Up to this point, it has been mentioned how and by whom the reproduction of labor power is handled in the literature. Momentarily, it will be useful to scale down the concept of reproduction of labor power to the framework of this thesis. What is examined within the scope of the thesis is the "daily" reproduction of labor power.

In its simplest definition, reproduction of the labor power is the daily process that ensure labor to continue participating in the work (Marx, 1867/1976) and in its broadest sense, the daily reproduction refers to the socially necessary mental, physical, and emotional work that reproduces and sustains human life on a daily basis (Cashbaugh, 2021). The daily reproduction of labor is vital for the workers as well as for the continuity of the capitalist system and production (Giussani, 1992).

The value a worker can produce during a day determines the daily reproduction of his labor power (Pearlman, 2012). For example, by working for a day, workers produce an amount of value that can meet basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing for themselves and their family. This production is the total value created by the worker during daily working hours and according to Marx, the value laborers can produce on a daily basis is determined by the extent to which their labor is socially necessary (Marx, 1857/2005). That is, the value produced daily by the laborers is limited to the time period during which their labor must represent a socially valid value. In this

process, the laborers' productivity determines the socially accepted value of their labor.

The daily reproduction of labor power is also important for understanding the living conditions of the working class. The worker's labor power is not limited only to the value of the goods or services they produce during the working hours; at the same time, the workers must be productive enough to meet the basic living needs for themselves and their family. As mentioned in the previous section, reproduction has been studied quite intensively from a feminist economics and education perspective. Marx and Engels have conveyed reproduction as natural and social relations through both the reproduction of oneself through labor and the production of new lives (Marx & Engels, 1845/2024). The boundaries of the daily reproduction of labor power, also the frame of the reproduction term in this thesis, belongs to the first group of Marx and Engels picture. The whole of the practices and process of workers to show up the work next day draws the limits of the daily reproduction of labor power.

The fact that workers are fed, have adequate housing conditions, get enough sleep and rest, get dressed and meet their other basic needs, spend time with their family and loved ones, have leisure activities and hobbies, and have access to social infrastructures and the services they need constitutes the checklist of daily reproduction practices on the basis of this thesis. The common ground of these daily reproduction practices has been determined as housing on the basis of the thesis. Because housing is intertwined with daily reproduction practices with its spatial external and physical and material internal features.

Housing is intertwined with meeting the basic needs of the worker because the money spent on housing determines the money that can be allocated to these needs. It is decisive on the time the workers spend with their family and loved ones because the spatial features of the housing determine workers can meet with whom, how often and even where. In addition, the time that workers can spend with their family and loved ones may be the remainder of commute and working hours. Housing is also decisive in workers' access to social infrastructures; whether these services are available in the place where the housing is located determines the duration of access to these services, travel decisions and even the frequency of use of these services.

The reproduction of oneself through labor and the daily processes through which this is achieved actually draw the boundaries of this thesis. The examination of these daily practices through the meeting of needs is quite suitable both for drawing attention to the point of housing and for creating a sketch of the situation in the short term in means of being ready for the next working day.

2.3.1 The Concept of Need

Within the framework of this thesis, the relationship between the house and its surroundings and daily reproduction practices is examined. Therefore, it would be useful to touch upon what need is or where daily basic needs stand in this equation.

The concept of “need” has been studied in many different fields such as philosophy, psychology, sociology and economics, and attempts have been made to better understand how needs affect human behavior and societies. If a definition is needed, it can be said that need is the state of dissatisfaction felt due to the lack or absence of something (Costanza et al., 2007). Needs can also be defined as mandatory requirements or demands that a person or a thing must have (Sim et al., 1998).

Considering the economic approaches, need can be defined as the absence felt by individuals and the society (Bensussan & Labica, 2012), and it can be said that the main purpose of economic endeavors is to understand and meet these needs (Burhan, 1984). According to Foucault, need is also a political instrument that is meticulously prepared, calculated and used (Foucault, 2021). Therefore, need is a concept intertwined not only with the individual or society, but also with power and power practices (Collier, 2009).

It is thought that the definition of need changes as time and existing technology and opportunities change. Technological developments can create new needs that were never considered before and change the way existing needs are met or prioritized (Rip & Kemp, 1998). For example, technologies such as smartphones, internet access and social media have created new needs such as accessing information and staying connected, or changes in transportation technologies have taken the existing

transportation need to a new dimension.

What a person really "needs" is a subject that has been widely discussed but not fully agreed upon. It is said that needs are different from wants and that this distinction lies on the negative consequences in case it is not met (Bay, 2009). In addition, an attempt is made to categorize which of the needs are actually needed under the heading of "basic needs". For this reason, it is necessary to take a closer look at what basic needs are.

2.3.1.1 Basic Needs and How and Why They are Basic

Basic needs refer to the most basic conditions and deficiencies required for a person to survive, and it is stated that these needs are of vital importance and if they are not met, human health and welfare are endangered (Braybrooke, 2014). Basic needs are an important element for human health as well as human well-being and happiness. When not met, people are deprived of an important necessity and may experience physical health problems as well as mental problems such as stress, depression and anxiety disorders.

Based on these definitions, it can be said that the reason why basic needs are "basic" is that human life cannot continue without them (Staub, 2004). Therefore, basic needs essentially cover the bare minimum of biological, physiological, psychological and security-related needs (Sandole, 1990). Basic needs are often categorized under certain sub-headings; and nutrition, shelter, health, clothing, and security establish these headings in a rather repetitive manner.

The need for nutrition is at the top of the basic needs and is very basic for living a healthy life and even for surviving. Shelter is necessary for people to survive and be safely protected. Shelter is also closely related to human dignity and the right to live decently, and it shows that just having four walls and a roof to live in does not mean that the need for shelter is met. Clothing protects the human body from external factors and regulates body temperature. Health is about access to healthcare services that prevent and treat diseases. This includes regular health checks, emergency treatments,

medications and hospital services. Security means protecting individuals physically and psychologically from dangers. Security includes protection from crimes, living in a secure home, preventing traffic accidents, and maintaining social peace. Recently, food safety and the increase in the air and water pollution are also frequently examined under the title of security.

As mentioned before, creating a single list of basic needs that will appeal to everyone is an impossible task. Streeten and Burki state that there are three main reasons for this. The first of these reasons is that there is no objective criterion to make this list. Although there are minimum physiological requirements that must be met to sustain life, these vary depending on factors such as geography, culture, time periods, age or gender. They explain the second reason, with reference to Maslow, that there is not a single level of basic needs, but a hierarchy. In the light of this hierarchy, it is thought that societies can define basic need baskets, but these baskets cannot be applied to groups of people in different parts of the hierarchy. Third and finally, whatever the purpose of society and whatever the corresponding basket of basic goods, there are some conceptual difficulties in listing exactly the elements that constitute such a basket (Streeten & Burki, 1978). The emphasis here is on personal preferences and the human factor.

There is no single basket of basic needs that can be applied to all humanity, and it seems impossible to do so. On the other hand, the common physiological and psychological needs of everyone also want to be known by institutions and policy makers, because this way markets and services can be regulated (Burki, 1981). For this reason, the idea of the hierarchy of basic needs was put forward by Maslow (1970) and has been accepted up to this day, although there are criticism and opposing views and it is important to mention since his work is a building block for the literature on needs.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs model has been an important tool in understanding human needs and psychology from past to present. Maslow states that (Maslow, 1958) the model he formulated develops an understanding of human needs and the impact of meeting those needs on human motivation. Although it was written in the field of psychology, its application to many other fields and daily life has been found meaningful.

First of all, it would be useful to understand what this model is aiming to express. Figure 2.1 shows Maslow's hierarchy of needs, as first proposed, is a 5-tier pyramid and constitutes a proposition of human needs. This pyramid is demonstrated on and when this figure is examined, it is seen that there are physiological needs at the bottom of the pyramid, and safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs at the top, respectively. Maslow states that these needs should be met from bottom to top, and according to him, the needs lower down in the hierarchy must be satisfied before individuals can attend to needs higher up.

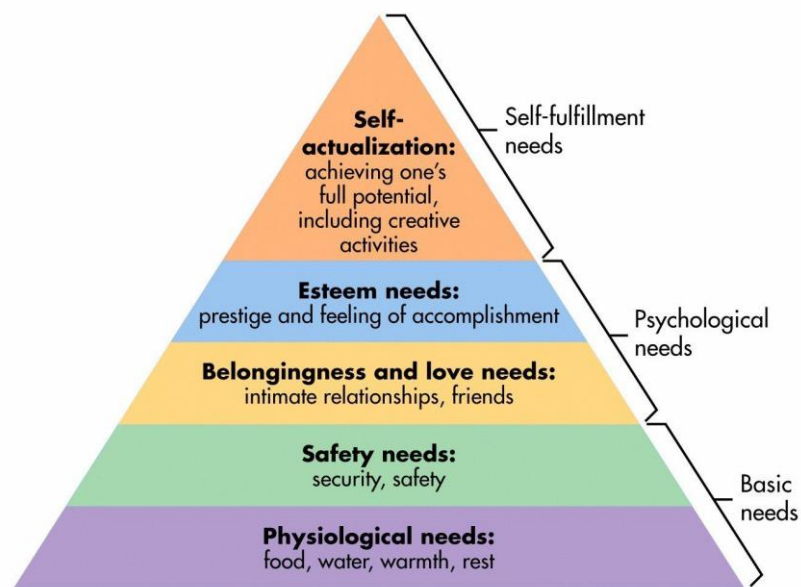


Figure 2.1. Maslow's model of hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1958)

This five-stage model was divided into two parts by Maslow and the first four levels are referred to as deficiency needs while the top level is called being needs. Maslow states that these needs to be or should be met from bottom to top, and according to him, before the needs in a level are completely met, the level above loses its meaning (Maslow, 1958). According to him, deficiency needs arise due to deprivation, and these motivate people when they are not met. Moreover, the motivation to meet such needs will become stronger, the longer the period of unmet needs goes on. For example, the longer a person goes without food, the hungrier he or she becomes.

Although Maslow initially stated that individuals must meet lower-level deficit needs

before moving on to meet higher-level growth needs (Maslow, 1958), in his later work he clarified that meeting one need is not an "all or nothing" phenomenon, and it is not a requirement that one must achieve 100 percent satisfaction of one need before the next need arises (Maslow, 1970). Once a deficit need is more or less satisfied, it will disappear, and human activities will habitually turn to meeting the next set of needs that have not yet been satisfied. These then become man's distinct needs. However, growth needs continue to be felt and may even become stronger when engaged. Growth needs arise not from a lack of something, but from a desire to grow as a person. Once these growth needs are reasonably met, a person can reach the highest level called self-actualization.

Every human being has the ability and desire to rise in the hierarchy towards self-actualization. Unfortunately, progress is often stalled by failure to meet lower-level needs. Life experiences such as divorce and job loss can cause an individual to fluctuate between levels of hierarchy. Therefore, not everyone will move one way in the hierarchy, but will be able to move back and forth between different types of needs.

2.3.2 Needs in a Reproductive and Class Framework

Maslow and the hierarchy of needs he developed were explained in detail in the previous section. Although Maslow has established a framework of needs that still cannot be fully established, it is a debatable issue that it is a study that does not reflect individuality and social processes. Giving these needs in a hierarchy is a very logical emphasis for understanding that people cannot do anything else without meeting some needs and that these needs are essential for living. However, thinking that every individual can experience satisfaction of these needs by following exactly the same process may seem superficial. In addition, Maslow never focused on the class and political perspectives in the needs and their satisfaction and portrayed the process as if it were a very simple situation. For this reason, it would be useful to touch on the ideological and market dynamics in the classification and meeting of needs, also considering the class framework of the thesis.

Hegel's philosophy tells that needs are very much related to the development of the

individual and society (Hegel, 2015). Needs are a fundamental part of human nature, and they push individuals to communicate with the outside world and shape of both individual freedoms and social progress (Hegel, 2015). Hegel also says that being limited to the satisfaction of only physical needs is a savage condition and a blow to human freedom. According to him, human needs tend to increase infinitely; however, with the increase in needs and the means to meet them, humans have differentiated these needs, divided them into different directions and small parts; and separated themselves from animals by creating more abstract needs (Hegel, 2015).

Perhaps inspired by Hegel, Marx rejected the existence of such a concept as an abstract human and argued that human needs were not a fixed set but a process that changed with technology and production (Marx & Engels, 1845/2024). However, he differentiated himself from Hegel by emphasizing the subdivision of needs and instead of emphasizing their fulfillment, he emphasized the key role of human activities in needs. According to him, needs only develop together with productive forces; productive forces themselves develop according to economic developments and develop new sets of needs. According to Marx, this development is not a bad thing in itself; because the more the needs that are the product of social production and relations prove their necessity, the higher the level of development of real wealth increases. According to him, the incorrect part is the tendency of economists to treat workers' needs as naturally determined and unchanging and capitalism tends to recognize the worker as an animal reduced to the most rigid bodily needs (Marx, 1857/2005). However, as mentioned in the section 2.1.3, labor has a "peculiar" feature (Marx, 1867/1976); its value is shaped not only by physical needs but also by historical and social factors, and the satisfaction of certain desires resulting from the conditions in which people are located is also necessary (Marx, 1865/2010).

Marx says that a house can be big or small, and this does not pose a problem if the surrounding houses are relatively the same size; however, if a palace is built next to those houses, everyone will start to feel uncomfortable in their own houses, even though there is no change in their own houses (Marx & Engels, 1849/2009). Therefore, whether an object meets the needs or not does not stem from its internal characteristics but depends on the judgment of society. The rapid growth of productive capital causes

the rapid growth of wealth, luxury and pleasure and capitalism turns the limits of previous modes of production into obstacles to be overcome, and capital goes beyond the satisfaction of current needs and the reproduction of old lifestyles (Marx & Engels, 1849/2009).

So how will this set of needs be evaluated within the reproductive framework? How can the needs that labor needs to reproduce itself be determined? Drawing on Marx's work, Lebowitz states that he talks about 3 sets of workers' consumption and needs (Lebowitz, 2003):

- **Physiological Needs:** These are the needs for the use values required for the worker to reproduce himself as a natural subject. This set indicates the physical minimum of human needs and indicates the means of subsistence that are physically indispensable (Marx, 1867/1976).
- **Necessary Needs:** These are the sets of needs brought about by habit and custom. These are the use values that are habitually required and naturally required by workers. These are the underlying needs in the value of labor power defined in Capital (Marx, 1867/1976).
- **Social Needs:** These are the sets of things that the worker needs as a socially developed human being. Social needs constitute the upper limit of use-values in commodity form. (Lebowitz, 2003)

When these 3 groups of needs are examined within the scope of the thesis, it is seen that the mentality is quite compatible. Indeed, the requirements for daily reproduction can be gathered under the titles of physiological, necessary and social needs, and as Marx said, the interpretation of whether these needs are met or not is up to the person.

When physiological needs are examined, it can be seen that Maslow refers to the basic needs section in his model (see Figure 2.1) and states the minimum requirements for human survival. Necessary needs resemble the psychological needs section of Maslow's model in terms of being the needs required by the custom. Although social needs do not fully overlap, they resemble the self-fulfillment needs in Maslow's model. Technically, the way needs are classified is similar to each other. However, these 3 sets of needs that Lebowitz created based on Marx (Lebowitz, 2003) differ from

Maslow in terms of being able to explain the difficulties in meeting these needs and the class struggle, because Maslow stated that the needs should be met (Maslow, 1943) but did not have any input about the process.

The capitalist structure of need is defined, on the one hand, by the need for capital and on the other by the need of wage-earners, and it is characteristic that the need for the former leads to the failure to meet the needs of the workers (Heller, 1978). Thus, the capacity of workers to consume is limited partly by the regulation of wages and partly by the fact that they are employed only as long as they make a profit for the capitalist class. For the aim of capital is not the satisfaction of needs but the production of profit (Marx, 1865/2010), and capitalist production is established not at the point where needs are met but at the point where production and profit dictate this (Marx, 1867/1976).

Baruchello explains this two sides of needs as; “good” capitalism refers to economic activities that increase the welfare of individuals while meeting human needs and are for the general benefit of society, while “bad” capitalism aims only to achieve short-term gains by exploiting people and the environment (Baruchello, 2009). According to him, the main purpose of economic activities should be to meet human needs, but the current capitalist system mostly stays away from this purpose and prioritizes individual enrichment. This situation leads to both an increase in social inequalities and environmental degradation. For this reason, he emphasizes that there should be a re-evaluation of what value is in capitalism. Traditionally, profit maximization and market values have been emphasized as the criteria of economic value, while he states that these approaches ignore human needs and social welfare. In this context, he argues that economic value should be evaluated not only according to market values, but also within the framework of human needs and social impacts (Baruchello, 2009).

In this thesis, when the daily reproduction of labor mentioned, it means that the labor power meets all their physical, social and economic needs and thus comes into a shape that can work again the next day. In terms of what these needs are or should be, both Maslow from a neutral perspective and Marx, Lebowitz and Baruchello from a class perspective have been mentioned. In short, labor power must meet its needs in order to continue working or simply to live. These needs may be met in different ways from

person to person in terms of importance and order, but what is certain is that people must meet these needs in order to continue living as natural and social beings. Although capitalism rapidly creates new needs to expand profits, the gap between them increases because it fails to meet the needs of its employees at the same speed. This triggers and deepens the reproduction problem in question.

2.4 Housing in the Capitalist Mode of Production

This section will discuss the importance of housing in the context of a need and a right, the interaction of housing with other needs, the factors in workers' housing decision and housing question from a class perspective. This section is designed to combine all the topics discussed beforehand into the housing, and it will end with a refined series of thoughts that combine the hypothesis established at the beginning with everything discussed so far.

2.4.1 Interpretation of Housing as a Right and Need

As a possibility of existence, space creates a suitable basis for establishing a human life, sustaining existence and finding a place and homeland (Easthope, 2004). As a matter of fact, the basic element that meets the need for shelter, which is one of the most basic needs of a human being, is the house as a place specific to the person and the right to housing, classified within the scope of social rights, constitutes the central element of living in a safe, peaceful and dignified place in all its aspects (Mishra, 1998).

Housing is one of the basic needs of the humanity and it not only meets the need for shelter, but is also necessary for a healthy, safe, and prosperous life (Costanza et al., 2007). Therefore, housing is considered not only as a commodity but also as a right and need (Libal & Harding, 2015). The evaluation of this need covers the internal and external physical, social and psychological factors of the house rather than just seeing it as four walls and a roof (Després, 1991).

Housing is a multi-layered subject and contains many subheadings. Housing is both a

noun and a verb, which includes both material meanings and actions, as well as social and physical actions (Ruonavaara, 2018). Housing refers to both people being resided as well as residences itself (Ruonavaara, 2018) and often used as the synonym of “home” that has a deeper meaning in terms of belonging, safety and feeling of warmth (Rykwert, 1991).

Housing undertakes different tasks and has different meanings, and it is important because people devote much of their thought, time, and resources to selecting, modifying, and decorating their living spaces (Graham et al., 2015). First of all, housing is a safe zone against environmental factors and dangers and is important in terms of giving a sense of spatial and social control (Després, 1991).

Housing is at the center of daily activities and social relations and is considered the focal point of social relations (Seagert, 1985). Housing is generally the largest item of household expenditure and therefore has an important place in economic terms. Additionally, owning a house is one of the determinants of social status in most cultures.

The idea of examining the housing within the framework of a right has a long history dating back to ancient Greece and Rome. However, the right to housing in its modern sense emerged with the age of enlightenment in the 18th century. During this period, philosophers such as John Locke (2005) and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1762/2016) argued that the right to property was a natural right and that the right to housing derived from this right.

The idea of social rights and the social state formulation, which began to emerge at the constitutional level in the second half of the nineteenth century, led to the birth of a new catalog of rights. This new generation of rights, which envisages the positive intervention of the state in the socioeconomic field, has enabled the participation of social, economic and cultural rights in modern human rights thought with a normative implication (Kılıç, 2020). Housing and the right to housing also took its share from this process and gained a place in various national and international policies. Although this process was suspended due to wars and economic crises, the right to housing has a place in many national constitutions and international agreements. The human right

to adequate housing has its legal roots in the declaration of human rights. Besides Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1949), many more bodies reaffirm housing as a right (see (U.N. General Assembly, 1965), (1966), (1979), (1989)).

Turkey's current legal system also includes legal and constitutional regulations regarding the right to housing. First of all, in the 49th article of the 1961 Constitution (2024), the state was obliged to "take measures to meet the housing needs of poor and low-income families in accordance with health conditions", as it was necessary to meet the housing needs as a condition for living a life in a good physical and mental health.

In Article 56 of the 1982 Constitution (2024), the state is obliged to take measures to meet the housing needs, without mentioning the beneficiaries and in Article 57 the state must take measures to meet the housing needs within the framework of a planning that takes into account the characteristics of cities and environmental conditions, and also supports mass housing initiatives. In these two constitutions, the right to housing is handled through different themes; while housing regulation was mentioned from the social state perspective in the 60 constitution, the right to housing became a planning tool in the 82 constitution (Kılıç, 2020).

Housing plays a crucial role in people's well-being, supporting the physiological and psychological health's of human beings. That's why it has had an important place in laws and public texts for a long time. However, the main concern in this sense is the condition of housing. Housing must be adequate, affordable and livable (Baqtayan et al., 2015) yet the identification of these characteristics is challenging (Wilson, 2020).

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) stated that

...the right to housing should not be interpreted in a narrow or restrictive sense, which equates it with, for example, the shelter provided by merely having a roof over one's head or views shelter exclusively as a commodity. Rather it should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity...
(CESCR, 1991).

The Committee introduced 7 core elements:

- ***Legal security of tenure.*** It means that regardless of type of tenure, all persons should possess a degree of security of tenure which guarantees legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats.
- ***Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure.*** An adequate house must contain certain facilities essential for health, security, comfort and nutrition. These facilities can be called safe drinking water, energy for cooking, heating and lighting, sanitation and washing facilities, means of food storage, refuse disposal, site drainage and emergency services.
- ***Affordability.*** Personal or household financial costs associated with housing should be at such a level that the attainment and satisfaction of other basic needs are not threatened or compromised. In this regard, states parties must ensure that the percentage of housing-related costs is, in general, commensurate with income levels, establish housing subsidies for those unable to obtain affordable housing, and form a level of housing finance which adequately reflect housing needs.
- ***Habitability.*** Adequate housing must be habitable, in terms of providing the inhabitants with adequate space and protecting them from cold, damp, heat, rain, wind or other threats to health, structural hazards, and disease vectors.
- ***Accessibility.*** Adequate housing must be accessible to those entitled to it. Disadvantaged groups must be accorded full and sustainable access to adequate housing resources such as the elderly, children, the physically disabled, the terminally ill, HIV-positive individuals, persons with persistent medical problems, the mentally ill, victims of natural disasters, people living in disaster-prone areas and other groups.
- ***Location.*** Adequate housing must be in a location which allows access to employment options, health-care services, schools, child-care centers and other social facilities. This is true both in large cities and in rural areas where the temporal and financial costs of getting to and from the place of work can place excessive demands upon the budgets of poor households.

- **Cultural adequacy.** The way housing is constructed, the building materials used and the policies supporting these must appropriately enable the expression of cultural identity and diversity of housing (CESCR, 1991).

Later, UN Habitat also developed measurements on adequate housing. In UN Habitat Sustainable Development Goal 11.1 (UN Habitat, 2017), it is stated that everyone has the right to access adequate, safe, and affordable housing and the 6 basic dimensions of adequate housing mentioned as “*access to water, access to sanitation, living area, housing durability, security of tenure, and affordability*”. These listed elements in both international texts have since become the building blocks for adequate housing studies and have been used as main headings to monitor the housing situation.

Although these legal texts mention that housing is an important right and specify the characteristics of adequate housing, these can only be a bare minimum. The ideal is for all individuals to have housing conditions that meet their needs and suit them (Copp, 1992). However, the situation is more likely that people try to find the most suitable housing possible by keeping up with the market conditions (Case & Shiller, 2003). This situation particularly affects low-income classes and severely limits their housing decisions (Rosen, 1985). Although it is legalized as a right that the house is more than a roof and four walls and that it has more meaning with its facilities and functions, it is often ignored because it may not comply with the interests of the free market and housing providers.

