August 1-2, 2021
Ankara, Turkey

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PROCEEDINGS BOOK

Editor
Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

ISBN: 978-625-7720-51-9

August 1-2, 2021
Ankara, Turkey

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PROCEEDINGS BOOK

Editor
Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

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CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS -IV

DATE and PLACE

August 1-2, 2021
Ankara - Turkey

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD GLOBAL

COORDINATOR

Gizem ÖZKOL

NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS- 75
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TURKEY- 14
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS- 61

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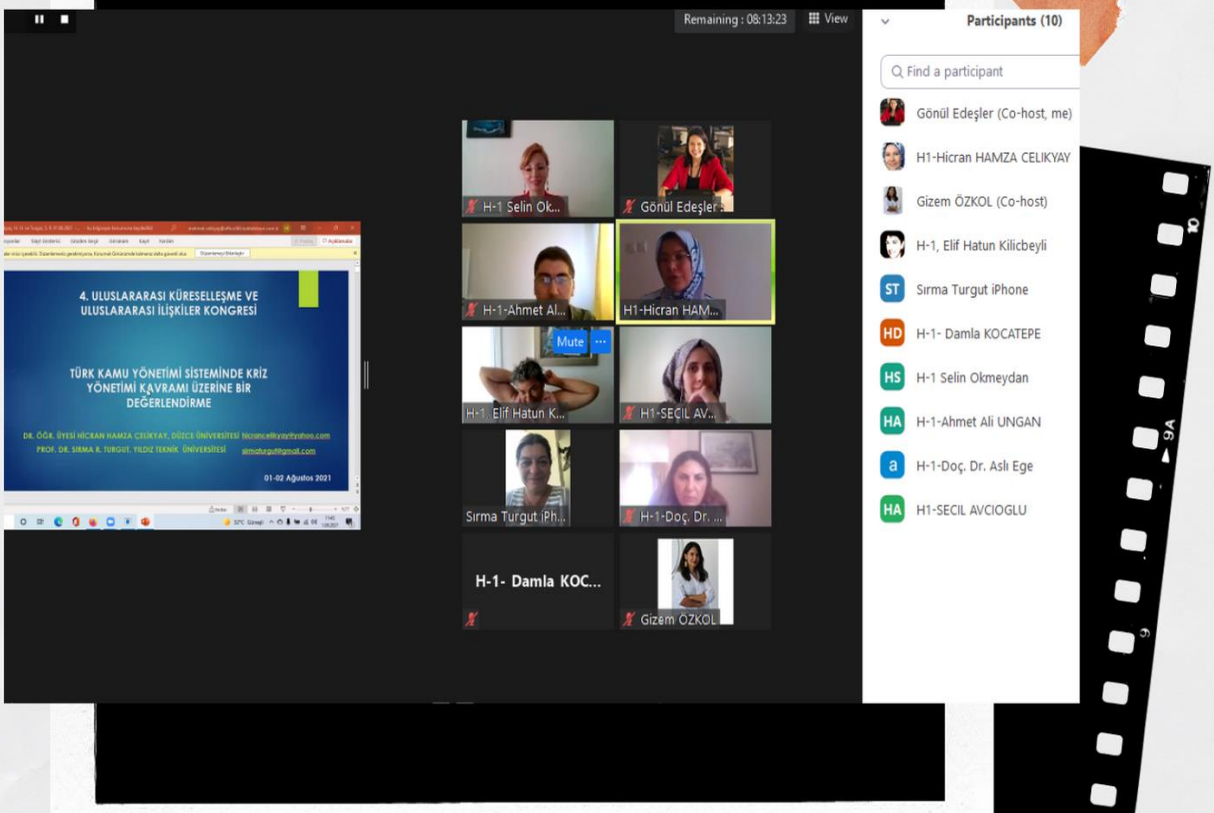

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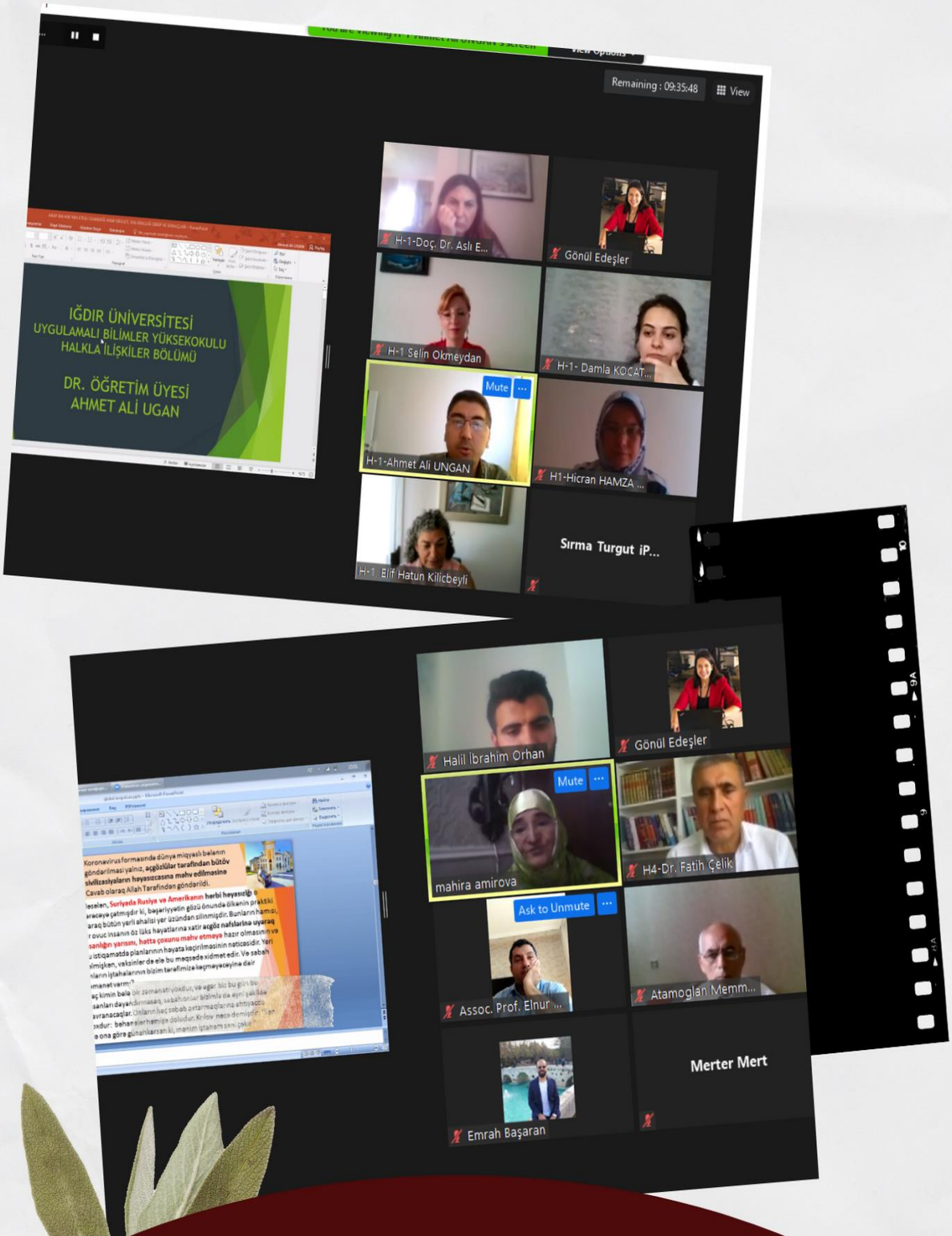

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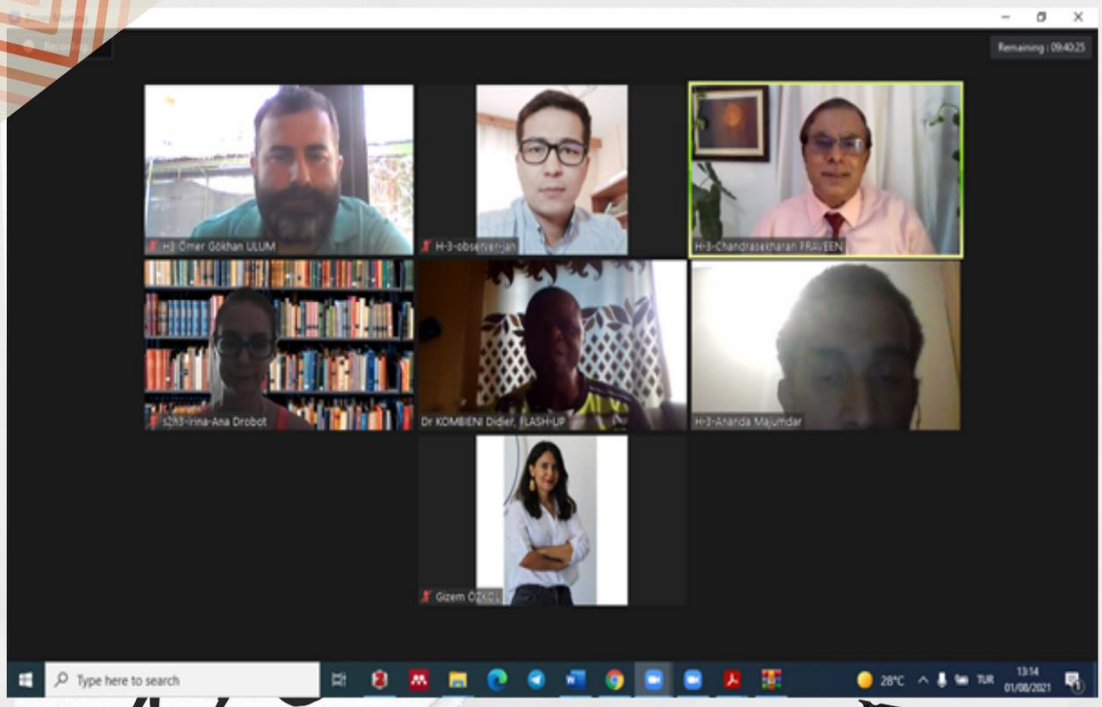

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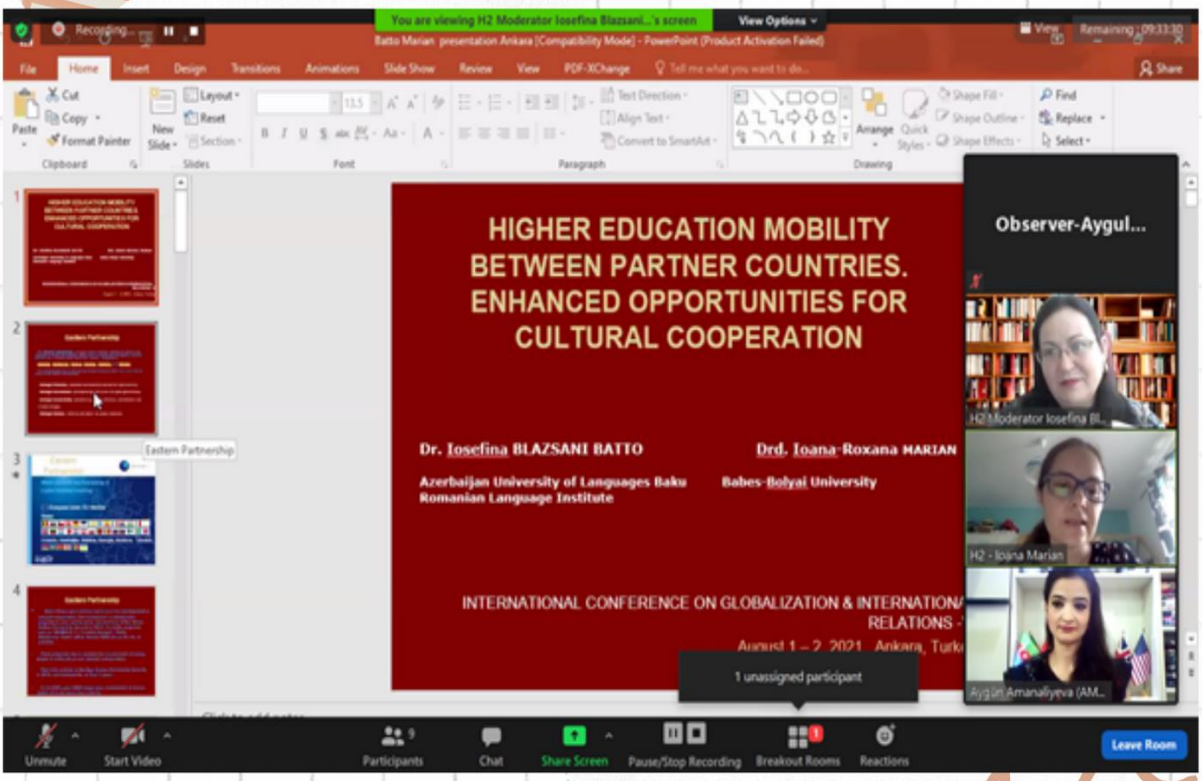

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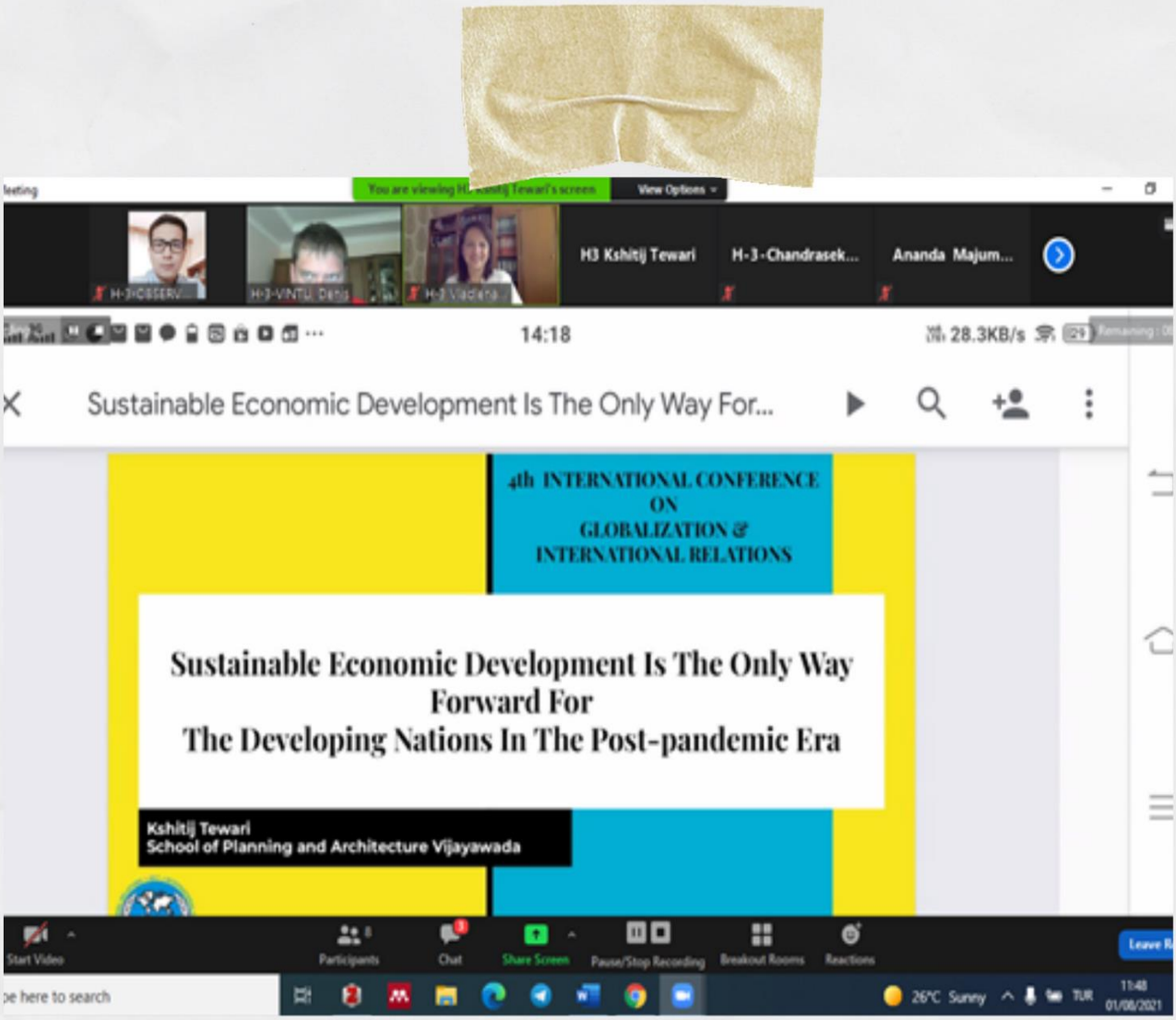

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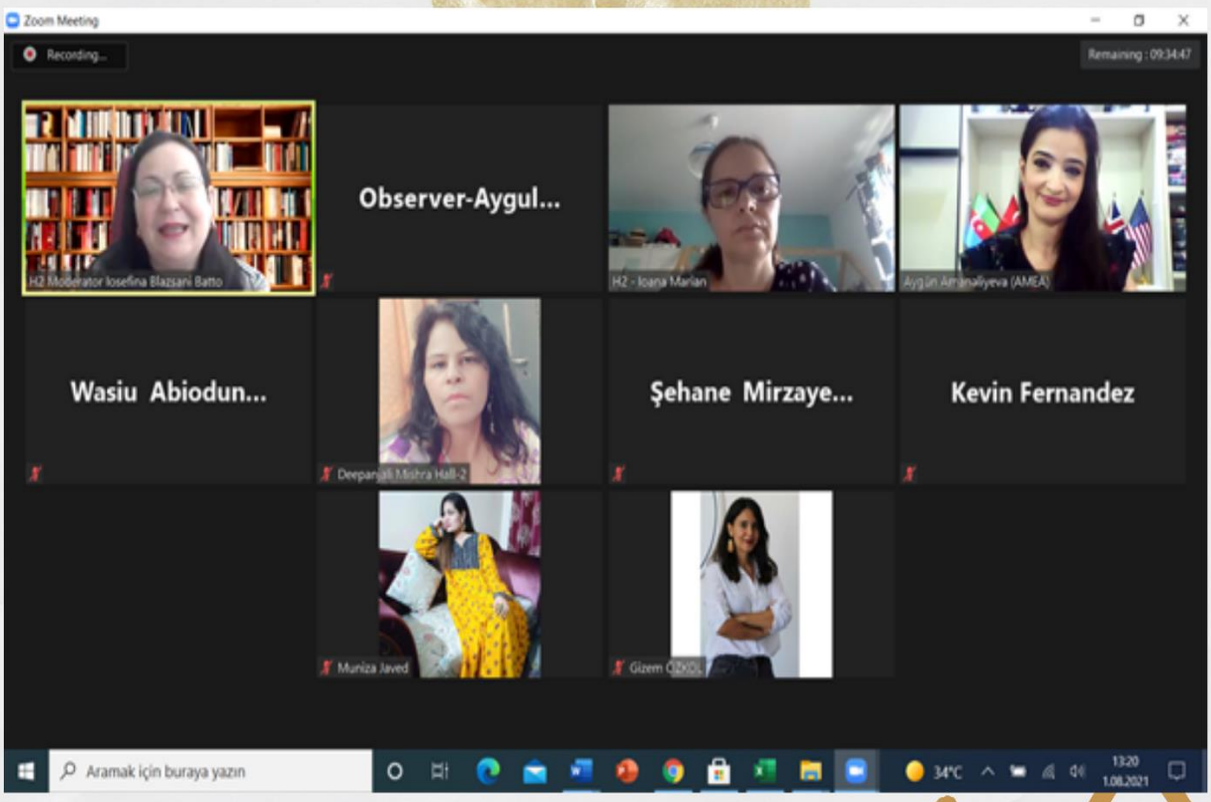

CONFERENCE GALLERY

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS -IV

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

August 1 – 2, 2021

Ankara, Turkey

Meeting ID: 844 9497 0123

Passcode: 060606

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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01.08.2021
SESSION-1 HAL-1
MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Hatun KILIÇBEYLİ

TURKEY TIME:

10:00-12:30

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY	PAPER TITLE
Res. Asst. Dr. Damla KOCATEPE	*Kafkas University*	THE IMPORTANCE OF BALOCHISTAN IN CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD PROJECT
Asst. Prof. Ahmet Ali UGAN	*Igdir University*	THE ARAB STATE, WHERE THE ARAB SPRING IS NOT EFFECTIVE, THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO: THE CAUSE AND THE RESULTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN	*Ege University*	ORIENTALISM AS A CULTURAL POLICY: ORIENTALIST PRESENTATION OF TURKEY IN COVID-19 NEWS
Aslı EGE	*Marmara University*	THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN THE SELF-OTHER/UNIVERSAL-LOCAL RELATIONSHIP OF GLOBALIZATION AND EQUITABLE GLOBALIZATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Hatun KILIÇBEYLİ	*Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University*	COVID 19 PANDEMIC: GOVERNMENT AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Hatun KILIÇBEYLİ	*Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University*	CONTEMPORARY DIPLOMACY AND THE INFLUENCE OF NEW MEDIA: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE 2020 US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
Assist. Prof. Hicran HAMZA ÇELİKYAY Prof. Dr. Sırma R. TURGUT	*Yıldız Technical University, Duzce University*	AN EVALUATION ON THE CONCEPT OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM
Seçil AVCIOĞLU Assoc. Prof. N. Hülya BERKMEN	*Yildiz Technical University* *Yildiz Technical University*	CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES AND LEGAL REGULATIONS REGARDING "MIGRATION"

01.08.2021
SESSION-1 HAL-2
MODERATOR: Dr. Preeti Tewary

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY	PAPER TITLE
Amna Zahid Sundus Rauf	*The University of Lahore*	CONSEQUENTIAL IMPACTS OF REGIONAL AND GLOBAL PEACE BUILDING EFFORTS OF PAKISTAN ON ITS DOMESTIC AFFAIRS
Amna Zahid Sundus Rauf	*The University of Lahore*	CYBERIZATION, GLOBAL PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Dr. Preeti Tewary	*Shri Guru Ram Rai University*	IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIA
Ehsan Rasoulinezhad	*University of Tehran*	RELATIONSHIP AMONG COVID-19 AND GLOBALIZATION: EVIDENCE FROM REGIONAL ASPECT
Chitra Rajora	-----	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS DURING PRE STALIN PERIOD
JAYASHANKAR. J	----	POST COVID WORLD ORDER' AND INDIA'S ROLE: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY
Dr. Yevheniya HORIUNOVA	*V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University*	DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN CRIMEA AFTER THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION (2014-2021)
Togrul Salmanzade	*Baku State University*	MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRATION POLICIES
Sevinge Salimova	*Azerbaijan University of Languages*	AGDAM – CAUCASIAN HIROSHIMA

01.08.2021
SESSION-1 HAL-3
MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Vladlena Lisenco

TURKEY TIME:	INDIA TIME:	IRANIAN TIME:	MOLDOVA TIME:	NIGERIA TIME:
10:00-12:30	12:30-15:00	11:30-14:00	10:00-12:30	08:00-10:30

