

Program tanımları ve çıktılarını PDF e aktarma

Program tanımları ve çıktılarını PDF e aktarma

- [PDF olarak al](#)

-
-
-
- 0
-

İKT-610 - PHILOSOPHY OF ECONOMICS - Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü - İktisat Ana Bilim Dalı

General Info

Objectives of the Course

The aim of this course is to examine the methods used to analyze economic events.

Course Contents

Knowledge, types of knowledge, science, philosophy of science, stages of scientific research, spelling rules, methods of reference, arrangement of bibliography, use of databases

Recommended or Required Reading

Blaug, M. (1992). The Methodology of Economics: Or How Economists Explain. Cambridge University Press. Hausman, D.M. (1992). The Inexact and Separate Science of Economics. Cambridge University Press.

Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods

Weekly reading assignments and in-class discussions Critical analysis and presentations of methodological articles Midterm and final examinations Case studies and group work Methodological problem-solving sessions

Recommended Optional Programme Components

Students are expected to complete weekly readings before class sessions Active class participation and contribution to discussions are strongly recommended Additional reading materials are suggested to enhance methodological analysis skills Readings from related social sciences are beneficial for developing interdisciplinary perspectives

Presentation Of Course

Face-to-face education 3 hours of theoretical course per week Will be conducted in interactive seminar format Will be supported by student presentations and discussion sessions

Dersi Veren Öğretim Elemanları

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Kum

Program Outcomes

1. Identify and critically evaluate the fundamental approaches in philosophy of science (positivism, falsificationism, paradigm theory) and non-traditional approaches in economic methodology (rhetorical analysis, critical realism, research programmes).
2. Analyze contemporary methodological debates in economic practice (behavioural economics, mathematization, model realism, instrumentalism) and interpret their impacts on economic analysis.
3. Evaluate the normative foundations and interdisciplinary dimension of economics (welfare economics, feminist economics, multidisciplinary) and question the social context of economic science.
4. Identify methodological problems in modern economic practices (causal inference, econometric crises, experimental methods) and develop original perspectives on the future of economic methodology.

Weekly Contents

Order	Preparation	Info	Laboratory	Teaching	Methods	Theoretical	Practise
1						The Distinction between Philosophy of Economics, Methodology, and Methods. An Overview of Philosophy of Science: What is Science? Why Should Economists Study Methodology? The Positive-Normative Distinction. Key Concepts: Theory, Model, Assumption, Hypothesis, Test.	
2						The Classical View: Logical Positivism and Falsificationism. The Vienna Circle and Logical Positivism. Karl Popper and the Principle of Falsificationism. The "Black Swan" Problem. Implications and Limitations of Popper's Ideas for Economic Science.	
3						"Normal Science" and Paradigms: Thomas Kuhn. Thomas Kuhn's "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions". Concepts of Paradigm, Normal Science, Extraordinary Science, Crisis, and Revolution. An Example of a Paradigm in Economics: Neoclassical Economics. Kuhn's Influence on Economic Methodology.	
4						Research Programmes and Methodological Pluralism: Lakatos and Feyerabend. Imre Lakatos: "Sophisticated Methodological Falsificationism" and Research Programmes. Hard Core, Protective Belt, Positive and Negative Heuristic. Paul Feyerabend and "Against Method": Epistemological	

Order	Preparation	Info Laboratory	Teaching	Methods	Theoretical	Practise
5					<p>Anarchism. The Debate on Methodological Pluralism. Rhetoric and Persuasion: Is Economics a Language? D. McCloskey's "The Rhetoric of Economics" Project. Metaphor, Storytelling, and Rhetorical Strategies in Economic Texts. Economics as Persuasion rather than purely "Science". Criticisms of the Rhetorical Approach.</p>	
6					<p>Realist and Institutionalist Approaches. Tony Lawson and Critical Realism. Structures, Mechanisms, and the Critique of Closed Systems. Institutional Economics and the Critique of Methodological Individualism. Historicism and Evolutionary Perspectives.</p>	
7					<p>Behavioural and Experimental Economics: New Methodological Questions. Critique of Rational Choice Theory and Bounded Rationality. The Introduction of the Experimental Method to Economics. The Debate on Methodological Individualism and Reductionism. The Problem of Internal and External Validity.</p>	
8					<p>Midterm Exam Week</p>	
9					<p>Post-Positivist Debates: Realism vs. Instrumentalism. Milton Friedman's "Instrumentalist" Methodology: "The Realism of Assumptions is Irrelevant". Realist Responses: Why Assumptions Should Matter. The Debate on Model Realism. The Strengths and Weaknesses of the "As-if" Method.</p>	
10					<p>Mathematization and the Dominance of Formal Methods. A Brief History of the Mathematization of Economics. Do Formal Models Lead to Scientific Superficiality? The Critique of the "Sophisticated Toolbox". Qualitative and Descriptive Methods as an Alternative.</p>	
11					<p>Normative Economics and Welfare Judgements. The Transition from Positive to Normative Economics. The Methodological Foundations of Welfare Economics. Pareto Optimality and Value Judgements. Amartya Sen and the Capabilities Approach: An Alternative Welfare</p>	

Order	Preparation	Info	Laboratory	Teaching	Methods	Theoretical	Practise
12						<p>Metric.</p> <p>Feminist Economics Methodology. Is Economics Gender-Blind? A Critical View. The Feminist Critique of the "Rational Economic Man" (Homo Economicus) Model. Emphasis on Experiences and Qualitative Research. The Defense of Methodological Pluralism.</p>	
13						<p>Economics and Multidisciplinarity (Interdisciplinarity). The Borders of Economics with Psychology, Sociology, and History. The Example of Behavioural Economics and Neuroeconomics. Methodological Challenges and Opportunities of Interdisciplinary Work. Is Economics an "Imperial" Science?</p>	
14						<p>Methodology in Modern Practice: Macroeconometrics and Causality. The Problem of Causal Inference. The Rise of Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Methods (Natural Experiments, RCTs). The "Credibility Crisis" in Econometrics (Ariel Rubinstein's Critiques). The Tension between Theory and Empiricism.</p>	
15						<p>General Overview and Future Debates. Summary of the Course's Main Themes. Current Trends in Economic Methodology. Is Economics in "Crisis"? Student Discussions on the Future of Economic Science.</p>	

Workload

Activities Number PLEASE SELECT TWO DISTINCT LANGUAGES

Derse Katılm 10 18,00