2.4.2 Interaction of Housing with Other Needs

Housing and the housing environment have direct and indirect effects on many choices in daily life (Garcia-Mira et al., 2018). Including but not limited to what time to get up in the morning, how much daily travel will be done (Næss, 2005), where to shop (Næss, 2013), how to spend and whether to make savings or not, and how often and where to meet with relatives and friends (Chatman et al., 2012) are the decisions made under the influence of housing decision, whether people are aware of it or not. Therefore, examining the housing on its own may mean ignoring its impact on daily life. Housing needs affect and are also affected by daily needs and the way they are

met (Percival, 2002). For example, people's income level is an important factor in choosing a house to live in, but looking at the other side of the coin, people's spending on housing also significantly affects how they spend their income (Winger, 1968). Likewise, household size is effective in housing decision, but on the other hand, changes in household size cannot be made by ignoring the conditions and facilities of the house (Henderson & Ioannides, 1983). Access to the work and other activities is an important factor in housing decision, but likewise, housing decisions affect transportation, shopping and social decisions over time (Clark & Dielemen, 2012).

Housing is one of the most basic human needs and deeply affects people's physical, psychological, social and economic lives. Housing has a critical role in determining how individuals meet their other needs, their quality of life and general well-being. For example, in Maslow's hierarchy of needs described earlier (see 2.3.1.1), physiological needs are at the bottom and housing has an important place among these needs. People have difficulty meeting their higher-level needs without a safe housing environment. People cannot focus on higher-level needs such as self-actualization without first meeting their basic needs such as shelter and security. There are also studies on this subject. In their study, Baqutayan and others concluded that people, in line with Maslow's model, primarily wanted decent housing conditions and these conditions were offered at reasonable prices, and secondarily, they wanted an environment in which they could belong socially (Baqutayan et al., 2015).

Jin-Soo and Jin-Mo have revealed that, housing to meet physiological needs; it must meet the functions of comfort, space, light, temperature, ventilation and health; ensure the safe storage of food and other items to meet safety needs, and protect the interior from all dangers of the outside; it must be locationally suitable for establishing business and social relations in order to meet social needs; in order to meet esteem needs, house should be able to increase people's self-esteem level with their functions and appearance; and for self-actualization needs, the home must reflect everything the person needs to reflect their individuality (Jin-Soo & Jin-Mo, 2017).

Housing has a direct effect on individuals' physical health and a safe and healthy living space helps people protect themselves from infectious diseases, provide access to clean water and maintain general hygiene conditions (Shaw, 2004). Lack of or inadequate

housing can increase health problems and diseases (WHO, 2018). In addition, the quality of housing also affects individuals' eating habits and physical activities (Eugeni et al., 2011). Housing also has a major impact on individuals' psychological health and a safe and stable housing environment reduces people's stress levels and maintains emotional balance (Evans et al., 2003). Housing insecurity can lead to an increase in anxiety, depression, and other psychological disorders (Pevalin et al., 2008). In addition, housing conditions can affect individuals' ability to establish and maintain social relationships.

Housing can be a major burden on individuals' economic situations and housing costs determine how much resource individuals can allocate to meet other basic needs or their well-being (Shamsuddin & Campbell, 2022). High rent or mortgage payments can limit individuals' spending on other critical areas such as food, health, and education. Housing insecurity can also lead to economic insecurity, which creates a vicious cycle (O'Loughlin & Sloam, 2022). A safe and stable housing environment protects the physical health of individuals, supports their psychological well-being, provides economic stability and increases educational success. This strong interaction of housing with other needs once again highlights the importance of housing policies and social support mechanisms. Housing should be understood as not just a roof and four walls, but also a foundation on which people build their entire lives.

Housing has an influence on most decisions made in daily life and the way needs are met (Percival, 2002). Likewise, daily needs and their functioning are an integral part of housing decision. For this reason, it would be wrong to approach housing as a single and simple phenomenon, because it has a complex and integrated relationship with almost all daily life aspects and needs. The assumption as to why housing is so important in the daily reproduction of labor power is precisely because housing is intertwined with all other needs and daily life.

2.4.3 Housing Decision and Workers' Housing Decision Criteria

In the previous section, it was mentioned how complex housing is and how it affects every aspect of life with its internal and environmental features. When housing is such

an important variable for the functioning of daily life, housing choice becomes a convoluted and attention requiring process. Should it be rented or bought, where to live, is the neighborhood safe, is there a market/school/hospital nearby, are there developed public transportation facilities?

There are dozens of features to be evaluated, and each person has their own order of importance. For this reason, housing choice is a very complicated process. Housing choice is a very deep and complex concept. It could even be the subject of a single thesis on its own. For this reason, it seemed more logical to approach the subject as "housing decision" and to examine the criteria that affect housing decisions superficially.

Over the years, economists, planners, housing providers, and governments have worked to better understand and standardize housing decision criteria. However, creating a single checklist is a rather impossible task. Budgetary differences, locational characteristics, expectations regarding the physical structure of the house, expectations for the environment of the house, transportation expectations or what is expected from the neighborhood are factors that affect housing decisions, and the weight of their importance varies from user to user (Cervero, 1996).

A great number of criterion are included in housing decision. Yüksel lists some of these criteria that affect the decision to selecting a house as follows:

- Location of the house
- Ease of transportation
- Security of infrastructure
- Social and cultural activities
- Future of the house and its surroundings
- Environmental regulations
- Noise
- Common areas
- Security of the area
- Neighborhood relations
- Climate and aspect

- Location of other houses in the vicinity (Yüksel, 1995)

Even if there is no single prescription for housing decision, it is perhaps possible to look at past studies and talk about the most repeated criteria in housing selections. For this reason, let's review some of the studies conducted in domestic and foreign literature. Mulliner and others evaluated 3 alternative housing areas in Liverpool using 20 criteria, and the results they reached pointed to the second cheapest area (Childwall), which shows that monetary factors are not the sole decision-maker in finding suitable housing and housing area (Mulliner et al., 2013).

Samosir and Su stated that (2020) there was an increase in housing construction, and they wanted to find the factors affecting housing demand. They ranked the most effective factors in housing decision for North Sumatra Province as the price of the house, family income, location of the house and the number of family members (Samosir & Su, 2020).

Kang and Gardner examined (1989) the relationship between the sales price, list price, housing features, housing market conditions and marketing time in their study. Their findings were that the most crucial variable for houses of equal quality was the level of credit rates. However, they concluded that high pricing policies were not a successful strategy even under market conditions where houses were sold quickly (Kang & Gardner, 1989).

Hofman and others (2006) conducted a study with 304 potential home buyers and questioned which physical elements of the house were given priority when buying a house. According to the responses given by the sample, the most important decision elements are the technical system and infrastructure of the house, insulation, floor plan and size of the house, respectively (Hofman et al., 2006).

Wong examined (2003) the socio-economic factors affecting people's housing preferences in three groups. The first group includes the income level. Accordingly, the factors affecting the housing preferences of people in the high-income group are more complex and comprehensive than those in the low-income group. The element in the second group is the education level. The housing preferences of people with a high level of education are more inclined to international orientation and

developments. The third group includes the occupation element. Accordingly, blue-collar workers prefer to live in houses closer to their workplaces due to longer and more tiring working hours, while white-collar workers prefer to live in places that are far from the city center and are relatively quiet and peaceful (Wong, 2003).

Oktaç and others tried to determine the factors affecting the housing demand of households in a study they conducted on 2927 people in Erzurum. As a result of the research, they determined that the demographic and socioeconomic factors such as the occupation of the head of the household and his/her spouse, car ownership, monthly income level, and the number of people in the family affect the housing demand (Oktaç et al., 2014).

Keleş (2020) conducted a survey with 383 people in Erzincan and aimed to reveal the effective parameters on housing preference. The findings obtained in the study determined that the housing space is effective on housing preference. Transportation, environment, neighborhood, indoor space width, and positive externalities provided by outdoor space affect housing preference. While access to basic needs and access to secondary needs are the primary factors in housing preference, social environment and neighborhood, positive externalities, and comfort and indoor space width follow.

Bilik and Aydın (2019) conducted a study to determine the socio-economic and demographic variables that are effective in determining household home ownership based on the data they obtained from TÜİK. According to the results they found, some factors played a positive role in the decision to purchase a house, while others had a negative effect on the decision. While the income of the household head, household size, marital status, and age of the household head have a positive effect; the working style of the household head, gender, whether s/he is a university graduate, and rural-urban settlement type have a negative effect (Bilik & Aydın, 2019). The variable with the greatest impact on the decision to purchase a house was recorded as the income of the household head.

Tosun and Fırat (2012) conducted a survey with 1328 people in Bursa to determine the factors that affect individuals' housing preferences. As a result of the study, when the housing environment of individuals is taken into consideration, the most important

criteria affecting the housing preferences are determined as the price of the house, security measures in the house and the earthquake resistance of the house (Karakurt Tosun & Fırat, 2012). It should be noted that Bursa is relatively prone to earthquakes (Öztürk, 2018) such that resistance to it can be attributed to the locality of the work.

Memiş (2018) tried to determine the relationship between housing selection and the sociodemographic and economic conditions of consumers in his study applied to 398 people in Giresun. According to the results he obtained; consumers' housing preferences differed according to gender and marital status, age and total monthly income were effective in consumers' housing preferences, and the size of the house they wanted to buy was also effective in consumers' housing preferences. On the other hand, as people got older, the importance given to the investment factor in housing preferences increased and there was a difference between male and female participants in terms of the interior features of the house. While women gave more importance to the interior features of the house, men gave more importance to environmental and locational features (Memiş, 2018).

To make an inference from these studies, it can be said that housing preferences vary according to financial situation, social status and the environment in which one lives. On the other hand, examined the studies conducted in Turkey, it can be said that while housing prices and transportation are generally the most important factors, people have different priorities depending on the city they live in. The study conducted in Bursa (Karakurt Tosun & Fırat, 2012) showed that one of the priorities of people is earthquake-resistant housing. If this study was conducted in Konya (it is one of the safest cities in Turkey in terms of earthquake resistance (Öztürk, 2018)), it would not be very possible to see such a criterion. This shows that the natural dynamics of the city also affect people's decisions.

Individuals want to maximize their benefits when making housing decisions (Henderson & Ioannides, 1983) and this indicates that individuals act rationally in housing decision, reduce costs, and prioritize time, movement and material savings (Oxley, 2004). If the studies conducted by Wong (2003) and Bilik and Aydın (2019) examined, it is seen that these decisions are significantly affected by demographic factors. This shows that different income groups will tend to make different selections

in terms of preferences and therefore in terms of housing provision. This brings the issue of workers' housing and workers' housing preferences.

According to Somerville (2005), housing can be seen as a specific focus of class relations or a specific 'share' in the ongoing struggle between social classes, and the terminology used in housing and class discussions has sometimes referred to concepts such as 'housing classes', 'consumption sector distinctions', etc. (Somerville, 2005). One of the differences in housing preferences and decisions between classes has been housing tenure. According to Somerville & Knowles, the class nature of housing tenures is that property is a source of wealth accumulation, and this wealth is inherited (Somerville & Knowles, 1991). While rich people can more easily buy a house and leave it as an inheritance, people with lower incomes have much less opportunity to do so (Somerville, 2005).

The cost of housing and the income of the user are one of the points where different income groups differ in location selections. Epple and Romer stated that workers choose different living spaces according to their incomes and that as workers' incomes increase, the prices of the houses they choose and the features they look for in the house increase (Epple & Romer, 1991).

In Memiş's (2018) study, it was observed that as the total monthly income of people increases, the importance they give to transportation and price factors in housing preferences decreases, while the importance given to the quality and environmental factors of the house increases. It was also stated that while the importance given to the price and transportation of the house by people with high incomes is minimal, the importance given to the quality features and environmental conditions of the house is maximized (Memiş, 2018).

In addition to the tenure type and cost of the house, the transportation possibilities of the house to certain centers are also a decision factor and reason for preference according to socioeconomic dynamics. While higher income groups prefer places farther from the center and work areas due to the opportunity of private vehicles, this preference is closer to city centers or work areas in low-income groups (Cervero, 1989). In his study analyzing travel behavior, Plaut (2006) claimed that the journey to

the workplace reflects the location decisions of all members of the household. He stated that in the selection of housing area, journeys to the workplace are defined by individual transportation decisions, but in reality, housing location selection is made as part of large households (Plaut, 2006).

Lau and Chiu (2003), in their study examining the accessibility of low-income workers in Hong Kong, stated that the accessibility of low-income workers depends on the functionality of public transportation efficiency, compact urban structure and dynamic economic growth, and therefore, housing decisions are parallel to this direction.

There are many criteria in housing decisions and selections, and they include spatial and cultural differences. So, what can be said about the housing decisions of workers, especially industrial workers? And can parallel patterns in their decisions be found in their daily reproductive practices? It should be noted that neither of the previous works in this section have a direct relationship between housing and the reproduction of labor, this is due to the fact that literature was absent on this topic; hence, it indicates the need for a thesis on this topic. Therefore, it will be necessary to make some inferences from related studies.

It has been said that maximizing utility is the determining factor in housing decisions. With this logic, individuals will try to make the most accurate decisions in terms of housing or rental prices, transportation costs, and distance to workplaces and city centers according to their budgets. In determining housing demand, industry-related studies generally address issues such as accessibility of work areas, mobility of workers, and wages of labor (Jost, 2024). So, it can be said that the two main criteria that workers focus on when choosing housing are monetary and transportation conditions. One of the most determining factors in industrial workers' housing decisions is their income level. Low-income workers generally prefer more affordable areas and these areas generally refer to places that are away from the city center (Keleş, 2016). This may lead to workers living further away from their workplaces and therefore travelling for longer periods of time. The income criterion is inevitably intertwined with the transportation criterion because the cheaper housing and the housing closer to the workplace or other amenities are usually not the same. This creates a dilemma between transportation times and rental prices. While it may be

easier for workers with relatively higher wages to find a middle ground, for lower-income workers this results in living further away from their workplace and city centers.

Therefore, it would not be wrong to predict that the possible impact of housing on the daily reproduction of low-income workers will also be in monetary and transportation frameworks. Workers need to make daily choices and expenditures based on their wages, and the largest items of these expenditures are housing and transportation expenses, which cannot be considered independently of housing. Wages are the basic means of daily reproduction of workers, and therefore decisions regarding housing and transportation are of primary concern to daily reproduction.

On the one hand, if it is considered that daily reproduction practices also mean having free time to carry out these practices in addition to wages, it can be inferred that housing decisions have a great impact on transportation times and that these transportation times are also closely related to free time.

On the other hand, the accessibility of housing to social infrastructures and leisure activities also emphasizes the social aspect of reproduction. It was stated that physiological, necessary and social needs must be met for daily reproduction, and it can be said that due to the weight and relationality of the house, this group of needs is a criterion that touches all decisions everywhere.

2.4.4 Housing Question from a Class Perspective

Up until now, the place of housing as a need and right, its relationship with other needs and housing selection/decision criteria have been discussed. The thesis investigates that housing has an important role in the daily reproduction of labor because it is related to everything necessary to ensure this reproduction. In an ideal world where everyone has housing conditions that suit their preferences and needs, there would be no need to investigate this issue. However, although housing is one of the most basic human rights and needs, people tend to see these ideal housing conditions as a dream because it is affected by market dynamics and the profit-dominant conditions of

capitalism. Thus, how did a subject as basic as housing turn into a means of profit and why are people so deprived of proper housing conditions? In this section, there will be an investigation for finding an answer to this question under the conditions of capitalism and discuss the impact of this situation on the daily reproduction process of labor.

Why people do not have the ideal housing conditions that suit their needs is a question that cannot be answered without taking class struggle into account because capitalism, as the dominant mode of production, has affected every aspect of society, cities and life. The income inequality inherent in capitalism leads to social divisions regarding the accessibility and use of certain collective services, from housing conditions to working hours (Castells, 1978). On the other hand, all these services and spaces are formed and shaped by the influence of capitalism and power dynamics (Lefebvre, 1991).

The source of class struggle comes from having or not having the means of production. The system is based on capitalists and the working class who will work for them, although white-collar workers see themselves somewhere in the middle, the situation is related to having the capital or labor in one's hands. Social relations, social status and economic inequalities are connected to the same result, having or not having the means of production. For this reason, every aspect of daily life also turns around and evolves into a class framework. The reproduction of labor power mentioned in the thesis is also a class problem because for capitalism, the reproduction of labor is nothing but the renewal of capitalist relations (Lefebvre, 1973). While the workers being able to meet their needs, feed themselves, have a roof to live under or spend time with their loved ones is life itself for them, but for capitalism it only means that the worker will be able to work the next day.

The situation is not much different in the housing and living environment, and it would be a mistake to think of it as separate from class relations. In the previous section, the housing selection criteria and satisfaction of users were mentioned, but for the working class, especially the low-income working class, this situation is more of an acceptance than a choice. Living spaces are a production and reflection of capitalism (Lefebvre, 1991), therefore the housing, social infrastructure areas and transportation conditions

that are part of these areas are also shaped by capitalism and production relations (Castells, 1977). This being the case, workers are much more likely to face housing and living condition issues, and their problems are ignored because solving them is unprofitable.

The housing problems experienced by workers are as old as the days when the working class emerged. Engels has made a series of studies addressing the housing problem under capitalism and its effects on the working class. He first examines the living and working conditions of the working class in England in the mid-19th century in detail (Engels, 1844/1993). According to his assessment of the situation, the houses where the working class lived were generally very small, dirty and unhealthy. In industrial cities, workers were often forced to live with more than one family in the same house or room, and these conditions led to serious health problems, infectious diseases and a general decrease in the quality of life (Engels, 1844/1993).

In cities that grew rapidly with the industrial revolution, workers were often forced to live in isolated areas far from city centers, with poor infrastructure. Engels frequently criticized the ghettoization of workers' neighborhoods and the spatial separation of cities between the rich and the poor during this process. Engels holds the capitalist system responsible for these poor housing conditions. In order to maximize their profits, capitalists neglect the living conditions of workers and force them to live in inhuman conditions. According to Engels, the misery experienced by workers is a result of capitalist exploitation by comparing the housing conditions of the working class with the luxurious living conditions of the bourgeoisie (Engels, 1844/1993). This contrast reveals the deepening class inequalities in capitalist society and emphasizes that these inequalities are not only economic but also spatial.

Engels later explains how the capitalist system creates and maintains the housing problem, criticizes reformist approaches and argues that the capitalist system must be destroyed in order to solve the problem radically. According to him, the housing problem is a structural result of capitalism. Since the capitalist system focuses on maximizing profit, it neglects the housing needs of the working class, and rapid industrialization and population growth in cities lead to poor housing conditions and inadequate housing opportunities. He emphasizes that private property and rent lie at

the root of the housing problem because housing is seen as an investment tool in the capitalist system and is used for rent income, and this makes it difficult for the working class to access suitable and safe housing (Engels, 1872/1955).

Reforms such as building housing or improving housing conditions do not provide a fundamental change because such reforms do not solve the fundamental problems of capitalism. Such efforts are nothing more than attempts by capitalists to appease the working class. According to Engels, the real solution to the housing problem is the destruction of the capitalist system and the construction of a socialist society. In a socialist society, the right to housing will be recognized as a basic human right, not a commodity, and housing problem will disappear.

Although the housing problems of 19th century England are not the same as those of today, the source of the problems is still the same: income inequality and class struggle. Even though average living conditions have improved for workers in most parts of the world, housing inequality has continued and has become more pronounced in some ways in housing environments. That is, the problem is not limited to housing conditions but extends to urban activities such as social and transportation systems. In urban problems, social inequality expresses a very general problem: the structural contradiction between the collective consumption model and the production relations that lie at the root of the class system (Castells, 1978).

Income, education and occupation, which are directly related to the position occupied in the production relations, strongly determine the level and style of collective consumption and their relationship to the urban system and it can be said that collective consumption prolongs and clarifies the social stratification determined by the class system (Castells, 1978). Castells argues that indirect salaries have increased in absolute and relative importance, and inequality has deepened in the use of collective consumption goods that have become a fundamental part of the daily consumption pattern. The state is required to take on the necessary responsibilities for the mitigation of social conflicts by intervening in areas such as housing, social, cultural facilities and public transport, which are collective goods that will not bring profit from the perspective of capital and with this function, state intervention ensures the necessary reproduction of the labor force at a minimum level and reduces the cost of indirect

wages and direct wages (Castells, 1978). However, the key word here is to do this as "minimum" and since this is not a solution towards the basis of inequality, only capital is supported.

Housing and collective consumption would be incomplete without mentioning the possibilities of transportation. For workers, the trend is towards an increasing distribution of activities within the city and an increasingly clear separation between activities that are also the cornerstones of daily reproduction, such as housing, workplace, entertainment and shopping (Castells, 1978). This clear separation therefore increases the dependence on means of transportation and such dependence creates new divisions. The dominance of the market shows its effect in transportation as well as in housing. The main problem for public transportation is its excessive dependence on social function and, just as in housing, there is a minimum function in public transportation. The busiest times for public transportation are "rush hours" and people just want to escape from public transportation due to feelings of discomfort, congestion and pressure and this creates a need for a "car" and the market is there to meet this need (Castells, 1978).

In short, workers consume use values only to the extent that they sell their labor power to capitalists and market-mediated mass consumption processes and the generalization of wage labor are mutually determinative. This requires recognizing that the analysis of housing as a commodity, a land use, and an element in the reproduction of labor power is critically linked to class formation and related political struggles (Berry, 2014). Housing, collective consumption, and transportation are closely related to each other and to class inequalities, and therefore reproduction cannot be evaluated without addressing these. In order to establish this relationship, this chapter, which discusses housing, briefly touches upon the perspectives on class.

2.4.5 Synthesis of Capitalism, Reproduction, and Housing

The biggest motivation for writing this thesis was: "People work at minimum 8-hour jobs. However, the act of working is not limited to this 8-hour period. At the same time, they have to be physically and mentally ready for the next workday in their

remaining time of a workday. How can people reproduce themselves if they spend half of the day working and commuting? What should the problem be associated with in order for this to become more sustainable?".

While this research topic was being shaped, Turkey's agenda was actually answering the question. The housing problem had become more apparent than ever. Housing prices had reached an unaffordable point, and finding a house that was suitable for needs and expectations in terms of features and location was already a great privilege. When the economic crisis and inflation became more apparent, housing became everyone's agenda and ordeal.

At that time, it became clear that housing could be the key issue in the daily reproduction of labor. Housing was the biggest factor that could affect every aspect of workers' daily lives. What time would one get up in the morning, how long would one spend going to work, how much would this journey cost, should one buy a private car to reduce this time and cost, or should one live somewhere else, if one were to move, where to go and how much would it cost, and is there such a house?

It is stated that people need at least 11 hours after a workday before starting work again, and commute times are outside of this 11-hour period (Commision, 2024). Especially in Turkey, it seems impossible for most people to achieve such a period. Moreover, this period is not ideal, it is a bare minimum. During this period, people need to meet all their daily needs, engage in social interactions, take time for themselves and rest.

In order to properly understand the subject and establish logical relationships, a relevant literature review had to be conducted. This review began with the examination of capitalism and the sub-elements of the system. This initiative was not to re-discuss a subject that had already been discussed millions of times, such as rediscovering fire, but to understand the system parts that played a role in the reproduction of labor and, so to speak, deepened the problem.

Then, in order to understand labor, the dynamics of the labor process and the sub-elements it contained were included. Then, the concept of "reproduction" was examined, and the conditions of production and reproduction were mentioned. This

research drew attention to the concept of reproduction and provided an idea about the system dynamics of reproduction. Thus, it was possible to touch on what "reproduction of labor" is, the conditions and tools of its realization.

The reproduction of labor is a dynamic and complex process, as has been mentioned many times so far. It refers to the activities and processes that labor must carry out in order to be present at the next working day. The basic tool for the reproduction of labor is wages, and labor power need to reproduce themselves with the help of these wages in the time they have left after work. But as has been said many times, the research problem of this thesis is that this process is not realized in an adequate and ideal way.

In order to understand the problem in detail, the literature on the reproduction of labor was analyzed and the boundaries of the "daily" reproduction of labor, which is the framework of the thesis, were drawn. These boundaries pointed to the needs that labor should meet on a daily basis. The needs that should be met on a daily basis were determined based on Lebowitz's inferences from Marx, who listed the three basic groups of workers' needs which are physiological, necessary and social needs.

It was thought that housing was at the center of daily reproduction with its physical facilities and the spatial relations it established. When the literature was examined, it was seen that this was a valid observation. Housing is both a decision maker and a result of almost every daily and long-term decision. So where is housing positioned in the daily reproduction of labor? First of all, the financial effects of housing have a great impact on wages, which are the main means of reproduction of labor, and wages are the biggest decision maker of housing preferences. Therefore, housing, which is the largest item of monthly expenses, affects the reproduction process primarily with its financial dimension.