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY	PAPER TITLE
Victoria, C. I Abulude, I. A	*Michael Okpara University of Agriculture* *Landmark University*	IMPACT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA, NIGERIA
Kshitij Tewari	*School of Planning and Architecture*	SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS THE ONLY WAY FORWARD FOR THE DEVELOPING NATIONS IN THE POST-PANDEMIC ERA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamal KOOHI	*University of Tabriz, Law and Social Sciences Faculty*	THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ON FOREIGN INVESTEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
M K Ganeshan Dr. C. Vethirajan	*Alagappa University* *&* *Alagappa University*	SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
Prof. Dr. Vladlena Lisenco Prof. Dr. Habil Natalia Sciuchina	*Comrat State University* *Comrat State University*	DEVELOPMENT OF THE "GREEN ECONOMY": GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ASPECTS
Rahul Verma Bidyut Hari	*M.B. Govt. P.G. College Kumaun University* *&* *Kazi Nazrul University, History*	A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S MISSION TO ENHANCE INDIAN ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH SMART CITIES
Denis VINTU	*Moldova Academy of Economic Studies (MAES)*	IS-LM DYNAMIC GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM WITH DISCRETIONARY FISCAL POLICY REACTION: A GAME THEORY APPROACH
Assis. Prof. Dr. Vikram Singh Chouhan	*Jaypee University of Engineering*	WORK-LIFE BALANCE AND JOB PERFORMANCE IN SERVICE SECTOR IN INDIA

01.08.2021
SESSION-1 HAL-4
MODERATOR: Asst. Prof. Suraj Velip

TURKEY TIME:	INDIA TIME:	VIETNAM TIME:	MALAYSIA TIME:	UKRAINE TIME:	NIGERIA TIME:
10:00-12:30	12:30-15:00	14:00-16:30	15:00-15:30	10:00-12:30	08:00-10:30

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY	PAPER TITLE
Nguyen Thi Huynh Phuong	*Can Tho University*	COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM IN VIETNAM: A CASE STUDY IN CAN THO CITY
SALAKO,Oluwaseun Adewale AJIBADE, Olalekan, Eyitayo	*Federal Polytechnic Ilaro* *Ogun State*	EFFECT OF BORDER CLOSURE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADES IN NIGERIA
Dr. Igor KORSUN Maryna MONCHUK Liuda LIASHCHUK	*Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University* *Physical therapist* *Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University*	THE STUDY OF INTEGRATED COURSE "NATURAL SCIENCES" IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Herman Shah Anuar Faisal Zulhumadi Kannadasan Nagalingam	*Universiti Utara Malaysia* *&* *Universiti Utara Malaysia*	CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE INDUSTRY: PERSPECTIVE ON RISK INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS IN NORTHERN MALAYSIA
Asst. Prof. Suraj Velip Asst. Prof. Mrunali Jambotkar Savita Velip	*Goa University* *SSA Government College of Arts and Commerce* *Goa Business School*	LINKAGES AND IMPACT OF OIL AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY ON THE BITCOIN
Ahmed Ahmed Olaitan Nosiru M.O Banjo A.A	*Department of Forest Economics and Extension*	TOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION
Sumi A. M. Asha Devi. J Dr. K.S Chandrasekar	*University of Kerala*	CRISIS MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY HOTEL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

01.08.2021
SESSION-2 HAL-1
MODERATOR: Asst. Prof. Dr. Vidya Sunil Kadam

TURKEY TIME:	INDIA TIME:	MALAYSIA TIME:	NIGERIA TIME:
13:00-15:30	15:30-18:00	18:00-20:30	11:00-13:30

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY	PAPER TITLE
Dr. Olubunmi Temitope OLORUNPOMI	*Nigeria Police Academy, Department of Computer Science and Mathematics*	CHANGES OVER TIME APPROACH TO PANEL DATA MODELING
Commy Precious GODDYMKPA AKPAN, E. Ebenezer	*University of Uyo* *&* *Corporate Institute of Research and Computer Science*	STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF UNLIMITED ONLINE PLATFORM FOR BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS IN NIGERIA IN THE PHASE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Lateef Abiodun SALAMI Felix Odunayo AJAYI Anu K. TORIOLA Anayo V. EYEKE	*Hallmark University* *Olabisi Onabanjo UniversityHallmark UniversityFederal College, Department of Statistics*	THE IMPACT OF MICRO FINANCING ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA
Dr. Atul Kumar Chirantan Konwar Diksha Gupta	*Patil B-School* *Patil B-School* *Patil B-School*	ADOPTION OF DIGITAL MARKETING TECHNIQUES: A SURVEY OF MARKETING EXECUTIVES FROM INDIA
Asst. Prof. Dr. Vidya Sunil Kadam	*Shivaji University Maharashtra, Rajarambapu Institute of Technology Affiliated*	THE ROLE OF EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP STYLE IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS IN SANGLI MAHARASHTRA
Dr. Md Uzir Hossain Uzir Siti Zaleha Ismail Ishraq Jerin Prof. Dr. Abu Bakar Abdul Hamid Ts. Dr. Siti Norida Wahab	*Putra Business School* *Putra Business School* *Putra Business School* *Putra Business School* *Universiti Teknologi MARA*	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SUPPLY CHAIN AND FIRM PERFORMANCE OF MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURING SMES
Mohd Farhan Md Ariffin Muhammad Ikhlas Rosele Mohammad Fahmi Abdul Hamid	*National University of Malaysia, Research Centre for Quran and Sunnah, Faculty of Islamic Studies* *Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS)* *University of Malaya, Department of Fiqh and Usul, Academy of Islamic Studies*	HALAL INDUSTRY CHALLENGES FOLLOWING THE NEW NORMS
Dr. Kevin Fernandez Dr. Marwan Ismail	*University Malaya* *University Malaysia Kelantan ,*	IS WHATSAPP AND TELEGRAM FREE OF THE ELITES: THE 2018 GENERAL ELECTIONS IN MALAYSIA
Sanan Waheed Khan Rarina Mookda Tunwarat Kongnun	*Universiti Putra Malaysia* *Songkhla Rajabhat University, Rajabhat University*	PANDEMIC COVID-19 LEADING INNOVATION THOUGHTS FOR DIGITAL GLOBALIZATION

01.08.2021
SESSION-2 HAL-2
MODERATOR: Dr. Iosefina Blazsani-Batto

TURKEY TIME:	INDIA TIME:	ROMANIA TIME:	MALAYSIA TIME:	UKRAINE TIME:	AZERBAIJAN TIME:
13:00-15:30	15:30-18:00	13:00-15:30	18:00-20:30	13:00-15:30	14:00-16:30

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTION	PAPER TITLE
Amanaliyeva Aygun BALAHUSEYN	*Institute of Linguistics of the National Academy Sciences of Azerbaijan Republic, Theoretical linguistics*	THE IMPACT OF MULTILINGUALISM ON GLOBAL EDUCATION: 21ST CENTURY LANGUAGE LEARNING STANDARDS AND QUANTIFICATION
Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO Drd. Ioana-Roxana MARIAN	*Azerbaijan University of Languages Baku / Romanian Language Institute* *&* *Babes-Bolyai University*	HIGHER EDUCATION MOBILITY BETWEEN PARTNER COUNTRIES. ENHANCED OPPORTUNITIES FOR CULTURAL COOPERATION
Dr. Artem ARTYUKHOV	*Sumy State University*	UNIVERSITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AS A DETERMINANT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Remus RUNCAN	*"Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Social Work Department*	CROSS-CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING IN SOCIAL WORK
Deepanjali Mishra	*KIIT University, School of Humanities*	IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DURING THE COVID-19
Muniza Javed Dr. Asma Seemi Malik Amjad Mahmood	*Lahore College for Women University*	DIGITAL LIFE: "A NEW EMERGING LIFESTYLE IN CURRENT PANDEMIC SITUATION" (A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN)
Wasiu Abiodun Makinde	*The Federal Polytechnic*	GLOBALISATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE REFORMS IN NIEGRIA: A PRAGMATIC DISCOURSE
Akbar Valadbigi	*Elmi-Karbordi University*	CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALS OF CULTURAL IDENTITY IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION (A REVIEW OVER THE SOCIOLOGICAL-POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION)
Dinah Emem DANIEL Ini-odu Udo KIERIAN	*Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic* *Ikot Ekpene Local Government Area* *School of Business Management*	ROLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHAIRMAN IN CURBING SOCIAL VICES AMONG RURAL YOUTHS IN AKWA IBOM STATE

01.08.2021
SESSION-2 HAL-3
MODERATOR: Dr. Chandrasekharan Praveen

TURKEY TIME: 13:00-15:30 | INDIA TIME: 15:30-18:00 | CANADA TIME: 20:00-22:30 | NIGERIA TIME: 11:00-13:30 | BENIN TIME: 11:00-13:30 | PAKISTAN TIME: 15:00-17:30

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTION	PAPER TITLE
Ananda MAJUMDAR	*The University of Alberta*	MIGRANT AND DISPLACED CHILDREN IN THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC SET-UP
GWAISON Panan Danladi GWAISON Musa Danladi	*Nigeria Police Academy,* *&* *College of Education*	THE EFFECT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON FOOD SECURITY OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN MANGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA
Favour C. UROKO	*University of Nigeria*	MIGRATION ETHICS IN GENESIS 47:1-12 AS A LIMELIGHT FOR NIGERIAN MIGRANTS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nikhil GANGWAR	*University of Delhi*	PEASANT MIGRATION IN COLONIAL UNITED PROVINCES: TRENDS, PATTERNS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY
Didier KOMBIENI	*University of Parakou*	AFRICAN AMERICANS' MIGRATION AND EVENTFUL LIFE DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION: A CRITICAL READING THROUGH OF MICE AND MEN BY JOHN STEINBECK
Dr. Chandrasekharan PRAVEEN	*Institute of Advanced Study in Education*	"LET THE ENTIRE WORLD BE HAPPY": KERALA'S WELFARE MEASURES FOR MIGRANT LABOURERS- WORTHY OF EMULATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM	*Mersin University, Education Faculty*	TURKISH EDUCATION POLICIES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES: A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE
Irina-Ana DROBOT	*Technical University of Civil Engineering*	THE IMAGE OF THE MIGRANTS IN HAIKU POEMS

01.08.2021
SESSION-2 HAL-4
MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Elnur KELBIZADEH

TURKEY TIME: 13:00-15:30 | AZERBAIJAN TIME: 14:00-16:30

AUTHORS	UNIVERSITY	PAPER TITLE
Gürdal ÇETİNKAYA	*Ankara University*	BANDUNG CONFERENCE AND TURKEY'S ROLE
Atamoğlan MƏMMƏDLİ	*Bakı Dövlət Universiteti*	THE IMPACT OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR ON IRI-UAE RELATIONS (1980-1988)
Aytac Valiyeva	*Nakhcivan University*	KARABAKH WAR AND IMMIGRANTS
Asst. Prof. Fatih ÇELİK	*Kırşehir Ahi Evran University*	AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION FROM AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ AND SYRIANS TO TURKEY ON EMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF KIRSEHIR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merter MERT	*Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University*	SUPPLY-SIDE EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, WORLD MIGRATION REPORT AND TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. PARVİZ FİRUDİN OQLU KAZİMİ	*Baku State University*	MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION PROCESSES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION NETWORK
Asst. Prof. Dr. Emrah BAŞARAN	*İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University*	GLOBALIZATION AND NEW RISKS IN HEALTH
Halil İbrahim Orhan Tolgahan TABAK Mehmet Taş	*Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University* *Karabük University* *Aydın Adnan Menderes University*	EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON HERITAGE CUISINES AND SUSTAINABILITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amirova Magira Firudin Dr. Huseynova Ellada Eldar Dr. Dashdamirova Gulnara Sabir	*Azerbaijan Medical University*	THE COMMON HUMAN VALUES PREVENTING DEVELOPMENT OF CRISES IN SOCIETY IN REVELATIONS FROM THE ONE CREATOR
Assoc. Prof. Elnur KELBIZADEH	*Azerbijan National Academiy of Sciences*	ARMENIA-IRAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS: MAIN DIRECTIONS AND PROBLEMS

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ÇİN'İN TEK KUŞAK TEK YOL PROJESİ'NDE BELUCİSTAN'IN ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET
2013 yılında başlatmış olduğu Tek Kuşak Tek Yol Projesi ile Asya, Afrika ve Avrupa'yı kara ve deniz yolları ve bu sayede ekonomik koridorlarla birbirine bağlamayı planlayan Çin, küresel güç olma yolunda hızla ilerlemektedir. Ortaya koymuş olduğu proje ile özellikle ABD'nin Orta Doğu'daki hegemonyasını kırarak kendisine alternatif yollar ve enerji kaynakları aramaktadır. Tarihi İpek Yolu'nu yeniden canlandırma amacıyla ortaya konan proje, kara ve deniz olmak üzere iki önemli hat üzerinden hayata geçirilmek istenmektedir. Bunlardan ilki kara hattını oluşturan "İpek Yolu Ekonomik Kuşağı", ikincisi ise deniz hattını oluşturan "21. Yüzyıl Deniz İpek Yolu"dur. 21. Yüzyıl Deniz İpek Yolu Çin kıyı limanlarından başlayarak Güney Çin Denizi, Hint Okyanusu ve oradan da Avrupa'ya uzanmaktadır. Dolayısıyla Çin, projenin deniz ayağını oluşturan kıyı limanlarında en sorunsuz, güvenilir ve verimli koridorlar oluşturmak istemektedir. Belucistan'ın önemi ise kendisini bu noktada göstermektedir. Pakistan'ın güneybatısında yer alan Belucistan eyaletindeki Gwadar Limanı, Hürmüz Boğazı'nın hemen girişinde yer almaktadır. Liman, Orta ve Güney Asya ile Orta Doğu'yu birbirine bağlayan bir köprü olmasının yanı sıra bölgedeki stratejik dengeleri değiştirme potansiyeline sahip önemli bir kavşak noktasıdır. Çin, Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi'nin bir parçası niteliğinde olan Çin-Pakistan Ekonomik Koridoru (ÇPEK) ile Gwadar'a önemli yatırımlar yapmakta ve bu durum Belucistan'ın zaten var olan stratejik konumunu daha da ön plana çıkarmaktadır.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BALOCHISTAN IN CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD PROJECT

ABSTRACT
With the One Belt One Road Project, which it started in 2013, China plans to connect Asia, Africa and Europe with land and sea routes and thus economic corridors, and is rapidly advancing towards becoming a global power. With the project he has put forward, he is looking for alternative ways and energy sources, especially by breaking the hegemony of the USA in the Middle East. The project, which was put forward with the aim of reviving the historical Silk Road, is intended to be implemented over two important lines, land and sea. The first of these is the "Silk Road Economic Belt", which constitutes the land line, and the second is the "21. Century Maritime Silk Road. The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road starts from the Chinese coastal ports and stretches to the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and from there to Europe. Therefore, China wants to create the most smooth, reliable and efficient corridors in the coastal ports that constitute the sea leg of the project. The importance of Balochistan shows itself at this point. The port of Gwadar, in the Balochistan province of southwestern Pakistan, is located just at the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz. Besides being a bridge connecting Central and South Asia and the Middle East, the port is an important crossroads with the potential to change the strategic balances in the region. China is making significant investments in Gwadar with the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which is a part of the Belt and Road Initiative, and this highlights the already existing strategic position of Balochistan.
Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, Balochistan, Gwadar Port

GİRİŞ

Her geçen gün artan nüfusu ve gelişen ekonomisiyle enerji talebi de aynı doğrultuda artan Çin, kendisine alternatif enerji kaynakları ve güzergahları aramaktadır. Bu amaçla ortaya koymuş olduğu Kuşak ve Yol Projesi, Tarihi İpek Yolu'nu modern bir konseptle yeniden inşa etme amacıyla başlatılmış ve yüzyılın projesi olarak görülmektedir. Çin bu projeyle Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika'ya sorunsuz ve güvenli bir şekilde bağlanmayı hedeflemesinin yanı sıra Rusya ve ABD karşısında küresel bir güç olarak da ortaya çıkmak istemektedir.

Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi'nin "amiral gemisi" ya da pilot projesi olarak ortaya konan Çin- Pakistan Ekonomik Koridoru (ÇPEK) ise Kaşgar'dan Gwadar'a kadar uzanan ekonomik bir hat üzerinden ilerlemekte ve Çin'i ABD'nin domine ettiği Malakka Boğazı'na olan bağımlılığından kurtararak Hint Okyanusu'na alternatif bir giriş sağlamaktadır. Zira Gwadar Limanı Hürmüz Boğazı'nın hemen girişinde olup stratejik olarak çok önemli bir noktadadır.

Gwadar Limanı ÇPEK'in bel kemiğini oluşturmasının yanı sıra Belucistan'da bulunması hasebiyle de Belucistan'ı stratejik olarak önemli bir konuma taşımaktadır. Bu anlamda Belucistan ÇPEK projesinde olmazsa olmaz bir noktadadır.

Hazırlanan çalışmada Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi, Gwadar Limanı ve ÇPEK'e değinildikten sonra Belucistan'ın stratejik öneminden ve son olarak Beluçların projeye yaklaşımından bahsedilerek tespit ve önerilerle çalışma noktalanacaktır.

Kuşak ve Yol Projesi

Gelişen ekonomisi ve artan nüfusuyla enerji ihtiyacı da sürekli yükselen bir ivme gösteren Çin, enerjide dışa bağımlı bir ülke olduğu için kendisine alternatif enerji kaynakları aramaktadır. Bu bağlamda Orta Doğu, Orta Asya ve Latin Amerika ülkeleriyle sürekli bir enerji ticareti yapmakta ve enerji tedarikçisi ülkelere petrol ve doğal gaz yolları inşa etmek dahil olmak üzere çeşitli alt yapı ve teknik destekleri sağlayarak enerjiye olan ihtiyacını gidermeye çalışmaktadır. Ancak enerji temin ettiği güzergahların coğrafi olarak uzak olması ve deniz haydutluğu, sabotaj veya çeşitli terör eylemleri nedenleriyle enerji tedarikinde birtakım aksamalar ve problemler yaşanabilmektedir. Ayrıca Latin Amerika ve Orta Doğu'da ABD'nin, Avrasya'da ise Rusya'nın hegemon durumda olması Çin'in enerji ticaretini zaman zaman sekteye uğratabilmektedir. İşte bu nedenlerle Çin, Tarihi İpek Yolu'nu modern bir konseptle yeniden inşa ederek enerjiye olan bağımlılığında hem alternatif yolları devreye sokmayı hem de yeni bir hegemon olarak ortaya çıkmayı hedeflemektedir.

Çin Devlet Başkanı Ji Xinping'in 2013 yılında ortaya attığı ve zamanla Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi ismini alan proje, Çin'i Güneydoğu Asya, Güney Asya, Orta Asya, Rusya ve Avrupa'ya kara yoluyla bağlayan kıtalararası bir geçit olan İpek Yolu Ekonomik Kuşağı'nı ve Çin'in kıyı bölgelerini deniz yoluyla Güney Doğu ve Güney Asya, Güney Pasifik, Orta Doğu, Doğu Afrika ve Avrupa'ya bağlayan 21. yüzyıl Deniz İpek Yolu'nu içermektedir.[1] Kuşak ve Yol Projesi, limanlar, karayolları, demiryolları ve havaalanlarının yanı sıra enerji santralleri ve telekomünikasyon ağları için altyapı geliştirmeye yönelik çok büyük bir yatırım programı ile ilişkilendirilmekte ve son yıllarda geliştirilen en iddialı projelerden biri olarak görülmektedir.[2] Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi'nde, "Kuşak" kelimesi belirli ülkeleri içine dahil etmesiyle, "Yol" ise Tarihi İpek Yolu'na atıf yapmasıyla proje ismini almıştır.[3] Proje; Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika kıtalarını Tarihi İpek Yolu'nu referans alarak ve 21. Yüzyılın dinamikleriyle geliştirerek birbirine bağlamayı hedeflemektedir.

[1] European Bank. Belt and Road İnitiative. Web: https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/belt-and-road/overview.html.
[2] Chatzky, A., McBride J. (28.01.2020). China's Massive Belt and Road İnitiative. Council on Foreign Relations. Web: https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chinas-massive-belt-and-road-initiative.
[3] Sağlam, M. (17.05.2017). Tek Yol Tek Kuşak: Yeni Bir Hegemonyaya Doğru. **Gazete Duvar.**

Çin'i kuruluşunun ikinci yüzyılında (2049) gerçek bir dünya gücü haline getirmeyi hedefleyen proje, rota üzerindeki 69 ülke ve yaklaşık 4,4 milyar nüfusu kapsamaktadır.[4] Bu sayede Çin, düşük gümrük bedelleriyle mallarını kolayca pazarlamak, enerji ticaret rotasını rahatlatmak ve bölgede siyasi ve ekonomik olarak etkinliğini artırmak istemektedir.

Çin, kendisini ABD ve Rusya karşısında alternatif bir küresel güç olarak ortaya çıkarabilecek bu projesiyle birçok hedefi aynı anda gerçekleştirmeyi hedeflemektedir:[5]

1- Çin'in çelik, çimento ve altyapı mühendisliğindeki fazla kapasitesini kullanabileceği Asya ve Hint Okyanusu boyunca limanlar, demiryolları, boru hatları ve otoyollar geliştirmek.
2- Sürekli çeşitlenen Çin mallarını Avrupa'ya ulaştırabilmek için yüksek hızlı ulaşım ağları oluşturmak ve Avrasya'nın uçsuz bucaksız mesafelerini aşındırmak.
3- Orta Doğu ve Afrika'dan Hürmüz ve Malacca boğazları gibi dar noktalarda yasaklanma ihtimaline karşı alternatif bir enerji rotası oluşturmak.
4- Üretim kapasitesini artırmak ve küresel değer zincirinde yukarı çıkmak.
5- Çin liderliğindeki finansal kurumları desteklemek için Çin nakit rezervlerini kullanmak ve mevcut Çin finansal kurumlarına bir pay vermek.
6- Çin'i Güney Çin Denizi, Hint Okyanusu ve kıyılarında bir deniz gücü olarak konsolide etmek.
7- Çin'in daha yoksul batı eyaletlerini, özellikle de şiddetli bir ayrılıkçı harekete sahip olan ve Çin tarafından büyük bir kırılganlık olarak görülen Sincan'ı geliştirmek.
8- Yeni ticaret normları ve rejimleri geliştirerek gelecekteki herhangi bir mekanizma ile rekabeti yakalamak ve hatta bozguna uğratmak.

Şekil-1: Kuşak ve Yol Projesi
Kaynak: Tehrantimes.com

[4] Josji, M. (2018). "The Belt and Roas Initiative Aka, One Belt One Road Scheme. S.4. Web: https://www.orfonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/The-Belt-Road-Initiative-.pdf.
[5] A.g.e. s. 8.

Gwadar Liman Projesi

Pakistan'ın Mekran kıyı şeridinde bulunan ve Hürmüz Boğazı'na 180 deniz mili uzaklıkta olan Gwadar Limanı Çin'in Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi'nin deniz güzergahı olan 21. Yüzyıl Deniz İpek Yolu'nun önemli bir parçasıdır.

2002 yılında Çin'in yardımlarıyla inşasına başlanan ve 2007'de tamamlanan liman, Hint Okyanusu'na alternatif bir erişim sağladığı için Çin'i ABD'nin Malakka Boğazı'ndaki esaretinden kurtarmakta ve Orta ve Güney Amerika'ya kadar deniz yolları ile erişimini kolaylaştırmaktadır.[6]

Gwadar Limanı'nın gelişimi, dünyanın diğer bölgelerine yönelik yeni ticaret yollarıyla kapsayıcı işbirliği için elverişli bir ortam yaratarak Pakistan'ın ekonomik sorunlarını ele almaya başladığı için bölgesel jeoekonomik dengeleri değiştirme potansiyeline sahiptir[7].