Later, it was emphasized that the time left out of work is very important in the process of reproduction of labor. Housing, as a spatial factor, is one of the biggest decision makers of how long daily journeys will take, where daily needs such as shopping will be met, or where and how social interactions will take place. It should be noted that all of these decisions are inevitable processes that define the daily reproduction of labor.

From another perspective, the interior features of the house and the satisfaction it

provides to its users point to the psychological process of the reproduction of labor. The existence of a house space where the users can spend time for themselves or the positive/negative effects of the physical condition of the house on the users are factors that affect the daily reproduction of labor.

Scope of the Questions	Dimension	Source of Questions
The situation of the house-workplace journey and what its ideal should be questioned.	Housing-Workplace	P. Næss: Residential location-travel behavior, F. Pearlman: Reproduction of Everyday Life
The spatial relationship of the house with daily needs and social services is questioned.	Housing-Housing Environment	C. Katz: Social Reproduction (Daily Needs), M. Castells: City, Class and Power (Social Inf.)
The physical condition and expenditure impact of the housing are questioned.	Housing Condition	F. Engels: Housing Question, M. Castells: City, Class and Power
Daily reproduction practices such as resting and leisure activities are questioned.	Daily Reproduction Itself	K. Marx: Capital VI (Resting), M. Lebowitz: Beyond Capital (Social Needs)

Figure 2.2. Literature Review-Interview Matrix (created by the author)

The title of the section was "bringing everything together". For this reason, it was intended to briefly explain the logic behind everything written up to this point and how the pieces came together. At the very beginning, it was thought that housing and the physical, social and spatial dynamics it brought had a great impact on the daily reproduction of labor, and the literature supported this idea. Next, the field work will reveal the fact that how well the literature and hypothesis overlapped with the reality. Finally, it would be useful to briefly express how the literature review will shape the survey. The Figure 2.2 was prepared to visualize the relationship between literature and the interview. This matrix relates the main headings of the literature review, which is done in a very superficial way, to the scope of the interview questions to be asked. Based on this brief summary and scope, the method and how the field study was conducted are included in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3

METHOD

This chapter aims to provide the information about the methodology of the study. First, the research design is explained, in which it provides the reasons why this research was conducted and also gives clues about how the research proceeded. The next part includes the context of the study. In the third part, data collection is discussed under the selection of site and sample and data collection tools sub-headings. In the last part, the data analysis process is mentioned, where it explains in detail the analysis of the collected data along with the tools and analysis logic.

3.1 Research Design

This project aims to investigate the possible relationship between daily reproduction of labor power with the housing and the housing environment. This investigation will be conducted via qualitative research methods to portray daily life and experiences. According to Creswell, qualitative research starts with some questions and points to a social or human problem of individuals or groups and develop a complex and detailed understanding of the problem (Creswell, 2016). Just as Creswell states, this research starts with research questions specified in the first chapter and responds to them via qualitative inquiry.

Case study is the examination of an event, an individual or a group. This model enables the researcher to comprehend the event, the individual or the group in a holistic and detailed way (Creswell, 2016). That is why this research was designed as a case study. In the research, the daily reproduction status of the industrial workers was examined, and the current situation was analyzed by making inquiries about housing and the housing environment, commute as well as the daily activities and leisure time.

Questions will be asked without guidance or comment, and the results will be evaluated by analyzing the answers received.

3.2 Context of the Study

It is difficult or even impossible to design a research study to measure the weight of housing on the daily reproduction levels of the workers. Everyone has their own idea, or attributed importance of daily needs and the way that met these needs and as well as the leisure activities. Nonetheless, it is necessary to gather data about the daily practices of workers for answer the research questions of the study:

Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and housing?

- *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and locational relevance of house and workplace?*
- *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and housing and its environment?*
- *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and tangible features of the house?*

When Marx first introduced the term reproduction of labor, he mentioned that:

If the owner of labor-power works today, tomorrow he must again be able to repeat the same process in the same conditions as regards health and strength. His means of subsistence must therefore be sufficient to maintain him in his normal state as a working individual. (Marx, 1867/1976).

He stated that this maintaining process is fulfilling natural needs such as food, clothing, fuel and housing. The number and extent of these needs can vary according to country, culture, level of civilization or time. As Marx stated, in a given country at a given period, the average amount of the means of subsistence necessary for the worker is a known datum (Marx, 1867/1976). The focal point of this thesis is the importance of housing in ensuring the daily reproduction of an industrial worker in today's conditions and its place in this process. As included in the research questions, it was thought that

the relationship between housing and the daily reproduction process could be established through the result of the inquiry of the physical characteristics of the house, its relationship with its environment and its spatial connection with the workplace.

3.3 Data Collection

Collecting data requires many instruments like executing a good qualitative sampling strategy, developing tools to gather data, and designing whole process to make the most data out of it (Creswell, 2016). This section provides details about the selection of the participants, the site and the data collection tool and process.

3.3.1 Selection of the Sample and the Site

Case studies deal with the special occurrences that is limited by some specific parameters (Creswell, 2016). This research is about the relationship between housing and housing environment and daily reproduction of the labor power. Accordingly, specific parameter of this research becomes labor power.

It was mentioned earlier that industrial workers are the most sensible class to changes in the status quo in terms of their working conditions and low wage earnings. Moreover, the housing decisions and housing conditions of industrial workers have often required different approach from other groups and involve different dynamics. Thereby, industrial workers were selected as participants to distinguish the possible relationship between housing and housing environment with the daily reproduction.

To answer the main research question of the thesis which is “*Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and housing?*” Şaşmaz Industrial District was selected. As can be seen in Figure 3.1, Şaşmaz Industrial District located in west part in Ankara and has a central location. Şaşmaz Industrial District is spread over a large area and is home to many factories, workshops, warehouses and workplaces. There are approximately 450 businesses in the Şaşmaz Industrial District, and the number of daily unique visitors is estimated to be around 9,000 people. Serving businesses operating in various sectors such as automotive, metalworking, furniture,

plastics and electrical electronics, this area offers a wide variety of industrial workers when examined from the perspective of the thesis. In addition, Şaşmaz Industrial Site is located in a relatively central location compared to other industrial sites in Ankara, and this will allow the participants' residential locations to differ.



Figure 3.1. Location of Şaşmaz Industrial District (obtained from Google Earth, date: 23.07.2024)

It is expected that conducting fieldwork in the Şaşmaz Industrial District will provide valuable data to understand housing and housing environment of the workers with the daily experiences and practices related to the reproduction of their labor. Moreover, it is believed that surveying workers who are employed in the relatively central parts of the city provides perspective to perceive more about tradeoff between housing costs and commuting times. Figure 3.2 shows where the interviews held in Şaşmaz Industrial District and

Figure 3.3 shows some pictures of these areas. In the area where these interviews took place, there were generally body shops, painters and spare parts dealers. The places

where the interviews were held were not specifically chosen, starting from bus stop, area was, the field was visited block by block and with participants those who consented, interviews took place.



Figure 3.2. Areas where interviews were held in Şaşmaz Industrial district (obtained from Google Earth, date: 23.07.2024)

One can ask why was an industrial district chosen instead of identifying neighborhoods where low-wage industrial workers live? The fact is selecting one neighborhood for the study would limit the study to the reality or the experience of the one housing environment. By choosing an industrial district, a diversity in housing environments, transportation patterns and maybe even in daily life practices can be captured easier.

Besides, for the time and the resource efficiency, it is more sensible to run the study in an industrial district than selecting specific neighborhoods.



Figure 3.3. Pictures from the field (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)

Briefly, Şaşmaz Sanayi District was chosen as the site of the study considering its central location and the variety of neighborhoods where its workers live. In addition, it was thought that, by carrying out the fieldwork in the industrial district, low-income workers would be more easily reached.

3.3.2 Data Collection Tools

It is crucial to learn from people's experiences in a case study because the main idea is evaluating the real-life cases for a given context (Creswell, 2016). In this case study, data will be collected with the semi-structured interviews. The semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that allows the researcher to catch an in-depth understanding of the feelings and the experiences of the participants (Ruslin et al., 2022).

The plan in the early stages of fieldwork was to conduct a survey. In line with this plan, a survey study was created, and a pilot fieldwork was conducted for this survey study. The survey study consisted of 3 parts; the first part includes demographic questions as expected, since it is important to learn about the personal and work-related conditions of the participants, the second part consists of housing and housing environment related questions to grasp the circumstances of their residential realities, and the third part directs questions about their daily activities and practices apart from the work.

The main idea here is to pose questions about how they spend their time and is there enough time, money or energy left to fulfill basic daily requirements. Questions for this pilot survey can be seen in the appendix section.

However, the following problems were encountered in the pilot survey study:

- Some concepts used (such as reproduction) were not understood and related by the participants.
- Questions asked in the form of rating scales were often answered with long sentences, not as rating form as expected.
- Since workers were trying to get their jobs done, the surveys were generally answered by the business owner.

These results of the pilot survey study caused a change in the data collection plan and method. First of all, the question texts were paraphrased in a more understandable way and were designed in a semi-structured interview form due to the tendency of the participants to give long answers. In this way, answers could be obtained at the desired

level of detail and the possibility of intervention in the participants' answers would be eliminated. The fieldwork was conducted on weekends and in the afternoons when the work tempo was thought to be slower. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with priority given to workers, by asking permission from their bosses. Thus, the data collection tool became refined after an unsuccessful pilot study by correcting the errors.

As a result, the data collection tool for this thesis was semi-structured interviews. The semi-structured interview consists of three parts: the first part is the personal information section, which questions the participants about their personal information such as household size and education level; the second part is the housing information section, which asks questions about the participants' housing situation, ownership status and accessibility of the housing; and the third part is the daily reproduction section, which questions the participants' commute, daily reproduction and leisure activities.

The full text of the interview questions can be accessed from the appendix section (see B). The semi-structured interview was designed to question the economic conditions of the workers with their level of satisfaction with the housing situation and the physical and spatial characteristics of the housing, and whether they were able to carry out their daily reproduction process and the what they would change about this process if they could.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data from the semi-structured interviews conducted with 25 participants will be examined within the framework of the following research questions; (1) the relationship between the physical condition and monetary results of the house and daily reproduction; (2) the relationship between the commute time, method, and comfort and daily reproduction; (3) the accessibility of the house to social services and leisure activities and therefore its relationship with daily reproduction. The answers obtained will be digitalized in the Microsoft Excel tool and then thematic analysis will be provided by coding study with the help of the Maxqdata tool.

3.4.1 Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis is one of the analysis methods frequently used when working with qualitative data and the basis of conducting thematic analysis is to determine codes and to examine and interpret these codes along with certain themes (Naeem et al., 2023).

Depending on the type of thematic analysis, these codes may be determined in advance (deductive approach) or after examining the data, recurring codes may be found, and the analysis may proceed with these codes (inductive approach) (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). In addition, two different approaches can be followed in the analysis: examining only the data (semantic approach) and trying to make inferences for subtexts (latent approach) (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006).

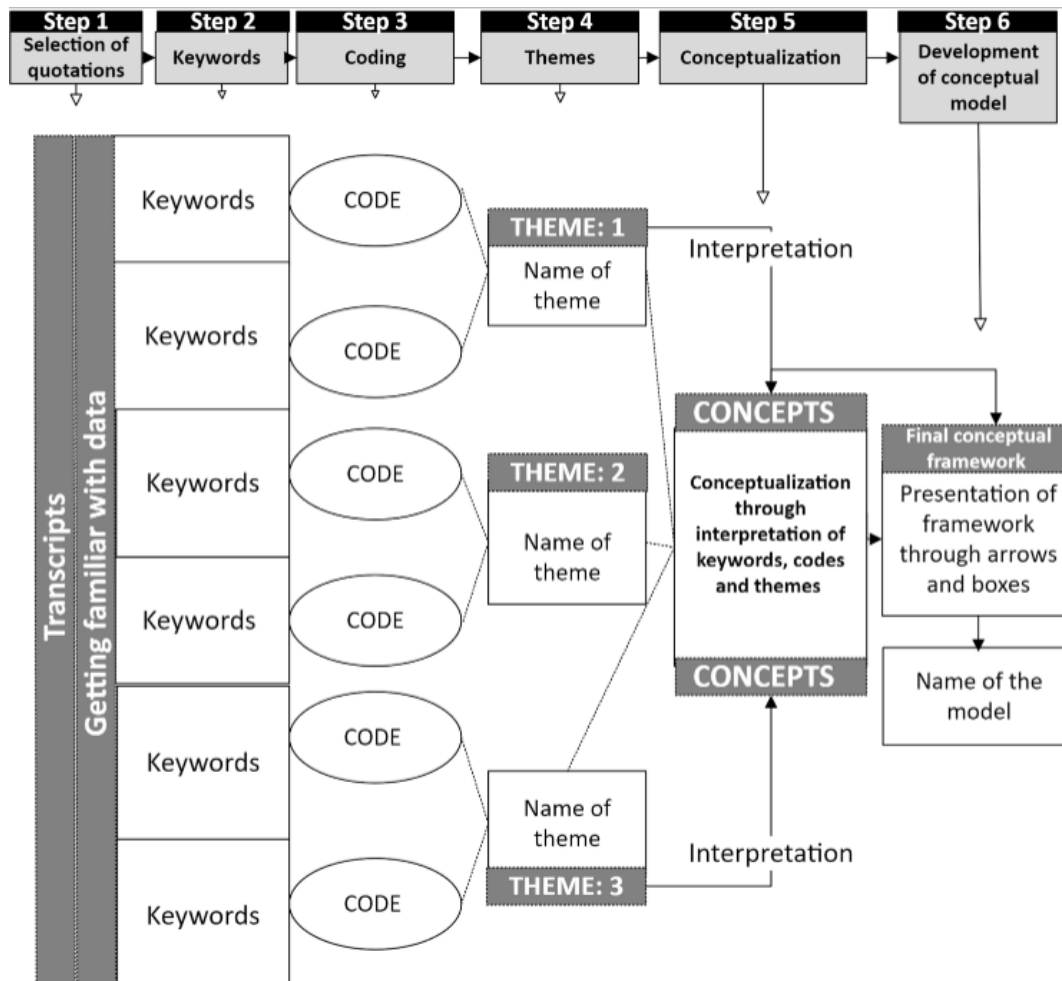


Figure 3.4. Flow-chart of the thematic analysis process (Naeem et al., 2023)

The thesis was written to establish possible connections between the daily reproduction of labor and housing, and the literature review was conducted in this direction. However, themes and codes were not determined before conducting semi-structure interviews, and after examining the data, these codes were extracted from the data itself by examining repetitive phrases or answers. In addition, while creating these codes, only the text of the answers given was examined, no subtext study was conducted.

In their studies where Naeem and others explained thematic analysis processes, they mentioned the steps of extracting certain codes from the data and thematizing them (Naeem et al., 2023). This process is summarized step by step in Figure 3.4. Accordingly, the same steps were followed with the data of the thesis and the codes of thematic analysis were determined following that these codes were collected under certain themes.

In the analysis of semi-structured interview data, a flowchart like the one in Figure 3.4 will be followed; first, the data will be familiarized, then repetitive keywords will be identified, and codes will be generated from these keywords, and finally these codes will be combined under similar themes according to their concepts. This analysis will enable the understanding of the recurring codes and themes in the answers given and will show which topics the daily reproduction is related to.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

This section will include the analysis results of the interview data obtained. First, a summary will be made about the demographic status of the participants, then the codes and themes extracted from the data analysis will be presented, then the relationships of these codes with daily reproduction will be discussed through the answers given. After discussing the weights of the codes in the data body, a spatial analysis of the neighborhoods where the sample lives densely will be made, and the weights of the codes and themes will be discussed on a neighborhood basis.

4.1 General Status of the Sample: Demographic Statistics

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with industrial workers in the Şaşmaz industrial site. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 28 people. Three of these interviews were not included in the analysis due to inconsistent attitudes and answers of the participants. Thus, raw data of 25 interviews were obtained.

All 25 people interviewed were male and the marital status of 4 of these men was single and the remaining 21 were married. The youngest participant is 16 years old, while the oldest is 62. As can be seen in Figure 4.1, when the participants are grouped according to their age, it is seen that the most participants are in the 41-60 age groups. Smallest age groups are <20 and 61< with 1 participant each.

It was observed that the household size of the participants was at least 1 and at most 6. Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of household sizes of 25 participants. Accordingly, the most common household size is 5 people, while the least common is 1 person household. The educational backgrounds of the participants are presented in Figure 4.3, according to which it was seen that most of the participants were vocational high

school graduates with 9 people, and the least were university graduates with 2 people.

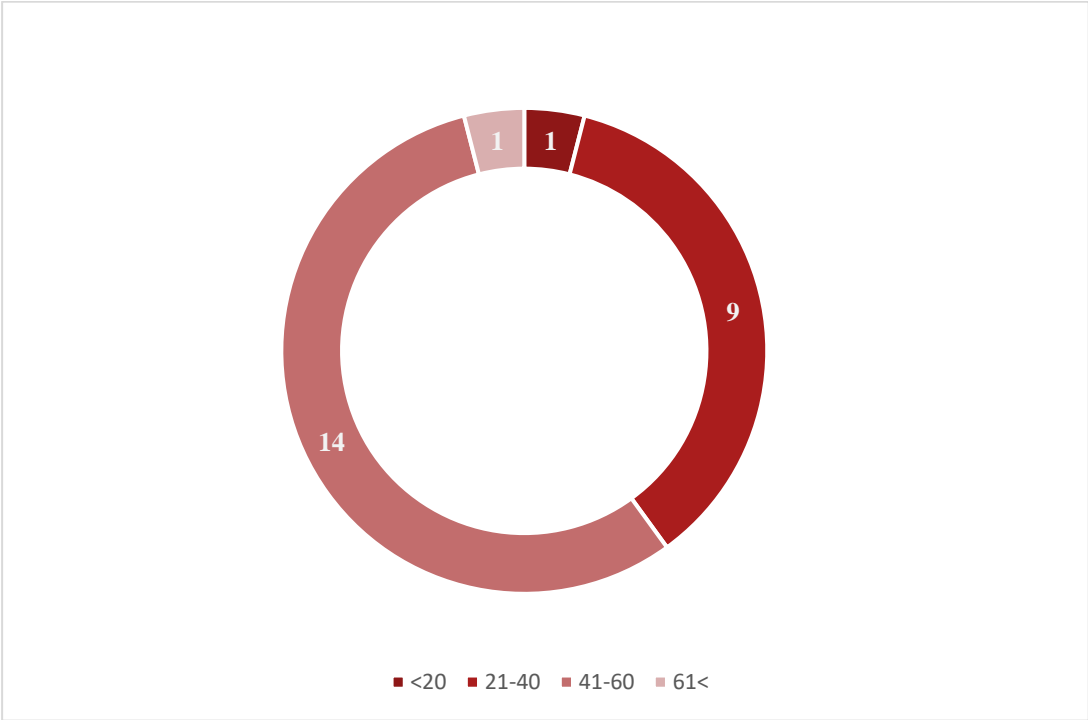


Figure 4.1. Age distribution of the participants

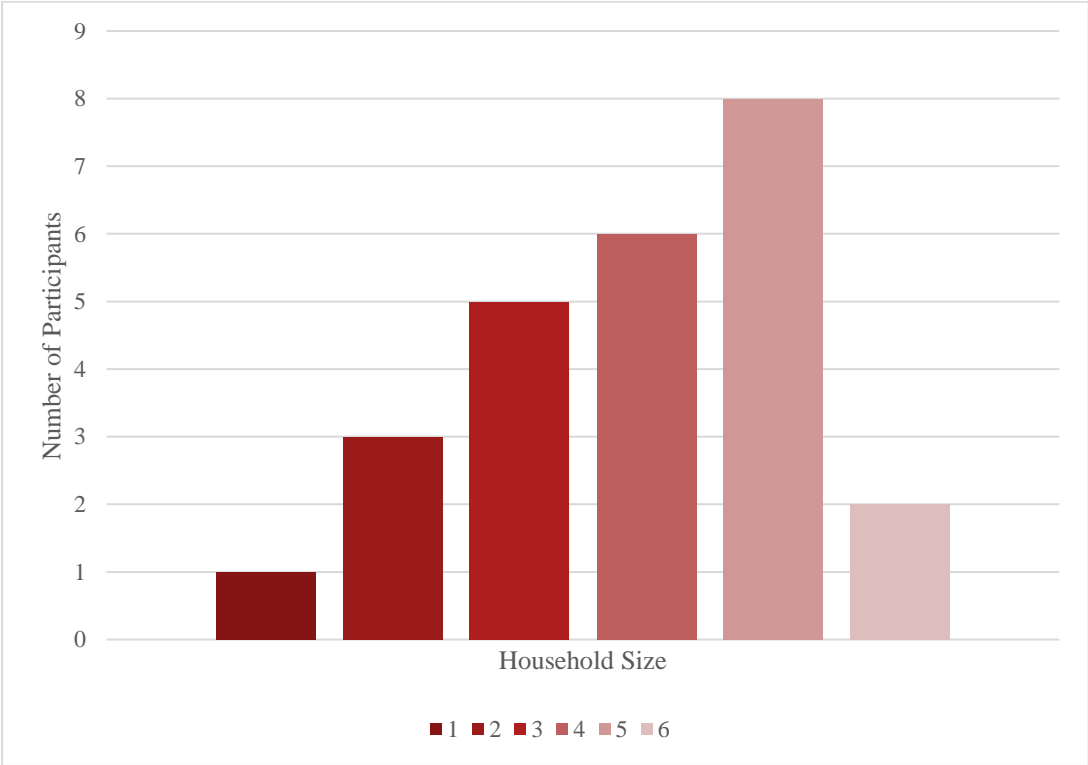


Figure 4.2. Household size distribution of the participants

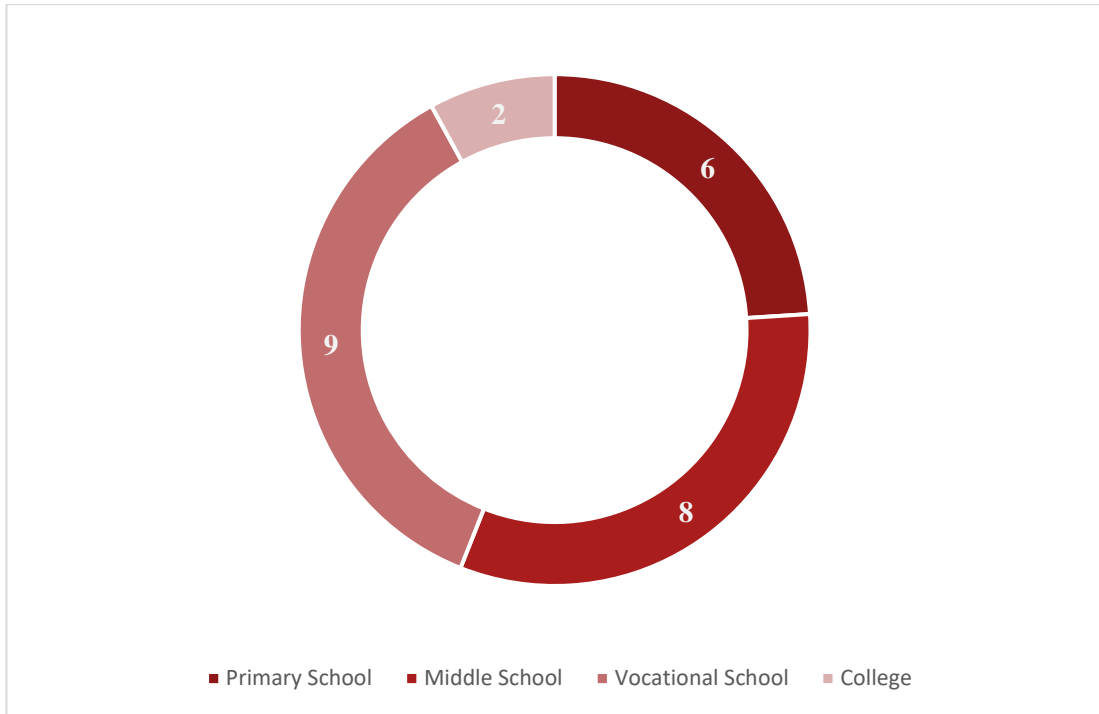


Figure 4.3. Education levels of the participants

Of the 25 participants, 9 were in the employer status while 16 were in the employee status. The lowest value of employee wages was observed as ₺20,000 monthly while the highest value was observed as ₺30,000 monthly. In the income of employers, the lowest value was observed as ₺50,000 monthly while the highest value was observed as ₺100,000 monthly. While 13 of these participants stated that their income and expenses were equal, 6 of the remaining participants stated that their income was higher than their expenses and 6 of them stated that their income was lower than their expenses.

When asked about the working hours of the participants, 1 participant stated that he worked an average of 9 hours a day with a shift system and 1 participant stated that there was no specific start and end time. The distribution of the working hours of the remaining 23 people is given in the Figure 4.4.

Accordingly, the lowest working hours were observed as 11 hours and the highest as 15 hours, and it was observed that the largest group of 9 participants worked an average of 11.5 hours a day. In addition, except for the participant working with a shift system, all of the remaining 24 people stated that their holiday was Sunday.

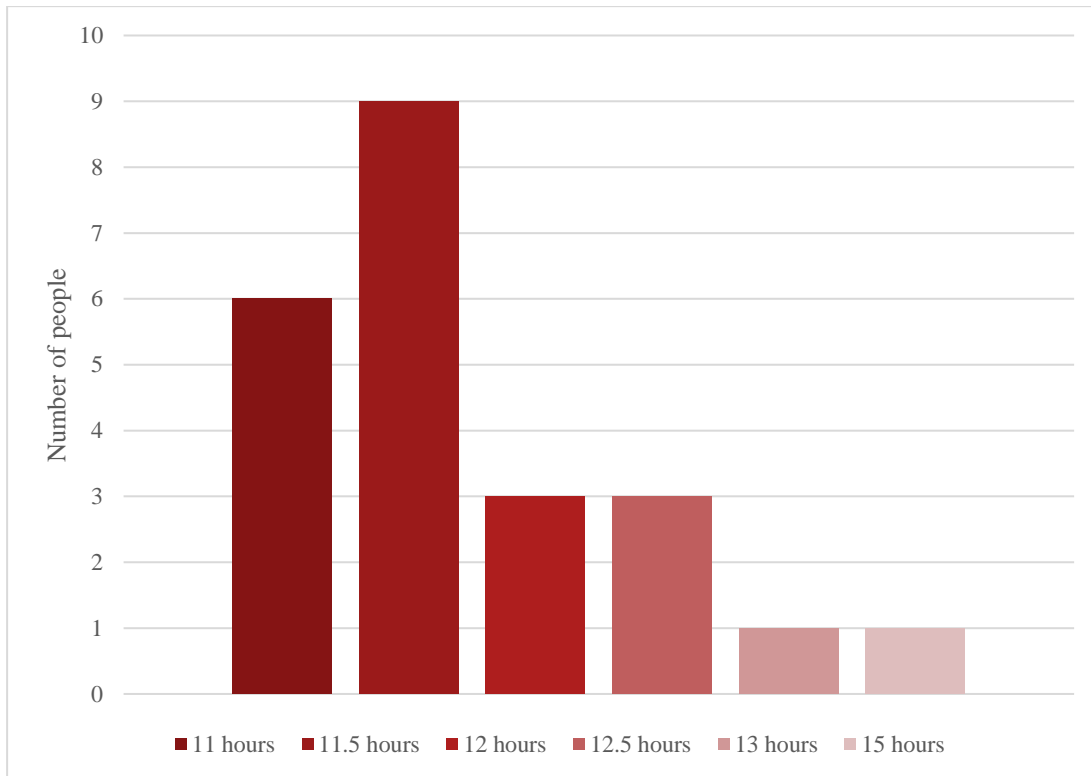


Figure 4.4. Daily working hours of the participants

When the housing profiles of the participants were examined, it was seen that 24 people resided in apartments while 1 person resided in single family house. 14 of the 25 people were tenants and 11 were homeowners. The distribution of housing ownership status of employees and employers is seen in Figure 4.5.

Accordingly, while the majority of those living in rented accommodation were employees with 11 people, a closer trend was observed in property ownership, with 6 of the property owners being employers and 5 being employees. Moreover, it was seen that users preferred 3+1 housing with a very high rate of 18 people, while the least common was 5+1 housing with only 1 participants.

Finally, the participants' transportation methods and durations of commute are examined. While 1 of the participants traveled to work by shared car, the remaining participants were divided into two, 12 by public transport and 12 by private car.

The answers given for travel times (one way) are given in Figure 4.6. Accordingly, the most frequently given answer was 60 minutes, while the shortest journey was recorded as 10 minutes and the longest journey as 120 minutes.

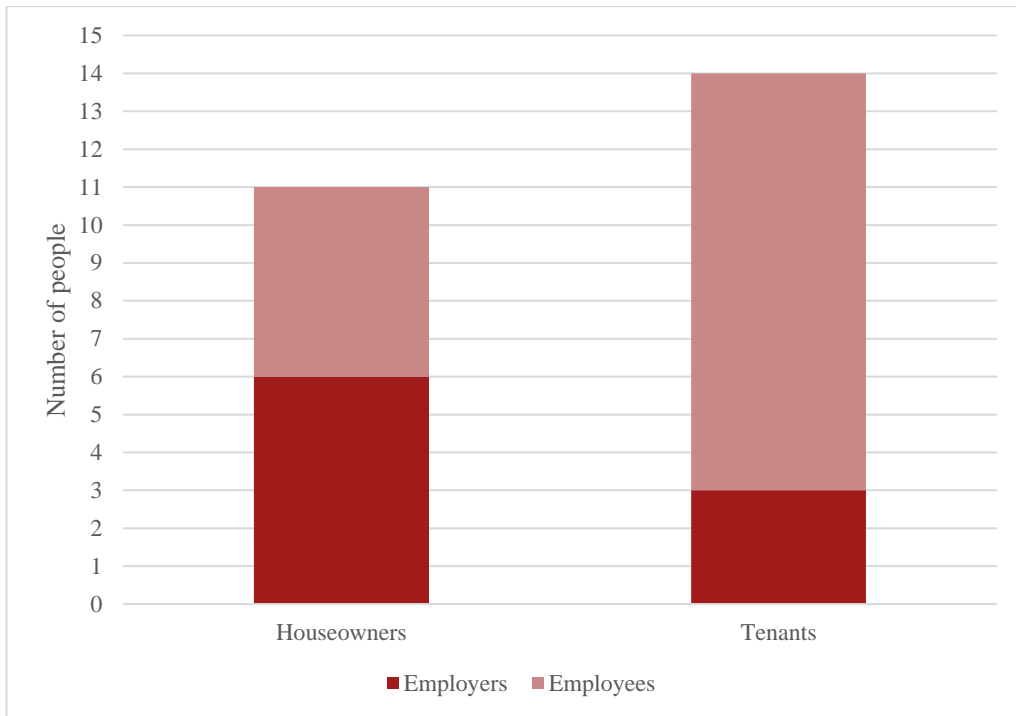


Figure 4.5. Distribution of the housing property type of participants into working status

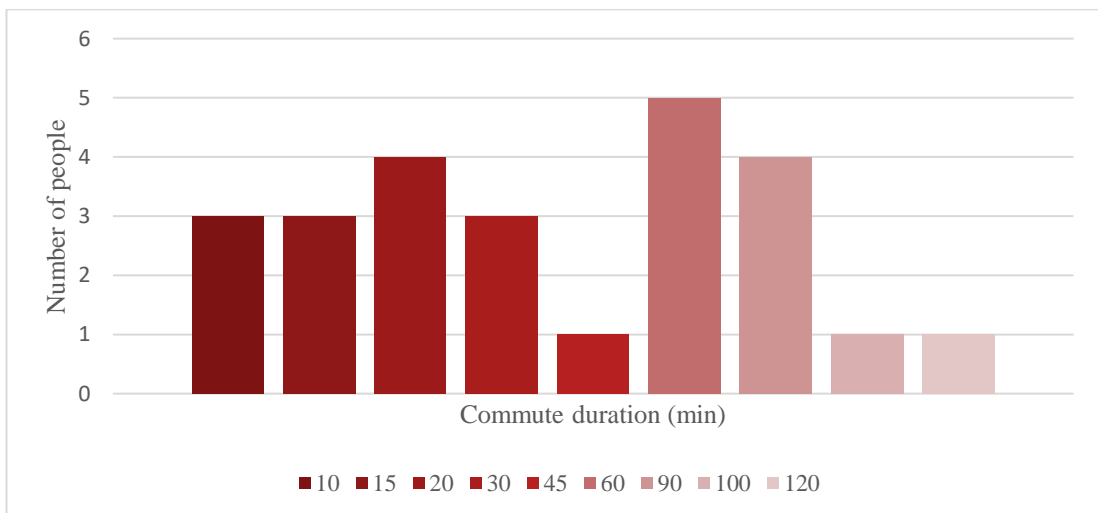


Figure 4.6. Commute duration of the participants (one way-minutes)

4.2 Determination of Codes and Themes

As explained in the section 3.4.1 the data obtained from semi-structured interviews were examined, the key words in the participants' statements were determined and

these key words were converted into analysis codes. The ones that drew attention to the same issues from these analysis codes were gathered under the theme of the relevant topic.

Figure 4.7 demonstrates the flow of the code study done with the interview data. When the data was reviewed, it was observed that these codes appeared repeatedly in the dissatisfactions expressed by the participants. Apart from the sample quotations seen in the Figure 4.7, different keywords that caused a code to be emphasized were also observed. For example, in one of the quotes where the housing environment code appeared, a participant stated that he did not find his neighborhood "beautiful", or another participant stated that he did not find it "green". For this reason, it can be said that Figure 4.7 does not reveal all the keywords but expresses the coding part as a flow.

As a result of this coding study, a total of 13 codes were reached. These codes can be listed as follows:

Physical conditions of house: *This code was created based on keywords such as "old, needs repair, small" that participants used when talking about the internal physical structure of their homes.*

Accessibility to the services: *This code was created based on keywords such as "absence, deficiency, need to go to the center" that participants used when talking about the services they used.*

Housing environment: *This code was created based on keywords such as "unsafe, not green, not lively" that participants used when talking about the place where they live.*

Housing type: *This code, although not repeated frequently, was created based on the keyword "single family house" used by the participants.*

Ownership: *This code was created based on the keywords "own, my own, property, paying no rent" that participants used when talking about their houses.*

Rent dissatisfaction: *This code was created based on the keywords "rent is high, rent should be low, rent is not worthy" that participants used when talking about their homes.*

Commuting duration: *This code was created based on the keywords "too long, I'm always on the road, I wish it was shorter" that the participants used when talking about their daily travels.*

Commuting discomfort: *This code was created based on the keywords "very tiring, crowded, stifling, always standing" that the participants used when talking about their daily travels.*

Car ownership: *This code was created based on the keywords "I wish I had a car, it is difficult without a car, I would go by car if I had the opportunity" that the participants used when talking about their daily travels.*

Lack of time: *This code was created based on the keywords "I don't have time, I can't find time, I wish I had time, I eat and sleep" that the participants used when talking about their daily activities.*

Overworking: *This code was created based on the keywords "I work a lot, I work even on weekends, all the work depends on me, I don't have a day-off" that the participants used when talking about their daily activities.*

Lack of employees: *This code was created based on the keywords "I cannot find employees, if I had employees, I always work by myself" that the participants used when talking about their daily activities.*

Wage dissatisfaction: *This code was created based on the keywords " money, no money, I don't have any money to spare, I barely pay the rent" that the participants used when talking about their daily activities.*

Then, as seen in Figure 4.7, themes were determined, and the codes associated with these themes were grouped under the relevant theme. Three themes were obtained: "Housing, Commute and Working Conditions".

During the literature review, it was anticipated that the theme of "commute" would be associated with the duration of the commute and would be intertwined with housing theme, but when the codes of commute discomfort and car ownership frequently emerged, it was seen that the initial assumption was a bit shallow.

STATEMENTS	KEYWORDS	CODES	
"I've had to do a lot of plumbing repairs lately because the house is a bit old."	Repairs, Old	Physical cond. of the house	HOUSING
"If I had the opportunity, I would like to live in a single family house in Batikent"	Single family house	Housing type	
"If I had the opportunity, I would like to have our own house."	Own house	House ownership	
"There are no cafes or activities. We go to more central places."	No cafe/activity, more central places	Accessibility to the services	
"We started to see drunks and junkies. The neighborhood doesn't feel safe."	Safety	Housing environment	
"If I had the chance, I want my rent to be much lower."	Lower rent	Rent dissatisfaction	
"Commute takes too long; 3-4 hours on the road and it consumes my energy."	Too long, Consumes energy	Commuting time	COMMUTE
"There is a lot of traffic, and buses are usually very crowded and suffocating."	Traffic, Crowded, Suffocating	Commuting discomfort	
"If I had the chance, I want to have my own car so that I commute by my car."	My own car	Car ownership	
"I can't find time to rest and feel refreshed."	Can't find time	Lack of time	WORKING CONDITIONS
"I work constantly, sometimes even on Sundays."	Constantly, On sundays	Overworking	
"Since I can't find employees, I have to take care of everything."	Can't find employees	Lack of employees	
"I can't go on vacation or travel because my salary is barely enough."	Barely enough	Wage dissatisfaction	

Figure 4.7. Flow of the code-theme study (created by the author)

The answers given show that the participants attach importance to commute discomfort and car ownership almost as much as commute duration. In addition, although the theme of working conditions was a theme that was thought to be encountered during the interviews, it was not addressed in terms of the scope of the thesis. However, the frequency of repetition shows that this is also an issue that needs to be addressed.

4.3 Thematic Analysis of the Daily Reproduction of Labor by Using Themes & Codes

In this section, the themes of housing, working conditions, commute and the codes under them that emerged in the previous section will be examined, as well as the participants' answers. The participants' answers to the questions, the passages from these answers, and the codes that repeat in these answers and from the passages will be discussed. Nine of the participants who answered the questions were business owners. For this reason, briefly mentioning the data obtained from them at the end of the chapter and excluding them from the rest of the analysis seemed like an appropriate solution.

4.3.1 Housing

Questions 3 to 7 and 13 of the "housing and daily reproduction" section of the survey (see B) were designed to question the users' experiences about physical conditions of the housing, housing satisfaction, housing expectations, accessibility to services and satisfaction with the housing environment. In addition, the last question asked about the most important criteria for ensuring daily reproduction. While preparing the questions for the semi-structured interview, it was assumed that the assessment about housing would mainly emerge in these parts of the interview. Although housing came up in other questions of the interview, evaluations about housing were basically in line with expectations in response to these questions.

The question three and four is mainly about the third dimension of the study which is

“housing condition”. Question 3 was asked to investigate the physical condition of the house and whether it required frequent repairs. 12 out of 16 participants said that they were satisfied with the physical condition of their house. However, 7 of these 12 people mentioned the physical problems of the house in the rest of their answers. For that reason, it can be said that while 5 of the 16 participants did not express any complaints about the physical conditions of their houses, 9 of them stated that there were problems with certain physical conditions of the house which might indicate it is not a pressing matter.

Table 4.1 Passages from participant responses for 3rd question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P2: “I am satisfied. The physical condition of the house is average. Sometimes there may be problems with kitchen cabinets or faucets. Some Sundays I have to deal with their repairs, and this affects my rest.”</i>	Physical conditions of house
<i>P5: “Not satisfied. The house is constantly in need of repair or renovation. Since it is not our own property, we are waiting with our hands tied for the landlord to sort it out.”</i>	Physical conditions of house Ownership

The Table 4.1 includes two passages from the answers given by the participants and it indicates that the codes that repeatedly stood out in the answers given to this question were "physical conditions of house" and "ownership." Participants who expressed dissatisfaction with the physical condition of the house also stated that they mostly carried out the necessary repairs themselves and did this by sacrificing their days off.

The fourth question asks about the satisfaction of the participants with their houses and what they would like to change about their houses if they had the chance. 10 out of 16 participants say that they are very satisfied with their houses and do not want to change anything about them. 5 out of these 10 participants own the mentioned property. Including the 7 of the satisfied participants, 10 of the total states that if they had the opportunity, they would change some of the factors such as the rent, physical condition, ownership, and proximity to their workplace, and a total of 6 participants

express serious dissatisfaction with combinations of this issues.

Table 4.2 Passages from participant responses for 4th question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P2: "Not satisfied. If I had the opportunity, I would like to live in a single family house and pay less rent."</i>	Housing type Rent dissatisfaction
<i>P5: "Satisfied. I am happy with the house itself but not with its environment. I would like to live in a safer and livelier neighborhood."</i>	Housing environment
<i>P8: "I am not satisfied at all. If I had the opportunity, I would change the house completely. I would like to live in a newer house and have it be my own property. I would also like it to be closer to my workplace."</i>	Physical conditions of house House ownership Commuting duration
<i>P10: "Satisfied in general. I'm satisfied with the house itself, but I'd be more satisfied if it was our own property or at least the rent was low."</i>	House ownership Rent dissatisfaction
<i>P16: "Satisfied mostly. However, if I could, I would like my rent to be lower or even paying no rent at all and the house would be my property. It would be nice if the house was a little bigger and newer."</i>	Rent dissatisfaction House ownership Physical conditions of house

The Table 4.2 contains passages from the answers given by four participants to the question. When the answers given by the participants who were not satisfied with their housing were examined in total, it was observed that the repeated codes were "physical conditions of house, ownership, commuting duration, rent dissatisfaction, housing environment and housing type" as shown in the table. When all the answers were scanned, it was seen that the codes "ownership" were repeated 7 times, "physical conditions" 6 times, "rent dissatisfaction" 6 times, "commuting duration" 6 times, "housing environment" 3 times and "housing type" 2 times. It can be said that ownership of the house is a key issue for the participants. However, it is useful to remember that all participants are unfortunately men and men less tend to pay attention to physical conditions of the house and their focus is generally on monetary and transportational features of the house.

Questions 5 to 7 aimed to ask whether the participants could meet their daily needs and access social services and activities from their immediate environment and whether or not they are happy with their housing environment. These questions are mainly about the second dimension of the study which is “housing-housing environment”. To questions 5 and 6, all 16 of the participants stated that their residential environment was sufficient for their daily needs.

However, when asked about social infrastructure and activities, the answers varied. There was only 1 participant who was not satisfied with their accessibility to educational facilities, while there were 3 participants who were not satisfied with their accessibility to health facilities, and all participants found the presence of green areas such as parks or gardens sufficient. While 8 of the 16 participants were not satisfied with their accessibility to social and cultural opportunities, 10 were not satisfied with their accessibility to relatives and friends.

The Table 4.3 shows the answers of four participants who responded to the questions by expressing their dissatisfaction. It is seen that the codes in the answers given are "accessibility to the services, commute discomfort, commute duration, car ownership, wage dissatisfaction and lack of time". When the answers are considered as a whole, it is seen that they are mostly dissatisfied with social infrastructure and services and the main reason for this dissatisfaction is the code "accessibility to the services" which is repeated 7 times. The other most frequently repeated codes are "lack of time" 6 times and "wage dissatisfaction" 5 times. Moreover, one of the participants mentioned transportational issues such as duration and discomfort.

The question seven asks whether the participants are satisfied with their residential environment as a whole and asks what they would change in their residential environment if they had the opportunity. While 2 of the participants are completely satisfied with their residential environment and do not want to change any of its features, 2 participants stated that they are satisfied but want their neighborhood to be greener and one of them mentioned commute duration.

The remaining 11 participants stated that they are completely dissatisfied with their neighborhood and the reasons for this dissatisfaction are frequently safety issues,

accessibility problems and the long commute to work.

Table 4.3 Passages from participant responses for 5th & 6th questions

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P2: "I can met my daily needs in the neighborhood, there are a lot of markets, greengrocers, barbers, everything. However, when I want to hang out and have a coffee with my wife, family or friends, I have to go to more central places."</i>	Accessibility to the services
<i>P5: "We have to spend a lot of time on the road to see our family and relatives because we don't have a car and it becomes a torture to visit someone by public transport and it limits our social activities. If we want to meet our friends, we have to go to the center or we make home visits. I can say that it is difficult to meet our family and friends since we don't have our own car."</i>	Commute duration Car ownership Commute discomfort Accessibility to the services
<i>P13: "Educational facilities are not sufficient. Also, the social facilities are very poor. There are no convenient places for me to hang out, so I meet with friends in the city center. Sometimes we have difficulty finding a bus on the way back."</i>	Accessibility to the services Commute discomfort
<i>P21: "There are various social activities and opportunities. However, those who can afford it go there; we neither do not have that kind of extra money nor the time"</i>	Wage dissatisfaction Lack of time

The Table 4.4 shows 4 dissatisfied responses to question seven. When people were asked about their neighborhood satisfaction, the most frequently repeated codes were "housing environment, accessibility to the services, commute duration, commute dissatisfaction". The most frequently mentioned code was "housing environment" with 9 times and "accessibility to the services" with 4 times. In addition, "commute duration" was brought up 3 times and "commute dissatisfaction" was brought up 2 times.

In the 13th question, participants were asked where they would live if they had the opportunity and were asked to name a neighborhood. 10 people answered this question as Batıkent. 2 people answered as Çayyolu, 1 people answered as Yaşamkent, and 1

participant each answered Yenikent, Şentepe and Alacaatlı.

Table 4.4 Passages from participant responses for 7th question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P11: “Not satisfied. I would like it to be closer to work because it is tiring to commute so long morning and evening in that crowded busses. Also, I would like to live in a quiet and green neighborhood.”</i>	Commute duration Commute discomfort Housing environment
<i>P21: “We are not very satisfied with the surroundings of the house, there are many drug addicts. When the children want to go out to play, we get very anxious because neighborhood is not safe.”</i>	Housing environment
<i>P22: “Not satisfied. If I had the chance, I would live somewhere with more social activities and closer to work.”</i>	Accessibility to the services Commute duration
<i>P23: “Not satisfied. As I said, I would like to live in a place where social life is livelier.”</i>	Accessibility to the services

Table 4.5 shows 5 responses from statements of the participants for 13th question. The most repeated codes in the answers were found to be "commute duration, accessibility to the services and housing environment". When all answers were examined, it was seen that the codes "commute duration" were repeated 13 times, "housing environment" 9 times and "accessibility to the services" 6 times.

Of the 10 participants who said they would live in Batıkent if they had the opportunity, 10 also stated that Batıkent was closer to the Şaşmaz industrial district than their own neighborhoods, 7 said it was a nicer neighborhood, and 5 said it had more social opportunities. Receiving such a high volume of Batıkent responses made it necessary to make an evaluation in terms of the use of space and its characteristics. For this reason, a spatial review of Batıkent will be included in the section 4.6. When the housing theme was examined with the repeated codes in the questions and answers given, it was observed that people did not live in ideal situations regarding the physical conditions and environment of their houses, their ownership status and rent

dissatisfaction, and commute and car ownership. The physical characteristics of housing, accessibility to work and services, and the livability of its surroundings have a significant impact on daily reproduction. The existence and adequacy of social infrastructure, accessibility to services required to meet daily needs, travel times, and the money spent while performing these activities have been mentioned in the literature review as affecting the reproduction processes of labor. Therefore, it is not surprising that the responses obtained in the interviews are parallel to this. Although the participants cannot adapt to the concept of reproduction, they have an inkling that these factors are effective on their daily rest and the sustainability of their labor force.

Table 4.5 Passages from participant responses for 13rd question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P3: “Yaşamkent. It is quieter and the surroundings are more beautiful; much greener and more peaceful. It is also closer to work.”</i>	Housing environment Commute duration
<i>P11: “Çayyolu. It has more opportunities and more places to hang out. It is also closer to work than our neighborhood.”</i>	Accessibility to the services Commute duration
<i>P21: “Batıkent. There are more safe places for children to play and more social opportunities.”</i>	Housing environment Accessibility to the services
<i>P22: “Batıkent. The most important thing is that it is closer to work, so I wouldn't have to commute 3-4 hours a day. Also, the surroundings are more beautiful and lively in Batıkent.”</i>	Commute duration Housing environment
<i>P23: “Batıkent. It is both closer to work and quieter, greener and more beautiful neighborhood.”</i>	Commute duration Housing environment

The answers and codes that emerged under the “Housing” theme answered the sub-research questions (2) *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and housing and its environment?* and (3) *Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and tangible features of the house?*. To summarize, while participants did not associate the physical conditions of the house with reproduction, they found the accessibility of the house to services to be related to reproduction, and among the features of the house, they associated its rent with reproduction the most.

4.3.2 Commute

The first two questions of “the housing and daily reproduction section” of the semi-structured interview (see B) were aimed at questioning the transportation time between home and workplace, transportation satisfaction, and what would be changed in transportation if possible. The question one and two is mainly about the first dimension of the study which is “housing-workplace relationship”. However, it was observed that transportation, mainly commuting, was not only on the agenda in these questions, and dissatisfaction with transportation was expressed in different questions at different points of the interview.

First of all, commute times of all 25 the participants were given in the previous section. 14 of the participants arrive at their workplace with a commute time of 30 minutes or more. The average commute time of these 25 participants in one direction is approximately 47 minutes, and 11 participants have commute times well above the average. For 16 participants who are workers, the average commute time is 60 minutes, and 10 participants have commute times equal or greater than this average. This indicates that workers have longer commute times on average than the business owners.