Gwadar Liman Projesi, Pakistan Başbakanı Pervez Müşerref'in 2006 yılındaki Çin ziyaretinde Çin'in İran ve Afrika'dan almış olduğu petrolün Gwadar Limanı üzerinden Uygur Özerk Bölgesi'ne taşınması önerisiyle bir adım öteye taşınmak istenmiş ancak dönemin koşullarında bunu gerçekleştirmek mümkün olmamıştır. Müşerref'in önerisinin temelleri Çin-Pakistan Ekonomik Koridoru (ÇPEK) adıyla Çin Başbakanı Li Keqiang'ın Mayıs 2013'te İslamabad'a yaptığı ziyaret sırasında atılmış ve 2016 yılında inşasına başlanmıştır.[8]

Çin- Pakistan Ekonomik Koridoru (ÇPEK)

Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi'nin pilot projesi olarak öne çıkan ÇPEK, 20 Nisan 2015'te Çin Devlet Başkanı Xi Jinping ve Pakistan Başbakanı Nawaz Sharif'in 46 milyar dolar değerinde 51 anlaşma ve Mutabakat Zaptı imzalamasıyla başlatılmıştır. Çin'i Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika ile sorunsuz bir şekilde bağlamayı planlayan proje,[9] Kaşgar şehrinden Gwadar'a kadar uzanan ekonomik bir hat üzerinde liman, alt yapı, ticaret ağları, sanayi ve enerji üretim tesisleri dahil olmak üzere birçok projeyi bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Çin bu projeyle enerjinin jeopolitik risklerden etkilenmeden topraklarına sorunsuz bir şekilde gelmesini ve ABD'nin Hint Okyanusu'ndaki hegemonyasını kırarak kendisine alternatif güzergahlar bulmayı hedeflemektedir.[10]

ÇPEK, Pakistan içinde bir dizi farklı enerji projesini, ulaşım/altyapı ağlarını ve ekonomik serbest bölgeleri oluşturan planlı bir koridordur. Bu yatırım, Çin'in İpek Yolu Ekonomik Kuşağı ve 21. Yüzyıl Deniz İpek Yolu'nu içeren Kuşak ve Yol stratejisinin önemli bir parçasıdır. Yatırım, Pakistan'ın mevcut ulaşım altyapısını iyileştirmesinin yanı sıra Pakistan'ın enerji üretim kapasitesini artırmaya yönelik toplam 46 milyar doları oluşturmaktadır. Enerji ve altyapı projelerinin başarılı olması halinde ise özel ekonomik bölgeler devreye sokularak projenin kapasitesinin artırılması hedeflenmektedir. ÇPEK, Çin'in Sincan eyaletindeki stratejik açıdan önemli Kaşgar şehrini Pakistan'ın Belucistan eyaletindeki Gwadar Limanı'na bağlamakta ve Çin ile Pakistan arasında amaçlanan birçok mal ve hizmetin geçişine izin vermektedir. Ayrıca Gwadar'ın Arap Denizi'ne yakınlığı göz önüne alındığında Çin'in Orta Doğu'ya erişimini de sağlamaktadır.[11]

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[6] Aydın, F. (02.03.2020). "Çin, Gwadar Limanı ve Hindistan'ın Tehdit Algısı." Web: https://www.tasav.org/index.php/cin-gwadar-limani-ve-hindistan-in-tehdit-algisi.html

[7] Assadi, M., Z. (29.02.2021). "Gwadar Port: A Hallmark of Peaceful Development of CPEC Projects." **Global Times.**

[8] Kocatepe, D. (2020). **"İran'ın Kimlik Siyasetinin İç Politikasındaki Yansımaları: Belucistan Örneği."** Gazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi.

[9] Rauf, S. "**China- Pakistan Economic Corridor".** Web: https://www.britannica.com/topic/China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor

[10] Adıbelli, B. (01.11.2018). "Çin-Pakistan Ekonomik Koridoru ve Belucistan." **Yörünge.**

[11] Rifaat, H., Maini, T.S. (2016). "The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor." **Stimson Center**, s.3.

Çin, ÇPEK projesinin hayata geçirilmesiyle birçok hedefi aynı anda gerçekleştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Öncelikle Çin bu projeyle mal tedariki ve ticareti için mesafeyi kısaltmak istemektedir. Zira dünyanın çoğu bölgesiyle Pasifik ve Hint Okyanusu üzerinden ticaret geliştiren Çin, hem petrol ve diğer enerji ve ticaret mallarının temini hem de kendi ürünlerini Ortadoğu, Afrika ve Avrupa pazarlarına ulaştırmak için Malakka Boğazı'na bağımlıdır. Orta Doğu kıyılarından Şanghay Limanı'na kadar olan toplam mesafe Çin'in kuzeybatı Sincan bölgesi de dahil edildiğinde yaklaşık 16.000 km'dir.
Lojistik olarak bu hem kat edilmesi gereken çok uzun bir mesafedir hem de oldukça maliyetlidir. Oysa karayolu, demiryolları ve boru hattı ağları inşa etmeyi hedeflediği Kaşgar ile Gwadar arası sadece 2500 km'dir. Dolayısıyla bu projenin başarıyla tamamlanması Çin'e sadece zaman kazandırmakla kalmayacak aynı zamanda tedarikini daha güvenli ve hızlı hale getirecektir. Çin'in ikinci hedefi, ihmal edilmiş ve geri kalmış Sincan ve diğer kuzeybatı bölgelerini geliştirmek ve bu sayede ayrılıkçı ve terörist eğilimleri dizginlemektir. Üçüncü olarak Çin bu projeyle enerji ve ticaret bağlantılarının güvenliğini sağlamak istemektedir. Zira Pakistan Çin'in Orta Doğu ve Afrika pazarlarıyla bağlantısına giden en kısa yolu sağlamaktadır. Çin'in dördüncü hedefi Pakistan'ın zengin yer altı kaynaklarını Çin yatırımlarıyla devreye sokmaktır. Beşinci hedef Pakistan'ın iç güvenliğinin sağlanması ve Gwadar'ın geliştirilmesidir. Zira istikrarlı ve ekonomik açıdan müreffeh bir Pakistan, Çin'in dünya ile ticari ve ekonomik projelerini sürdürmesi için olmazsa olmazdır. Çin'in bu projeyle gerçekleştirmek istediği son hedef ise bölgedeki stratejik gelişmeleri izlemek ve Orta Doğu'daki varlığını genişletmek için Hürmüz Boğazı'nın yakınlarında bir yere konuşlanmak ve Malakka Boğazı'na bağımlı olmadan Hint Okyanusu'na erişim sağlamaktır.[12]

Şekil-2: Çin-Pakistan Ekonomik Koridoru
Kaynak: https://www.insightsonindia.com/

[12] Afridi M. K., Khalid, I. (2016). "The Politics of Interdependence: A Case of ChinaPakistan Economic Corridor". **South Asian Studies**, 31 (2), 660-661.

Çin, projenin tamamlanmasıyla yukarıda da kısmen bahsedilen hedeflere ulaşmayı arzularken Pakistan yönetimi de birtakım hedeflerden yola çıkarak projeye evet demiştir. Öncelikle ekonomik büyümeyi, üretkenliği ve ihracatı artırmak ve istihdam yaratmak için doğrudan yabancı yatırımları çekmek istemektedir. İkinci olarak gelecekteki konut ve endüstriyel talepleri için daha uygun maliyetli enerji temin etmeyi ve elektrik üretimi ve iletim projeleri için finansman sağlamayı arzulamaktadır. Üçüncü olarak bölgesel bağlantı ve yer lojistiği verimliliğini artırmak için karayolu ve demiryolu altyapısını yükseltmek ve potansiyel bir Hindistan deniz ablukasını en aza indirmek için Karaçi ve Kasım limanlarına olan bağımlılığını azaltmak istemektedir. Pakistan'ın ulaşmak istediği dördüncü hedef daha yüksek katma değerli mallar üretebilmek için Çin yatırım ve uzmanlığından yararlanmak ve yine Çin yatırımı ve teknoloji transferi yoluyla tarım endüstrisini modernleştirmek ve çeşitlendirmektir.
Beşinci hedef Çin-Pakistan ilişkisini stratejik ve askeri bir ittifakın ötesinde ekonomik bir ortaklığa doğru genişletmek ve Pakistan'ın yabancılar için güvenli ve çekici bir destinasyon olduğunu göstermektir. Son olarak Pakistan bu projeyle limanlarını Orta ve Güney Asya ile Batı Çin için aktarma merkezi olarak kullanmak istemektedir.[13]
Çin ve Pakistan ÇPEK projesine birtakım hedeflere ulaşma gayesiyle başlamış olsalar da projenin merkezi sayılan Belucistan'da maalesef çok fazla değişen bir durum bulunmamaktadır. Zira birçok Beluç Gwadar Limanı'nın ve eyaletin yüksek düzeyde yatırım görmesine rağmen bunun yerel topluluğa fayda getirmediğinden şikayet etmektedir. Yatırım yapılan milyarlarca dolara rağmen, Pakistan Planlama, Kalkınma ve Reform Bakanlığı'nın 2016 yılında yayınladığı bir rapor, Belucistan'ın toplam nüfusunun % 71'inin hala çok boyutlu yoksulluk içinde yaşadığını, buna karşılık aynı oranın Pencap'ta % 31 ve Sindh'de % 43 olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca Belucistan'daki birçok yerel grup hem Gwadar Limanı'nın önemli bir üs olması hasebiyle ileride yoğun göç alarak kendilerinin asimile edileceklerinden tedirgin olmakta hem de mevcut durumda inşa edilecek olan otoyol veya diğer ihtiyaçlar için yerlerinden edildiklerinden şikayet etmektedirler. Üstelik proje inşaatlarında Beluçlara çok az istihdam sağlanırken, önemli konularda Beluç yöneticilere danışılmadan hareket edilmektedir. Bütün bunlar ise Beluçlarla Pakistan merkezi yönetiminin arasını açmasının yanı sıra Beluçların Çinlilere nefretle yaklaşmalarına ve özellikle Belucistan Kurtuluş Örgütü'nün (BLA) yapmış olduğu terör eylemleriyle projenin sekteye uğramasına neden olmaktadır.[14]

Tespitler/ Öneriler

Çin'in Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi'nin pilot projesi olarak hayata geçirmek istediği ÇPEK, gerek Çin gerekse Pakistan için oldukça önemli kazanımlar sunmaktadır. Zira Kaşgar'dan Gwadar'a kadar uzanan projeyle Çin yukarıda detaylarıyla da açıklandığı üzere ABD'nin hegemonyasındaki Malakka Boğazı'na olan bağımlılığından kurtularak enerji ve ticaret mallarının temininde kendisine alternatif bir güzergah belirlemektedir. Yine Pakistan bu projeyle ekonomik geri kalmışlığını bir nebze de olsa gidererek hem stratejik olarak elini güçlendirmek hem de ülkedeki terörizmi azaltmak istemektedir. Projenin merkezindeki Belucistan ise bu projeyle zaten var olan stratejik değerini daha da artıracak ve küresel rekabet için önemli bir merkez olma özelliğini sürdürecektir. Ancak proje hayata geçirilirken Gwadar Limanı'na ev sahipliği yapan Beluç halkı neredeyse görmezden gelinmiştir. Zira proje inşaatında Beluç işçilere çok az yer verilirken, projenin yürürlüğe konma aşamasında da Beluç yöneticilere danışılmadan hareket edilmektedir.

[13] Rafiq, A. (2017). "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Barriers and Impact." **United States Institute of Peace.**

[14] Akins, H. (2007). "China in Balochistan: CPEC and the Shifting Security Landscape of Pakistan". **Howard H.Baker Jr. Center for Public Policy University of Tennessee, Policy of Breef,** 4 (17).8-10.

Üstelik bu projeyle stratejik konumu daha da artacak olan Belucistan'ın dışardan yoğun göç alma potansiyeli ve Beluçların yaşadıkları bölgede azınlık konumuna düşme ihtimalleri de Beluçları tedirgin etmektedir. Dolayısıyla böylesine önemli bir projenin merkezinde bulunan Beluç halkı projenin getirilerinden ziyade kendilerinden götüreceklerinden endişe etmekte ve bu nedenle de çeşitli eylemlerle projeyi sekteye uğratmak istemektedirler. Özellikle BLA yapmış olduğu birtakım terör eylemleriyle projenin hayata geçirilmesini engellemek istemektedir.

Peki neler yapılabilir?

Öncelikle Beluç halkı ve yöneticiler projenin merkezinde olmaları hasebiyle muhatap alınmalı ve endişe ettikleri konularda ikna edilmelidir. İkinci olarak önemli konularda Beluç yöneticilerine danışılarak ortak bir mutabakata varılmalı. Son olarak Belucistan'ın düşük yaşam standartları göz önünde bulundurularak bu projeyle mümkün olduğunca kalkınmalarına destek olunmalıdır.

Burada da gerek proje inşaatında çoğu işsiz olan Beluç halkına yer verilerek gerekse Belucistan'ın zengin yer altı kaynaklarından elde edilen gelirle Belucistan'ın sosyo ekonomik düzeyini artıracak adımlar atılarak Beluç halkı memnun edilmelidir. Zira memnuniyetsiz ve muhatap alınmayan Beluç halkı hem projeye hem de Pakistan hükümetine zarar getirecektir.

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THE ARAB STATE, WHERE THE ARAB SPRING IS NOT EFFECTIVE, THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO: THE CAUSE AND THE RESULTS

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ABSTRACT

The events, which were ignited by self-immolation of a young man who made a living with peddlers in Tunisia in December 2010, turned into a great popular/riot movement. This popular movement, which spread to other Arab countries in region to include geography of the Middle East and North Africa, initiated process known in public as the "Arab Spring". Although there are many studies on countries where this process is effective and in this sense, there are especially internal conflicts, studies on countries where effect of the "Arab Spring" was low are insufficient. One of these countries is the Kingdom of Morocco with its official name. As a result of these popular movements, era of dictators in power for many years, such as Libya, Tunisia and Egypt, ended, but monarchy regime continued in Morocco, and then there wasn't internal turmoil, as in Syria. Based on this, purpose of the study; it is to reveal both reasons why Morocco slightly survived the "Arab Spring" process and its difference from other Arab countries in this sense. For example, although Egypt is an Arab country governed by a republic, it has been one of countries most affected by this process. But why has monarchy-ruled Morocco not been sufficiently affected by this change? In this context, the study first focused on the "Arab Spring" in general framework and provided information about political history of Morocco Secondly, what happened during the "Arab Spring" period in Morocco was explained, and then reforms made and 2011 parliamentary elections were emphasized. Finally, reasons for failure of protests in Morocco to have desired effect are explained. As a result, impact of reforms carried out over the past decade has been evaluated.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Kingdom of Morocco, North Africa, Popular Movement.

BİR KÜLTÜR POLİTİKASI OLARAK ORYANTALİZM: COVID-19 HABERLERİNDE TÜRKİYE'NİN ORYANTALİST SUNUMU

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ÖZET

Batı dünyasının gözünden Doğu ülkelerinin tasvir edilmesi olarak ifade edilen Oryantalizm, bir kültür politikası olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Batı kültürünün kriterlerine göre değerlendirmeleri içeren Oryantalizm kavramı, günümüzde sıklıkla medyada, yazılı ve görsel basın haberlerinde, film ve dizi sektöründe, edebiyat ve sanat eserlerinde görünürlük kazanmaktadır. Oryantalizmin bir kültür politikası olarak inşa edilmesinde Batı'nın bilinçli çaba sergilediği görülmektedir. Bu noktada medya, Batı tarafından stratejik bir araç olarak kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle Batı medyasındaki haberlerde kullanılan görseller, görüntüler, stereotipler ve kullanılan haber dili ile söylemi, Batı'nın yansıttığı Oryantalist imajları yeniden üretme ve tüm dünyaya yayma potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Doğu ülkelerine atfedilen Oryantalist imajların medyada sürekli tekrarlanması tehlikeli yanlış inançlara ve kırılması güç önyargılara zemin hazırlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, küresel pandemi dahil olmak üzere hız kesmeden devam eden Oryantalizme dikkat çekmek ve COVID-19 ile ilgili haberlerde Türkiye'nin Oryantalist sunumunu güncel örnekler üzerinden incelemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Batı medyasına yansıyan COVID-19 haberlerinde kullanılan görseller ve içerikler Oryantalizm açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Nitel araştırmanın izlendiği bu çalışmada durum incelemesi (vaka analizi/ örnek olay) yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma konusuna zengin örnek teşkil edecek görseller ve haber içerikleri araştırmanın örneklemini temsil etmektedir. Böylelikle COVID-19 haberlerinde Türkiye'ye yönelik Oryantalist bakış açısı ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Araştırmada yer alan güncel örneklere göre Türkiye'ye yönelik Oryantalist yaklaşımın devam ettiği, Batı medyasında Türkiye algısının değişmediği ve Oryantalizmin popüler bir kültür politikası olarak varlığını sürdürdüğü bulgularına ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oryantalizm, Medya, Kültür, Stereotip, Önyargı

ORIENTALISM AS A CULTURAL POLICY: ORIENTALIST PRESENTATION OF TURKEY IN COVID-19 NEWS

ABSTRACT

Orientalism, which is expressed as the depiction of Eastern countries through the eyes of the Western world, appears as a cultural policy. The concept of Orientalism, which includes evaluations according to the criteria of Western culture, is gaining visibility in the media, in the written and visual press news, in the film and TV series sector, in literature and artworks. It is seen that the West made a conscious effort in constructing Orientalism as a cultural policy. The media is used by the West as a strategic tool at this point. The visuals, images, stereotypes, language, and discourse used in the news, especially in Western media, reproduce the Orientalist images that the West reflects and spread worldwide. The constant repetition of Orientalist images attributed to Eastern countries in the media paves the way for dangerous false beliefs and prejudices that are hard to break.

This study aims to draw attention to the ongoing Orientalism, including the global pandemic, and to examine Turkey's Orientalist presentation in the news about COVID-19 through current examples. For this purpose, the images and contents used in the news of COVID-19 reflected by the Western media were evaluated in terms of Orientalism. In this study, conducted by qualitative research was followed, the case study method was used. Images and news content that will serve as a rich example of the study subject represent the sample of the research. As result, the Orientalist perspective on Turkey was revealed in the news of COVID-19. Due to the current examples in the research has shown that the Orientalist approach towards Turkey continues, the perception of Turkey in the Western media has not changed and Orientalism continues to exist as a popular cultural policy.
Key Words: Orientalism, Media, Culture, Stereotype, Prejudice

GİRİŞ

Doğu medeniyetini inceleyen ve Batı gözünden Doğu ülkelerinin tasvir edilmesini açıklayan Oryantalizm, günümüzde ideolojik bir kültür politikası olarak işlev görmektedir. Oryantalizmin doğuşu, Doğu ve Batı arasında en başından beri süregiden ideolojik mücadelenin başlangıcına kadar uzanmaktadır. Küresel dünyayı ve uluslararası ilişkileri yönlendiren Oryantalist yaklaşım, arka planda derin bir tarihsel süreç barındırmaktadır. Sunar'a (2007: 29-30) göre Doğu ve Batı kavramları coğrafik bir imleç olmaktan çok daha fazlasını ifade etmekte ve sembol görevi görmektedir. Nitekim Doğu ve Batı'yı belirleyen görünmez sınırlar her daim bir mücadele konusu olagelmiştir. Sınırlar, kültürlerin kendi örüntülerini belirlemekte ve her kültüre kendine has özellikler yüklemektedir. Doğu ve Batı arasındaki bu sınırlar, her şeyden önce iki ayrı kültürün farklılığını belirtmektedir. Bu noktada Corm (2003), Doğu-Batı ayrışmasının esasen hayali bir kırılmaya işaret ettiğini dile getirmekte ve bu ayrışımın temelinin ideolojik ve kültürel zeminde aranması gerektiğini savunmaktadır. Nitekim Batı kendini Avrupa'nın bile Doğusundan ayrıştırmakta ve kendine göre Doğulu gördüğü her medeniyeti ötekileştirmektedir. Yerdelen'e (2017: 56) göre Batılı düşünürler de bu ötekileştirmeyi desteklemekte ve Avrupa medeniyetinin yalnızca Batı'ya ait olduğunun ve Doğu ülkelerinin hiçbir zaman Batı uygarlığının içinde yer alamayacağının altını çizmektedirler. Dolayısıyla dünya barışının önündeki en büyük engellerden biri olan Doğu'nun ötekileştirilmesi bir eğilim olarak emperyalizmin gelişmesiyle ilerleyen zamanlarda da artarak devam etmiştir. Doğu'nun Batı tarafından sürekli ötekileştirilmesi ise Doğu'nun sömürgeleştirilmesinin önünü açmıştır.

Sömürgeleştirme, içinde yaşadığımız yüzyılda özellikle küreselleşmenin etkisiyle şekil değiştirip dönüşmüş ancak ortadan kalkmamıştır. Uluslararası ilişkilere yön veren bilinçli stratejilerle ve hem ideolojik hem de kültürel politikalarla sömürgeleştirme devam etmektedir. Okmeydan (2021: 470), günümüzde Doğu bilimi (Şarkiyatçılık) olarak da bilinen Oryantalizmin, genel bir ifadeyle Doğu ve İslam toplumlarının kültür, dil ve sosyolojik yapılarını inceleyen araştırma alanlarını ifade ettiğini vurgulamakta ve bu açıdan bakıldığında Oryantalizmin akademik disiplin olarak ortaya çıkmasına rağmen emperyalizmin gelişmesiyle nesnellikten uzaklaştığına dikkat çekmektedir. Bu noktada Doğu medeniyetlerine yönelik merakın sistematik hale dönüşüp bilimsel şekilde incelenmesiyle ortaya çıkan Oryantalizm, emperyalizmin gelişip siyasi emellere alet olmasıyla yeni sömürgeciliğe hizmet eden bir araç haline gelmiş ve emperyalizmin güç kazanmasında stratejik bir rol üstlenmiştir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında Batı'nın Doğu'yu var olduğu haliyle kavramak, anlamak veya anlatmak niyetinin olmadığını, aksine var olan gerçekler yerine kendi çıkarlarına uygun Doğu ya da Doğulu imajı oluşturduğu söylenebilmektedir. Esasen Batı tarafından bilinçli şekilde oluşturulan ve çeşitli iletişimsel yöntemlerle pekiştirilen Doğu veya Doğulu imajı tamamen Doğu medeniyetlerinin itibarsızlaştırılması üzerine kurulu bir politikadır.

Kim'e (2020) göre Orient (Doğu); Asya'yı, Kuzey Afrika, Arap Yarımadası, İtalya, Türkiye ve Doğu Avrupa'yı belirtmek için kullanılagelen bir tanımlayıcı olarak halen birey, toplum ve halk/kamu sağlığına ilişkin kültürel algıların ve politikaların temelini oluşturmaktadır. Dolayısıyla Oryantalizm, Batı'nın kültürüne göre şekillenen bir öğreti (doktrin) olarak ideolojik boyut taşımakta ve kültürel bir politika olarak temellenmektedir. Batı kendi kültürel ideolojisinden ve uzun bir tarihsel süreç sonucunda oluşan ön yargılarından hareketle Doğu'ya yönelik saldırılarını meşrulaştırmak için özellikle medyadan yararlanmaktadır. Batı, tekelindeki medya sektörü aracılığıyla Doğu'yu kendi istediği şekilde sunmakta ve kendi gözünü ve perspektifini tüm dünyaya egemen kılmaya çalışmaktadır. Oryantalist bakış açısı ile Doğu'yu istediği şekle büründürüp medya üzerinden tüm dünyanın Doğu'yu tektipleştirip ötekileştirmesine hizmet etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Oryantalizm ideolojik bir kültür politikası olarak ele alınmış ve Batı tarafından Türkiye'ye yönelik geliştirilen Oryantalist tutumun COVID-19 pandemisinde haberlere nasıl yansıdığının güncel örnekler üzerinden aktarılması amaçlanmıştır. Böylelikle pandemi sürecinde Türkiye'nin Batı medyasındaki Oryantalist sunumunun açığa çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda örnek olay yöntemi izlenmiş ve pandeminin başından itibaren Batı medyasında yer bulan Oryantalizm içerikli Türkiye haberlerinin her biri birer örnek olay kategorisinde değerlendirilmiştir. Batı medyasından tüm dünyaya servis edilen haberlerde Türkiye'ye yönelik kullanılan dil ve söylem ile haber içeriklerini tanımlayan görseller, Oryantalist perspektiften incelenip betimlenmiştir. Literatür taramasından yola çıkan ve örnek olay yönteminden hareket eden bu çalışma, COVID-19 pandemisinde Batı medyasındaki haber içeriklerinde Oryantalist yaklaşımı güncel örneklerle ortaya koymayı hedeflediğinden alanyazına katkı sağlama noktasında önemli görülmekte ve bu nedenle özgün bir değer taşımaktadır. Konuya kuramsal temel oluşturabilmek için öncelikle Oryantalizme yönelik genel bilgiler aktarılacak ve Oryantalizm ideolojik ve kültürel bir politika unsuru olarak ele alınacaktır. Kuramsal çerçevenin ardından pandemi sürecinde Türkiye'nin Batı medyasındaki Oryantalist temsilini açığa çıkaran güncel örnekler incelenip değerlendirilecektir.