The second question asked the participants whether they were satisfied with this journey and what they would change if they had the opportunity. Just 3 participants stated that they were completely satisfied with this journey, 1 participant said that he was generally satisfied but would be more satisfied if some things were changed, and 12 participants stated that they were completely dissatisfied. It was seen that 3 people who were completely satisfied with their commute resided in Batıkent, İstasyon neighborhood and Şentepe neighborhood.

This question about commute status was perhaps the one with the fewest different codes. Only the codes "commute duration, commute discomfort and car ownership" were repeated. When the dissatisfaction responses were examined, it was seen that the code "commute duration" was repeated 10 times, the code "commute discomfort" 8 times and the code "car ownership" 4 times. It can be said that the most challenging part for the participants was the commute times.

Table 4.6 Passages from participant responses for 2nd question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P2: "Not satisfied. It would be better if I had my private car and could commute to work in my own car. I could get to work in a shorter time and avoid the crowded bus rides."</i>	Car ownership Commute discomfort
<i>P3: "Not satisfied. I leave home very early and return very late to avoid traffic. I don't want to get up this early, but if I don't, there will be traffic and it's even more annoying than getting up early. If I can't avoid the traffic, then my commute would be take 90 mins instead of 20."</i>	Commute discomfort Commute duration
<i>P3: "Not satisfied. I wish there was no traffic and the journey was shorter."</i>	Commute discomfort Commute duration
<i>P8: "Not satisfied. I wish it wasn't so crowded. There's no room to breathe on the bus in the morning and I also wish it was shorter."</i>	Commute discomfort Commute duration

However, this was not the only question where dissatisfaction with the commute was expressed. When asked whether there were enough places in the immediate vicinity of the residence to meet daily needs, one of the participants said, "...*We are literally dependent on the car. Whether we go to the weekly grocery shopping, go for drinking tea, or go to work, we always have to drive...*". Or, when asked whether they were satisfied with the location of their home, the code "commute duration" was frequently repeated in the participants' answers.

It was said that the topic of commuting somehow found its way into all of the interviews, not just in the relevant questions. For example, it was observed that commute time somehow came up in questions 8-9-10-11-12, which questioned the participants' free time and social activities. When one of the participants was asked what he did in his free time, he replied, "*I don't have free time in general because I work excessively and spend too much time commuting and when I finally get home, it is almost nighttime. When I had free time, I would sleep.*".

When asked whether he spent enough time resting, one of the participants answered the question as "*If you count coming home, eating, and watching TV for 1 hour as*

resting, yes. I only have time for that after spending 2 hours commuting." while the other answered as *"I wake up very early in the morning to avoid traffic and I return home very late in the evening. That's why I don't have enough time to rest."*. These answers are actually an expression of the fact that people are wasting precious time on the road when they should be spending it to reproduce themselves and rest.

In the 13th question, which asked the participants what they needed to feel sufficiently rested and refreshed, one of the participants said, *"I have to teleport here every morning to get enough rest. The commute tires me the most. We are here (workplace) for 11-12 hours, and it takes 3-4 hours to go come here and return home, so no time left. Either you have a lot of money if you work this hard and buy a car, reside closer or you will work half of the time I work now."*. This participant, who had a very long commute time in addition to his busy work schedule, brought this up in almost every answer. This situation was an expression of how far the participant's housing location was from meeting his needs and how badly it affected his daily reproduction experience.

When the participants were asked where they would like to live if they had the chance, it was mentioned that 10 people answered this question as Batikent. The fact that 10 of these 10 people think that Batikent will reduce their daily commute time points to an important issue. Although people prioritize their choices, they cannot always live in places that will idealize their commute situation, because there are too many variables and there are no ideal living spaces around work areas such as industries for the people working there to live. Since participants tend to bring up commute related issues through many different questions, it would be more beneficial to evaluate commute-related problems within the framework of all interviews, not just the relevant questions.

In the literature review, it was mentioned how effective non-work time is on reproduction. Although wages are the main means of reproduction of labor, time is also needed to a great extent for reproduction activities to take place. In addition to the very intense effect of working conditions on this time, which will be discussed in the next section, commuting times also steal time from labor that they could allocate to themselves, their reproduction, their needs or their hobbies.

The answers and codes that emerged under the “Commute” theme answered the sub-research questions (1) *“Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and locational relevance of house and workplace?”*. Participants associated the distance and time spent commuting intensively with their daily reproduction. They also frequently emphasized commute discomfort in their responses. To summarize briefly, participants with longer commute times are aware of the fact that this time length affects their reproduction and shortens the time that they are supposed to spend on themselves or our loved ones.

4.3.3 Working Conditions

In fact, when preparing the questions for the semi-structured interview, it was not planned to make a detailed inquiry about working conditions. However, during the coding study, the answers given by the participants showed that a theme called working conditions was necessary because the participants frequently brought up issues such as intense working conditions, lack of time and wages in their answers to the questions about leisure activities and daily reproduction.

First of all, it is necessary to mention the working hours and holidays of the participants again. Among the participants, the ones with the fewest daily working hours worked 11 hours a day, while the participant with the longest working hours stated that he worked 15 hours a day. The average daily working hours of the 25 participants were calculated as 11.6 hours according to the responses received. Except for 1 participant who worked in shifts, all of the remaining 24 participants stated that their day off was Sunday. This average is equal to 11.9 hours for workers. However, since one of the days the interviews were held was Sunday and the participants stated that they sometimes had to work on Sundays, it can be understood that this day off is not very strictly adopted.

Questions 8 to 12 in the housing and reproduction section of the interview were designed to understand the amount of free time and to question about the activities done in free time. Question 8 asks what the participants do in their free time. While 6 participants stated that they do activities such as picnicking, walking, hanging out with

friends/family, or going fishing in their free time, the remaining 10 people mentioned that they do not have much free time.

Table 4.7 Passages from participant responses for 8th question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P3: "I don't have much free time. Sometimes I have to leave work late in the evenings and I work on some Sundays. When I have free time, I try to sleep and rest."</i>	Lack of time Overworking
<i>P4: "In my free time, I stay at home and relax. I don't have much free time anyway, and the free time I have isn't enough to do anything else."</i>	Lack of time

The Table 4.7 includes passages from the answers given. When the dissatisfied answers were examined, it was seen that the codes "lack of time" and "overworking" were repeated frequently. While the code "lack of time" was repeated 9 times, the number of repetitions for the code "overworking" was 6. Question 9 asked what the participants wanted to do in their free time and what they couldn't. none of the participants stated that they could do everything they wanted to do. 12 of the participants stated that they wanted to take a long vacation, besides, 2 of them wanted to go fishing more often, and 8 of them wanted to relax properly.

Table 4.8 Passages from participant responses for 9th question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P5: "I would like to travel, if I can. And I mean a real travel on a seaside hotel with my wife. But there is neither money nor time to such a vacation."</i>	Wage dissatisfaction Lack of time
<i>P10: "I would like to travel more. But there is no time to do it because I cannot leave work. If I have one or two employees, maybe I could go vacations time to time."</i>	Lack of time Lack of employees
<i>P19: "I would like to have a vacation by the sea with my family. However, sometimes I work 13 hours a day, including Sundays. It is not possible to have such a vacation at such a tempo. Besides, I don't have the budget to go on a vacation like that."</i>	Overworking Wage dissatisfaction

The Table 4.8 includes passages from the answers given by the participants. When all the answers are examined, it is seen that the repeated codes are "wage dissatisfaction, lack of time, overworking and lack of employees". The most frequently repeated code is "lack of time" with 10 times, followed by "wage dissatisfaction" with 7 times and overworking with 9 times.

Questions 10 and 11 ask whether the participants can spare enough time for themselves and their loved ones and why. While only 3 out of 16 participants stated that they can spare enough time for themselves, this number increases to 8 for the time spent with their loved ones. However, 5 out of 8 participants who stated that they can spare time for their loved ones say that they can spare this time by reducing the time they spend for themselves.

Table 4.9 Passages from participant responses for 10th & 11th question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P10: "Yes, I can spend time with my family and friends. But I usually steal this time from the time I would like to rest. Honestly, I would like to spend more time with myself and my family. However, I work at a very high tempo, and this is the best I got."</i>	Lack of time Overworking
<i>P17: "I don't have much time for myself because I am always working. If I had an employee, I would probably have more time if I didn't have to do everything myself."</i>	Lack of time Overworking Lack of employees
<i>P20: "I spend 3 hours of my day on the road and 12 hours at work. I can't spare any time for myself or my family because there is no such time, the day is already 24 hours."</i>	Commute duration Overworking Lack of time

includes passages from the participants' responses to questions 10 and 11. When the responses to these two questions are examined, it is seen that the codes "lack of time, overworking, commute durations, and lack of employees" are repeated frequently. When the responses of participants who are dissatisfied with the time, they allocate for themselves are examined, it is observed that the most repeated code is "overworking" with 10 times, and the others are "lack of time" with 9 times, and "commute duration"

with 4 times respectively. The responses of those who are dissatisfied with the time they allocate for their loved ones are quite similar, with "overworking" with 10 times, "lack of time" with 6 times and "commute duration" with 3 times.

The 12th question of the interview asks about the satisfaction of the participants with their working hours and days off and what they would change about it. None of the 16 participants were satisfied with their working hours and days. All 16 participants stated that they wanted to have weekends off, 11 of them also emphasized that they wanted to make changes to their working hours and work less.

Table 4.10 Passages from participant responses for 12th question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P8: "My working hours and days change depending on the intensity of work, sometimes I have to work on Sundays. I would like my hours and holidays to be fixed as 8 hours a day/weekends off."</i>	Overworking
<i>P11: "I wish I had shorter working hours, especially in the evenings I would like to leave earlier to avoid long bus rides and crowds. If I had the chance, I wouldn't work on Saturdays or Sundays."</i>	Overworking Commute duration Commute discomfort
<i>P13: "I would like to work less and have my weekends to myself. I would like to find 1-2 employees. That way I wouldn't come in on the weekends and could leave earlier in the evenings."</i>	Overworking Lack of time Lack of employees
<i>P25: "I don't have time to do anything with these working hours, I only have time to eat. That's why I would like to work 8 hours a day and it would be great if there were weekends off."</i>	Lack of time Overworking

The Table 4.10 includes passages from the answers given by the participants. The codes "overworking, lack of time, lack of employees and commute duration" were frequently repeated in the answers given. The "overworking code" repeated 16 times was followed by the codes "lack of time" repeated 7 times, "lack of employees" repeated 3 times and "commute duration" repeated 3 times.

It is not surprising that working conditions greatly affect the reproduction of labor.

Because the factors of daily reproduction conditions determined on the basis of the thesis, which are time, wages, and housing, are intertwined, and the reason why people reproduce themselves daily is also the fact that they have to work again the next day. However, what was not considered was the fact that people's working conditions were really very difficult and that they would bring these up even in irrelevant questions. This is an indication that sufficient studies and policies regarding working conditions and reproduction were not produced and that this was an urgent need.

4.4 Condition of Business Owners

Since the study is based on workers, business owners were excluded from the analysis in the first stage of the analysis. Because there are significant differences between business owners and workers in many areas, especially income. However, drawing a portrait of business owners can perhaps be used to draw attention to the differences created by class differences. For example, 6 out of 9 business owners own the house they live in. This corresponds to a rate of roughly 67%. This rate corresponded to roughly 31% for workers. Therefore, it can be easily said that codes such as "house ownership" or "rent dissatisfaction" are not repeated much among business owners.

Among the participants who were business owners, there was only one participant who was not satisfied with the physical condition of his house. Whether rented or owned, it seems that the physical quality of the houses of business owners is higher than that of workers. In summary, the third dimension of the research, "housing condition", does not pose a major problem for business owners. Because they either bought their houses according to their wishes or renovated them to the shape they wanted. Participants who did not want to deal with these rented their houses according to these criteria. These business owners who live in rented houses can allocate a budget of £25,000-50,000 for their rent. This budget is much higher than the monthly wage of almost all workers. The physical condition of the house and the housing selection are really a class-related problem, because having enough money allows accommodation in the desired location and physical characteristics.

In the commute case, similar differences are observed in the physical condition of the

residence. The average one-way commute time of business owners is 23 minutes. Among the business owners, there is only one participant who uses public transportation, and he states that his commute time is 20 minutes. Except for one of the business owner, all other participants are satisfied with their commute time and comfort, the one-way commute time of the dissatisfied participant is 60 minutes, which is equal to the average of the workers. It is not possible to consider this situation independently of the housing selection. Because again, the selection of the place to live and the financial dimension of this selection come into play. Business owners can allocate larger amounts for the purchase or rent of housing, and this allows them to live in neighborhoods close to their workplaces. For this reason, their commute times are quite short compared to those of workers and are reduced to ideal times. As in the housing theme, the codes "commute duration", "commute discomfort" and "car ownership", which are frequently repeated in workers in the commute theme, are not applicable to business owners.

Unlike the other two themes, it can be said that the situation is similar for both business owners and workers in the working condition theme. While only 1 participant from the business owners is satisfied with the time he can spare for themselves, this number increases to 3 participants for the time they can spare for family and friends. However, as is the case with workers, these two participants in between state that they can spare time for their families by reducing time for themselves. There are only 2 business owners who are satisfied with their working hours, and the others state that they want to have weekends off and work shorter hours in general, just like workers. Unlike workers, the code "lack of employees" is encountered in the responses of the business owners.

Some of them associate the codes "overworking" and "lack of time" with this code when giving answers about both free time activities and working hours. This situation actually causes the study to make a small reference not only to the problems related to daily reproduction but also to the educational perspective of generational reproduction. Because when the labor power withdraws from the market, the creation of a class with similar competence that can take its place is an important factor in ensuring generational reproduction. Business owners state that they are now finding it difficult

to find people willing to work in the industry-related jobs, and if they can find people, they are too old to be trained.

Although certain similarities were identified for the theme of working conditions, there were serious differences in the daily reproduction and experiences of workers and business owners, which is why it was deemed necessary to consider the two groups separately in the analysis. For the themes of housing and commute, it was seen that business owners had much more ideal conditions and did not experience major problems in their daily reproduction. Therefore, the participants did not establish very strong relationships, especially on the basis of housing and daily reproduction.

The situation was similar for the theme of commute because business owners, who already had an average commute time of 23 minutes, also did not experience the uncomfortable conditions of public transportation every day since they made this journey by private car. Since the working hours and days for working conditions did not differ much from those of workers, business owners repeated similar problems. Unlike workers, wage dissatisfaction was not a code they mentioned much and again, unlike workers, lack of employees was a code they mentioned frequently.

4.5 General Evaluation of the Findings

In this section, a general evaluation and interpretation of the participants' situation will be made based on the analysis. Before discussing the general findings, it would be appropriate to assess the last question of the interview. This question asks what the participants need to feel completely rested and refreshed. The general consensus was that participants felt they would rest much better if they were paid more and had more time for themselves.

Table 4.11 includes passages from the participants' answers. Quite different codes were repeated in the participants' answers. While the "lack of time" code was repeated 18 times, "wage dissatisfaction" was repeated 17 times, "overworking" 10 times, "commuting duration" 8 times, "house ownership" 4 times, "rent dissatisfaction" 3 times, "car ownership" and "commute discomfort" 2 times each, and "lack of

employees" 1 time.

Table 4.11 Passages from participant responses for 14th question

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Codes</i>
<i>P10: "I open my eyes in the morning, and I am already on the bus. I go and stand for an hour and a half and then work until 11 at night. The money I earn is only equal to the rent, if my wife didn't work as well, we would starve. I am tired of this city and this life. If you had money, if you owned your house, if you had a car and came to work in 10 minutes, maybe you would feel alive and rested. With rent, market money, etc. money is always on my mind, neither my body nor my mind can rest in this situation. I wish I could go back to the village, plow the field, then come home and sleep for 10 hours. I would be happier."</i>	Commuting duration Overworking Rent dissatisfaction Wage dissatisfaction House ownership Car ownership Lack of time
<i>P1: "If I had my weekends to myself and could get enough sleep every day, I would be completely rested. The most important thing to do to be completely rested is to have free time and work more reasonable hours."</i>	Lack of time Overworking
<i>P25: "More money. Anything needed for rest can be bought with money. With such high rent amounts and inflation, one does not have the money and energy to relax or do something nice. When this happens, first the mind and therefore the body of the person becomes tired."</i>	Wage dissatisfaction Rent dissatisfaction
<i>P20: "A good night's sleep and plenty of free time are necessary. If a person does the things they love and sleeps properly every day, they will be very vigorous."</i>	Lack of time

The first conclusion that can be drawn from the answers given is that the participants cannot find time for themselves and work excessively. As can be seen from the question of what they would do differently in their working hours if they had the opportunity, the working hours of these participants have reached very high values. When commute times are also included, they have a maximum of 9-10 hours that they can allocate to activities outside of work. This is even below the 11 hours mentioned as the minimum by the EU Labor Commission. Moreover, one of the participants

stated that he works 13 hours and spends 3 hours a day on public transportation, which means that he can allocate a total of 8 hours to his activities outside of work. During these 8 hours, this participant needs to sleep, rest, eat, spend time with loved ones and meet his daily needs. Although it may be very surreal to read, this is the reality of some of the labor power.

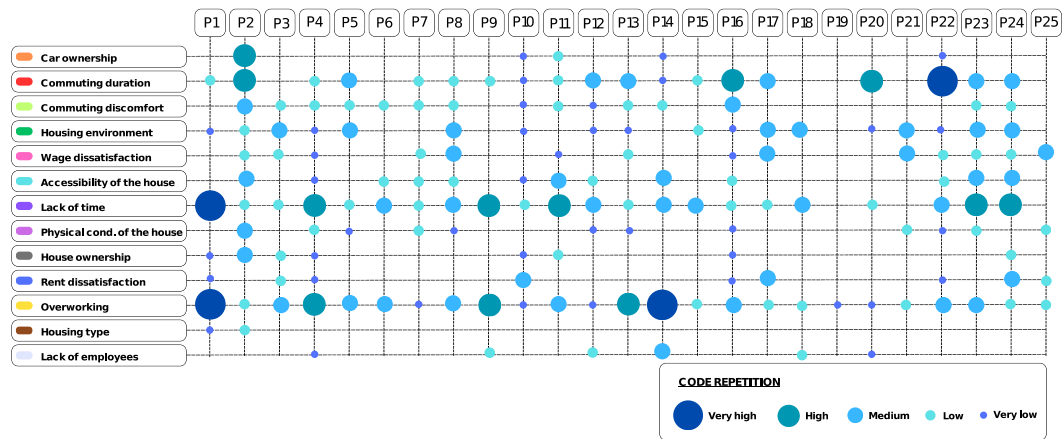


Figure 4.8. Code matrix table of data (created by the author)

When the interview data was examined in general, it was observed that there were different theme weights in the participants' answers. Intense working conditions, lack of time, and commute problems were mentioned, but everyone's conditions are different. Figure 4.8 shows the code matrix graph that emerged after the coding and theme determination work was done in the Maxqdata tool. While the rows show the determined codes, the columns represent the participant numbers. Thus, this entire matrix shows the most repeated codes in the participants' conversations as weights.

For example, the codes "housing type", "rent dissatisfaction", "house ownership", "housing environment", "overworking", "lack of time" and "commuting duration" were obtained from the answers given by the 1st participant. However, the participant referred to the codes "overworking" and "lack of time" the most in his answers. This shows that the participant's greatest dissatisfaction stems from the theme "working conditions".

Or when the twenty-second participant examined, although almost all codes are repeated in his answers, the most striking code is "commute duration", then "lack of time", "wage satisfaction" and "overworking". This shows that the biggest share of the

22nd participant's dissatisfaction is first "commuting" and then "working conditions". Because during the interview, his dissatisfaction with commute duration far exceeded his other dissatisfactions. This matrix shows that the codes "overworking", "lack of time" and "commuting duration" were frequently the main codes in the speakers' answers and often outweighed the other codes. Accordingly, these working conditions and commute can be shown as the main reasons for the participants' dissatisfaction.

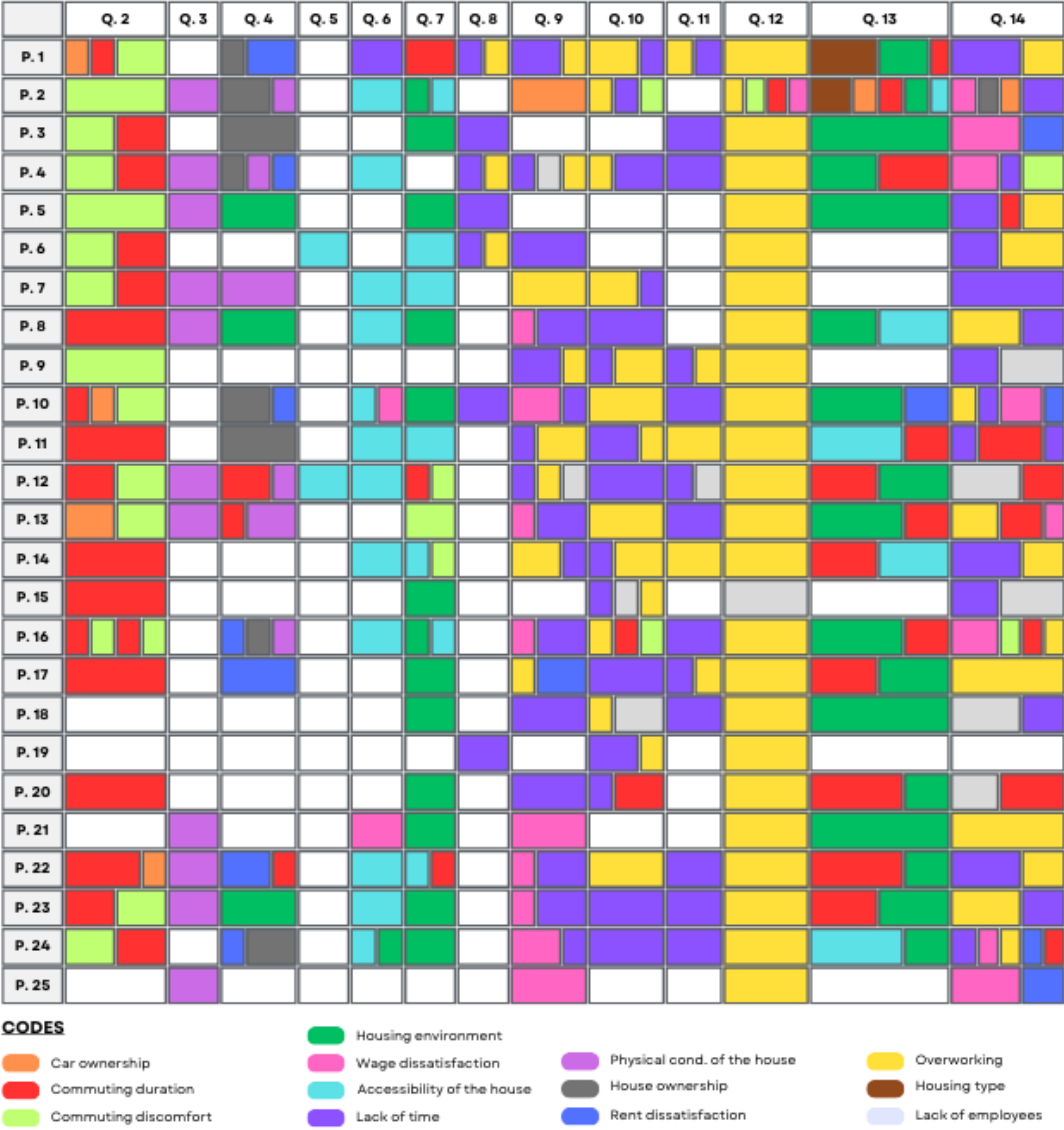


Figure 4.9. Code comparison chart according to participants and questions (created by the author)

Figure 4.9 was created in the code study in the Maxqdata tool and shows the participants' code repetition patterns based on questions. Rows represent participants,

columns represent question numbers and colors represent codes. Question 1 is the commute satisfaction question, while question 13 is the question asking what participants need to fully relax.

According to Figure 4.9, although each question was answered around different codes as stated in the analysis section, it shows that some codes became apparent in some questions. For example, the 9th and 10th columns, which correspond to the questions asking the participants about the time they spend on themselves and their family and friends, are dominated by the codes "lack of time" and "overworking". Or the 12th column, which corresponds to the question asking where the participants would live if they had the opportunity, offers a more diverse view, but is mainly shaped around "housing environment", "commute duration" and "accessibility to the services".

There are also different deductions that can be made from this visual. It was observed that the 2nd column, which corresponds to the question asking about the physical condition of the participants' houses, and the 4th column, which corresponds to the question of whether they can meet their daily needs from the surroundings of their houses, appear much emptier than the other columns. Accordingly, it can be inferred that people have relatively fewer problems with the physical condition of their houses and that almost everyone can easily meet their daily needs in the surroundings of their houses. The reason for this may be that features such as rest or having one's own space in the house are not taken into consideration or taken seriously by workers.

It was observed that the participants were not very dissatisfied with the physical conditions of their houses and did not associate this with their daily reproduction processes. In addition, the fact that almost all participants could easily meet their daily needs from the immediate vicinity of their houses showed that there was no deficiency in their daily reproduction processes in this respect. On the other hand, it was observed that they had great difficulty in making time for themselves and their loved ones and often associated this with "overworking" and "lack of time". Here, it can be inferred that the participants established relationships with the importance and lack of time in their daily reproduction and referred to it.

While conducting the literature review, the concepts of housing, environment,

accessibility, and commute and the relationship between these concepts and daily reproduction were the terms focused on. What the interview was expected to measure was to see the impact of the concepts of housing, commute, and time on people's daily needs and their daily reproduction processes. The interviews conducted in the field showed that these concepts were effective, but also that working conditions, which were not expected to be measured in the interview, were heavily emphasized.

One of the evaluations to be made as a result of these interviews is that the physical characteristics of the house do not have a great relationship with daily reproduction. Participants reported dissatisfaction with the physical characteristics of their houses, but they did not attach much importance to the physical characteristics. According to the participants, the rent amount or the ownership status of the house is a much more primary reason for dissatisfaction.

A secondary evaluation was that the participants were able to meet their daily needs from their immediate surroundings and therefore did not experience any problems with this situation. Although it was a positive situation for the participants to be able to meet their daily needs from their immediate surroundings of their houses, these interviews failed to measure the importance of meeting daily needs from their immediate surroundings. Because if there is no problem, then it is not possible to relate the problem to daily reproduction.

As another evaluation, it can be said that the access of the house to social infrastructure and other services will be important for daily reproduction was confirmed as a result of the interviews. The participants described the fact that their houses did not have sufficient accessibility to spend their free time or to have social interaction as a negative situation and expressed this as a deficiency of their houses and housing environment. They also referred to the fact that social interactions were restricted or made difficult when it was necessary to go by public transportation at this stage. Not having the social opportunities, they wanted in their immediate surroundings was also quite effective on the participants' answers about where they wanted to live. The existence, adequacy and accessibility of collective consumption goods are tools for the indirect reproduction of labor, as well as direct wages (Castells, 1978). The inability to access these services in the immediate vicinity of the residence is a very negative

situation for the daily reproduction of labor. It causes employees to either try to access these services with intense efforts in their already limited free time or give up and are deprived of these services.

This study captured the greatest relationship between daily reproduction of labor and housing from the housing-workplace relationship, namely the "commute" situation. Only 6 out of 25 participants were completely satisfied with their commute situation and the remaining 19 people expressed dissatisfaction with the commute time and comfort. The most complained point was the commute time. While the average commute time of these 25 participants was 47 minutes, 12 people had commute times above this average. These long commute durations of workers who work such long hours are time stolen from their daily reproduction time.

Resting and getting enough sleep are among the most basic physiological needs, and establishing human relationships is among the most important social needs and these activities are the foundations of daily reproduction (Lebowitz, 2003). However, for all of these activities, workers need to have enough time spent outside of work. When commute and work hours are added up, the average participant's time outside of work is approximately 11 hours (average working hours are approximately 11.5 hours and average commute is 1.5 hours). Considering that the only day off for the participants is Sunday (most of them state that they work on some Sundays), it can be said that there is a gigantic gap between the time they have outside of work and the activities they need to do during this time.

Another important result of the study is how challenging working conditions are. Lack of time, overworking or wage dissatisfaction, which the participants repeatedly mentioned, are all related to the challenging working conditions. Although this study aims to look at the housing relationship on the daily reproduction of labor, the foundations of reproduction are related to working conditions and worker exploitation deeply and without solving the most fundamental problem of working conditions, hours or wages, no other aspect of reproduction can be fully addressed.

The fact that the system is based on the exploitation of workers may seem like a very successful method of increasing profits. However, sustainability seems to be becoming

an increasingly important issue. For example, the owners of the business among the participants stated that they could not find employees. They said that if they could find employees, they would pay 40,000-50,000 ₺ and that no one liked the job anymore. However, when you consider that 2 of the workers interviewed earned 30,000 ₺ and the others earned 25,000 ₺ and below, it would not be wrong to say that these are empty words. The fact that even these business owners, who are small capitalists in their own terms, have internalized exploitation to this extent is almost a summary of the system.

4.6 Land-use comparisons: Batıkent-Doğantepe

Participants were asked where they live and where they would like to live if they had the means. The neighborhoods where the participants live vary, but it was seen that some neighborhoods are more repeated than others. Three of the participants live in the Pınarbaşı neighborhood, three in the Doğantepe neighborhood, and three in Batıkent. When asked where they would like to live, 15 out of 25 people answered Batıkent, so there was a need to examine Batıkent. Doğantepe, another frequently repeated neighborhood, is the neighborhood where participants stated that commute times are the longest and access to social services is the most limited. Therefore, Doğantepe and Batıkent will be briefly examined spatially via Google Maps and Google Earth in a comparative manner.

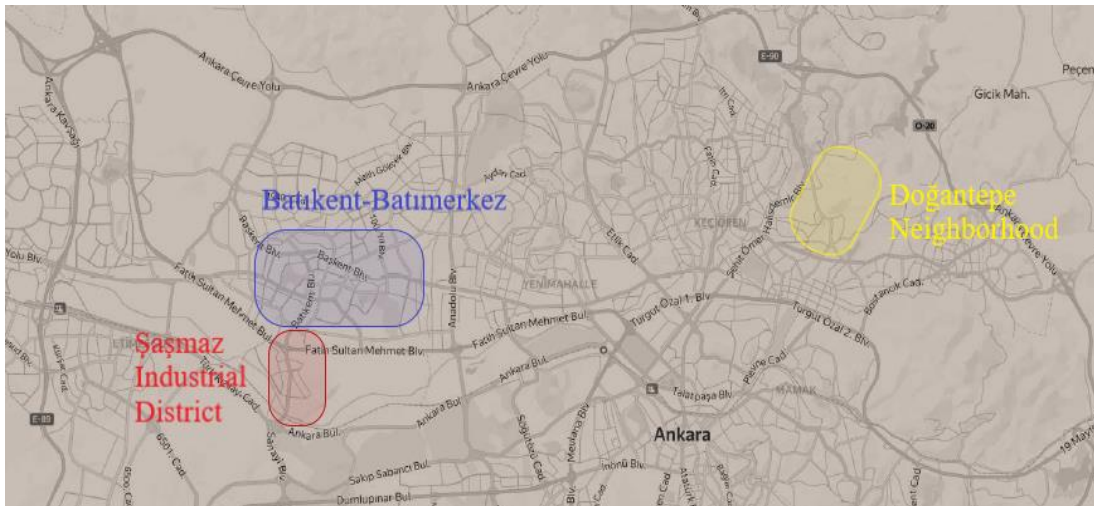


Figure 4.10. Şaşmaz Industrial District/Batıkent-Batımerkez/Doğantepe neighborhood in Ankara context (obtained from Google Earth, date: 23.07.2024)

Figure 4.10 shows the Şaşmaz Industrial District, Batıkent-Batımerkez residential areas and Doğantepe neighborhood in the Ankara context. Batıkent-Batımerkez, where the participants stated that they would like to live if they had the opportunity, is the closest residential area to Şaşmaz Industrial District. However, as seen in Figure 4.10, Doğantepe neighborhood is a residential area that is really a significant distance from Şaşmaz Industrial District. Participants also stated that this commute time increases considerably during rush hours. In addition to spatial relationships, the internal dynamics of these residential areas, such as social infrastructure, commercial uses and recreational areas, should also be taken into consideration.

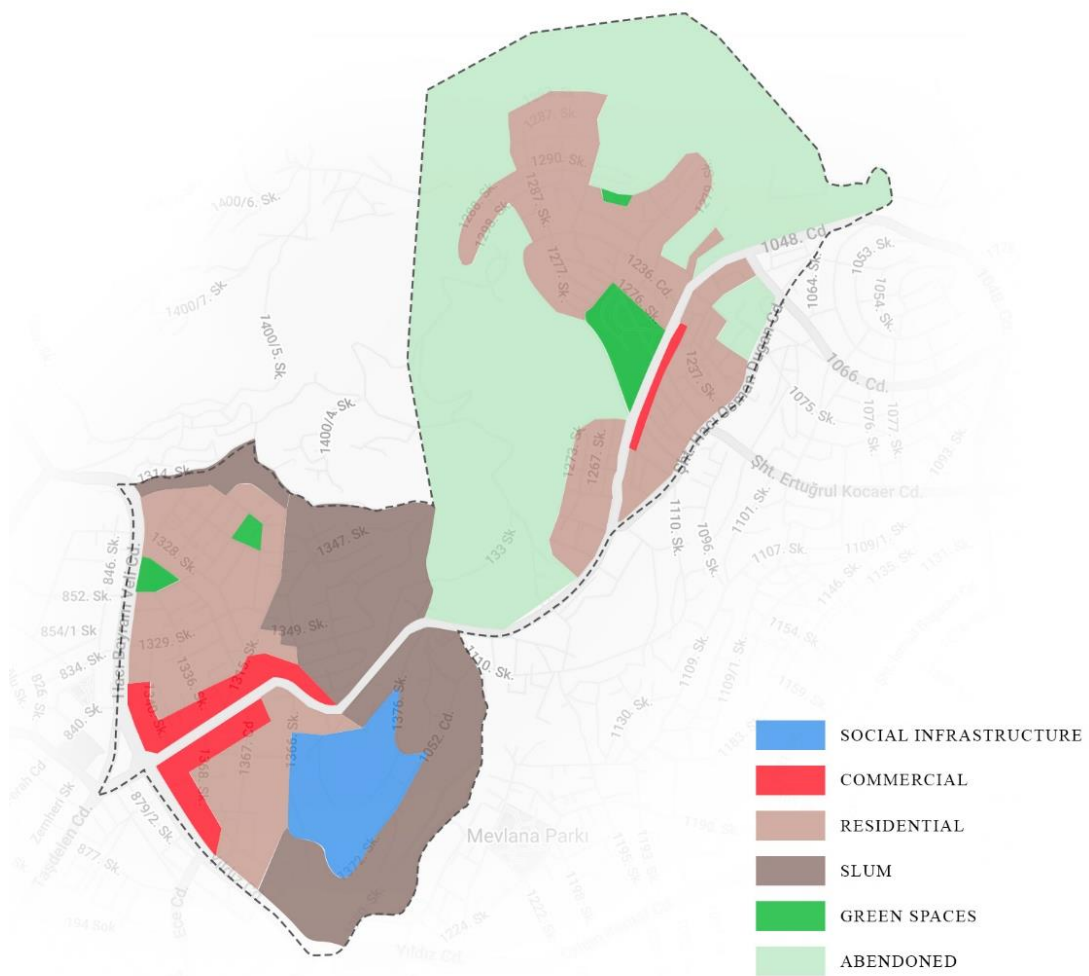


Figure 4.11. Doğantepe neighborhood land-use (created by the author)

Doğantepe is a neighborhood with a population of approximately 13,000 located in the northwest of Ankara. Three of the participants live in this neighborhood and their

commutes vary between 90-120 minutes in one direction. In addition, the participants state that this neighborhood has limited opportunities in terms of green space and social services. Figure 4.11 shows the land-use of the Doğantepe neighborhood and when the land-use of the neighborhood is examined, it is seen that there is commercial use in the south and the remaining areas are predominantly residential. There is a visual of this main street with commercial use in Figure 4.12. The buildings on this street consist of newer buildings compared to the other buildings in the neighborhood and it is noteworthy that they are used for commercial purposes under residential buildings. It has been observed that the majority of commercial uses are markets, home goods stores and occasionally food and beverage venues. It is also noteworthy that there are still empty shops on this street.



Figure 4.12. Doğantepe neighborhood commercial street (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)



Figure 4.13. Doğantepe neighborhood residential areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)

It was said that the buildings on this street where commercial uses are located are new constructions. However, this is not the case for the continuation of this street and its back streets. In Figure 4.13, a visual of the residential areas belonging to the places outside the main street of the neighborhood is given. It has been observed that the residential areas in the neighborhood consist of squatter houses and single-story adobe buildings.

It has been observed that there are old living spaces in the neighborhood that are abandoned and inactive. As seen in Figure 4.14, some buildings are abandoned during construction and some houses are standing there in a wreck condition.



Figure 4.14. Doğantepe neighborhood abandoned areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)

In the area shown as land-use social infrastructure in Figure 4.11, there is the Mete Gazoz archery facility in Figure 4.15 and the primary and middle schools in Figure 4.16. Apart from these areas, the neighborhood has no social infrastructure area.

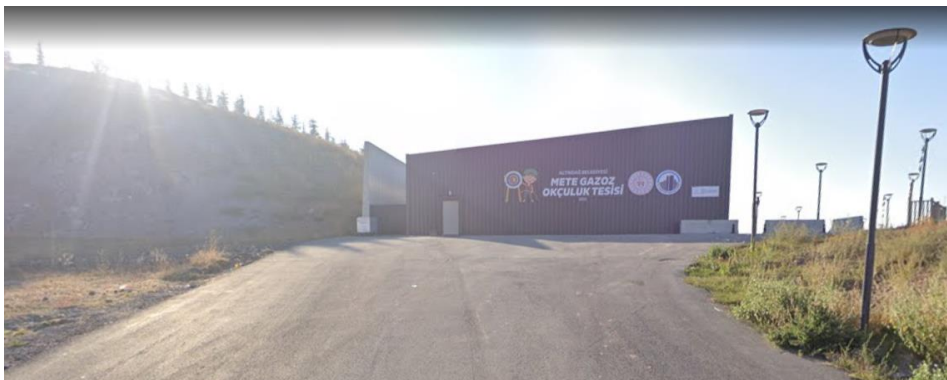


Figure 4.15. Doğantepe neighborhood Mete Gazoz archery facility (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)



Figure 4.16. Doğantepe neighborhood primary-school and middle-school area (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)



Figure 4.17. Doğantepe neighborhood green area and park (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)

The large green area shown at the top of the land-use is included in Figure 4.17. This area is a children's park, and the neighborhood does not have any other green areas with this status. After all these land-use and photographs, it is possible to say that the participants living in this neighborhood suffer from the long commute time as well as the lack of services in the neighborhood. There are no cafes, restaurants, etc. in commercial areas, and there is no green area in the neighborhood except for 1 park. Social infrastructure areas can be shown as both necessary needs and social needs and are important for leisure activities and social interactions. In addition, such collective consumption areas are necessary formations for the reproduction of labor (Castells, 1978). However, it is seen that all these opportunities are lacking in this neighborhood.

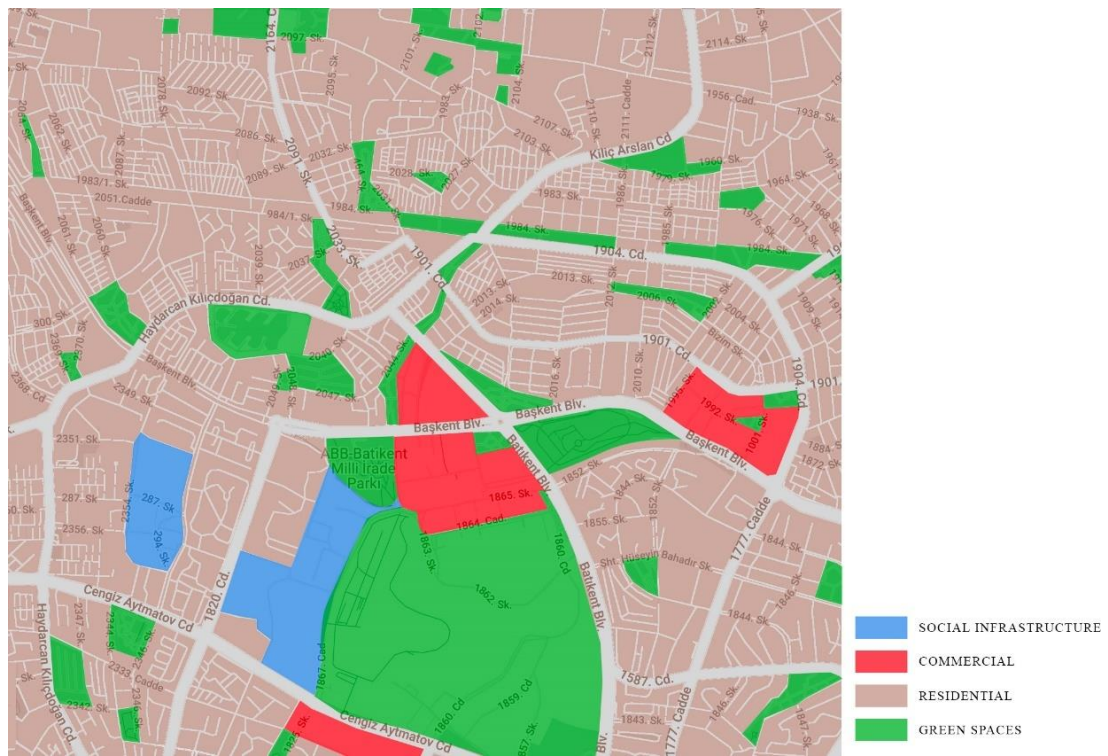


Figure 4.18. Batıkent (Batımerkez) land-use (created by the author)

Batıkent, where 3 of the participants live, was the answer given by 15 participants when asked where they would live if they had the opportunity. For this reason, a part (Batımerkez) of land-use of the Batıkent is also shown in Figure 4.18. Batıkent is a general name given to a residential area located in the west of Ankara. Batıkent is also located just north of the Şaşmaz Industrial District. All participants who stated that they would like to live in Batıkent if they had the opportunity drew attention to this

proximity. Participants living in Batikent stated that their commute time is 10 minutes, which confirms this information.

One point that people who want to live in Batikent mentioned was that the housing areas were quieter, greener and more beautiful than the places they lived in. The housing areas in Batikent consist of medium and high-rise apartments, generally in the form of sites. As moved to the periphery, it is also possible to see two-story, detached houses with gardens. Residential areas are usually located within the site with access to semi-private green spaces and public green spaces such as parks. If the security of residential areas is mentioned, one definitely feels safer while walking in Batikent than in the Doğantepe neighborhood.



Figure 4.19. Batikent residential areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)

Another point that the participants mentioned was that there is a greater variety of leisure activities and social services in Batikent. As seen in Figure 4.20, there are mixed residential and commercial uses in Batikent, as well as areas of purely commercial use as seen in Figure 4.21. There are businesses that can be visited for meeting the daily needs, as well as uses such as cafes, restaurants and game centers for spending leisure time. Especially when compared to Doğantepe, it has been seen that commercial uses are quite diverse.

Batikent is also in a better condition than Doğantepe neighborhood in terms of social infrastructure. When walked along the residential areas, parks, sitting areas and tracks are accessible. There is a visual of one of these parks in Figure 4.22. It is also possible

to access many schools and nurseries within the settlement. In Figure 4.23, a photograph of a vocational high school in Batıkent is given. In Figure 4.24, a private hospital and a private school are located together. The fact that these establishments are private indicates that the settlement appeals to people with slightly higher incomes.



Figure 4.20. Batıkent residential and commercial mixed-use areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)



Figure 4.21. Batıkent commercial areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)

Batıkent and Doğantepe neighborhoods are almost as different as night and day in terms of the opportunities they have. Batıkent is a place with parks, cafes and green

residential areas, while Dođantepe is a place that lacks everything. Batıkent is more vibrant, while Dođantepe is a place with abandoned residential areas. Therefore, it is understandable why the participants, including those who do not live in Dođantepe, find Batıkent more attractive.

The desire to live in Batıkent is due to all these opportunities, as well as the desire of people to have a better income and to have conditions that they consider more luxurious. The sad conclusion here is that the opportunities offered by Batıkent are not luxury, but rather closer to the ideal living environment. However, the system somehow markets even these ideal opportunities as an inaccessible luxury for low-income people.

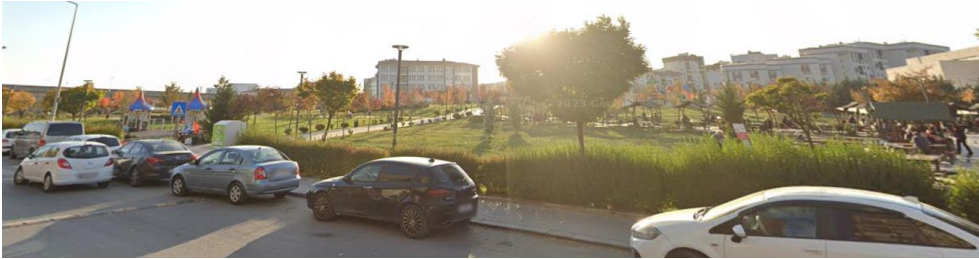


Figure 4.22. Batıkent park and recreation areas (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)



Figure 4.23. Batıkent vocational high school (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)



Figure 4.24. Batıkent private hospital and private school (obtained from Google Earth Street view, date: 23.07.2024)

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This chapter provides a quick overview of the daily reproduction of labor power and housing concepts examined throughout the thesis. The second part of the chapter discusses the limitations of the study and provides clues about future studies. The last part of the chapter includes an interpretation about the issues concerning urban policy and possible policy applications.

5.1 A Brief Summary of the Thesis

The reproduction of labor power is a very important and crisis-prone concept for labor power, as well as the capitalist system itself. The reproduction of labor power is a subject that has been discussed many times in the literature from an educational and feminist perspective. However, studies discussing the reproduction of labor through housing, which is as current and widespread a problem as reproduction, are unfortunately not sufficient even not existing. For this reason, this study was conducted to investigate the "daily" process of the concept of reproduction of labor from the perspective of housing and its environment and to sketch the situation through the daily practices of industrial workers.

A possible relationship between housing and the daily reproduction processes of labor could provide policy makers and service providers with implications for more efficient decisions in the planning of housing areas, the design of housing itself, urban transportation decisions and even the selection of work and business centers, and more importantly, could be the key to providing more prosperous conditions for the labor force. Designed to understand this possible relationship, this thesis addresses the main research question "Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power

and housing along with its environment?". The answer to this main question is sought through the dimensions (1) Housing-Workplace (commute), (2) Housing-Housing Environment (accessibility) and (3) Housing Condition (physical and material attributes).

The data to be used to answer these questions were collected through semi-structured interviews with 25 participants in Ankara Şaşmaz Industrial Site. In these interviews, the participants were asked questions about their demographic status (i.e. age, marital status, educational status), housing status (i.e. housing property status, rent, physical characteristics of the housing, accessibility) and daily reproduction practices (i.e. leisure and social activities, resting status, working status).

The collected data was first digitized in Microsoft Excell and then coding and theming study conducted by using the Maxqdata tool. Thematic analysis was performed with the answers and repetitive codes and the situation was determined. In order to make a more accurate analysis, the data was first analyzed on only 16 worker participants, then 9 business owners were evaluated among themselves, and finally all participants were examined in a general framework.

When the findings were examined according to the 3 dimensions ((1) housing-workplace, (2) housing-housing environment, (3) housing condition) of the main research question (Is there a relationship between daily reproduction of labor power and housing along with its environment?), the participants established the relationship between their daily reproduction and housing most strongly through the spatial relationship of (1) housing-workplace.

Participants who used public transportation frequently mentioned the length of commute duration and the discomfort of public transportation, while those who commuted by private car complained about traffic and everyone who was dissatisfied with their commute conditions associated it closely with their daily reproduction.

Secondarily, the participants linked their daily reproduction with the (2) housing-housing environment relationship. While all participants stated that they could easily access daily needs such as markets and bazaars from the immediate vicinity of their homes, they also stated that they had difficulty in spending time with loved ones or in

accessing leisure activities, and sometimes even basic services such as schools and hospitals from their immediate vicinity. It was particularly striking that recreational areas and social facilities were not accessible from their immediate vicinity for most participants.

Participants generally associated the difficulty of accessing leisure activities with their daily reproduction. However, for them, the biggest reason for the inaccessibility of these activities was generally not having free time and overworking. Almost all the questions asked about leisure and social activities show how dissatisfied respondents are with their lack of time and their challenging working conditions.