KÜLTÜREL POLİTİKA OLARAK ORYANTALİZM

Oryantalizmin ilk kez ne zaman ortaya çıktığına yönelik halen görüş birliğine varılamamış olsa da 1312 yılında Viyana Konsülü'nün toplanarak Batı üniversitelerinde Arap Dili kürsülerinin kurulmasına yönelik kararın çıkmasına kadar uzandığı ve özellikle Vasco de Gama'nın 1498'de Ümit Burnu'ndan Asya'yı keşfetmesine dayandığı ileri sürülebilmektedir (Turner, 2003: 68). Bu gelişmelerle Oryantalizmin doğuşu hızlanmış, 16. yüzyıldan itibaren Doğu ve Batı arasında ekonomik ve siyasi ilişkilerin gelişmesiyle Doğu'ya seyahat eden gezginlerin (seyyah) artmasının yanı sıra 17. ve 18. yüzyılda Avrupa'da yaşanan aydınlanma ve akılcılık hareketine istinaden Avrupa'nın ötesindeki yeni dünyaları ve yaşamları keşfetme arzusu da Oryantalizmin gelişmesine hizmet etmiştir (Köse ve Küçük, 2015: 112-113). Bu noktada Oryantalizmin, 1704 ile 1717 yıllarından itibaren özellikle Binbir Gece Masalları'nın basılmasıyla başladığı kabul edilmekte ve Doğu'ya seyahat eden Avrupalı/Batılı erkeklerin Doğu'yu keşfetmeleri ve hayal etmeleriyle gelişen Oryantalist yaklaşımın sonucunda Doğu uygarlığının edebiyata, resme ve müziğe konu olmasıyla Doğu hakkında Batı'da kolektif bilinç oluştuğu dile getirilmektedir (Taşar, 2011: 154). Bu görüşlere göre Oryantalizm, özellikle 18. ve 19. yüzyıl arasında biçimlenmiş ve çoğu zaman olumsuz anlamlar çağrıştıracak şekilde kullanılan ve Batılı araştırmacıların Doğu medeniyetlerini betimlemeye yönelik çalışmaları simgelemek için geliştirilmiş bir kavramı ve yaklaşımı ifade etmektedir (Dikici, 2014: 46). Oryantalizmin içeriği esasen Batı'nın kendi konumunu inşa etmek, güçlendirmek ve meşru kılmak için kendi karşısına konumlandırdığı ve Batı'nın dışında gördüğü Doğu toplumlarını dışlayıp ötekileştirdiği ideolojik ve kültürel politikalara dayanmaktadır.

Coşkun'a (2019: 216) göre Batı politikası haline gelen Oryantalist yaklaşım, 19. yüzyılın ortalarında edebiyat, müzik, opera, tiyatro ve mimari gibi birçok alana yayılan ve çeşitlenen sanat stilini ifade etmek için kullanılmış ve sonrasında ise günümüzdeki anlamına istinaden Doğu toplumlarının yaşantısını ve bütünüyle Doğu medeniyeti ile ilgili araştırmaları kapsayacak şekilde genişlemiştir.

Edebiyat profesörü Edward Said ise Oryantalizmi sistematik ve bilimsel bir incelemeye tabi tutan isim olarak öne çıkmıştır. Said; Batı'nın, Doğu'yu kendi görüşleri ve varsayımları ile değerlendirdiğini gündelik yaşamdan örneklerle açıkladığı 'Oryantalizm' (1998) isimli eserinde Batı'nın, Doğu'yu yalnızca kendi çıkarlarına hizmet edecek şekilde tasvir ettiğini ve bu nedenle Doğu medeniyetlerini çoğu zaman sahte ve abartılmış imajlara hapsettiğini dile getirmektedir. Yerlikaya (2015: 9), Oryantalizmin Doğu ve esasen İslam dünyasına yönelik yerleşik algı ve ön kabulleri temele alan bir bakış açısı sunduğunu savunmakta ve bu bakış açısının uzantısı olarak Doğu coğrafyasının yüzyıllardır Batı tarafından inceleme nesnesi olduğunu vurgulayarak Doğu'nun var olan gerçeklik ile değil Batı'nın zihninde üretilen tipolojilerle açıklandığını belirtmektedir. Bu sayede gerçek olan hakikat ile ön kabuller ve kalıplaşan algılar arasındaki sınır giderek muğlaklaşmakta ve Doğu ile Batı ayrımı diyalektik şekilde ele alınmaktadır. Tekeli'ye (1998: 87) göre Doğu ve Batı arasındaki ayrım, 'biz' ve 'öteki' kavramlarını yaratmış, bu düalist görüş doğrultusunda grup bilinci geliştirilmiş ve bir gruba mensup üyelerin, diğer grup üyelerine yönelik ortak ön kabulleri ise kalıp yargılara dönüşmüştür. 'Biz' kavramı üstünlük ile eşleştirilirken dışlamaya içkin 'öteki' kavramına ise alçaklık ve aşağılama gibi çeşitli olumsuzluklar atfedilmektedir. Kendi üstünlüğüne inanan 'biz' grupları, aşağılayıp alçaltılan ve dışlanan 'öteki' olarak gördüğü grupları edilgen, pasif, yönetilmeye muhtaç ve tamamen akıl dışı olmakla itham etmektedir (Bilici, 2011: 4-8). Ötekiler üzerinde denetleyici erke sahip olan gruplar, aynı zamanda meşruiyet elde edebilmek için kendi hayal gücünü, düşlerini ve fantazyalarını imgeler ve sözcüklerle birleştirip Doğu algısı inşa etmektedir.

Batı temsilcilerinin hayal gücüne dayalı Oryantalist kalıplar, Batı'nın tekelinde görülen özellikle film ve medya endüstrisi başta olmak üzere sanat, bilim, siyaset ve habercilik gibi pek çok alanda etkisini hissettirmektedir. Klasik Oryantalizm olarak adlandırılan bu süreç, günümüzde yerini yeni Oryantalizme (Neo-Oryantalizm) bırakmıştır. Taşcı (2006: 163), Batı tarafından işgal edilen Müslüman ülkelerin yer altı ve yer üstü kaynaklarından yararlanmak ve bölgeyi kontrol altına alabilmek için sömürgeciliğe dayalı siyasal ilişkilerin oryantalizmle sıkı bağına işaret etmekte ve yeni Oryantalizmin siyasal ideolojilerin ve kültürel politikaların ürünü olduğuna dikkat çekmektedir. Behdad ve Williams'a (2010: 284) göre içinde yaşadığımız yüzyılda özellikle Orta Doğu ve Arap ülkeleri başta olmak üzere Müslüman ve Kuzey Afrika ülkelerine yoğunlaşan ve Batı'yı merkeze alarak Doğu medeniyetleri üzerinde siyasi, ahlaki, ekonomik ve kültürel üstünlüğüne dayanan yeni Oryantalizm, Doğu medeniyetlerini tarif edebilmek için kullanılagelmektedir. Bununla birlikte Tuastad (2010) ise yeni Oryantalizmi, esasen Oryantalizmin popüler ve daha görünür hale gelmesi olarak ifade etmekte ve inceleme nesnesi olarak Doğu'yu sahte algılarla yeniden üretmek için yaygın ve hızlı medya ortamlarına, bilişim teknolojilerine, internete, sinemaya ve modaya ihtiyaç duyduğunu dile getirmektedir. Oryantalist çerçeveden Doğu'yu tanımlayan Batı, aslında kendi bilincini ifade etmekte ve kendini konumlandırmak için Doğu'ya ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Bulut'a (2004: 9) göre Batı, kendi kimliğini tanımlamak ve kendi varlığına ve politikalarına meşruiyet kazandırmak için Doğu'ya muhtaçtır, öyle ki Doğu yoksa Batı da var olamaz ve bu nedenle Doğu, Batı'nın en mükemmel ötekisi olarak konumlandırılmaktadır. Dolayısıyla Oryantalizm, öncelikle ideolojik bir yaklaşımı ve ideolojilerden beslenen kültürel politikalara ait bakış açısını ifade etmektedir. Bu nedenle Batı, Doğu'ya karşı ideolojik ve kültürel saldırılarına meşru zemin hazırlayabilmek için Oryantalizmi bilinçli şekilde kullanmaktadır.

Dahası Batı, internet sayesinde tüm dünyada popüler bir temsil biçimine dönüşen ve Doğu'ya atfedilen olumsuz imajları ve çağrışımları bilişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmelerle tüm dünyaya yaymaktadır.

Oryantalist yaklaşımda Batı için önemli olan nokta, Doğu medeniyetlerinin ve bu medeniyetlere dair her konunun Batı açısından algılanıp anlamlandırılması ve Batı gözünden aktarılmasıdır. Uluç ve Soydan'a (2007: 37) göre Batı'nın baktığı Oryantalizm penceresinden Doğu her zaman tek şekilde algılanmakta ve anlatılmaktadır.

Bu nedenle Batı'nın pis, rasyonel olmayan, pasif, kendini bile yönetemeyen, yönetilmeye muhtaç, hayalperest ve cahil Doğu algısı, Batı'nın ideolojik indirgemeciliği ile şekillenmiş bir ideoloji ve kültürel politika olarak sanattan bilime kadar her yere sirayet etmiştir. Söz konusu indirgemeci yaklaşım, kalıp düşünceler olarak da ifade edilen stereotipler aracılığıyla yaygınlık kazanmakta ve belleklere kazınmaktadır. Özellikle medya aracılığıyla yayılan algılar ve ötekileştirme, çoğunlukla stereotiplere dayanmaktadır. "Oryantalizmin temelinde bulunan 'biz' ve 'öteki' ayrımı stereotiplerin özünü oluşturmaktadır. Dolayısıyla medyada üretilen çeşitli stereotipler, Oryantalist yaklaşımı inşa etmekte ve yeniden üretmektedir. Zira medya, stereotipleşen resimleri ve görüntüleri zihinlere kazıyan etkili bir araçtır" (Okmeydan, 2021: 458). Herhangi bir algının yerleşmesinde medyaya yansıyan ve hafızalara kazınan stereotipler önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Örneğin, filmlerdeki Müslüman erkekler, tipik olarak başında 'takke' ve elinde 'tespih' ile gösterilmekte veya karikatürlerde bu şekilde standartlaştırılarak resmedilmektedir (Okmeydan, 2019: 104). Stereotipleştirme ile bir kültürün tüm üyelerine istisna gözetmeksizin toptancı bir yaklaşım benimsenmektedir.

Stereotiplerin medya aracılığıyla süreklilik kazanması ve giderek tek gerçeklik haline gelmesi ön yargıların oluşumunu hızlandırmaktadır. Günlük hayatta farkında olmadan kararlarımızı ve seçimlerimizi yönlendiren düşünsel süreçler stereotip (kalıp yargı) olarak adlandırılmakta; bu kalıp yargıların sonucunda ortaya çıkan tutum ve davranışlar ise ön yargı olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda tutumun bilişsel (düşünsel) boyutunu stereotipler, tutumun duygusal ve davranışsal boyutunu ise ön yargılar oluşturmaktadır (Harding vd., 1969; İlhan ve Çevik, 2013; Kağıtçıbaşı, 2010; Secord ve Backman, 1974). Stereotipler ve ön yargılar, bir milletin veya bir ırkın diğerlerine bakış açılarına etki etmekte ve diğerlerini kendilerinden ayırıp ötekileştirmeye yol açan etmenlere dönüşmektedir. Bunun sonucunda ortaya çıkan etnomerkezcilik ise bir kişinin kendi ait olduğu grubu veya kültürü merkez alarak diğerlerinden üstün görmesi ve diğerlerini buna göre konumlandırmasıdır. Böylece kişi, kendi grubu dışında olan ancak kendi grubuna en çok benzeyen kültürleri en yakına ve aradaki farklılıkların düzeyine göre diğer kültürleri kendinden uzağa ve en uzağa olmak üzere derecelendirmektedir (Mora, 2008: 210). Oryantalizm, Doğu ve Batı arasındaki ayrıma dayandığından ve Batı'nın Doğu karşısındaki üstünlüğünden doğan bu farkı en başından kabul ettiğinden özü itibariyle etnomerkezciliği beslemektedir. Uluç'a (2009: 95) göre etnomerkezcilik (etnosantrizm), günümüzde 'yeni ırkçılık' olarak görülmekte ve kültürler ile kimlikler arasına konulan mesafe ve farklılık, üçüncü dünya olarak Doğu'nun yani Türklüğün, İslam'ın ve Araplığın Batı'yı ve Batılılığı temsil eden Avrupa'ya uymadığı düşüncesini geliştirmektedir. Etnomerkezci tutum ise özellikle medyada görünürlük kazanmakta ve Batı tarafından Doğu'nun dışlanmasına, ötekileştirilmesine, aşağılanmasına ve çarpıtılmasına zemin hazırlamaktadır. Batı'nın bu tutumu Doğu toplumları tarafından hoş karşılanmasa ve zaman zaman eleştirel sesler çıksa da yine medya tekeline sahip Batı tarafından bu eleştirel sesler gündeme getirilmemektedir.

Oryantalizmde ötekileştirilen milletlerin veya kültürlerin nasıl algılandığı, günümüzde çoğu zaman mevcut gerçekliğin ve hakikatin önüne geçmektedir.

Batı tarafından Doğulu bir ülke olarak görülen ve ötekileştirilen Türkiye de Oryantalizm sınırları içerisine hapsedilmekte ve diğer Doğu ülkelerine yapıldığı gibi Türkiye için de Batı tarafından çoğunlukla gerçeği yansıtmayan, uydurulan veya abartılan imajlar ve algılar yaratılmakta ve bunlar, bilişim teknolojilerinin gücüyle tüm dünyaya aktarılmaktadır. Batı'nın Türkiye'yi geri kalmış ve antidemokratik bir İslam ülkesi olarak dünyaya anlatma çabası ve Türkleri stereotipleştirmesi Türk kamuoyunda tepkilere neden olmaktadır. Bu durum özellikle medya haberlerinde görünürlük kazanmakta ve ortaya çıkan gerilim, uluslararası ilişkilerin ve Batı ile diplomatik temasların zarar görmesi ile sonuçlanmaktadır. Batı'nın Türkiye'ye yönelik Oryantalist tutumu, COVID-19 pandemisinde dünya kamuoyuna yansıyan haberlerde de kendini göstermekte ve Oryantalizmin hız kesmeden devam ettiğinin bir göstergesi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

COVID-19 HABERLERİNDE TÜRKİYE'NİN ORYANTALİST SUNUMUNA YÖNELİK GÜNCEL ÖRNEKLER

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından 11 Mart 2020'de pandemi olarak kabul edilen yeni koronavirüs (COVID-19) salgını; sağlık, ekonomi, eğitim, sosyoloji, psikoloji ve iletişim gibi yaşamın içinde olan alanlara çok boyutlu etkiler getirmiştir. Bilimsel çalışmaların odağına yerleşen COVID-19 pandemisinde bir yandan toplumsal sağlık açısından virüsle nasıl mücadele edilmesi gerektiğine yönelik kapsamlı stratejiler geliştirilirken (Okmeydan, 2021: 331-332) öte yandan dünya medyasında geniş yankı uyandıran haberler ile bu haberlerde kullanılan söylemler ve görseller çeşitli tartışmalara konu olmuştur. Söz konusu tartışmaların başında ise Batı medyasına yansıyan haber içeriklerinin ve görsellerinin Oryantalizm ekseninde üretildiği eleştirileri gelmiştir. "Salgının Batı ülkelerine ulaşmasıyla birlikte Çin ve Çinli düşmanlığının (Sinofobi) hızla arttığı görülmüş, eski ABD Başkanı D. Trump sosyal medya hesaplarındaki iletilerinde ve konuşmalarında Koronavirüs demek yerine 'Çin Virüsü' ve Çin kökenli olan Kung Fu dövüş sanatından esinlenerek Kung Flu (Kung Gribi) ifadesini kullanmıştır. Ayrıca göçmenlerin ABD'ye hastalık taşıdığını belirten Trump, göçmenlerin yoğun olarak geldiği Afrika ülkeleri için de 'pislik deliği ülkeler' (shithole countries) diyerek bu süreçte Oryantalist bir bakış açısından hareket etmiştir" (Aydın, 2020; Banerjee vd., 2020: 104). Böylece Oryantalizm, medyada yer alan söylemlere ve haber içeriklerine yansıyarak gündelik yaşam içerisine girmiş ve kolektif bilinçte yer etmiştir.

Bunun yanı sıra dünyanın önde gelen dergileri ve gazetelerinde de benzer Oryantalist yaklaşımlar izlenmiştir. Örneğin, Almanya'nın en ünlü dergisi Der Spiegel'de virüs 'Çin Yapımı' (Made in China) olarak tanımlanırken İngiliz Daily Mail ve The Sun ise Çin'de yarasa gibi çeşitli hayvanlar yendiği için bu virüsün insanlara bulaştığını haberleştirerek Çin'i suçlayıcı ve ötekileştirici bir dil geliştirmiştir. Washington Times ise Çin'in siyasi rakiplerine zarar vermek amacıyla virüsü biyolojik bir silah olarak laboratuvarda ürettiğini iddia etmiştir. COVID-19'un pandemiye dönüşeceğini öngören çeşitli siyasi ve kültürel haberlerde ise Asyalılar veya Doğulular, 'öteki' olarak vurgulanmış ve nefret söylemi ile hedef gösterilmiştir" (Chan ve Strabucchi, 2020; Garret, 2020; Roche, 2020). Bu nedenle COVID-19 pandemisi sadece sağlıkla ilgili bir olgu olmaktan çıkmış ve Oryantalizme kadar uzanan geniş psiko-sosyal ve kültürel etkileri olan bir nitelik kazanmıştır.

COVID-19 süreci sadece bir virüs salgınına değil, virüse dayalı yeni Oryantalizme de sahne olmaktadır. Özellikle günümüzdeki yeni Oryantalizmin medyadaki temsiller ile tüm dünyaya yansıdığı görülmektedir. "Batı medyasına yansıyan bir haberde konu Türkiye olduğunda Batı'nın ön yargılı ve taraflı haber içerikleri karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Batı medyasının Türkiye için geliştirdiği haber içerikleri, haber dili ve söylemi ile haberlerde kullandığı görsellerin, geçmişten gelen Osmanlı korkusunun ve İslam dinine yönelik İslamofobiye dayalı Oryantalist yaklaşımdan türediği dikkat çekmektedir" (Yerlikaya, 2015: 12). Bu yaklaşımın COVID-19 pandemisinde de geçerliliğini koruduğu gözlemlenmektedir.

Batı, sahip olduğu ve tekeline aldığı güçlü medya ve sinema endüstrisi ile Türkiye'yi de Oryantalist bakış açısıyla geri kalmış bir Orta Doğu ülkesi olarak konumlandırıp tasvir etme çabasına girmektedir. Bu nedenle Batı medyası özellikle filmlerde veya haberlerde Türkiye'nin sosyo-ekonomik düzeyi en düşük semtlerini, stereotipleştirilmiş kadın ve erkek görüntülerini, Oryantalist figür olarak kadraja yerleştirilen eski yıpranmış tarihi yapılarını ve İslamofobiyi canlı tutacak şekilde camilerini kurgulayarak tüm dünyaya servis etmektedir. Böylece dünyaya bir Doğu ülkesi olarak tüm Türkiye'nin bundan ibaret olduğu mesajı verilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Oysa Batı medyası tarafından yansıtılan Türkiye görselleri çoğu zaman gerçek bağlamından koparılmış kurgu görüntülerden ibarettir ve gerçeğin abartılmış ya da çarpıtılmış halini sunmaktadır. "Zira Türkiye; modern kentleri, metropol kent merkezlerindeki hareketli gece hayatı, ödüllü plajları ve turistik mekânlarının yanı sıra cazibe merkezi olarak öne çıkan tarihi alanları ile daha farklı görüntülerle eşleştirilme potansiyeline sahip bir ülkedir" (Okmeydan, 2021: 447).

Ancak Batı gözünden Türkiye'nin COVID-19 sürecinde de her zaman olduğu gibi Oryantalist politikalarla ötekileştirildiği görülmektedir. Görsel 1, Türkiye'nin ötekileştirilmesine örnektir.

Görsel 1. The New York Times Gazetesinde Türkiye'nin Oryantalist Sunumu

Kaynak: The New York Times, 2020.

Görsel 1'de, The New York Times Gazetesindeki COVID-19 ile ilgili bir haberde eski ABD Başkanı Trump'ın söyleminin Türkiye ile ilgili olmamasına rağmen haberde Türkiye'ye ait bir fotoğrafın kullanıldığı izlenmektedir. Fotoğrafta görülen Türk bayrağı, görüntünün Türkiye'ye ait olduğuna işaret etmektedir. "Trump, Avrupa'dan Seyahatleri 30 Gün Askıya Aldı" başlığıyla sunulan haberde kullanılan görselin başlıkla ilgili olmadığı izlenmektedir. 13 Mart 2020 tarihinde COVID-19 sürecinde seyahat kısıtlamaları ile ilgili verilen haberde Türkiye'nin seyahat kısıtlaması getirilen ülkeler arasında olmamasına rağmen Türkiye'den bir caminin kadraja yerleştirildiği fotoğraf kullanıldığı görülmektedir.

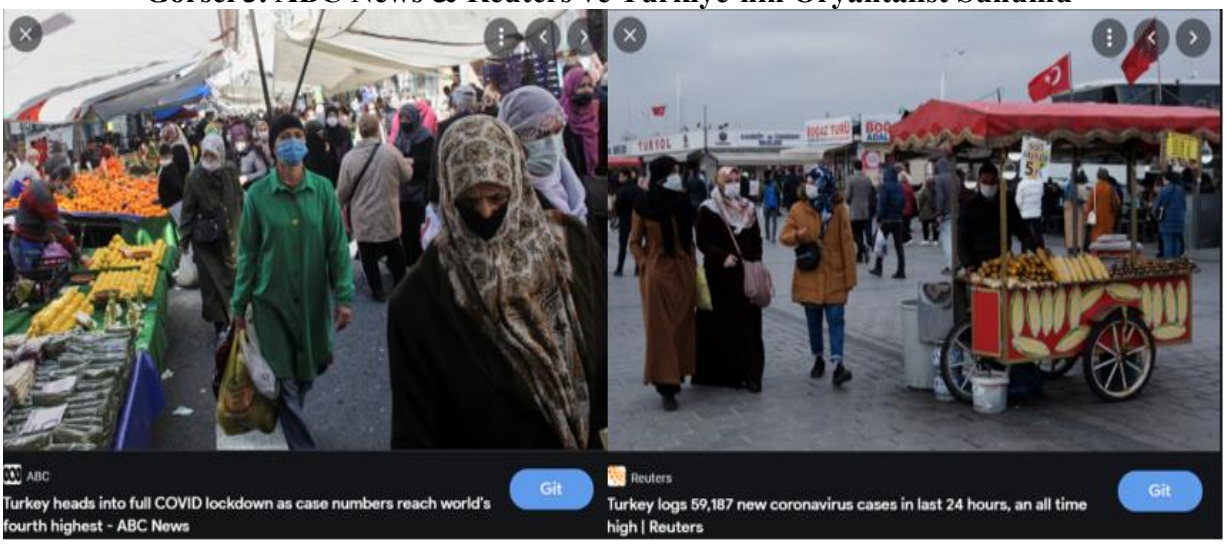
Caminin önünden geçen ikisi erkek ve biri kadın olmak üzere toplam 3 kişinin, Türkiye için çizilen stereotiplerle uyumlu olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Ayrıca cami görselinin önünden geçerken fotoğraflanan erkek vatandaşlardan birinin yüzünde maske olmadığı anlaşılmaktadır. The New York Times Gazetesinden yapılan açıklamada ise İstanbul fotoğrafının karışıklık sonucu kullanıldığına değinilerek bu karışıklığın fark edilmesiyle fotoğrafın hemen haberden kaldırıldığı bilgisi paylaşılmıştır (Independent, 2020). Söz konusu görselde Türkiye'nin Oryantalizm yaklaşımından hareketle ötekileştirildiği ve ötekileştirilmeye uygun şekilde temsil edildiği söylenebilmektedir. Spivak, Batı'nın kendini özneleştirip Doğu'yu nesneleştirmesini 'epistemolojik şiddet' olarak isimlendirmekte ve Doğu'nun Batı için Batı'nın da Doğu için 'öteki' statüsünde yer aldığı görüşe uygun politikalarla konu edildiğini dile getirmektedir (Ersöz ve Uslu, 2005: 70-71). Bu doğrultuda Görsel 1'deki fotoğraf, COVID-19 sürecinde Türkiye'nin Oryantalist sunumuna bir örnek olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Görsel 2. BBC News ve Türkiye'nin Oryantalist Sunumu

Kaynak: BBC News, 2020.

Görsel 2'de de ilk görsele benzer bir örnek görülmektedir. BBC News'in aktardığı haberde "ABD seyahat yasağı, İtalya mağazalarının kapanması ve daha fazlası" başlık olarak kullanılmıştır. Başlıkta ve içerikte Türkiye ile ilgili haber olmamasına rağmen Türkiye'deki bir caminin dezenfekte edildiği görüntüden bir kare haber görseli olarak paylaşılmıştır. Oryantalist yaklaşım, Müslümanlığı ve İslam dinini ötekileştirirken İslamofobinin güçlenmesine yol açmaktadır. "İslamiyete ve Müslümanlara karşı duyulan ön yargıya ve ayrımcılığa dayalı korkuyu ifade eden İslamofobinin gelişmesinde özellikle Batı medyası aktif rol oynamaktadır. Batı'nın Doğu'yu kategorilendirme süreci olan Oryantalist bakış açısından Batı'nın, İslam dinini tehdit olarak görüp algılaması ve Oryantalist söylemle İslamiyeti ve Müslümanları tasvir etme süreci İslamofobinin yaygınlık kazanmasında etkili olmaktadır" (Temel, 2019: 94-95). Benzer şekilde Behdad (2007), Batı nezdinde Doğu'nun tüm kötülüklerin kaynağı olarak görüldüğüne ve evrensel yaşam pratikleri için kendini üst akıl olarak konumlandıran Batı'nın yegâne gayesinin Doğu'yu her açıdan tahakküm altına almak olduğuna dikkat çekmektedir. Bu görüşler doğrultusunda ilgili görselde virüsün geri kalmış Doğu ülkelerinden yayıldığı ve İslamiyetin ve Müslümanlığın temsilcisi camilerin ise virüsün yayılmasında bir tehdit unsuru olduğu bilinçaltına işlenmektedir.

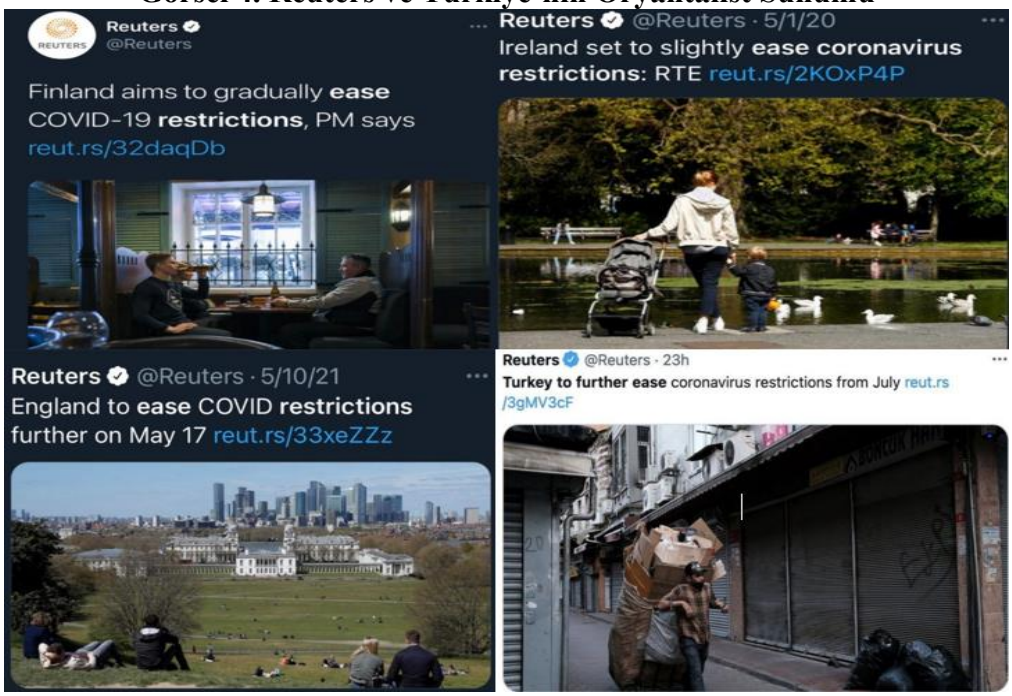
Görsel 3. ABC News & Reuters ve Türkiye'nin Oryantalist Sunumu



Kaynak: ABC News, 2021; Reuters, 2021.

Görsel 3, ABC ve Reuters haber ajanslarının COVID-19 sürecinde Türkiye ile ilgili haber başlıklarının ve görsellerinin birleştirilmesinden meydana gelmiştir. Soldaki (ABC News) haber karesinde "Türkiye, vaka sayıları dünyanın dördüncü en yüksek seviyesine ulaştığı için tam COVID kısıtlamasına giriyor" başlığı izlenmiştir. Başlık için kullanılan görselde semt pazarından bir fotoğraf karesi görülmekte ancak haber başlığında Türkiye adı geçmese ülkenin klasik bir Orta Doğu ülkesi ile karışabileceği anlaşılmaktadır. Oryantalist ideoloji; pis, dar ve karmaşık sokaklar, sokaklarda dolaşan vatandaşlar ve bu vatandaşlara atfedilen stereotiplere uygun görüntüler, açıkta satılan ve hijyenden uzak yiyecekler (Okmeydan, 2021: 459) ile kendini her defasında yeniden inşa etmektedir. Sağdaki karedeki (Reuters) haber ise "Türkiye son 24 saatte 59.187 yeni koronavirüs vakası ile tüm zamanların en yüksek seviyesini kaydetti" başlığıyla sunulmuştur. Yine soldaki kareyle benzer olarak fotoğrafa yansıyan Türkçe tabelalar, yazılar ve Türk bayrağı olmasa ya da başlıkta Türkiye adı geçmese bu görüntü de tipik bir Orta Doğu ülkesini çağrıştırmaktadır. Her iki haberde de salgının kontrol altına alınamadığına ve artan vaka sayılarına yönelik haber içeriğinin korku söylemi ile üretildiği ve Oryantalizm ekseninde Batı'nın, Müslüman Doğu ülkesi olarak görüp yaymak istediği Türkiye imajına uygun inşa edilen stereotipleşen görüntülerle aktarıldığı görülmüştür. Said'in (1998: 25) Oryantalizm eserinde belirttiği gibi Batı'nın akılcılığına ve sürekli mantık yürütmesine zıt şekilde Doğulu mantıksız, cahil ve inisiyatiften yoksun ve sokakta yürümekten bile aciz şekilde tanımlanmaktadır. Görseldeki karelerin bu görüşe uygun olduğu saptanmıştır. Zira her iki haber karesinde de sokakta dolaşan veya pazardan alışveriş yapan insanların sosyal mesafe gözetmedikleri, kendilerini virüsten koruyamadıkları ve bu nedenle Orta Doğu ülkesi olarak görülen ve ötekileştirilen Türkiye'nin virüsle mücadele etmede başarısız olduğuna dair ön yargılar pekiştirilmiştir.

Görsel 4. Reuters ve Türkiye'nin Oryantalist Sunumu



Kaynak: Reuters Resmî Twitter Hesabı, 2021.

Görsel 4, Reuters haber ajansının resmî Twitter hesabından COVID-19 kısıtlamalarının kaldırılacağına yönelik haberleri temsil etmektedir. Bu haberlerde aynı başlık kullanılsa da haber içerikleri için seçilen görsellerin tamamen Oryantalist düşünceye uygun olması dikkat çekmiştir.

Nitekim haber ajansı tarafından Avrupa ülkeleri ve Türkiye için tercih edilen fotoğraflar birbirinden taban tabana zıtlık göstermiş ve Türkiye'nin Batı gözünden ötekileştirilmesi açık şekilde resmedilmiştir. Haberlerde "Finlandiya, İrlanda, İngiltere ve Türkiye'nin COVID kısıtlamalarını daha da hafifleteceği" başlığı kullanılmıştır. Ancak habere konu edilen Finlandiya, İrlanda ve İngiltere için bu haberi destekleyen görsel seçimi, bu ülkelerin en güzel mekânlarından veya bu ülkeleri temsil eden yapıların ve yaşam tarzlarının görüntülerinden oluşmuştur. Avrupa ülkelerinin fotoğraflarına bakıldığında Finlandiya'da barda buluşan ve içki içen üç erkek vatandaşın, İrlanda'da çocuğuyla parkta gezen bir annenin, İngiltere'de ise yüksek bir tepeden güzel bir manzaraya bakan gençlerin konu edildiği görülmüştür. Oysa aynı haber başlığı Türkiye söz konusu olunca sosyo-ekonomik düzeyi düşük vatandaşların yaşadığı belli olan dar bir ara sokakta geçimini sağlamak için çöp toplayan bir kişinin fotoğrafıyla sunulmuştur. Sağ alttaki kareye ait olan fotoğraf, Türkiye'deki kısıtlamaların hafifletileceğine yönelik haber içeriği bağlamından kopuktur. Ancak bu durum, Oryantalizm ideolojisinin Batı medyasındaki yansımasını göstermesi açısından önem taşımaktadır. Bu noktada Kaya (2017: 649), Batı'nın Doğu üzerindeki tahakküm arzusunun ve ötekileştirmeye yönelen ideolojik tavrının; Doğu ülkelerini ve Doğuluları aşağılayan, ezen, köleleştiren ve dışlayan eylemlerle birlikte günlük yaşamın hemen her alanında ve anında görmenin mümkün olduğunu hatırlatmaktadır. Söz konusu haberin, bu görüşe uygun görsellerle ve Oryantalist yaklaşımla üretildiği görülmektedir.

SONUÇ

Batı, kendini konumlandırmak amacıyla ötekileştirdiği ve Doğulu olarak gördüğü ülkelere karşı yüzyıllardan beri Oryantalist politikalar geliştirmekte ve bu ideolojik politikaları bilinçli şekilde uygulamaktadır. Batı'nın Oryantalizm çerçevesinde sosyolojik, psikolojik, ahlaki, kültürel ve ideolojik ötekileştirmesinin ardında emperyalist amaçları yer almaktadır. Günümüzde emperyalizm ve sömürgecilik kılık değiştirmiş durumdadır. Dönüşen ve çağa uygun hal alan emperyalizm ve sömürgecilik sonucunda Doğu ülkelerinin tarih, din, dil ve toplumsal yaşam açısından ayrıntılı şekilde incelenmesi yoluyla Doğu üzerinde tahakküm kurmanın bir aracı olarak Oryantalizm de gelişmiş ve hız kazanmıştır. Oryantalizm sayesinde Batı, Doğu'ya karşı giriştiği her türlü emperyalist saldırısını meşrulaştırmaktadır. Bu noktada Batı'nın elindeki en büyük koz, sahip olduğu güçlü sinema ve medya endüstrisidir. Nitekim Batı, tekelinde tuttuğu bu iki gelişmiş endüstri aracılığıyla Doğu'yu istediği gibi resmedip Oryantalizme uygun stereotiplerle tüm dünyaya servis etmektedir. Bilinçli stratejilerle ötekileştirilen Doğu ve Doğulular ise Batı'nın tahakkümü karşısında kendini yeterince ifade edememekte, çoğu zaman kendisine yöneltilen ve pekiştirilen ön yargılara teslim olmaktadır. Bu süreçte Batı, Doğu'nun kendisini olduğu gibi ifade etmesine izin vermemekte ve Doğu üzerindeki egemenliğini sürekli kılmak için Doğu'nun sesini kısmakta, mevcut gerçekleri çarpıtmakta ve Doğu'yu kendi inşa ettiği kalıplara hapsetmektedir.

Doğu ve Batı arasındaki farklılıklara dayalı gelişen Oryantalizm sonucunda Türkiye'nin de Batı tarafından İslam dinine ve Müslüman kimliğe sahip olduğundan Batı'nın kendi grubuna uzak ve marjinal bir Doğulu ülke olarak konumlandırılmasına yol açtığı görülmektedir. Türkiye'ye yönelik Oryantalist yaklaşımın, COVID-19 pandemisinde medyaya yansıyan haber içeriklerinde ve görsellerinde de devam ettiği anlaşılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yer verilen ve incelenen dört görselde, pandemi sürecinde Türkiye'nin Batı medyasında yine Oryantalist bakış açısıyla ve kendisine biçilen stereotiplere uygun şekilde yer aldığı gözlemlenmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında incelenen görsellerde Batı'nın kendi içinde birlik olduğu ve 'biz' grubunda yer alan, kendine yakın gördüğü diğer ülkeleri yüceltmeye ve Doğu karşısında üstünlük kurmaya çalıştığı görülmektedir.

Buna karşın Batı, Oryantalizm ekseninde Doğulu olarak gördüğü ülkelere ideolojik tavrını devam ettirmekte ve medya aracılığıyla Müslüman Doğu ülkesi stereotipine uygun konumlandırdığı Türkiye'yi dışlayıp ötekileştirerek tüm dünyaya kendi gözünden yansıtmaktadır. Ancak Batı medyasından dünyaya yansıyan görüntülerde Türkiye, kendi gerçekleri yerine genellikle abartılan ve çarpıtılan görsellerle temsil edilmektedir. Çalışmada yer verilen haberlerde ve görsellerde Batı medyasının Türkiye'yi Doğu ülkesi olarak görüp dışladığı ve çoğu zaman İslamofobi düzeyinde düşmanlaştırarak ötekileştirdiği göze çarpmakta ve Oryantalist yaklaşımın pandemi sürecinde de aşılamadığı ortaya çıkmaktadır.

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THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN THE SELF-OTHER/UNIVERSAL-LOCAL RELATIONSHIP OF GLOBALIZATION AND EGALITARIAN GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT
In the global age, where space and time are becoming more and more accessible and communication opportunities are increasing, identities should have also met in a relationship in which they will not marginalize each other. However, the relationship between the "self" and the "other" on the one hand, and the "universal" and the "local" on the other, is representative of the contradictions of the global age. This paper takes the cultural conflict between "self-other"/"universal-local", as one of the main problematics of globalization, integrating as well a perspective on the West-Est relationship. As a proposition, egalitarian globalization through its methodologies of developing dialogical capacity as applies on communication, depends on mutual understanding with the inclusion of different cultural contents and sub-titles in the "central West/universal" debate. Egalitarian globalization therefore takes its force from bringing nations, societies and civilizations closer within the transforming power of culture.
Key Words: Culture, globalization, self-other, universal-local, West-East.

KÜRESELLEŞMENIN KENDI-ÖTEKI/EVRENSEL-YEREL İLIŞKISINDE KÜLTÜRÜN ROLÜ VE EŞITLIKÇI KÜRESELLEŞME

ÖZET
Mekân ve zamanın giderek daha erişilebilir hale geldiği ve iletişim olanaklarının arttığı küresel çağda, kimliklerin de birbirlerini ötekileştirmeyecekleri bir ilişki içinde buluşması gerekirdi. Ancak bir yanda "kendi" ve "öteki", öte yanda "evrensel" ve "yerel" arasındaki ilişki, küresel çağın çelişkilerini temsil etmektedir. Bu bildiri, küreselleşmenin temel sorunsallarından biri olan "kendi-öteki"/ "evrensel-yerel" arasındaki kültürel çatışmayı Batı-Doğu ilişkisine dair bir bakış açısını da entegre ederek ele almaktadır. Bir önerme olarak, eşitlikçi küreselleşme, iletişime aksettiği şekliyle diyalojik kapasite geliştirme metodolojileri aracılığıyla, "merkez Batı/evrensel" tartışmasına farklı kültürel içeriklerin ve alt başlıkların dahil edilmesiyle, *karşılıklı anlama* eylemine dayanmaktadır. Eşitlikçi küreselleşme bu nedenle gücünü ulusları, toplumları ve medeniyetleri, kültürün dönüştürücü gücü içinde yakınlaştırmaktan alır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür, küreselleşme, kendi-öteki, evrensel-yerel, Batı-Doğu.

Introduction
Encompassing increasing global connectedness in governance, trade, finance, production, migration, communication, culture and the environment (Held et al 1999), globalization is a multi-dimensional term, with multi-dimensional challenges. Although mainstream approaches to globalization associate it with Western cultural imperialism, claims of homogeneity and uniformity; globalization does not actually operate totally as a homogenization process, contrary to the general assumption. In response to the conceptions of the West, universal and the self, globalization also creates these conceptions' counters. The emerging East, localization and otherization appear in this case, also terms within which globalization occurs. Although categorical approaches between universal and local, East and West, self andother may be contested, such abstraction seems as well meaningful to point out the inequality-producing character of globalization.

In fact, all these concepts taken together means that globalization is far from eradicating differences. In this context, the question this article asks, from a cultural perspective is: How will self and the other, universal and local, West and East reconcile in a world where differences do not disappear?

Within this context, the phenomenon of localization, occurs particularly within a dialectic process with globalization (Hermans and Dimaggio 2007, p.49). On the other hand, in the face of the Western claims of universality, the East also emerges with its locality within globalization. But even this dialectic does not challenge the West-centered dynamic of globalization, as revealed in the paper. On the other hand, outside the framework of the dialectic between affirmations of localization and globalization, there are groups who can as well develop a radical repulsion in the face of globalization again as regards "difference". Their methodologies of resistance may include the use of violence, as such is the case with global religious terrorism, for example. But even they paradoxically actually use the tools of globalization such as internet. In fact, all this phenomenon whether positive or negative, bare together one most important consequence:

"Globalization enables each of us, wherever we live, to reach around the world farther, faster and cheaper than ever before and at the same time allows the world to reach into each of us farther, faster, deeper, and cheaper than ever before" (Friedman 2002, p.64 in in Lieber and Weisberg 2002, p.294).

In this case, the problem in globalization is not a question of connection but content. Oppositions to globalization result from and occur through particularly its cultural content. But, in fact, in the global age where space is more and more accessible, time is getting shorter and communication opportunities are increasing, identities should have met in a relationship style where the possibilities of interaction with each other would increase and they would not marginalize and/or other each other. But in the global age, othering is paradoxically experienced intensely, and both the subject and object of othering is cultures. However, culture may as well be a reuniting element between nations, societies and civilizations due to egalitarian globalization. In this sense, this paper refers to the egalitarian conceptualization of globalization as a suggestion. In summary, here, it is discussed including the self-other relationship, how the West-centered globalization which produces claims of universality face to East and local, can be brought to an egalitarian ground. The greatest contribution of this paper is in the conceptualization of egalitarian globalization in the face of current globalization's West-centered character.

Globalization Reproducing Self-Other, West-East, Universal-Local Controversies

Depending on Hall's (Hall 1991, p.58) approach to hegemony as "the articulation of differences which do not disappear", globalization may as well be depicted as a hegemony of cultural difference. Then globalization might as well be seen as the hegemony of Western cultural difference. Hegemony of Western cultural difference, is also produced within orientalism, as theorized by Edward Said (1979).

As Said noted, the West defined its difference by reference to the East, in all the epistemological and ontological senses. And it established its hegemony through this difference, by othering the East. The conceptualization of the West "as developed, logical and civilized" by reference to the representation of the East as "underdeveloped, emotional and barbarian", reveals the "othering" of the East in orientalism. Islam's marginalization by the West, could then be related to an orientalist attitude within globalization. On the other side of the coin however, religious terrorism emerged in the Middle East, especially as a consequence of cultural repulsion to the global hegemony of the West.

Both sides of the coin, contradicts the definition of "globalization as an interconnected world of common benefit for everybody" and reproduces the oppositional relationship between the "self" and "other".

On the other hand, the self-other relationship as created by globalization also includes the center-periphery dichotomy of globalization, as could be appreciated through the exclusion by the central West, of immigrants, originating from the peripheral regions. In an environment where politicians in the West also rely on populism, a threat perception, posed by the challenges that immigrants would bring to the economic well-being of the settled population or to their culture, is the most fundamental problem in the othering of immigrants. In fact, a foreign cultural content could be positioned through threat perception in the concern that this content may destabilize and even destroy the settled cultural values of the nation. In the West, the concerns that these immigrants are only there to get a share of the economic welfare of the West, that they would not want to be integrated into the value system of the Western society, and that even if they do integrate, this will take a very long process, explains how this issue gained a problematic aspect. Then what is called "globalization" remains rather short of creating an inclusive attitude on the perception of identities.

In this context, reactions to globalization both occur in the developed West and the periphery, especially when it is about closed regimes in the periphery. The tendency for controlling or resisting the global cultural content, especially originating from the center West, has given rise to self-reclosing cultural attitudes in certain parts of the peripheral world, paradoxically to globalization. In this direction, the threat perception towards global contents and culture infiltrating the borders of the states is because that cultural content contradicts the interests of the governing elite in closed systems with autocratic structures. The fear that the masses within the borders of these states, will revolt against the administration, once the Western cultural content infiltrates in these countries, explains the perceived threat perception to Western cultural content as a reflection of culture acting upon the socio-political order. In this environment, cultural introversion goes hand in hand with reference to security measures which actually serves to surround the psychology of fear in the perception of the other.

In response, in the face of this globalization process, the situation emerging in the West is that, the central West also exhibits reactive approaches that are just as self-contained, due to its disappointment of the "inability" of the local cultures to Westernize. Disappointment in the West about alternative identities not being (able to be) Westernized today has produced "conflict" thesis on culture and civilization.

In this sense, in the early 1990s, Samuel Huntington (1993) proposed his theory of clash of civilizations, with his foresight on the inter-civilizational nature of future conflicts, confronting Islamic and Western worlds.