The housing dimension that the participants had the least relationship with their daily reproduction was (3) housing condition. Although the participants living in rented accommodation established this relationship through rental prices, a very strong relationship was not established with the physical characteristics and condition of the house.

Whether they are happy with their houses and housing environment or not when asked where they would like to live if they had the opportunity, 15 out of 25 participants said Batıkent. When such a high repetition response was received, the need to conduct an analysis regarding the spatial situation of Batıkent arose.

All participants who answered Batıkent indicated proximity to the workplace as one of the reasons for this and emphasized Batıkent's accessibility and social opportunities. For this reason, a comparative short land use analysis was conducted between Batıkent and Doğantepe neighborhood, where 3 participants lived, and it was stated that it had the longest commute times and the weakest social infrastructure.

While Batıkent draws attention with its proximity to the Şaşmaz Industrial District and its lively residential environment, the Doğantepe neighborhood's weak social infrastructure and its distance from workplaces were noted. From this situation, it was concluded that while the participants knew the ideal housing conditions according to their workplaces and stated that they would like to live in this ideal if they had the opportunity, they only saw it as a dream because their wages could not meet this ideal.

5.2 Discussion of the Findings

The reproduction of labor is a very important issue for both the welfare of labor and the continuity of the system. The main tool of this reproduction is wages (Althusser, 1970/2014), but wages alone are not sufficient for this process. In order for labor to reproduce itself, it must be able to meet its basic needs, have leisure activities and social relationships (Katz, 2002). The housing situation of labor was thought to be key in this process and it was decided to investigate its relationship with the reproduction process.

In order to handle the reproduction of labor on a daily basis, needs were taken as a starting point and the role of housing within these needs was questioned. The needs that are the tools of daily reproduction of labor were determined as physiological needs, necessary needs and social needs (Lebowitz, 2003). Housing is a very important part of daily life with its physical characteristics and spatial relations (Næss, 2013). The access of the house to the workplace, commercial and social services where the needs will be met, has a very important place for the daily reproduction of labor, because the importance of the housing space is great in daily decisions, expenses and journeys (Chatman et al., 2012).

Based on all these, a fieldwork and semi-structured interviews were conducted in this direction. Open-ended questions were asked to the participants and in this way the relationship between housing and the daily reproduction of labor was investigated. As a result of the interviews, it was seen that the participants mostly emphasized the spatial relationship between housing and workplace and commute times. Participants who associated this time spent with their reproduction stated that commute times stole from their limited time.

These recurring commute problems have led to the critical conclusion that the industrial workers interviewed, perhaps like many others, live in locations that are not ideal at all. When asked where they would like to live if they had the opportunity, the fact that most participants answered Batıkent, which is almost next to the Şaşmaz Industrial District, confirms this. However, the reason they cannot live in these areas is the cost. The commute time-rent price dilemma that low-income people often

experience is a reality for the participants in this study.

The emergence of social housing has great lessons in this regard. If it takes workers more than an hour just to get from home to work, this means that there is an unsustainability in this working system. If workers who already work long hours also have long commutes, this situation causes both their productivity and well-being to decrease. However, living nearby and shortening this time means a significant increase in the rent. If we consider Batıkent specifically (because the vast majority of participants would want to live there if they had the chance, and all of them state that it has the most ideal commute conditions for the Şaşmaz industrial district), the lowest rent is ₺20,000 for 1+1 houses, while the general preference of the participants is 3+1 houses. The highest salary stated by the participants with worker status is ₺30,000 per month, and there is one participant who earns this salary. The salaries of the remaining participants vary between ₺20,000-25,000. With these salaries, it is not possible for them to live in ideal locations.

When considered as a whole, it was said that the physical characteristics of the house, its spatial relationship with its surroundings and workplace deeply affect daily reproduction. Perhaps the internal physical characteristics of the house were not presented as a leading relationship in this study, and it was said that the fact that the sample consisted entirely of men had a great effect on this. Nevertheless, it showed itself as a result that the participants wanted housing that did not create many problems and had somewhat decent conditions in terms of material. When the problems of the workers related to commute and the conditions, they sought in their housing environment are added to this equation, it can be emphasized how important it is to design social housing and suitable living environments especially for this low-income sample and perhaps many more. Even if there is no change in working conditions, just improving commute conditions means that most participants can add 90-120 minutes to their day. The positive effect of these minutes on the lives of a group that does not have time for any social activities or perhaps does not even have time to sleep properly would be quite large.

Another important result is the challenging working conditions. Participants work an average of eleven and a half hours a day for a wage that is not even enough to live in

ideal locations, and most of them do not even have a regular day off. When commute times are combined with these long working hours, these employees do not even have time to have a proper sleep, let alone take time for themselves and their reproduction. Although it is not the main subject of this thesis, one of the main topics of daily reproduction is definitely working conditions and at least in the context of this study, it is obvious how challenging the conditions are. Working conditions, especially the intensity and duration of work, are so decisive that the time spent outside of work, including the house and its surroundings, is very limited. Even if they live in a palace, it is meaningless to discuss the conditions of a house and its surroundings where they only go to sleep for 5-6 hours a day. Although the system is built on the exploitation of a lot of labor, more profit does not always mean more working hours and minimum wage. One of the business owner participant stated that he could not find someone to work even if he paid £50,000. The reason for this may be the fact that even if he really paid this wage, this amount would still not compensate for the challenging working conditions.

The fact that workers cannot live in ideal conditions is not only the problem of workers, but also the problem of employers and the entire system in general. The existence of workers who live in inadequate housing conditions, who travel long distances to work, who cannot find time for daily reproduction or even to simply rest, indicates that the work done will become inefficient at some point. On the other hand, it shows that these conditions will push workers away from working in the same positions and that a labor crisis may occur. The answers of the business owners interviewed were also in a way that proves this. They stated that they often could not find anyone to work in the industry and that they had a labor problem. They stated that young people preferred to work in cafes and shopping malls and did not like the conditions of the industry. The most surprising thing here is that business owners are surprised by this situation. Everyone has the right to work in humane conditions and after the interviews, it was seen that the conditions here are very difficult. And when we look at the wages of the workers, there is no material gain that would reward these difficult conditions. In this case, it can easily be said that in the future, it will be very difficult to find a labor class that will do these jobs. A working class that cannot provide daily reproduction will

lead to a more generational result, and it will become increasingly difficult to find a group to replace workers who are unable to work.

In this case, it has been seen that there are very big problems that need to be investigated and discussed for daily reproduction even before the housing relationship enters the equation. Living in an ideal house and environment is not a luxury but a right, but so is working in humane conditions. Seeing that the participants were far from these ideal conditions allowed for close observation of inequality and injustice in both daily reproduction and housing conditions. The inequality and struggle created by the system become evident in every aspect of life, and even when viewed from the daily reproduction framework of this study alone, it is clear that sustainability problems are leading the system to a situation that cannot be resolved.

5.3 Limitations of the Study and Further Research

This study was conducted with a semi-structured interview with 25 participants. The difficulties and problems encountered in the pilot survey study caused the study (as mentioned in 3.3) to evolve in this direction. However, the semi-structured interviews conducted, like all other social science studies, had some limitations unique to themselves.

The first limitation can be considered as the lack of a prototypical study. The questions asked were inspired by the concepts seen in the literature review and were prepared to make a deduction or evaluation about them, and therefore, they undertook the task of determining the situation rather than having a mathematical basis. This situation made the study quite unique, but also presented the limitation of not being able to compare it with similar studies.

A second limitation of the study is related to the diversity of participants. First of all, the study was conducted in a single industrial site. This prevents us from having an idea about the workers in other industrial sites, and also limits the study to certain districts of Ankara, even though the participants presented diverse living places. On the other hand, the fact that all the participants were men caused women not to be

represented in the study at all. The physical condition of the house may have completely different meanings for women and men. Perhaps if the sample of this research was predominantly women, the physical condition of the house would have emerged as a much more significant result.

A third limitation of the study is related to working hours and conditions. Since this study aims to discuss daily reproduction from a housing perspective, the non-optimized and challenging working conditions of the participants made it somewhat secondary to make a judgment regarding housing. It could allow for an emphasis on group housing where employees have more optimized working conditions and hours.

During the jury defense, with the valuable contributions of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcu Özdemir Sarı, it was discussed how the subject of housing choice is a vast ocean and that it would be more beneficial not to cover it within the scope of this thesis, and that a more detailed article could be produced on the subject in future studies.

A plan can be made for future studies by learning from the limitations. First of all, the next step will be to conduct this study with a larger sample in the form of a survey. This new group of participants can be selected as workers working in the production departments of large companies in order to have more optimized and equal working conditions. This will not only provide a sample with a wider range of housing, commute and accessibility situations, but will also help emphasize housing as work situations will be more stabilized.

On the other hand, not being limited to industrial workers and investigating the housing relationship of the daily reproduction of other labor groups living in Ankara will also be one of the follow-up studies of this study.

5.4 Implications for Urban Policy

Housing, together with its internal features and environment, plays a major role in people's lives, options and choices. For this reason, it has been considered important for the daily reproduction process and this study has been conducted. It is an important issue that needs to be addressed for the welfare of the labor force and therefore for the

system not to crack.

This study is an important start for policy makers and providers to understand the importance and impact of housing for businesses as well as the daily practices of employees. Understanding the demands of users in housing designs, seeing the choices and expectations of users who will live there in the selection of housing areas and seeing the impact of these on transportation decisions when evaluated as a whole will be beneficial in creating more efficient and user-friendly housing and housing areas.

The most important policy to be considered based on this study will be to build social housing and worker-friendly living spaces. Social housing is basically a general name given to housing built by the state or public institutions to meet the housing needs of low-income people or those that the private sector cannot meet. Throughout history, many factors such as economic inequalities, rapid urbanization, wars and natural disasters have brought about the need for social housing. Especially in 19th century Europe, the first social housing projects began to emerge with the industrial revolution. Model neighborhoods were built in England to improve the lives of the working class, and the foundations of social housing were actually laid there.

The purpose of social housing is to meet the housing needs of low-income citizens and to create a basis of equality in housing. At least, this is how it should be. However, social housing in Turkey has been misunderstood or has completely deviated from this goal in its implementation. After the 2000s, almost all of the initiative in social housing has been given to TOKİ (Toplu Konut İdaresi Başkanlığı/Mass Housing Administration) and the projects that have been carried out have turned into a role for the state in the housing sector as if it were a part of the market rather than a social housing project.

TOKİ's social housing projects are implemented in the middle of nowhere parts of the city and at prices that low-income households cannot afford, despite the fact social housing projects are meant to appeal to them. In Turkish case, these projects were generally supposed to be non-profit social housing, but they turned out to be profit projects that appealed to middle-income and above households (Kuyucu, 2022). Low-income workers continue to need social housing and decent living environments.

No one needs this study to see that housing is one of the most natural and important human needs and rights, before it is a means of profit and investment. However, seeing that housing affects the working class and their daily experiences, especially, also affects the profit and production process, perhaps gives an idea to the business owners and government bodies that they need to increase the welfare of the labor in order to fulfill their own selfish reasons. The first step towards this is to carry out real social housing projects and create worker-friendly living spaces. It is everyone's basic and natural right to live in a house that is close to their workplace, with adequate physical space and facilities, and with access to social services and activities. Creating social housing and living spaces suitable for needs not only meets this right but also moves the labor to a more sustainable and sustainable point.

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APPENDICES

A. PILOT SURVEY DOCUMENT

Anket Numarası:	Anketi Yapan:	Tarih:
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Emek Gücünün Günlük Yeniden Üretimi ve Konut İlişkisi Üzerine Bir Araştırma: Ankara
Şaşmaz Sanayi Sitesi Çalışanları Örneği

Anket Çalışması

1. KATILIMCI BİLGİLERİ:

1.Cinsiyet	:	___ Kadın	___ Erkek			
2.Yaş	:	___<30	___ 31-40	___ 41-50	___ 51-60	___>61
3.Medeni Durum	:	___ Evli	___ Bekar			
4.Eğitim Durumu	:	_____	(en son bitirilen)			
5.Statüsü	:	___ Sürekli İşçi	___ Geçici İşçi	___ İşyeri Sahibi		
6.Çalışma Süresi	:	_____	(saat/hafta)			
7.Tatil Günleri	:	_____	(gün/hafta)			
8.İkamet Yeri	:	_____	(mahalle)			
9.Çalışma Yeri	:	_____	(mahalle)			
10.Hanehalkı Büyüklüğü	:	_____	Kişi			
11.Hanehalkı Geliri	:	___ 20.000altı	___ 21-35.000	___ 36-50.000	___ +50.000	
12.Hanehalkı Geçim Durumu	:	_____	(gelir</=>harcamalar)			
13.Sendika Durumu	:	___ Sendikalı	___ Sendikasız			

2. KONUT VE ÇEVRESİ:

1.Konutun Niteliği	:	___ Müstakil	___ Apartman	___ Lojman		
2.Konutun Mülkiyeti	:	___ Mülk	___ Kira	___ Mülk değil ama kira ödenmiyor		
3.Konut Kira İse Miktarı	:	_____	(t)			
4.Konutun Yaşı	:	_____	yıl			
5.Konutun Fiziksel Durumu:	:	___ 1	___ 2	___ 3	___ 4	___ 5
	:	(1: sürekli bakım-onarım gerektiriyor...5: gerektirmiyor)				
6.Konutun Oda Sayısı	:	_____	(tuvalet, banyo ve mutfak hariç)			

7.Konutun	:	(1: yürüme mesafesi ... 5: 1 saatten fazla sürüyor)				
a. Eğitim hizmetlerine erişimi	:	__1	__2	__3	__4	__5
b. Sağlık hizmetlerine erişimi	:	__1	__2	__3	__4	__5
c. Yeşil alanlara erişimi	:	__1	__2	__3	__4	__5
d. Sosyal-kültürel faaliyetlere erişimi	:	__1	__2	__3	__4	__5
e. Aile, akraba ve arkadaşlara erişimi	:	__1	__2	__3	__4	__5
8.Konut-iş arası günlük yolculuk süresi	:	_____ (gidiş-geliş/dakika)				
9.Konut-iş arası ulaşım yöntemi	:	__ Servis __ Toplu taşıma __ Özel araç __ Araç Paylaşımı				

3. GÜNLÜK YENİDEN ÜRETİM:

		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sabahları işe hazır hissediyor musunuz?					
2.	Gıda, ısınma, uyku ve giyinme ihtiyaçlarınızı yeterince karşılayabiliyor musunuz?					
3.	Eviniz fiziksel olarak yeterli ve güvenli mi?					
4.	Boş zamanlarınızda sık sık evin bakım-onarımı ile ilgillemeniz gerekiyor mu?					
5.	İş dışı zamanlarda kendinize yeterince vakit ayırabiliyor musunuz? (işten döndükten sonra geri işe gidene kadar min. 11 saat)					
6.	Hobi/ hobilere sahip misiniz? Eğer sahipseniz yeterli parayı ve vakti ayırabiliyor musunuz?					
7.	İş dışındaki zamanlarda ailenize ve arkadaşlarınıza yeterince vakit ayırabiliyor musunuz?					
8.	İçinde bulunduğunuz sosyal etkinlikler ve gruplar var mı?					
9.	Sizce evinizin fiziki durumu ve eve yaptığınız harcamalar günlük yenilenmenizi/dinlenmenizi ne kadar etkiliyor?					
10.	Sizce ev-iş yeri arasındaki yolculuğunuz günlük yenilenmenizi/dinlenmenizi ne kadar etkiliyor?					
11.	Sizce evinizin bulunduğu konum günlük ihtiyaçlarınızı karşılaması açısından (sosyal donatı alanları/sosyal çevre/ihtiyaçların görüldüğü çevreye erişilebilirlik açısından) günlük yenilenmenizi/dinlenmenizi ne kadar etkiliyor?					

(1: kesinlikle hayır/çok az ... 3: kararsızım/ortalama ... 5: kesinlikle evet/çok fazla)

Sizce sonraki iş gününe hazır hissetmeniz için en çok nelere ihtiyacınız var? Hayatınızda (iş/ev/evin çevresi ve konumu/maaş...) ne farklı olsa bu süreç daha kolay olur?

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B. SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW DOCUMENT

Anket No:	Anketi Yapan:	Tarih:
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Emek Gücünün Günlük Yeniden Üretimi ve Konut İlişkisi Üzerine Bir Araştırma: Ankara
Şaşmaz Sanayi Sitesi Çalışanları Örneği
Yarı Yapılandırılmış Görüşme Çalışması

1. KATILIMCI BİLGİLERİ:

1. İsim	:
2. Cinsiyet	:
3. Yaş	:
4. Medeni Durum	:
5. Eğitim Durumu	:
6. Çalışma Statüsü	:
7. Çalışma Saatleri	:
8. Tatil Günleri	:
9. İkamet Yeri	:
10. Hanehalkı Büyüklüğü	:
11. Hanehalkı Geçim Durumu:	:

2. KONUT BİLGİLERİ

1. Evin Niteliği:
2. Evin Mülkiyeti:
3. Kira ise Miktarı:
4. Evin Yaşı:
5. Evin Oda Sayısı:
6. Evin:
a. Eğitim hizmetlerine erişimi:
b. Sağlık hizmetlerine erişimi:
c. Yeşil alanlara erişimi:
d. Sosyal-kültürel alanlara erişimi:
e. Aile, akraba, arkadaşlara erişimi:
7. Ev- İş Arası Ulaşım Yöntemi:

3. KONUT VE GÜNLÜK YENİDEN ÜRETİM:

1. Ev-iş arası yolculuğunuz kaç dakika sürüyor?

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2. Bu yolculuktan memnun musunuz? İmkanınız olsa bu yolculukta neyi değiştirmek istersiniz?

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3. Evinizin fiziksel durumu nasıl? Sık sık tadilat/tamirat gerekiyor mu?

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4. Evinizden memnun musunuz? İmkanınız olsa evinizle ilgili neyi değiştirmek istersiniz?

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5. Evinizin yakın çevresinde market, pazar, berber... gibi günlük ihtiyaçlarınızı karşılayabileceğiniz yerler var mı? Bunların sayısı ve çeşitliliği yeterli mi?

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6. Evinizin yakın çevresinde aile ve arkadaşlarınızla gidebileceğiniz park, bahçe, restoran, kafe ve piknik alanı var mı? Bunların sayısı ve çeşitliliği yeterli mi?

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7. Evinizin çevresinden memnun musunuz? İmkanınız olsa evinizin çevresinde neyi değiştirmek isterdiniz?

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8. Boş zamanlarınızda neler yaparsınız?

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9. Boş zamanlarınızda neleri yapmak isteyip yapamıyorsunuz? Neden?

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10. Kendinize ve dinlenmeye yeterince vakit ayırabiliyor musunuz? Neden?

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11. Ailenize ve arkadaşlarınıza yeterince vakit ayırabiliyor musunuz? Neden?

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12. Çalışma saatlerinizden ve tatil günlerinizden memnun musunuz? imkanınız olsa neyi değiştirmek isterdiniz?

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13. İmkanınız olsa nerede yaşamak isterdiniz? Neden?

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14. Sizce tamamen dinlenmek için nelere ihtiyacınız var?

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Notlar/Eklemeler:

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C. TURKISH SUMMARY/ TÜRKÇE ÖZET

Günün minimum 8 saatini çalışarak ve kabaca 2 saatini de ev-iş arası yolculukla geçiren bir emekçi, bir yandan da günlük yeniden üretimini sağlamak ve sonraki iş gününe hazır olmak zorunda. Peki günün büyük çoğunluğunu çalışarak ve ev-iş arasında geçiren ve ücretinin büyük kısmını kira, faturalar ve ulaşımaya harcayan emekçi yeniden üretimini sağlayabiliyor mu? Konut ve konut çevresinin bu süreçle ilişkisi nedir?

Artan nüfus, kalabalıklaşan kentler ve çeşitli konut politikaları sebebiyle bugün dünyanın birçok kenti konut problemleriyle yüz yüze. Türkiye’de de özellikle büyükşehirlerde bu sorun her geçen gün daha belirgin hale geliyor. Bu konut problemi ya da krizi için birçok sebep sıralanabilir; ekonomik statüko, gerçek anlamıyla sosyal konut üretiminin olmaması ya da ihtiyaçlara uygun konutlar üretmek yerine rant sağlayacak projelerin tercih edilmesi gibi. Ancak bu tezin odak noktası konut probleminin sebeplerinden çok sonuçları. Bu problem herkesin yaşamını bir şekilde etkilese de özellikle orta ve düşük gelirli hane halkları sorunu çok daha derinden hissediyor. Konut sınırlı bir kaynak ve bu durum günün sonunda konutun sınıfsal yönünü ortaya çıkarıyor. Günlük ihtiyaçlar ve yaşam pratikleri emek gücünün günlük yeniden üretimini hayati bir parçası ve konut maaliyeti ve diğer ihtiyaçlar üzerine etkisi bakımından bu süreci anlamının anahtarı olabilir.

Bu tez, konut durumu ve konut çevresi ile emeğin günlük yeniden üretimi arasındaki ilişkiselliği saptamayı hedefledi. Bu amaçla üzerinde çalışılan temel araştırma sorusu şu oldu : “Emek gücünün günlük yeniden üretimi ile konut arasında bir ilişki var mıdır?”. Ve bu sorunun cevabı ise 3 düzlemde aranmıştır: (1) Konut-işyeri ilişkisi. Konut ve işyeri arasındaki mekansal ilişkinin, günlük yeniden üretim süreci ile bağlantısı işe gidip gelme durumu üzerinden sorgulanmıştır. (2) Konut-konut çevresi ilişkisi. Konut ve konut çevresi arasındaki mekansal ilişkinin günlük yeniden üretim süreci ile bağlantısı erişilebilirlik üzerinden sorgulanmıştır. (3) Konut durumu ilişkisi.

Konutun fiziksel özelliklerinin günlük yeniden üretim ile bağlantısı konutun fiziksel ve parasal özellikleri üzerinden sorgulanmıştır. Belirlenen bu 3 düzlemde incelendiğinde konutun işyeriyle, çevresiyle ve hizmetlerle ilişkisi ve konutun fiziksel ve maddi durumu ile ilgili bir durum ortaya konmuş olacaktır.

Problem tanımı ve araştırma sorularının ardından yapılması gereken literatür taramasının sınırları belirlenmiş oldu. Literatür bulgularından da oldukça yüzeysel bir şekilde bahsetmek faydalı olacaktır. Kapitalizm, özel sahiplerin üretim araçlarına sahip olduğu ve bunları işlettiği bir ekonomik sistem veya baskın üretim biçimidir (Zimbalist ve Sherman, 2014). Ana hedef, emtia alışverişi yoluyla kâr elde etmek ve birikim süreci boyunca sermayenin genişlemesinin sürekliliğini sağlamaktır (Harvey, 2018). Diğer tüm baskın ekonomik sistemler gibi, kapitalizm de toplumsal yapıların tüm bölümlerini etkiler ve şekillendirir (Althusser, 2014). Artı değer genişlemesini arzular, bu nedenle devam etmek ve kârı artırmak için sistem kendini sürekli olarak üretmeli ve yeniden üretmelidir (Harvey, 2014). Artı değer bir para yığına dönüşüp bu biçimde kaldığı sürece sermaye olarak hareket edemez. Kendini bir sistem olarak yeniden üreten kapitalizm, üretim sürecini bir bütün olarak yeniden üretmelidir, yani artı değer bir kısmı üretim araçlarına dönüştürülmelidir (Marx K., 1976).

Üretimin yeniden üretimi için yıpranmış aletler ve hammaddeler düzenli olarak yenilenmelidir (Marx K., 1976). O zaman şu soru ortaya çıkar: "Emeğin aşınması ve yıpranması ne olacak?". Düşünüldüğünde, sermaye, gerçekleştirilen emeğin toplamına eşittir (Pearlman, 2012) çünkü üretim araçlarına hayat veren emektir (Marcuse, 1973). Dolayısıyla emek gücünün yeniden üretimi daha da önemli hale gelir ve özel bir ilgi görmelidir. En basit tanımıyla emek gücünün yeniden üretimi, emeğin işe katılmasının devamlılığını sağlayan süreçtir. Biraz daha geniş anlamıyla da bu katılımın nesiller boyunca sürecek şekilde yeniden üretimidir. Yani şu şekilde bir sınıflandırmaya gidilebilir: emek gücünün yeniden üretimi: (1) jenerasyonel ve (2) jenerasyonel olmayan. Literatürde jenerasyonel kısım sıklıkla eğitim perspektifi ve feminist perspektiften ele alınmıştır. Eğitim bakış açısı, mevcut işgücü piyasadan çekildiğinde yerine gelenlerin de aynı yeterlilikte olma sürecini ve eğitimin sınıfsallığını inceler. Feminist bakış açısı ise bu neslin biyolojik yeniden üretimi, bakımı ve ev içi görünmez

emeđi inceler. Ancak emeđin jenerasyonel olmayan yeniden üretimi ile ilgili yazın maalesef oldukça kısıtlıdır. Emek gücü kullanıldıkça yıpranır ve bugün çalışsa bile yarın aynı şekilde çalışabilmesi için geçim araçlarıyla kendinin ve ailesinin varlığını sürdürebilmelidir. Bu sebeple de emeđin günlük yeniden üretim süreci incelenmesi önemli bir konudur. Literatürde emeđin “günlük” yeniden üretimi ile ilgili yazının çok az oluşu hem literatür taramasını zorlaştırmış hem de çalışmaya kendine özgünlük kazandırmıştır.