His theory therefore also revealed the unreconciliatory relationship between Western globalization and local identities. It seems that it is for this reason that Huntington avoids in his theory, an interest and concern for the differences encouraged by the uniqueness of each civilization and therefore avoids an effort to understand. According to Huntington, that the West's claim to universality creates a perception of threat, means already the defeat of the

Western model in the global age. Briefly, Huntington's perception is that the Cold War is over, but this time, the cultural threat perception has replaced the ideological threat perception.
On the other hand, especially in realist approaches, the issue of culture is considered as unnecessary issue in the power race of states over each other. Therefore, culture is accepted as a data dependent on domestic politics. Indeed, the promotion of a certain authentic and civilizational culture can become the most important mission of domestic political authority. Such efforts, within the globalization process, may be appreciated through the discourse on multiculturalism, as a remarkable perspective against the cultural hegemony of the West. But is multiculturalism a strong enough trend to challenge the West-centric dynamic of globalization?

West-Centered Globalization versus Grassroots Globalization

According to one view, globalization manifests itself not more than just a culture of consumption (Banarjee and Linstead 2001). But what is consumed is not only goods and services, but also ideas, signs and symbols (Baudriallard 1988). For this reason, some conceptualize globalization as a cultural capitalism or cultural imperialism (Petras, 1993; Ritzer, 1993). Such point of view could well be appreciated in the criticism brought by by Mohammed Khatami, ex-President of Iran (Hebron and Stack 2001 in Lieber and Weisberg 2002, p.281):
[Globalization is] a destructive force threatening dialogue between cultures. The new world order and globalization that certain powers are trying to make us accept, in which the culture of the entire world is ignored, looks like a kind of neocolonialism. This imperialism threatens mutual understanding between nations and communication and dialogue between cultures.
In this perspective, the West's perception over its own "universal" value system as the "most moral" has reduced local-based approaches as products of an inferior culture. As a result, discussing this situation in terms of human rights Goodhart (2003) argues that the peripheral cultures have conceived Western values, and neoliberal globalization and the proliferation of universal human rights as a form of cultural hegemony and adds that "there is an obvious tension between the values associated with neoliberalism and many traditional cultural values elsewhere" (Goodhart 2003, p.941). In this sense, Fukuyama's (1992) thesis of the "end of history", declaring the victory of liberal democracy after the Cold War, is in serious crisis in the face of such an objection to Western norms, values and culture. Thence, globalization is not only a homogenization process.
An optimistic view, however, takes globalization as a process where non-Western societies, in other words, the local, participate and take their place in globalization. According to Banarjee and Linstead (2001) cultural boundaries are being transformed from barriers to junctions by this two-way movement and post-colonial subject positions are being constructed. Therefore, grassroots understanding of globalization also emerges. The grassroots agency, can affect globalization in line with its own aspirations and interests, eliminating therefore the corrosive, exclusionary, and destructive effects of globalization on indigenous culture. In this sense, we may also talk about globalization that comes from below, especially in the relationship between the rich and poor worlds, in dialectical and often unexpected ways (Archer, et. al. 2007, p.5,6). Then while globalization is in continuity with West-centered globalization, at the same time, it also undermines the hegemonic project of Western modernization which has developed around grand narratives and it decentralizes the world system. In this context, post-modern, post-colonial and post-Western challenges to West-centered globalization are also occurring. This is especially when the West is taken as "discursive space, a set of positionalities, a network of economic and power relations, a domain of material and discursive effects" (Moore 1994, p.132).

But, although globalization also includes post-Western approaches and tendencies, they are yet incapable of undermining the priority of the West, which determines the structural character of globalization with its sources, goals and methods. Given the unequal structure of globalization that produces asymmetric power relations, grassroots globalization even if it can prevent the pervasive negative effects of globalization on its existence, does not change the fact that globalization is directed by the West as the technological advantage lies in this continent. Especially as applied to East-West relationship, R.
Radhakrishnan (2001, p. 329) notes:
In a world-historical situation where materialism and technology are valorized more than spirituality and matters 'interior', it is inevitable that oriental dependency would position itself in a weaker position within the (Western) global structure.
Therefore, despite grassroots agency within globalization, the ability to determine globalization's direction has not yet passed to the local, East and the poor world. Capitalist globalization is not only a product of the last two centuries, but a product of a historical process that has been going on since the 16th century, and it will again require long historical processes to shake this structure. In this direction, the following question comes to mind: How can the priority given to Western culture within globalization be allowed to include local culture and other on an egalitarian ground? So, what should an egalitarian globalization look like?

Conclusion: Towards Egalitarian Globalization

First of all, egalitarian globalization, conceptualized in terms of cultures, rejects the cultural hegemony of the West. It proposes that globalization should occur within a dialogical capacity as a communicative process in which alterities are recognized. In fact, "cultural and historical differences require a well-developed dialogical capacity (Watkins 2003 in Hermans and Dimaggio 2007)". This dialogical capacity in dealing with differences means:
"(the required) capacity to recognize and respond to the other person or group in its alterity. Alterity, as a central feature of well-developed dialogue, is a necessity in a world in which individuals and cultures are confronted with differences that they may not understand initially but that may become comprehensible and meaningful as the result of a dialogical process" (Hermans and Dimaggio 2007, p.36).
Then the most important consequence of recognizing alterities through a dialogical capacity, would be understanding as "intelligibility" requires understanding. In this context, it does not seem possible to create an interest for being understood without understanding the other. The actions of understanding and being understood will take place through the communication of the culture with the other(s).
Another criterion to be taken in egalitarian globalization, should be the principle of inclusiveness as applies on participation. By participation, Alkire signal the way in which learning from one another can refine and reformulate values. (Alkire 2002 in Gough 2004, p.6). Briefly,
(As) Imported beliefs cannot be simply added on to existing beliefs, participation can help integrate new beliefs into the identity or character of a community… This amounts to a sophisticated argument combining respect for local knowledges with recognition, indeed support for, change, improvement and development (Gough 2004, p.6-7). In this way, egalitarian globalization will be prospective, not retrospective, and will involve the creation of a real communication mechanism, through inclusive processes. What is expected from such a mechanism is yet again the act of understanding the "other" through its cultural system of values.

Egalitarian globalization, then draws attention with its feature of understanding, that brings societies closer. But any culture that shuts itself down at the point it has reached or departures from an argument of singularity, will not "understand" the other. And because it does not understand, it ultimately cannot transform. In this sense, an egalitarian globalization which involves the dialogical capacity over the principle of inclusiveness, would lead to an understanding which would then result with mutual transformation in beliefs and value systems. In this context, cultural structures that are closed on themselves and that reject transformation are destined to stay only on the edge of history, far from catching historical mobility.

Throughout history, civilizations may have taken something from each other each time they came across, but more so than that, they were able to survive, that is, to transform, as a result of their interaction with each other. While doing this, each civilization that came upon another civilization did not reject the other, but multiplied by enriching the other. The main area where this transformation took place included culture and the process of cultural production expressed the plus value that different civilizations added to one another. Because although it may seem destined to be overlooked, ignored or even described as a barrier at the beginning, culture, as regards beliefs and value systems, is a transformative and transforming force in the long run.

In this sense, egalitarian globalization will rise on the phenomenon of culture as a transformative and transforming power. The methodology to arrive to this point, lies in the continuity of the dialogical capacity both universally and locally, and in inclusiveness as applies on participation. Egalitarian globalization then represents a transition from the universal-local/West-East/self-other contradictions to a working relationship. The result of this relationship would be the "understanding" that can occur in the perception of civilizations, nations and cultures towards each other and which furthermore offers the capacity for mutual enrichment.

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COVID 19 PANDEMIC: GOVERNMENT AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT
On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization officially declared 'Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) to be an epidemic in the world' with the definition of ' an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus' and shared with the entire world public. Production continues in many sectors based on production in the national economy with the import and export of international goods/ intermediate goods/ raw decks. In the natural flow of the global economy, the goods / services and financial sectors are actively engaged in this mobility. Pandemic period, subject to world politics, discussed, criticized, and existence queried; the 'nation-state', 'national borders', 'education/health/security sectoral publicity' of the concept has been causing to be moved to a different forum. These discussions will be conducted through international scientific articles with Project Syndicate. This paper includes an assessment of state management decisiveness across three countries between March 2020-March 2021 period during the COVID-19 pandemic in a World.
Keywords: COVID-19, nation-state, health, education, economy.

1. Introduction
The role of the state has regained importance in a world where national rather than global solidarity has been exhibited in the face of the global health emergency of international concern (Valiyeva, 2020). Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. New Coronavirus first appeared in China on December 29, 2019, the new member of the Coronavirus family was named New Coronavirus 2019 (Tatar & Adar, 2020). Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness (WHO, 2021). On 11th March 2020, the pandemic of COVID-19 (worldwide epidemic) was declared by the World Health Organization and shared with the entire world public opinion. WHO organised a virtual press conference on COVID-19 on March, 11th 2020. WHO-director general Dr.Tedros, Dr. Ryan and Dr. Van Kerkhove participated as a speaker. Dr. Tedros Ghebreyesus declared that as;

'We have therefore made the assessment that COVID-19 can be characterised as a pandemic. Pandemic is not a word to use lightly or carelessly. It's a word that, if misused, can cause unreasonable fear or unjustified acceptance that the fight is over, leading to unnecessary suffering and death. Describing the situation as a pandemic does not change WHO's assessment of the threat posed by the virus. It doesn't change what WHO is doing and it doesn't change what countries should do. We have never before seen a pandemic sparked by a coronavirus. This is the first pandemic caused by a coronavirus and we have never before seen a pandemic that can be controlled at the same time.' (Ghebreyesus, 2020).

On the same dates, that is, on March 11 in Turkey, the Minister of Health declared to the first case of COVID-19 was identified that the test results of a patient coming through Europe were positive. In Germany and the United States, cases of COVID-19 were announced at different dates in January.Neoliberalism is a recent awakening of liberal economic theory that seeks to save capitalist economies from stagnation and lack of competition. Neoliberalism has success

in reviving economic development in some countries, but neoliberalism has caused terrible instability, especially in the 1997 East Asian financial crisis and the western states's financial crisis in 2008 (Evran-Topuzkanamış, 2015). It can be said that neoliberalism, instead of a supervisory and protectionist state structure, should be in an effective executive position to eliminate failures in the economy, is a paradigm that advocates the liberalization of the economy at the national and international levels. Liberalization, privatization and deregulation policies implemented in the neoliberal period are referred to as neoliberal policies (Deveci, 2018).

Since the COVID-19 epidemic has turned into an economic crisis, threatening not only human life but also the world economies, a new chapter has emerged in terms of research (Şahbalı & Kaya, 2021).Pandemic period, subject to world politics, discussed, criticized, and existence queried; the 'nation-state', 'national borders', 'education/health/security sectoral publicity' of the concept has been causing to be moved to a different forum. These discussions will be conducted through international scientific articles with Project Syndicate. This paper includes an assessment of state management decisiveness across three countries between March 2020-March 2021 period during the COVID-19 pandemic in a World.

2. State, Nation State and Responsibilities

Applying sovereignty in an absolute form in modern international relations has resulted in states are estranged of legitimacy. Sovereignty supposed to guarantee welfare and security of individuals has become a threat for them. Perception of self-legitimated state sovereignty has turned into an unbounded authority (İren & Gürkaynak , 2016). The idea of a tripartite typology of State obligations with respect to basic rights was originally introduced in 1980 by Henry Shue who spoke of obligations 'to avoid depriving', 'to protect from deprivation' and 'to aid the deprived' (Calzolari & Barnes, 2009).

The nation-state is a political institution that strongly refers to nationalism. This institution is government a view that takes the unity of the nation at the center and makes sense of itself through this draw has. Because with the creation of nation states, nationalism for social integration (Aydın, 2018).

First, so that the nation-state can arise due to its natüre the two elements that must exist within it must bring the nation and the state together. But in order for the nation-state to emerge, it is necessary that the capital-state can decipher, that is, capital and state must be combined (Aydın, 2018). Nation state protect and provide to his all citizen's education, health and security. It has been an important tool. Negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy of nation states, research shows in some countries, as offered, the support provided by governments should be exceeded it is being studied. According to the report, published by IATA in May 2020; on a global scale states have provided 123 billion USD in support to airline businesses. By governments support provided; wage support, salary support, loans, loan guarantees, equity funding, as a discount on corporate, ticket and fuel taxes, cash assistance and route funds references (Macit & Macit, 2021).

3.Crisis Management

Crisis management; determination of possible problems and dangers, appropriate response and solution types, crisis it is a process that involves the implementation and evaluation of measures that can be dealt with. Often problem, risk, a crisis that is considered and negatively evaluated together with concepts such as uncertainty, stress, tension and conflict crisis management, a special management that is needed rather than the usual forms of management. Crisis management skills are a must for organizations because crisis situations these are situations that

threaten the purpose and existence of organizations and risk harm to organizations. Crisis the existence of organizations that do not have management skills is threatened (Sarı & Sarı, 2020). Although crises occur unexpectedly, they actually involve a process. In this process detecting phases is very important for effective crisis management. Crisis there is no common distinction in the process. Although the process is divided into different forms, social and crisis process according to the situation observed in corporate events; pre-crisis period, crisis period and crisis it consists of three periods: the post-period (Gezer, 2020).
According to Steven Fisk, the crisis has four stages :1st. step . Crisis formation stage, 2nd step .Crisis emergence stage, 3rd step .The process of coming to a state of chronic crisis of, 4th step .Crisis resolution phase (Güreşçi, 2020).

4.Neoliberal Policies and Effects to the practices in USA, Germany and Turkey during the COVID-19 Pandemic

USA. On January 21, 2020, it was officially announced that the corona virus, which has spread from China to Asian countries and Europe, has reached the United States. On January 21, 2020, it was officially announced that the corona virus, which has spread from China to Asian countries and Europe, has reached the United States. On January 28, United Airlines suspended all flights from China to the United States. On March 13, President Trump announced at the White House that he had declared a state of emergency across the country. With the support of the National Guard, the United States has also begun fighting the corona virus in all 50 states. In the last week of April, the number of first-time applicants for unemployment benefits in the United States reached 26 million in five weeks. According to experts, 50 million of the 150 million employees were unemployed due to the outbreak of the Corona virus. Since March, the number of applicants for unemployment benefits has risen to 38.6 million cases. On May 22, the number of cases in the United States exceeded 1 million 600 thousand cases. On May 27, the loss of life in the United States exceeded 100 thousand. On October 2, 2020 President Trump announced that he and his wife had also tested positive and were undergoing special treatment at the Military Medical Center. On December 14,2020 as part of the US fight against the Corona virus, the distribution of the vaccine for free to everyone in the entire country began. On December 21, 78-year-old Joe Biden received a Pfizer vaccine in front of the cameras (Timoçin, 2020).

Germany. In a test conducted on January 27 in Germany, one person tested positive for coronavirus (Ortahamamcilar, 2020). Germany's relatively good exit from the COVID-19 crisis depends on three main reasons. First, the German health system was in good shape as it entered the crisis; everyone had full access to medical care. This is a credit not only to the current government, but also to a system built by many governments. With a disciplined and knowledgeable network of general practitioners to deal with milder COVID-19 cases, hospitals have been able to focus on heavier patients. Second, Germany was not the first country to be hit by the virus, and so they had time to prepare. We took the COVID-19 threat seriously from the outset, although we have always had a relatively large number of hospital beds, especially in intensive care units. Accordingly, the country's intensive care capacity was increased very quickly by 12,000 beds to 40,000. Third, Germany is home to many laboratories capable of testing the virus and many distinguished researchers in this field, which helps explain why the first rapid COVID-19 test was developed here. With a population of about 83 million, it can perform up to a million diagnostic tests a day (Spahn, 2020). Tests are among the most important tools in fighting the coronavirus pandemic. That is why, at the very beginning of this pandemic, Germany quickly set up and steadily expanded its testing capacities. The relevant costs are covered by the Federal Government of Germany.

Turkey. Turkey has been a state that prioritizes public health since its inception. But neoliberal policies that began after 1980 continued into the 2000s, leading to the closure or neutralization of national preventive health units. The National Vaccine Center is closed. They don't have laboratories to produce their own tests. Now the situation in the pandemic is that there is a Ministry of Health that keeps all the information only in itself and shares the filtered results. PCR tests are purchased from China. Reliability ratios are not clearly known.
The regular procedure for research activities in Turkey is well defined. In keeping with the international regulations, researchers must get approval from the independent ethics committee. The Turkish Constitution clearly states that "everyone can learn science and art freely and has the right to teach, explain, disseminate and research in these areas".The Science Academy, a member of the International Science Council, has highlighted this fact. The Turkish Medical Association and other professional medical organisations made a declaration through a press conference and urged the Ministry of Health to cancel their decision (Bayram, ve diğerleri, 2020). COVID-19 has had a negative impact on working life in Turkey and around the world, and this negativity has been partially eliminated by remote working order. It directly affected the state and the national manufacturing economy (Gök Metin & Yıldız, 2021).

Table 1. Reported Cases and Deaths

Country Order	Country	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Total Tests	Population
1	USA	35.588.314	628.513	528.127.530	333.087.850
13	GERMANY	3.774.013	92.148	67.083.026	84.071.892
7	TURKEY	5.682.630	51.184	67.353.195	85.313.050

Resource. https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/ Retrieved on 30 07 2021, 19.00 pm. from Turkey.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic is a period when neoliberal states cannot implement their neoliberal policies on health. Even the United States, which implemented a private health care system, provided unrequited financial support to all employees, students and SMEs who were legally in the country during the pandemic, which caused the national economy to stagnate. During the quarantine period, masks and hygiene materials were distributed to everyone free of charge. Finally, it offered two doses of Biontech to everyone aged 15 to 65 and two doses of Moderna vaccine to those over as a free service.
In Germany, as a social state statue, By discovering persons who carry the virus early, state can prevent others, who might be at high risk of experiencing a severe, extremely severe or even fatal progression, from becoming infected. This also relieves the strain on the healthcare system. In addition, testing makes it easier to trace the contacts of persons who have tested positive, making any further spread of the SARS-CoV-2 more difficult. Tests therefore help identify and break chains of infection more quickly. They can also provide additional safety in everyday situations. PCR tests and rapid antigen tests Germany has rapidly increased PCR tests and antigen tests in its national laboratories. These tests were carried out free of charge to every suspicious person. The vaccines of Biontech, a German company, were also administered in two doses free of charge to people living all over Germany. In addition, the practice of

quarantine was a practice that the community in Germany also accepted without reaction. Germany is thus a state that has successfully governed the COVID-19 period.
And in Turkey, last one year general view in the pandemic the situation is that there is a Ministry of Health that keeps all the information only in itself and shares the filtered results every evening time from social media or on a press conference. PCR tests are purchased from China. Reliability ratios are not clearly known. However, in the US, a neoliberal country, each state transmits its own number of tests, new cases, recovering patients and deaths simultaneously to WHO and worldmeters web site as well as the capital Washington. So there is no central filter. Data is shared as is, each state is responsible for its own operations. But this understanding of openness is an attitude that is directly proportional to liberalism. As a result, even the sharpest neoliberal countries in the pandemic era could not stop being social States. In fact, if viewed on the good side, they have given the world the right examples in the sense of obtaining, compiling and sharing knowledge. A disciplined and knowledgeable understanding of governance is the most logical way for every state, and for the citizens of that state.

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CONTEMPORARY DIPLOMACY AND THE INFLUENCE OF NEW MEDIA: An assessment of the 2020 US presidential election

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ABSTRACT

In the world, which experienced the Fourth Age of Technology in the twenty-first century, radical changes are taking place in almost every field of life. High technology has significant effects on at least one point in the field of Science and study. It is an active factor in the daily lives of billions of people involved in the global framework defined as New Media, not only in sectoral work areas. People are actually in the new media, with a formation that is involved in the normal flow of daily life, crossing world states, regional borders, not physically, but virtual, within 24-hour slices of their day. A kind of normalizing virtual world communication for all segments of society has created a special field of study in the Social Sciences. So much so that in these virtual environments, age, gender, nation, ethnicity, language, education, profession are communicated in mutual, cross-different network environments without defining or not. The tools included in this formation affect the social, political, economic and even military areas of the world with the integrity of operating systems with blogs, social networks and programs that make up social media provided by internet access.

Diplomacy is a systematic method that covers decisions and behavior of physically existing states or peoples related to today or tomorrow, non-violent methods such as mutual negotiation, dialogues. At the same time, diplomacy is a valuable tool of political communication. Historically, diplomacy has meant the conduct of formal relations between sovereign states. This paper includes an analysis of changing contemporary diplomacy methods by evaluating the 2020 US presidential election process through New Media Studies. The aim of this study is to make an innovative contribution to international relations, political science and communication.

Keywords: Diplomacy, new media, political communication, US presidential elections, state systems.

1. Introduction. Historical Background.

The industrial revolution changed the World. It took centuries to develop the institutional structures, technological capacity, and global markets while accumulating enough capital to enable industrialization to occur (Horn, 2016). The Fourth Industrial Revolution, its divisive and damaging to humanity it cannot be the duty of just one social stakeholder or sector or any region, industry or culture to shape people in such a way that they are empowering and people-oriented rather than giving. The fundamental and global nature of this revolution means that it will affect and be influenced by all countries, economies, sectors and people. These interactions and collaborations are necessary to create positive, shared and hopeful narratives and to give individuals and groups from all over the world the opportunity to participate in and benefit from developing transformations. In many areas of life from past to present communication that continues its activity, march in the second century influence of ideas, attitudes and behaviors of individuals, important tasks in changing and directing references (Avcı, 2018).

The article consists of three parts. First part expresses an overview of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The second part presents the exchange of major transformative technologies and classical methods of diplomacy. The third chapter examines in depth the impact of this revolution and some of the political challenges it poses. Our example is the 2020 US election. It is complemented by some practical ideas and suggestions for solutions on how this transformation can shape and influence politics.

2. Fourth Industrial Revolution

The first industrial revolution occurred in Great Britain and is of particular interest in that it occurred spontaneously, without the government assistance which has been characteristic of most succeeding industrial revolutions (Deane, 1979). The first Industrial Revolution -- and most technological developments preceding it -- had little or no scientific base. It created a chemical industry with no chemistry, an iron industry without metallurgy, power machinery without thermodynamics (Mokyr, 1998).

The First Industrial Revolution began in England in about 1750-1760 that lasted to sometime between 1820 and 1840. It is one of the most distinguished turning points in human history (Mohajan, 2019). The revolution pioneered mechanical production with the construction of Railways and the introduction of the steam engine.

The second industrial revolution, which began in the late 19th Century led to significant technological advancement in mobility and production. Automobile, aerial, steamship and telegraph technologies emerged to impact on every aspect of development from the economy to social change (Roberts, 2015).

The Third Industrial Revolution began in the 1960s. The Third Industrial Revolution has had a profound impact on the ICT, knowledge, defense, health, education, advanced manufacturing, financial and administrative sectors. These sectors will continue to advance very rapidly as a result of new discoveries, innovations and commercialization of new products and services (Roberts, 2015).

In this way, it is possible to make the products completely customer-specific and create new operating models. However, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is not just about intelligent and connected machines and systems, its scope is much wider. From gene sequencing to nanotechnologies, from renewable energies to quantum computing, there are simultaneous waves of forward breakthroughs in a number of areas. What makes the fourth industrial revolution fundamentally different from previous revolutions is the intertwining and merging of these technologies and their mutual interaction in the physical, digital and biological fields.

The same is true of the Third Industrial Revolution, when more than half of the world's population, 4 billion people, most of whom live in developing countries, do not have internet access. It took almost 120 years for the spinning machine, the symbol of the first industrial revolution, to spread outside Europe. In contrast, the internet spread all over the world in less than a decade. The lesson of the first industrial revolution still applies today: “the main determinant of progress is the degree to which a society embraces technological innovation."The private sector, as well as the state and public institutions, must fulfill their roles, but it is also important that citizens see long-term benefits.

First, in all sectors, the necessary levels of leadership and understanding of change remain low compared to the need to rethink our economic, social and political systems in a way that can meet the Fourth Industrial Revolution. After all, the institutional framework needed to manage the spread of innovation and ease the mess is unfavourable at best, both at national and global levels, and at worst it is not at all. Second, the world lacks a coherent, positive and common narrative that reveals the opportunities and threats of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Such a narrative is imperative if we want to empower many different people and communities and avoid popular backlash against the radical changes that are taking place.

3. Diplomacy and Changing Technics

The Italians guided the fifteenth and sixteenth century understanding of diplomacy, the seventeenth and eighteenth century understanding of diplomacy was guided by the “New rising power France”. So much so that until the French Revolution of 1789, the French understanding of diplomacy dominated all of continental Europe.

It can even be said that before the French understanding of diplomacy dominated the continent, the diplomatic activities in question were mostly limited to Europe. But with the French understanding of diplomacy, it has been greatly easier for Europe to establish strong ties with other continents and open up to other communities.

There are, of course, many basic features that distinguish the nineteenth century, dominated by the French understanding of diplomacy, from the fifteen and sixteenth centuries, dominated by the Italian understanding of diplomacy. First, it should be said that in the nineteenth century, when lingua Franca was also French, the ambassadors carried out only traditional tasks such as representation, developing bilateral (only political) relations and protecting interests. The number of active states in the international arena was quite small. Public opinion was still not a factor in foreign policy making, and most importantly, international organizations such as today's United Nations were of no importance in the conduct of international relations. As a means of political interaction, diplomacy has benefited from existing technical developments. As technology and technological devices and means of communication improved, diplomacy immediately preferred to use them. It was important for Propaganda, for corporate forces to be visible to people, for diplomacy and for every actor in the international arena. A quality gained by the new diplomacy is the close relationship it has established with the press. Even defining" diplomacy as a skill and skill carried out in front of the press " would not be a false statement. Because of this, monitoring the Daily Press and publications, as well as the written and visual media, has become the primary task of diplomats. However, it is an accepted fact that the press and publication have a huge role in raising public awareness and shaping. In addition, in this way, the public can also control the representatives of their choice and express their reaction to the policies carried out when necessary with the protests they demonstrate in front of the competent ministry.

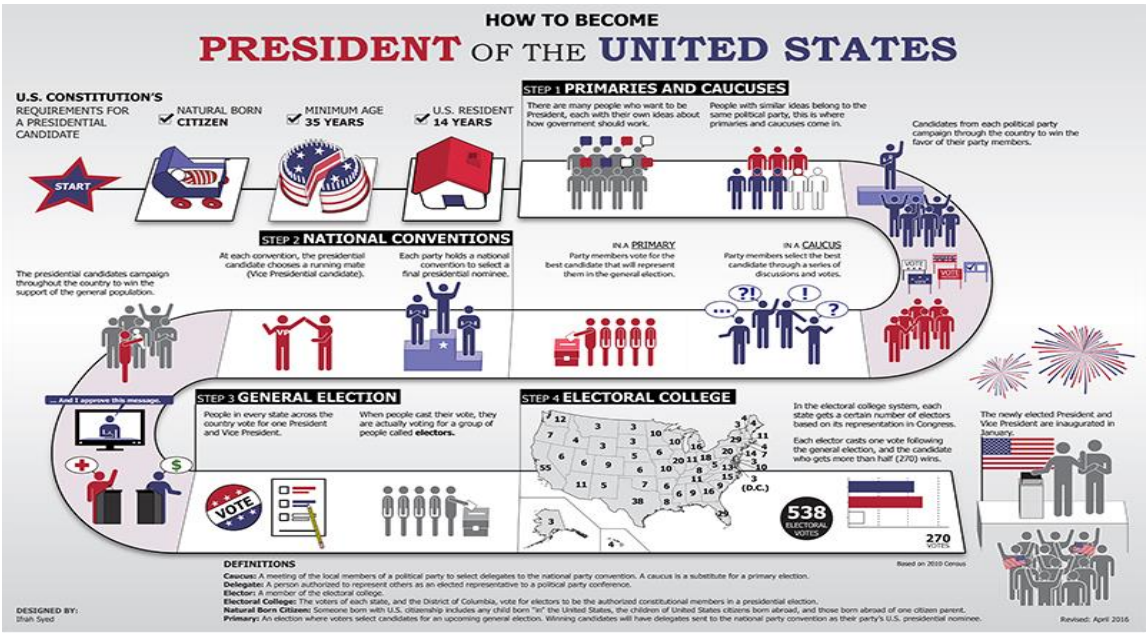
New Media concept three important milestones are seen when looking at the history of communication. These are considered to be the beginning of the electrical and electronic revolution along with the discovery of writing, the discovery of a printing press and The Telegraph. Advances in New Communication technologies and the internet with the 90s, it has become one of the indispensable dynamics of individuals and with it enabled the formation of social media environments that made mutual interactions possible (Türk & Avcı, 2020). Technological developments that began with the invention of the printing press in communication have survived to the present day with newspapers, telegraphs, telephone cables, radio, photography, moving film, television, communication satellites, computer networks and the internet.. 20th Century at the end of the year, developments that have been described as Revolution in the field of communication and publishing have occurred. “20th century while the issues discussed after the second half focus on the four elders (Press, Film, Radio, television), today we are faced with the presence of complex, diverse and surprising means of communication. Among these different, new tools, computer-aided technology that appeals to the eye, ear and brain plays a deceptive role. New media is a two-way, “Hybrid” Media, part of which contains processes specific to computers (computing) and part of which contains structures specific to communication tools (communication-telecommunications and publishing). Therefore, the concept of new media is used to describe the means of communication that are more specific to the present (in the sense of a process of development or continuous renewal). Earlier transactional processes made by humans are now being processed faster with the help of computers. Today, standing separate from traditional communication tools with digital television, internet, GSM, Wap, GPRS, CD, VCD, DVD, interactive CD, CD DVD, the other side of a double-CD) and similar new media technologies, in the sense of quantitative mass media with a different technology, digital technology are built with. The most important change in structural meaning is that publishing is now becoming

interactive. Features of New Media What New Media is becomes clear by identifying features that make them different from traditional media tools.

4.US Presidential Election Process on 2020

The United States has only two major political parties: the Democrats and the Republicans. There are also smaller parties that aren't as well known. These major parties have a duopoly, meaning that they share almost all the political power in the country. An election for president of the United States happens every four years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The most recent presidential election was November 3, 2020 (usa.gov).

Figure 1. Schedule of US Election system



Resource. https://www.usa.gov/election

Former Vice President Joe Biden (D) won the presidential election on November 3, 2020. Biden received 306 electoral votes and President Donald Trump (R) received 232 electoral votes. In the national popular vote, Biden received 81,2 million votes and Trump received 74.2 million votes (ballotpedia.org).

Biden was sworn in on January 20, 2021, becoming the oldest president to take office at 78 years old. His running mate, former Sen. Kamala Harris (D-Calif.), became the first Black woman and person of South Asian descent to serve as vice president.

Sixteen U.S. presidents—approximately one-third—have won two consecutive elections. Prior to Trump, George H.W. Bush (R) was the last president to lose his re-election campaign in 1992.

Trump has used his bully pulpit on social media to attack and harass news organizations, political opponents and former political allies. Facebook introduced this so-called newsworthy statement shortly before the 2016 presidential election (C.R., 2021). And here's the President's he was allowed to say his statements were “newsworthy.” Where presidents will meet as they please, at any time as they please, Trump has entered into an attitude without rules, far from diplomatic tradition, there may be many goals behind him. On the one hand, the United States is not an official country, but a civilized country. Here an internalization, acceptance came into play. In any case, world leaders - especially the US President-can get news coverage whenever they want, simply by holding a press conference or issuing a press release. The suspension of Trump's social media accounts after the six filed suit at the U.S. Capitol on January was clearly a step in the right direction. Twitter has since made its ban permanent. But Facebook has left the door open for Trump to return to his platform (Courtney, 2021).The election took place on

November 3, 2020. The following four candidates qualified to appear on enough state ballots to win a majority—at least 270 electoral votes—in the Electoral College:

- Donald Trump (R) and Mike Pence (R)
- Joe Biden (D) and Kamala Harris (D)
- Howie Hawkins (G) and Angela Nicole Walker (G)
- Jo Jorgensen (L) and Spike Cohen (L)

Conclusion

In the past, usually only for the purpose of peace and diplomacy after the war was conducted, over time, this system has also been replaced by a diplomatic note that activities are solely focused pre-aimed at increasing peace and international relations are the relations of states for purposes such as pre-and preventing wars envisioning, developing economic and social relations. Today's urban and working life, the approach of life understanding with visual tools, analogy; the visibility of different traditions of different societies, the socialism of the visibility of daily life, and the increase of similarities have also directly and radically influenced global diplomacy. This change has been over a long period of time due to developments such as the diplomacy of the change of human life, the development of technology, democratic systems, and the strengthening of the role of the new media. In our century, dizzying technological innovations will continue to influence all the social values that exist in our world; the state, diplomacy and societies as the first factor in the change of human life.

All new media tools were used by politicians in the American presidential election in 2020. Even for the first time, former President Trump has been banned by social media. Because of the backlash and legal charges for inciting the public. Now the classic Old diplomacy is over. It is possible to share news and information and propaganda twenty-four hours a day with new media. After that, America's elections are expected to continue to be used with renewed New Media tools again.

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AN EVALUATION ON THE CONCEPT OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Crisis management has been conceptually covered by many disciplines, especially identified with areas such as business administration, disaster and emergency management. In the field of Public Administration, it is similarly discussed in the analysis of organizational relations or situations caused by disasters.

However, in recent years, the world has faced; problems in different areas such as pandemics, climate change, economic recession, poverty, social segregation, irregular migration and refugees, unemployment, global warming, food crisis and disasters management have revealed the necessity of reconsidering the understanding of crisis management. Crisis management has become one of the main working areas of Public Administration in relation to many disciplines from security to economy, from demographics to social structure, from political order to legal structure.

On the other hand, crisis response behavior and management processes of public administrations in different countries differ. Countries have been faced with not only the problems existing in the "disaster and emergency management" system, but also the crises that occur frequently and in different forms. Regardless of the reason, the necessity of finding solutions against all types of crises and the development of new strategies have become one of the priority goals. In the face of crises, the measures taken by countries, their methods of struggle, their resilience and flexibility to respond have gained importance and have led to a series of discussions on the adequacy of existing administrative mechanisms.

Definitely, Turkey is also affected by these crises faced by the world and therefore has to establish an effective crisis management system. In this study, the concepts of crisis and crisis management will be discussed and how these concepts take place in Turkish public administration system and legislation will be revealed. An overview of the current situation in Turkish public administration will be carried out and evaluated, especially taking into account the legal and administrative changes that come with the Presidential Government System.

Keywords: Crisis Management, Crisis Management in Turkish Public Administration, Crisis Management in Presidential Government System

TÜRK KAMU YÖNETİMİ SİSTEMİNDE KRİZ YÖNETİMİ KAVRAMI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

ÖZET
Kriz yönetimi, kavramsal olarak birçok disiplin tarafından ele alınmış, özellikle işletme, afet ve acil durum yönetimi gibi alanlarla özdeşleşmiştir. Kamu yönetimi alanında ise benzer şekilde örgütsel ilişkiler veya afetlerden kaynaklanan durumların çözümlenmesinde ele alınmıştır.
Ancak son yıllarda dünyanın karşılaştığı; salgınlar, iklim değişikliği, ekonomik daralmalar, yoksulluk, toplumsal ayrışma, düzensiz göç ve mülteciler, işsizlik, küresel ısınma, gıda-su sorunu ve afetler gibi farklı alanlardaki problemler kriz yönetimi anlayışının yeniden ele alınması gerekliliğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Kriz yönetimi, güvenlikten ekonomiye, demografiden toplumsal yapıya, siyasal düzenden hukuksal yapıya kadar birçok disiplin ile ilintili olarak kamu yönetiminin ana çalışma alanlarından haline gelmiştir.
Diğer yandan, farklı ülkelerdeki kamu yönetimlerinin krizleri karşılama davranışı ve yönetim süreçleri farklılaşmaktadır. Ülkeler, salt "afet ve acil durum yönetimi" sisteminde var olan sorunlarla değil, sık ve seri şekilde farklı formlarla ortaya çıkan krizlerle karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Sebebi ne olursa olsun tüm kriz türlerine karşı çözüm bulma zorunluluğu ile yeni stratejilerin geliştirilmesi öncelikli hedefler arasına girmiştir. Krizler karşısında ülkelerin aldığı önlemler, mücadele yöntemleri, dirençlilikleri ve yanıt verme esneklikleri önem kazanmış, mevcut yönetimsel mekanizmaların yeterliliği üzerinde bir dizi tartışmanın oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Hiç kuşkusuz Türkiye de dünyanın karşılaştığı bu krizlerden etkilenmektedir ve bu nedenle etkin bir kriz yönetimi sistemini kurgulamak durumundadır. Çalışmada, kriz ve kriz yönetimi kavramları ele alınarak Türk kamu yönetimi sistemi ve mevzuatında bu kavramların ne şekilde yer aldığı ortaya konulacaktır. Özellikle Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemi ile gelen yasal ve yönetsel değişiklikler göz önüne alınarak Türk kamu yönetimindeki mevcut duruma genel bir bakış gerçekleştirilecek ve değerlendirmede bulunulacaktır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Kriz Yönetimi, Türk Kamu Yönetimi Sisteminde Kriz Yönetimi, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sisteminde Kriz Yönetimi

GİRİŞ
Günümüzde krizler çok çeşitli olarak ortaya çıkmakta, doğru yönetilmediklerinde ekonomik etkenler başta olmak üzere ülkelerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri, refah seviyeleri, vatandaşların yaşam standardı- kalitesi, sağlıklı çevre gibi birçok alanı olumsuz etkilemektedir. Etkin bir kriz yönetimi için kriz ön belirtilerinin önceden tespiti, gelişebilecek farklı durumlar için planlamanın yapılması, kriz anında merkezi, yerel ve STK'lar olmak üzere tüm kurumların ve paydaşların kaynaklarının kullanılarak koordinasyon içerisinde yönetilmesi, kriz sonrası stratejik planların yapılması gerekir. Dolayısıyla kriz yönetimi kavramı her yönüyle kamu yönetiminin sorumluluk alanında gelişebilecek bir süreç olarak öngörülerek bütünsel olarak ele alınmalı, kamu yönetimlerinin de etkin kriz yönetimini sağlayacak düzenlemelere gitmeleri gerekmektedir.

KAVRAMSAL ÇERÇEVE
Kriz kavramının sözlükte farklı disiplin ve alanları kapsayacak şekilde tanımları bulunmaktadır. Genel olarak, canlı bir metabolizmada birdenbire ortaya çıkan fizyolojik bir bozukluk, psikolojik bir yaklaşımla ruhsal bir bunalım, herhangi bir kaynağın kıt bulunması, yokluk hali, bir şeye aşırı istek, ekonomik anlamda çöküntü anlamlarına gelmektedir (www.tdk.gov.tr).

Kriz kavram haritasına bakıldığında ise kelimenin ilgili olduğu ve bağlamı bulunduğu farklı kavramlarla karşılaşılmaktadır. Örneğin, gerçeklerle yüzleşme, dönüm noktası, önemli olay, gel-git, konjonktür, darboğaz, acil durum ve kritik karar alma bunlardan bir kaçıdır. (https://visuwords.com/crisis).

Kriz, örgütsel ve yönetimsel bağlamda bir örgütün misyon, vizyon ve işleyiş biçimini tehdit eden veya devamlılığını tehlikeye sokan, ani ortaya çıkan ve acil karar verilmesi gereken, uyum ve önleme mekanizmalarını kilitleyen gerilim ve genel anlamda düzgün olmayan, reform gerektiren düzensiz bir durumdur (Tüz, 2015). Krizin ortaya çıkma nedenleri olarak çevresel faktörler ve içsel faktörler tanımlanmaktadır. Çevresel faktörler kontrol dışı makro faktörler olarak da ifade edilirler. Bunlar;

- Ekonomik Faktörler
- Politik ve Hukuki Faktörler
- Doğal Çevreyle ilgili Faktörler
- Toplumsal Yapı, Sosyal Etmenler
- Teknolojik Yenilikler
- Uluslararası Çevre Etmenleri
- Endüstriyel kazalar, şiddet, suç olayları, terör vb. gibi faktörlerdir.

İçsel faktörler ise kurum veya örgütün iç dinamikleriyle ilgili, kendi özel durumundan doğan faktörlerdir. Yönetici faktörleri (yetersizlik, bilgisizlik, hatalar vb.), örgütsel ve yönetsel yapı, finansal yapı, işletmenin yaşam döngüsü, personelin niteliği, örgüte uyumu veya diğer durumları, ürün ve üretim sürecinden kaynaklanan sorunlardır. Çevresel faktörlerin kısmen de olsa müdahale edilebilecek, kriz öncesinde gerekli önlemlerin ve analizlerin yapılabileceği faktörler olarak kabul edilmektedir (Oran ve Demir, 2016: 184-186).

YÖNETSEL BOYUTUYLA "KRİZ" ve "KRİZ YÖNETİMİ"

Kriz kavramı yukarıda da vurgulanmış olduğu gibi günümüz toplumlarının ve yerleşmelerinin ortak ve öncelikli sorunlarından biri haline gelmiştir. İster metropoller ister büyük kentler ister kırsal alanlar ister tarım alanları ya da farklı işlev alanları olsun "kriz" hemen her ölçekli yerleşme için ortak bir problematik. Farklı konu ve açılımlara temellenen kriz kavramı; ani veya yavaş gelişen, periyodik veya tek vb. hangi şekilde olursa olsun yönetilmesi gereken bir süreç olarak kabul edilmektedir. Çağdaş yönetim sistematiği içinde bakıldığında bu konunun bir "Yönetim Süreci ve Sistematiği" içinde ele alınması gerektiği mutlak bir kabuldür.

Kriz yönetiminin; krizi önleme (risk yönetimi), yavaşlatma, durdurma, sonrasında hızlı ve etkin çözüm üretme, hızla sorunlara çözüm geliştirme, kayıpları ilgili her ölçek ve aşamada minimize etme ve geri dönüşü sağlayacak yeni yapılandırmaları tamamlamak gibi pek çok boyutu vardır. Bu durum, krizin doğmasına / oluşmasına neden olabilecek faktörleri, dinamikleri sezgilemek, ortadan kaldırmak ve/veya minimuma indirgeyecek önlemleri almakla başlayıp önceden tahminini sağlayan örgütsel yapı ile tamamlanan bir yönetim tekniğidir.

Kimi kez erken uyarı sistemleri gibi araçlarla desteklenen bu yapı; her ölçekte kurgulanması gereken "planlama" ve "kent planlama" ile ilgili temel şehircilik ve planlama ilkelerinin yapılandırılması ve kurgulanması ile güçlendirilmesi gereken bir temele sahip olmalıdır. Her durumda ortaya krizin çıkması halinde uygulanacak çalışmalar olarak da tanımlanacak ikinci aşama ise yönetim ve yönetici kabiliyetinin büyük etkisi altında olup sistemin ne kadar kuvvetli bir örgütsel yapı-karar destek sistemi ve mevzuat temeline sahip olduğu ile de direkt ilgilidir. Organizasyon-koordinasyon ve esnek yönetişim teknikleriyle bütünleşmesi gereken bu sistem "durumsallık prensibi" ne sahip bir kurguda olmalıdır.

Burada ifade edilmek istenen kriz karşısında sistemin "denge" halinden yeni bir denge durumuna minimum zararla, en hızlı şekilde geçmesi ve "yeni denge durumu" na hızla oturmasıdır. Her tür çevreye (fizik mekân, ekonomik yapı, sosyal yapı, doğal yapı vb.) ilişkin dinamiklerin bir arada yorumlanması gereken bu süreç çok katmanlı bir yapıya karşılık gelmektedir. Bu da dış çevrenin sürekli analizi yani bilgi teminin yanı sıra güçlü yönetişim araçlarının da etkin tutulmasını gerekli kılmaktadır.
Sonuçta kriz yönetiminde temel amaç; öncelikle örgütü kriz durumuna hazırlamak ardından bu noktadan en az zarar en yüksek fayda ile tekrar denge durumuna getirmek olarak özetlenebilir.

Kriz yönetimi, risk ve afet yönetimini içine alır. Bir afet karşısında, kriz yönetimine geçilmelidir. Genellikle afetin boyutuna ve etkisine göre kriz yönetimi gündeme gelmektedir (Akdağ, 2002: 6). Risk yönetimini afet yönetimi öncesi, kriz yönetimini ise afet yönetimi sonrası ele alan çalışmalar olduğu gibi (Tercan, 2018: 104) afet yönetimini kriz yönetiminin altında değerlendiren çalışmalar da bulunmaktadır (Bilgiç, 2018: 4). Kamu yönetimi çalışmalarında daha çok ele alınan bu yönüdür. Kriz Yönetimini başarılı kılacak çok sayıda faktör olmakla birlikte;

- Yönetim Erki
- Donanımlı Personel
- Farkındalığı Yüksek Toplum
- İletişim Altyapısı
- Mevzuat ve Kurumsal Örgütlenme ve Öğrenme Kapasitesi bunlardan öne çıkanlardır.

Kriz yönetim süreçleri;
- Kriz sinyallerinin alınması / değerlendirilmesi
- Hazırlık ve korunma
- Denetim
- Gerekli önlemlerin alınması
- Normal duruma dönüş
- Tepkilerin değerlendirilmesi şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. (Bilgiç, 2018:3)

Risk Yönetimi ve Kriz Yönetimi Süreçleri Tablo 1'de özetlendiği gibi de yorumlanabilir.

Tablo 1. Risk Yönetimi ve Kriz Yönetimi Süreçleri

Afet Yönetimi	Aşamalar
Risk Yönetimi	Hazırlıklı Olma
	Risk Azaltma
Kriz Yönetimi	Müdahale ve Yaygınlaşmasını Önleme
	İyileştirme
	Normalleşme

Kaynak: (Turan ve Çelikyay, 2020: 9)

Yerleşmelerimiz ve toplumsal yapının sürdürülebilirliği için önemli etkenlerden biri olan kriz yönetimi kavramı kamu yönetimi sisteminde de önemli bir bileşendir. Kamu yönetiminde kriz yönetimi, kamu hizmetlerinin aksatılmadan yürütülmesini sağlamak, kurumun itibarının, halkın güven ve desteğinin azalmasını önlemek üzere, kurumsal yapıdan ya da kurumsal çevreden kaynaklanabilecek büyük çaplı problemlerin daha meydana gelmeden veya kontrolden çıkmadan bilinçli, sistemli ve koordineli bir şekilde yönetilmesidir. Temel amacı, kamu yönetiminde krize ve kriz algısına ilişkin sağlıklı bir niteleme ve doğru ön kabuller geliştirerek, krizi daha ortaya çıkmadan fark edip önüne geçmek, ortaya çıktığında ise gerekli adımları atarak kamu kurumunun maddi ve manevi tüzel kişiliğinin göreceği zararı, kamu yararının alacağı hasarı mümkün olduğunca, en aza indirmektir (Bilgiç, 2018: 4-5).

Gelişmiş ülkelerde kriz ve afet yönetimi anlayışı daha çok afetleri önleme, önlenemiyor ise zararlarını en aza indirme şeklinde kriz ve afet öncesi döneme odaklı iken, ülkemizde kriz ve afet sonrası dönemde iyileştirme, yara sarma fikri hâkimdir. Bu da daha çok "olağanüstü hal" uygulamalarına karşılık gelmektedir.