Marksist politik ekonomi perspektifinden, emek gücünün yeniden üretimi, “emek gücü-ücretler-metalar-emek gücü” döngüsünü takip etmeyi içerir (Marx K., 1978). Emek, çalışma kapasitelerini, meta satın aldıkları ücretlerle deđiştirir ve bunları tükettikçe, tekrar satmak için emek güçlerini yeniden üretir veya geri kazanır (Marx K., 1976). Emek gücü, kullanıldıkça belirli sayıda kas, sinir, beyin vb. harcanması gerektiđi ölçüde gerçeklik haline gelir. Ne kadar çok kullanılırsa, o kadar çok yıpranır, bu nedenle emek gücü bugün çalışıyorsa, yarın aynı koşullar altında bu faaliyeti tekrarlayamayabilir. İşçilerin yiyecek, barınma, giyim, eğitim, sağlık vb. gibi tüm ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaları günlük yeniden üretim sürecinde çok önemlidir (Norton & Katz, 2017). İhtiyaç, en genel tanımıyla bir şeyin yokluğunda hissedilen tatminsizlik halidir. Günlük yeniden üretimin sağlanıp sağlanamadığının anlaşılabilmesi için de çalışanların hangi ihtiyaçları ve aktiviteleri gerçekleştirmeleri gerektiğinin bir temelini kurmaya çalıştım. Ancak bu oldukça zor bir görev, çünkü tüm insanların maddesel ya da sosyal olgulara duyduđu ihtiyaç hali deđişken ve toplumsal ve teknolojik deđişimlerle de günden güne deđişebiliyor. Yine de işçilerin günlük yeniden üretim için ihtiyaç duydukları için temel bir ihtiyaçlar demeti, Lebowitz’in Marx’ın yazınından hareketle oluşturduđu 3 grupluk işçilerin ihtiyaç ve tüketimleri sınıflandırması incelenerek oluşturuldu. Lebowitz’e göre: Bu grubun ilki fizyolojik ihtiyaçlardır. Bunlar, işçinin kendisini doğal bir özne olarak yeniden üretmesi için gerekli kullanım değerlerine yönelik ihtiyaçlardır. Bu küme, insan ihtiyaçlarının fiziksel asgarisini ve vazgeçilmez olan geçim araçlarını belirtir. İkincisi zorunlu ihtiyaçlardır. Bunlar, alışkanlık ve gelenekle ortaya çıkan ihtiyaç kümeleridir. Bunlar, işçiler tarafından alışılmış olarak ve doğal olarak gerekli olan kullanım değerleridir ve emek gücü değerinin altında yatan ihtiyaçlardır. Üçüncüsü toplumsal ihtiyaçlardır.

Bunlar, işçinin toplumsal olarak gelişmiş bir insan olarak ihtiyaç duyduğu şeylerin kümeleridir. Toplumsal ihtiyaçlar, meta biçimindeki kullanım değerlerinin üst sınırını oluşturur.

Ancak gün geçtikçe daha da önemli hale gelen bir temel ihtiyaç vardır ki o da konuttur. Konut ya da yeterli konut, en temel insan hakkı ve ihtiyacıdır. Konut, para, zaman ve hatta sosyal etkileşim açısından yeniden üretim sürecinde hayati bir rol oynar. Konut harcamaları ücretlerin önemli bir bölümüne denk gelir ve ücretler yeniden üretimin temel maddi aracıdır (Althusser, 2014) dolayısıyla konut durumu günlük yeniden üretim sürecini derinden etkiler. TÜİK'e (TÜİK, 2022) göre 2022 yılında hanehalkı harcamalarının %22,4'ü konut ve kiraya, %21,3'ü ise ulaştırmaya harcanmıştır ve ulaştırma harcamaları öncelikle konut seçimiyle ilgili harcamalardır.

Konut sorunların temelinde yatan sebep, nüfus arttıkça şehirlerin kalabalıklaşması ve sürekli genişleme gerektirmesidir (Burgess, 2015), ancak yerleşmek için mevcut fiziksel alan aynı kalır (Gerber, Hengstermann ve Viallon, 2018). Durum böyle olunca, konut seçimleri sınıfsal hale gelir ve parasal seçimlerle yönlendirilir (Paton, 2013). Çünkü bir anlamda, düşük gelirli çalışanların konut seçimleri bir seçim olmaktan çok bir kabullenmedir ve ideale ulaşmaktan çok daha azına razı olmaktır.

Günlük ihtiyaçların karşılanmasının emek gücünün günlük yeniden üretiminin hayati bir parçası olduğu ve konutun maliyeti ve hayatın hemen hemen tüm diğer kesimleri üzerindeki etkisi nedeniyle hayati olanlardan biri olduğu söylenmiştir. İnsanlar daha az kira ödeyip uzun işe gidip gelme sürelerine sahip olmak veya kirada önemli bir artış olan daha arzu edilen yerlerde yaşamak ikilemiyle karşı karşıyadır (Cervero, 1989). Bu durum düşük ücretli çalışanlar üzerinde daha etkilidir çünkü parasal koşullardaki değişikliklere karşı daha hassastırlar (Mason & Salverde, 2010).

Sonuç olarak, günlük yeniden üretim hem çalışan hem de sistemin kendisi için hayati öneme sahiptir. Bireyler ihtiyaçlarını karşılamalıdır ve bu zaman, para ve enerji gerektirir. Mevcut koşullarda, konut ve ayrıca konut çevresi, maddi ve maddi olmayan özellikleriyle yeniden üretim sürecini derinden etkiler. Konut ve konut ortamının emek gücünün günlük yeniden üretimindeki önemini anlamak, özellikle politika yapımcılar ve

sağlayıcılar için en önemli husus olmalıdır.

Problem tanımı, araştırma soruları ve literatür bulgularının kısa bir ön izlemesinden sonra araştırmanın metoduna değinelim. Vaka çalışmaları, bazı özel parametrelerle (Creswell, 2016) sınırlı olan özel olaylarla ilgilenir. Bu araştırma, konut ve konut çevresi ile emek gücünün günlük yeniden üretimi arasındaki ilişki ile ilgilidir ve dolayısıyla da bu araştırmanın özel parametresi emek gücüdür. Bir vaka çalışmasında insanların deneyimlerinden ders çıkarmak çok önemlidir çünkü ana fikir, belirli bir bağlam için gerçek yaşam vakalarını değerlendirmektir (Creswell, 2016). Bu vaka çalışmasında, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerle veri toplanmıştır. Bu bağlamda, saha çalışmasının erken aşamalarındaki plan, bir anket yapmaktır. Bu plan doğrultusunda bir anket çalışması oluşturuldu ve bu anket çalışması için bir pilot saha çalışması yürütüldü. Ancak pilot anket çalışmasında bazı sorunlarla karşılaşmıştır. İlk olarak kullanılan bazı kavramlar (yeniden üretim gibi) katılımcılar tarafından anlaşılmamış ve ilişkilendirilmemiştir. İkincil olarak derecelendirme ölçekleri şeklinde sorulan sorular genellikle beklendiği gibi derecelendirme biçiminde değil, uzun cümlelerle cevaplanmıştır. Üçüncü olarak çalışanlar işlerini yapmaya çalıştıkları için anketler genellikle işletme sahibi tarafından cevaplanmıştır.

Pilot anket çalışmasının bu sonuçları veri toplama planında ve yönteminde değişikliğe neden olmuştur. Öncelikle soru metinleri daha anlaşılır bir şekilde yeniden ifade edilmiş ve katılımcıların uzun cevaplar verme eğilimi nedeniyle yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formunda tasarlanmıştır. Bu şekilde istenilen ayrıntı düzeyinde cevaplar alınabilmiş ve katılımcıların cevaplarına müdahale olasılığı ortadan kaldırılmış olacaktır. Saha çalışması hafta sonları ve iş temposunun daha yavaş olduğu düşünülen öğleden sonraları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler, patronlarından izin alınarak çalışanlara öncelik verilerek gerçekleştirilmiştir. Böylece başarısız bir pilot çalışma sonrasında veri toplama aracı hatalar düzeltilerek rafine edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bu tez için veri toplama aracı yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerdir. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme üç bölümden oluşmaktadır: Birinci bölüm, katılımcılara hane halkı büyüklüğü ve eğitim düzeyi gibi kişisel bilgilerinin sorulduğu kişisel bilgi bölümüdür; ikinci bölüm, katılımcıların konut durumu, mülkiyet durumu ve konutun

erişilebilirliği hakkında sorular soran konut bilgisi bölümüdür ve üçüncü bölüm, katılımcıların işe gidiş gelişlerini, günlük yeniden üretimlerini ve boş zaman aktivitelerini sorgulayan günlük yeniden üretim bölümüdür.

Peki örneklem nasıl seçildi? Daha önce, sanayi işçilerinin çalışma koşulları ve düşük ücret kazançları açısından statükodaki değişikliklere en duyarlı sınıf olduğu belirtilmişti. Dahası, sanayi işçilerinin konut seçimleri ve konut koşulları genellikle diğer gruplardan farklı yaklaşımlar gerektirmiş ve farklı dinamikleri içermiştir. Bu nedenle, konut ve konut çevresi ile günlük yeniden üretim arasındaki olası ilişkiyi ayırt etmek için sanayi işçileri katılımcı olarak seçilmiştir.

Tezin ana araştırma sorusu olan "Emek gücünün günlük yeniden üretimi ile konut arasında bir ilişki var mıdır?" sorusuna cevap vermek için Şaşmaz Sanayi Bölgesi seçilmiştir. Şekilde görülebileceği gibi, Ankara'nın batı kesiminde yer alan Şaşmaz Sanayi Bölgesi merkezi bir konuma sahiptir. Şaşmaz Sanayi Bölgesi geniş bir alana yayılmış olup birçok fabrika, atölye, depo ve işyerine ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Ayrıca Şaşmaz Sanayi Sitesi, Ankara'daki diğer sanayi sitelerine kıyasla nispeten merkezi bir konumda yer almaktadır ve bu durum katılımcıların ikamet yerlerinin farklılaşmasına olanak tanıyacaktır. Düşük ücretli sanayi işçilerinin yaşadığı mahalleleri belirlemek yerine neden bir sanayi bölgesi seçildiği sorulabilir. Gerçek şu ki, çalışma için bir mahalle seçmek, çalışmayı gerçekliğe veya tek bir konut ortamının deneyimine sınırlayacaktır. Bir sanayi bölgesi seçerek, konut ortamlarındaki, ulaşım düzenlerindeki ve hatta belki de günlük yaşam pratiklerindeki çeşitlilik daha kolay yakalanabilir. Toplanan verilerin analizinde tematik analiz yöntemi kullanıldı. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler dijitize edildi, incelendi, katılımcıların ifadelerindeki anahtar kelimeler belirlendi ve bu anahtar kelimeler analiz kodlarına dönüştürüldü. Bu analiz kodlarından aynı konulara dikkat çekenler ilgili konu başlığının teması altında toplanmıştır. Tümevarım yaklaşımı ile kodlar önceden belirlenmedi ve sapma olmaması için sadece verilen cevaplar dikkate alındı, ayrıca semantik bir yaklaşımla sadece verilen cevaplardan çıkarım yapıldı ve bir alt metin çalışması yürütülmedi. Kod çalışması sonucunda 13 adet koda ulaşıldı: konutun fiziksel durumu, konut tipi, konut sahipliği, servislere erişilebilirlik, konut çevresi, kira

memnuniyetsizliđi, konut-işyeri yolculuđu süresi, konut-işyeri yolculuđu rahatsızlıđı, araç sahipliđi, zaman eksikliđi, aşırı çalışma, çalışan eksikliđi ve ücret memnuniyetsizliđi. Bu 13 kod, ilişkiselliklerine göre 3 tema altında toplandı: (1) Konut, (2) Konut- işyeri yolculuđu ve (3) Çalışma şartları.

Bu temalar altında veriler incelendi. Görüşmenin 3. kısmındaki sorular yeniden üretim pratikleriyle ilgili açık uçlu soruları kapsıyor. Bu sorulardan 3-4-5-6-7 ye verilen cevaplar, konut temasını ve ona ait kodları en çok ilgilendiren sorular oldu. 3 numaralı soru evin fiziksel durumunu ve sık sık onarım gerektirip gerektirmediđini sorgulamak için ve 4 numaralı soru katılımcıların bu koşullardan memnuniyetini ve imkanları olsa neyi deđiştirmek istediklerini anlamak için sorulmuştur. soru 3-4 araştırma sorusunun 3 düzleminden 3.si olan konut durumunu sorgulamak için sorulmuş sorulardır. 25 katılımcıdan 15'i evlerinin fiziksel durumu hakkında herhangi bir şikayette bulunmazken, 10'u evin belirli fiziksel koşullarında sorunlar olduđunu belirtmiştir. 25 katılımcıdan 7'si evlerinden çok memnun olduklarını ve evlerinde hiçbir şeyi deđiştirmek istemediklerini söylüyor. Bu 7 katılımcıdan 6'sı söz konusu mülkün sahibi. Geriye kalan 18 katılımcıdan 12'si evlerinden memnun olduklarını ancak fırsat olsa kira, fiziksel durum, mülkiyet ve iş yerlerine yakınlık gibi bazı faktörleri deđiştireceklerini belirtirken, 6'sı ciddi memnuniyetsizliklerini dile getirdi.

Soru 5, 6 ve 7 katılımcıların çeşitli ihtiyaçlarına ve servislere erişimlerini anlamak ve bu durumdan memnuniyet seviyelerini sorgulamak için sorulmuştur ve araştırma sorusunun 3 düzleminden ikincisi olan erişilebilirlik ile ilgilidir. Tüm 25 katılımcı da evlerinin market, Pazar, berber gibi günlük ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için kullandıkları servislere erişilebilir olduđunu belirtmiştir. Sosyal servisler ve rekreasyon alanlarında ise durum deđişmektedir. 25 katılımcının 11'i sosyal ve kültürel olanaklara erişimden memnun deđilken, 20'si ise yakınlarına ve arkadaşlarına erişimden memnun deđil. Bir bütün olarak konut çevrelerinden memnuniyetleri sorulduđunda 25 katılımcının sadece 5'i yaşadıkları çevreden tamamen memnunken kalan 19 katılımcı yaşadıkları muhitten memnuniyetsizdir ve bu memnuniyetsizliđin nedenleri arasında çođunlukla güvenlik sorunları, erişim sorunları ve işe gidiş gelişin uzun sürmesi yer alıyor.

Çıkan diđer tema konut-işyeri yolculuđu temasıydı. Görüşmenin sadece 1 ve 2

numaralı soruları konut-işyeri yolculuğu durumunu sorguluyordu ancak katılımcıların kayda değer bir miktarı konut-işyeri yolculuğu açısından şanssız olduğu için çok çeşitli sorularda konut-işyeri yolculuğu ile ilgili geri bildirimler verildi. İlk soru katılımcıların konut-işyeri yolculuğu sürelerini sorguluyordu. Katılımcıların 14'ü işyerlerine 30 dakika ve üzeri bir yolculuk süresiyle ulaşmaktadır. Bu 25 katılımcının tek yöndeki ortalama yolculuk süresi yaklaşık 47 dakikadır ve 11 katılımcının yolculuk süreleri ortalamanın oldukça üzerindedir. İkinci soruda katılımcılara bu yolculuktan memnun olup olmadıkları ve fırsat olsa neleri değiştirecekleri sorulmuştur. 15 katılımcı bu yolculuktan hiç memnun olmadığını, 4 katılımcı genel olarak memnun olduğunu ancak bazı şeyler değişirse daha da memnun kalacaklarını, 6 katılımcı ise tamamen memnun olduğunu belirtmiştir. Yolculuktan tamamen memnun olan kişilerin Batıkent, İstasyon mahallesi ve Ahimesut mahallesinde ikamet ettiği görülmüştür. Bu sorular araştırma sorusunun 3 düzleminden ilki olan konut-işyeri yolculuğunu sorgulamak için sorulmuştur. Katılımcıların çeşitli yerlerde tekrar tekrar konut-işyeri yolculuğu ile ilgili fikir belirtmesi gerçekten bu düzlemin yeniden üretimle ilişkisinin ne kadar güçlü olduğunu göstermiş oldu. Örneğin katılımcılardan bazıları, boş zaman aktiviteleri sorulduğunda, kendilerine zaman ayıramama sebepleri olarak konut-işyeri yolculuğu sürelerini, trafiğin çokluğunu ya da toplu taşımanın rahatsızlığını gündeme getirdi. Bu da günlük yeniden üretimle konu-işyeri arasındaki ilişkiyi doğal bir şekilde yaptıklarını gösterdi.

Son tema ise çalışma koşulları. Aslında temalar ve kodlar önceden belirlenmiş olsaydı çalışma koşulları bu temalardan biri olmazdı, çünkü bu çalışma konut bağlamına vurgu yapmak için kurgulandı. Ancak gelen cevaplarda çalışma koşullarını ilgilendiren kodlar o kadar sıklıkla tekrar etti ki bir tema olarak yer alması zorunlu hale geldi. 8-12. Sorular katılımcıların çalışma saatlerini, boş zaman ve sosyal aktivitelerini ve kendilerine ve sosyalliklerine yeterince zaman ayırıp ayıramadıklarının genel bir portresini çıkarmak için düşünülmüştü. Tabi ki emeğin günlük yeniden üretimi sınıfsal bir konsept ve doğal olarak çalışma koşullarıyla ilişkilendirilmesi şaşırtıcı değil. Katılımcıların çalışma koşulları da bir hayli zorlayıcı ve ücretleri de bir o kadar yetersiz olunca verdikleri cevaplar da buna yönelik oldu. 25 katılımcının sadece 5 tanesi kendine ve 10 tanesi sevdiklerine yeterince vakit ayırabildiğini düşünüyor. 25

katılımcının sadece 2 tanesi çalışma saatleri ve günlerinden memnun ve bunlar da işletme sahipleri. Kalan 23 kişi çalışma saatlerinden ve günlerinden memnun olmadığını belirtti. Bu 23 katılımcının 20'si hafta sonu tatil yapmak istediğini belirtirken, 18'i de çalışma saatlerinde değişiklik yapmak ve daha az çalışmak istediğini vurguladı.

Araştırmanın 13.sorusu katılımcıların imkanları olsa nerede yaşamak istediklerini soruyordu. Ve 25 katılımcının 15 gibi büyük bir kısmı buna Batıkent cevabını verdi. Bu kadar çok tekrar cevabı alınca Batıkent'in mekânsal durumuyla ilgili bir analiz yapılması ihtiyacı ortaya çıkmıştır. Batıkent cevabını veren katılımcıların tamamı bunun nedenlerinden biri olarak iş yerlerine yakınlığı göstermiş ve Batıkent'in ulaşılabilirliği ve sosyal imkânlarına vurgu yapmıştır. Bu nedenle 3 katılımcının yaşadığı Batıkent ile en uzun gidiş geliş sürelerine ve en zayıf sosyal altyapıya sahip mahalle olduğu belirtilen Doğantepe mahallesi arasında karşılaştırmalı kısa arazi kullanım analizi yapılmıştır. Batıkent, Şaşmaz Sanayi Bölgesi'ne yakınlığı ve canlı konut çevresiyle dikkat çekerken, Doğantepe mahallesinin zayıf sosyal altyapısı ve iş yerlerine uzaklığı not edilmiştir. Bu durumdan yola çıkarak katılımcıların çalıştıkları işyerlerine göre ideal konut koşullarını bildikleri ve imkânları olsa bu idealde yaşamak istediklerini ancak aldıkları ücretlerin bu ideali karşılayamaması nedeniyle bunu sadece bir hayal olarak gördükleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Genel manada bulguları araştırma sorularının 3 düzleminde değerlendirmek gerekirse, katılımcılar günlük yeniden üretimleri ile konut arasındaki ilişkiyi en güçlü şekilde (1) konut-işyeri mekânsal ilişkisi aracılığıyla kurmuşlardır. İşe gidiş geliş koşullarından memnun olmayan herkes bunu günlük yeniden üretimleriyle yakından ilişkilendirmiştir. İkincil olarak, katılımcılar günlük yeniden üretimlerini (2) konut-konut çevresi ilişkisiyle ilişkilendirmişlerdir. Katılımcılar boş zaman aktivitelerine ulaşma zorluğunu genellikle günlük yeniden üretimleriyle ilişkilendirmişlerdir. Ancak onlar için bu aktivitelere ulaşamamanın en büyük nedeni genellikle boş zamanlarının olmaması ve aşırı çalışmak olmuştur. Katılımcıların günlük yeniden üretimleriyle en az ilişki kurduğu konut boyutu (3) konut durumu olmuştur. Kiralık konutta yaşayan katılımcılar bu ilişkiyi kira fiyatları üzerinden kurmuş olsalar da evin fiziksel

özellikleri ve durumu ile çok güçlü bir ilişki kurulmamıştır.

Özetlemek gerekirse, konut ilişkisi denkleme girmeden önce bile günlük yeniden üretim için araştırılması ve tartışılması gereken çok büyük sorunların olduğu görülmüştür. İdeal bir evde ve çevrede yaşamak bir lüks değil bir haktır, ancak insani koşullarda çalışmak da öyledir. Katılımcıların bu ideal koşullardan uzak olması hem günlük yeniden üretimde hem de konut koşullarında eşitsizliğin ve adaletsizliğin yakından gözlemlenmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Sistemin yarattığı eşitsizlik ve mücadele, yaşamın her alanında belirginleşmektedir ve sadece bu çalışmanın günlük yeniden üretim çerçevesinden bakıldığında bile, sürdürülebilirlik sorunlarının sistemi çözülemeyecek bir duruma sürüklediği açıktır.

Çalışmanın kısıtlarına ve gelecek çalışmalara da değinmek gerek. Benim gözlemlerime göre bu çalışmanın 3 temel kısıtı var: ilki çalışmanın örnek alacağı öncü bir çalışma olmaması. Benzer bir görüşmeye ulaşamadığı için yapılan görüşme literatürden ilişkilendirilebilen ölçüde hazırlandı ve süreçte sıklıkla kayboldum. İkinci kısıtlama katılımcıların çeşitliliğiyle ilgili. Tek bir sanayi sitesinde çalışılınca örneklemin mekansal dağılımı kısıtlı oldu ve katılımcıların tamamı erkek olduğu için kadınlar çalışmada yansıtılmadı. Son olarak katılımcıların birbirinden oldukça farklılaşan ve zorlayıcı çalışma koşulları, konutla ilgili bir yargıda bulunmayı biraz ikincil hale getirdi. Sınırlamalardan ders çıkarılarak gelecekteki çalışmalar için bir plan yapılabilir. Öncelikle bir sonraki adım bu çalışmayı anket şeklinde daha büyük bir örnekleme yürütmek olacaktır. Daha optimize edilmiş ve eşit çalışma koşullarına sahip olmak için bu yeni katılımcı grubu büyük şirketlerin üretim bölümlerinde çalışan işçiler olarak seçilebilir. Bu sadece daha geniş bir konut, işe gidip gelme ve erişilebilirlik durumları yelpazesine sahip bir örneklem sağlamakla kalmayacak, aynı zamanda çalışma durumları daha istikrarlı hale geleceği için konutun vurgulanmasına da yardımcı olacaktır. Öte yandan, sanayi işçileriyle sınırlı kalmamak ve Ankara'da yaşayan diğer emek gruplarının günlük yeniden üretiminin konut ilişkisini araştırmak da bu çalışmanın takip çalışmalarından biri olacaktır.

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YAZARIN / AUTHOR

Soyadı / Surname : Sarıca Kılıçarslan
Adı / Name : Hatice
Bölümü / Department : Kentsel Politika Planlaması ve Yerel Yönetimler / Urban Policy Planning and Local Governments

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