Oysaki Dünya üzerinde izlenen ekonomik krizler, çevre ve sürdürülebilirlik çerçevesinde gelişen krizler açıkça kamu yönetimlerinin yalnız afet kaynaklı krizlere değil farklı nedenlerle gelişen tüm kriz alanlarını yönetebilmesi açısından hazır ve örgütlü olması gerektiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Ülkemiz için de durum aynıdır ve kriz yönetimi ağırlıklı olarak deprem, sel gibi doğal afetler sonrası geliştirilen bir afet yönetimi şeklinde gelişmiştir.

Kamu yönetimlerinin en belirgin özellikleri aşırı statükocu ve merkeziyetçi bir yapıya sahip olmalarıdır. Fakat günümüzün hızla değişen ve küreselleşen dünyasında artık her olgu ve olayın tanımları ve içerikleri önce aşınmaya daha sonra ise değişim eğilimine girmeye başlamıştır. Doğal olarak kamu yönetimleri de bu süreç içerisinde değişme eğilimindedirler. Bunun nedeni kamu yönetimlerinin kriz yönetimine en fazla hazırlıklı kurum olması gerekliliğinden doğar.

Kriz yönetimi kavramı da bu değişim içerisinde kamu yönetimlerinin, kaynağı ne olursa olsun meydana gelen krizlere mevcut yönetim yapıları ve olağan yönetim modelleri ile etkin müdahale edememelerinin bir sonucu olarak geliştirilen bir yönetim modeli olarak karsımıza çıkmaktadır. (Aykaç, 2001:124)

Ancak kamu yönetimleri kriz yönetimine en fazla hazırlıklı olması gereken kurumlardır. Çünkü insanlar, özellikle krizden etkilenenler kriz süresince en fazla kamu yönetimlerinden beklenti halindedirler ve her türlü kriz için kamu ilk önce devreye girmesi gereken kurumların başında gelmektedir. Dahası yönetimlerin kriz durumlarındaki performansları, sistemin meşruiyetini olumlu ya da olumsuz yönde de etkiler (Putra, 2009:158)

TÜRK KAMU YÖNETİMİ MEVZUATINDA "KRİZ YÖNETİMİ"

Türk kamu yönetimi mevzuatına afet ve kriz yönetimi odağında bakıldığında belirli olaylar, özellikle büyük savaşlar ve depremler olmak üzere çeşitli afetler sonrasında ciddi düzenlemelerin yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bu anlamda temel kırılma noktaları şu şekilde kabul edilebilir.

- Erzincan Depremi (1939)
- İmar Kanunu (1956)
- Başbakanlık Kriz Yönetim Merkezi Yönetmeliği (1996)
- Marmara ve Düzce Depremi (1999)
- Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun (2009)

1939 Erzincan Depremi

Cumhuriyetin ilanından sonra 1939 yılına kadar afetlerle ilgili doğrudan bir düzenleme yapılmamıştır. 1939 yılında Erzincan depremi meydana gelmiştir. Bu yıldan sonra afet yönetimi konusunda paradigma değişmiştir

1939 Erzincan Depremi öncesi 1930 yılında çıkarılan 1580 Sayılı Belediye Kanunu ve 1933 yılında kabul edilen 2290 Sayılı "Belediye Yapı ve Yolları Kanunu" olmak üzere iki temel kanun göze çarpmaktadır. 1580 sayılı Belediye Kanunu'nda belediyelerin görevleri yerleşme ve yapılaşma ile ilgili denetim ile ihtiyaç sahipleri için konut inşa etme olarak yer almıştır. 2290 sayılı kanunda ise şehirlerin imar planlarının hazırlanması, yapı denetimi, yeni yapılacak yapılar, yapı denetimleri gibi konularda düzenlemeler getirilmiştir.

Bu kanunlarda, imar planlarının hazırlanması, yapıların sağlamlılığı ve denetimi, yeni inşa edilecek yapılar gibi konularda düzenlemeler görülmektedir. Deprem öncesinde devletin afet yönetimine yaklaşım afet sonucunda ortaya çıkan zararların giderilmesi ve mevcut yapı ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması olarak görülmektedir. Erzincan Depremi Sonrası yapılan düzenlemeler Tablo 2'de verilmektedir.

Tablo 2. Erzincan Depremi Sonrası Mevzuat Düzenlemeleri

Yıl	Sayı	Kanun / Yönetmelik	Özelliği
1940	3773 sayılı	Erzincan'da ve Erzincan Depreminden Müteessir Olan Mıntıkalarda Zarar Görenlere Yapılacak Yapılar Hakkında Kanun	Çıkarıldığı dönemde afetlerle ilgili ilk düzenleme olarak kabul edilmektedir.
1943	4373 sayılı	Taşkın Sulara ve Su Baskınlarına Karşı Korunma Kanunu	
1944	4623 sayılı	Yer Sarsıntılarından Evvel ve Sonra Alınacak Tedbirler Hakkında Kanun	Bu kanunda, afet öncesi hazırlık ve koruyucu önlemleri yer almaktadır.
1945		Yer Sarsıntısı Bölgeleri Yapı Yönetmeliği	"Türkiye Bölgeleri Yapı Yönetmeliği" hazırlanmıştr
1956	6785 sayılı	İmar Kanunu	Kanun, yerleşme yerleri, afet tehlikesi ile yapı denetimi gibi hükümleri içermektedir.
1958	9906 sayılı	"İmar ve İskân Vekâleti Kurulus ve Vazifeleri Hakkında Kanun"	
1958	7126 sayılı	"Sivil Müdafaa Kanunu"	Sivil savunma faaliyetlerini kapsamaktadır
1959	7269 sayılı	Umumi Hayata Müessir Afetler Dolayısıyla Alınacak Tedbirlerle Yapılacak Yardımlara Dair Kanun	Kanun, "Afetler Yasası" olarak bilinmektedir. Afet hizmetleri açısından uygulamadaki esasları belirlemiştir.

Kaynak: (Yavaş, 2005:124) ve TMMOB (t.y.)

Marmara Depremi

Marmara Depremi diğer önemli bir kırılmanın yaşandığı dönemdir. Deprem öncesinde bir dizi düzenleme yapılmış olsa da deprem sonrası kriz yönetimi süreçlerinde başarı sağlanamamıştır. 1996 yılında çıkarılan Başbakanlık Kriz Yönetim Merkezi Yönetmeliği'nde "kriz hali" tanımlanmaktadır. Kavram tanımlansa da örgütsel yapıda temel değişimler yapılamamıştır. Yönetmelik yerleşme, yapılaşma, denetim ve konut inşa etme gibi hükümler içermektedir. Kriz yönetimini gerektiren haller ise terör olayları, grev, iş bırakma vb. eylemleri, toplumsal çatışmalar, afetlerler, iltica ve göç hareketleri, salgın hastalıklar, büyük yangınlar, nükleer kazalar, ekonomik darboğazlar olarak ifade edilmektedir (Madde 5) https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/3.5.968716.pdf

Yönetmelikte, kriz, kriz yönetimi ve süreçlerinin yönetsel açıdan tanımlanması yapılmıştır. Her türlü kriz halinin yönetilmesi ile ilgili temel bir mevzuat düzenlemesi olarak görülebilir (Aktel ve Çağlar, 2007:152). Yönetmelik ardından 1997 Başbakanlık Kriz Yönetim Merkezi kurulmuştur. Merkez yönetmelik çerçevesinde afetlerle ilgili çalışmalar gerçekleştirecektir. Yönetmeliğin kabulüne kadar afetler, depremlerle birlikte anılmış ve kriz durumları bu şekilde tanımlanmıştır (Aykaç, 2001:130)

Bu dönemde önemli bir raporun hazırlanmıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Programı (UNDP) tarafından yürütülen "Türkiye'nin Afet Yönetimi Sisteminin İyileştirilmesi" projesi kapsamında hazırlanan rapor, Türkiye'deki afet yönetim sisteminin sorunları ve afet yönetim sisteminin iyileştirilmesi için yapılması gereken işlere yönelik değerlendirmeler içermektedir. Rapor, 1997 yılında 22939 sayılı Resmi Gazete yayınlanmıştır[1].

Kriz yönetiminin yasal ve kurumsal gelişmesi Marmara Depremi sonrasında olmuştur. Özellikle mevcut yapı daha fazla sorgulanmaya başlanmış ve modern bir afet yönetim sisteminin oluşturulmasına çalışılmıştır. Marmara depremi, birçok yönden afet ve kriz yönetimi için hazır olunmadığının, kaynak eksikliğinin yanı sıra koordinasyon eksikliğinin ortaya çıktığı afet olmuştur. Bunun bir sonucu olarak 1999-2000 yılları arasında 7 Kanun, 32 KHK, 19 Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı ve 8 Yönetmelik çıkarıldığı görülmektedir (JİCA, 2004:135-136) ve (Çilingir, 2018:16).

4452 sayılı "Doğal Afetlere Karşı alınacak Önlemler ve Doğal Afetler Nedeniyle Doğan Zararların Giderilmesi İçin Yapılacak Düzenlemeler Hakkında Yetki Kanunu" 1999 yılında "*doğal afetlere karşı alınacak önlemlerin belirlenmesi, bu afetler nedeniyle doğan zararların giderilmesi, yeni yerleşim alanlarının kurulması, doğal afetler sonucunda doğacak zararların karşılanması*" amaçlanmıştır. Kanun içerisinde birçok yerde afetler ile ilgili hükümler yer alsa da kriz ve kriz hallerine yönelik bir ifadeye rastlanılmamaktadır.

2009 yılında çıkarılan 5902 sayılı "Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun" ise, afet ve acil durumlar ile sivil savunmaya ilişkin hizmetleri yürütmek üzere Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığının kurulması, teşkilatı ile görev ve yetkilerini düzenlemektir. Hazırlık ve zarar azaltma, olay sırasında müdahale ve sonrasında iyileştirme çalışmaları, kurum ve kuruluşların koordinasyonunu düzenlenmektedir. Kanunda afetler meydana gelmeden önce yönetim ve mücadele süreçlerine hazırlık ve zarar azaltma aşamalarına dikkat çekilmektedir. Bu açıdan önemli olsa da kanun metninde 115 farklı yerde afet ile ilgili hükümlere değinilse de kriz kavramı sadece bir maddede yer almaktadır. Madde 2'de, "acil durum" tanımlanmış ve "*toplumun tamamının veya belli kesimlerinin normal hayat ve faaliyetlerini durduran veya kesintiye uğratan ve acil müdahaleyi gerektiren olayları ve bu olayların oluşturduğu* ***kriz*** *halini ifade eder*" denilerek kriz hali ifade edilmiştir (5902 Sayılı Kanun, Madde 2).

[1] R.G. 20.03.1997 tarih ve 22939 sayı

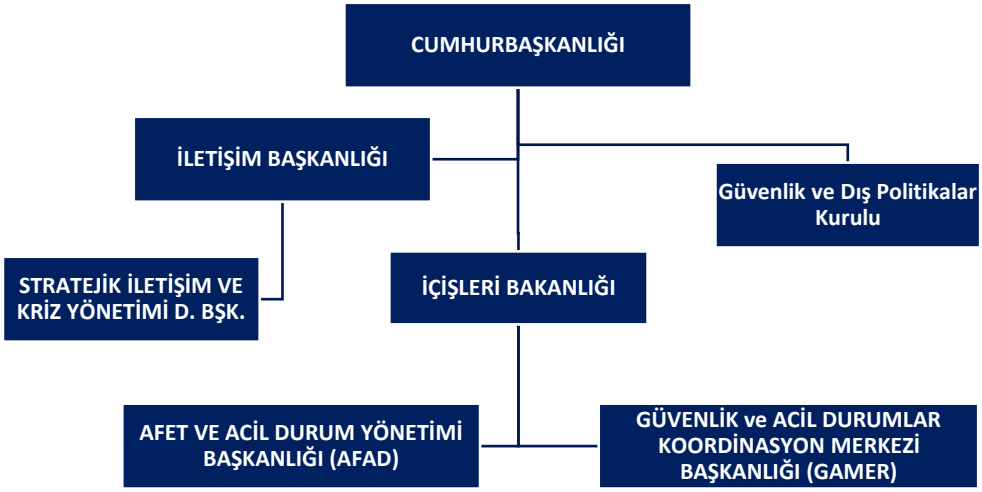
Kanun, kriz yönetimi anlayışına farklı bir yaklaşım getirmiştir. Kanun yürürlüğe girdiği ana kadar kriz ve afet yönetimi ile ilgili ana kuruluşlar olan Türkiye Acil Durum Yönetimi Genel Müdürlüğü, Afet İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü ve Sivil Savunma Genel Müdürlüğü'nü kaldırarak Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı çatısı altında toplamıştır.
2011 yılında Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı ile Türkiye Afet Risklerinin Azaltılması Platformu kurulmuştur. Platform risk azaltma çalışmaları yapacaktır. Toplumun afetlere duyarlılığını artırmak üzere politikalar geliştirilecektir. Bu çalışmalara, yerel yönetimler, kamu kuruluşları, üniversiteler, özel sektör, sivil toplum kuruluşları ve medya ile gerçekleştirilecektir. Platform, afet riskini değerlendirmek ve planlara entegrasyon çalışmaları yürütmek amacıyla kurulmuştur.[2]

Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemi ve Kriz Yönetimi

16 Nisan 2017 referandumuyla kabul edilen 2018 yılında uygulanmaya başlanan Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemine geçiş ile beraber merkez teşkilatında temel değişiklik yapılmış, yeni sisteme uyum öngören mevcut kanun ve yönetmeliklerde değişiklikler gerçekleştirilmiştir.
Bu kapsamda, afet ve kriz yönetimi ile ilgili düzenlemelere de gidildiği görülmektedir. *5902 Sayılı Kanun'un Adı "Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun" iken, 703 sayılı KHK ile «Afet Ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı İle İlgili Bazı Düzenlemeler Hakkında Kanun»* şekilde değiştirilmiştir.[3]
İlgili kanuna 2019 yılında getirilen diğer bir düzenleme ile krizler sonrasında kaynak oluşturma hakkında düzenleme getirilmiştir. Buna göre, "*insani krizler sonrasında uluslararası acil yardımların yapılması amacıyla, Başkanlık bütçesinde uluslararası acil yardım faaliyetleri ödeneği tefrik edilir*" denilmektedir (5902 sayılı kanun, madde 22).
Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri sorumlulukları da ilgili kanunda işlenmiştir. "Kriz hali"ni ifade eden madde, benzer şekliyle muhafaza edilmekte olduğu görülmektedir. Buna göre, acil durum, normal hayatı kesintiye uğratan ve acil müdahaleyi gerektiren olaylar ve bu olayların oluşturduğu kriz halidir (5902 sayılı kanun, madde 31).
Bilindiği üzere Cumhurbaşkanlığı Teşkilatı yapısı içerisinde temel olarak bakanlıklar, politika kurulları ve ofisler bulunmaktadır. Teşkilat yapısı afet ve kriz yönetimi bağlamında incelendiğinde bakanlıklar içerisinde İçişleri Bakanlığı, politikalar kurulları içerisinde Güvenlik ve Dış Politikalar Kurulu, ofisler içerisinde ise İletişim Ofisi öne çıkmaktadır. İçişleri Bakanlığı'na bağlı olarak Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi (AFAD) ve Güvenlik ve Acil Durumlar Koordinasyon Merkezi Başkanlığı (GAMER) birimleri bulunmaktadır. İletişim Başkanlığı'na bağlı olarak ise 2020 yılında kurulan Stratejik İletişim ve Kriz Yönetimi Daire Başkanlığı kurulmuştur.

[2] RG 12.02.2011 tarih ve 27844 sayı
[3] KHK 02.70.2018 tarih ve 703 sayı

Cumhurbaşkanlığı teşkilat yapısında söz konusu birimler Şekil 1'de gösterilmektedir.



Şekil 1. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Teşkilatında Afet ve Kriz Yönetimi
Kaynak: Yazarlar tarafından oluşturulmuştur.

İletişim Başkanlığı Stratejik İletişim ve Kriz Yönetimi D. Bşk. Görevleri stratejik iletişim ve kriz yönetimi faaliyetlerini içermektedir. Aynı zamanda iç ve dış tehdit unsurlarını analiz ederek kriz yönetimi açısından gerekli tedbirleri uygulamak yer almaktadır. Başkanlık görev alanları özellikle kriz, afet, olağanüstü hal durumlarını kapsamaktadır (Anadolu Ajansı, 2020). 1 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Teşkilatı Hakkında CBK'da birçok bakanlık ve politika kurulunun görevleri düzenlenmiştir. Buna göre, Güvenlik ve Dış Politikalar Kurulu görevleri arasında afet ve acil durum halleri ile ilgili önlemler, müdahale ve iyileştirme konularında politika önerileri geliştirmek yer almaktadır.[4] Yine aynı CBK'ya, göre birçok bakanlık görevinde afet ve kriz halleri ile ilgili görevlendirmeler bulunmaktadır. Tablo 3'de bakanlıklar ve ilgili görevleri yer almaktadır.

[4] RG 10/7/2018 tarihli 30474 sayılı

Tablo 3. Bakanlıklar ve Afet / Kriz Kapsamında görevleri

Bakanlık	Birim	Görevi
Dışişleri Bakanlığı	Dış Politika, Analiz ve Eşgüdüm Genel Müdürlüğü	Arabuluculuk, çatışmaların önlenmesi ve kriz yönetimi
Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı	Mekânsal Planlama Genel Müdürlüğü	Binalar, genel sığınak alanları, kritik konumdaki tesislerin planları, harita, etüt, plan ve parselasyon planları
Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı	Yönetim Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü	Afet ve acil durumlarla ilgili olarak iş ve işlemleri yürütmek
Sağlık Bakanlığı	Acil Sağlık Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü	Sağlık hizmetlerini planlamak ve diğer sağlık hizmetleriyle ilgili iş birliği ve koordinasyon sağlamak, sağlık ve insanî yardım faaliyetlerine katılmak
Tarım Ve Orman Bakanlığı	Tarım Reformu Genel Müdürlüğü	Küresel iklim değişiklikleri, çevre, tarımsal afetler ve tarım sigortası hizmetleri, afetlerden zarar gören çiftçilere destek
Ticaret Bakanlığı	İç Ticaret Genel Müdürlüğü	Salgın hastalık ve afetlerle ortaya çıkan ekonomik krizlerde ticari işletmeler teşvik ve destekler vermek

Kaynak: 1 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Teşkilatı Hakkında CBK'ya dayandırılarak yazarlar tarafından oluşturulmuştur.

SONUÇ ve DEĞERLENDİRME

Kriz yönetimi kavramı bu çalışmanın yapılmış olduğu tarihlerde art arda ülkemizde ve dünyanın pek çok yerinde çıkan orman yangınları (2021 Ağustos) ve sonrasında oluşan kriz ile bir kez daha gündeme gelmiştir. Aynı şekilde içinde bulunduğumuz dönem COVID-19 Pandemisi krizine de tanık olduğumuz bir dönemdir. Bu iki örnek de krizin ne kadar ani ne kadar beklenmedik boyutlarda ortaya çıkabileceği ne kadar farklı alanları aynı şekilde etkileyebileceği adına önemli birer örnektir.

Bu çalışmanın ortaya koyduğu ve hâlihazırda devam eden ardıl çalışmalarla kuvvetlendirilecek olan "Türk Kamu Yönetim Sistemi İçinde Kriz Yönetimi" konusunun ele alınmasının ne kadar öncelikli ve acil bir konu olduğunu bir kez daha öne çıkarmaktadır.

Kriz artık pek çok başlık altında ve sürekli karşı karşıya kaldığımız bir problematiktir. Boyutları çok farklı katmanlarıyla kavranması ve yönetilmesi çok da kolay olmayan bu olgu küresel etkileşim süreçleriyle yerelin dışına çok seri şekilde taşan ve etkileşerek hızla yayılan bir problem seli olarak kısa sürede yayılan bir sorundur.

Bu durum COVID-19 Pandemisi sürecinde kendini göstermiş dünyanın bir ucundan diğerine yayılan salgın bütün dünyayı kriz sarmalına sokmuştur.
İşte bu nedenlerle kriz yönetimi süreci gerek risk yönetimi gerekse kriz yönetimi ve/veya bu sürecin içinde yer alan afet yönetimi gibi başlıklarla toplum yönetimi, kamu yönetimi alanlarında yaşamsal öneme sahiptir. Bu çalışma kapsamında yazarlar tarafından yapılan araştırmalar çerçevesinde kamu yönetimi sistemimiz bu bağlamda eksikliklere sahiptir. Çok boyutlu bir kriz yönetim sisteminin kurumsal, örgütsel ve mevzuat bütünlüğü içinde ele alınması bu süreçte çalışacak personel ve gönüllülerin yetiştirileceği program ve destek sistemlerinin kurgulanması, ilgili karar destek ve program yazılımları, lojistik, yer seçimi vb desteklerin sağlanması gibi faktörler birbiri ile bütün teşkil edecek şekilde yapılandırılması gerekmektedir.
Oysa kriz yönetim sistemimizde açıkların ya da boşlukların olduğu sistemin ve yapılanmanın genellikle afet sonrası döneme odaklı, yaraların sarılması, ortaya çıkan zararların giderilmesi şeklinde bir tutum içinde olduğu izlenmektedir. Bu yaklaşım kriz yönetimine hatta bilimsel bir afet yönetimine de uzak düşmektedir. Kamu yönetiminde, genel mevzuatta ve uygulamada kriz ve kriz yönetimi kavramlarının afet ve afet yönetimi kavram ve süreçleriyle iç içe geçtiği, beraber ele alındığı, bazı yerlerde ise birbiri yerine kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu da aslında gerçek anlamda kriz yönetimi ile bağdaşmamaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, Türk kamu yönetiminde kriz yönetimi daha kapsamlı ele alınarak yeni ve bütüncül bir yapılanmaya gidilmesi gerekliliği görülmektedir. Yapılandırılacak sistemde kriz yönetimi, doğal afetlerle sınırlı görülmemeli, krizlerin siyasî, ekonomik, hukukî, sosyal, sağlık vb. nedenlerle ortaya çıkma olasılığı göz ardı edilmemelidir. Kriz Yönetimi mevzuatı başlı başına bir olgu olarak kurgulanmalı ve Türk Kamu Yönetimi Mevzuatı içerisinde yapılandırılmalıdır.

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CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES AND LEGAL REGULATIONS REGARDING "MIGRATION"

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ABSTRACT
Particularly as of the 2000s, the forced and mass migration caused by “political” tensions is of a transnational and cross-border nature, which concerns all countries and societies around the world, including Turkey. This "offensive" orientation of forced migration and the "crisis" environment it creates bring up the search for "crisis-oriented" solutions regarding immigration and immigrants; administratively and legally, it usually brings up "temporary" definitions and approaches.
The fact that the contracts and legal regulations prepared by international institutions, organizations and organizations do not have a "binding and sanction" cause countries and states to create their own migration policies and definitions in the face of forced migration; causes them to try to solve the problems with their current policies. In this sense, "foreigner", "refugee", "immigrant", "asylum seeker", "guest", "conditional refugee", "secondary protection", "temporary protection", etc. definitions, concepts, and legal regulations to apply them; reveals the "national" point of view of countries and states that are directly or indirectly affected by "global" and forced migration.
In the study, by examining the literature review and in-depth analysis of legal sources, the definitions in the contracts and legal regulations prepared by national and international institutions, organizations and various organizations; the development and change of identity construction related to forced migration in the historical process, common approaches, contradictions, conflicts and differences are discussed.
In this context, comparisons and inquiries regarding the conceptual and legal change of definitions and statuses of international forced migrations hosted by Turkey in the period from the Republican period to the Syrian Migration after 2011 are handled in a holistic manner, periodically with their political and social bases.
Keywords: forced migration, conceptual analysis, legal regulation, Turkey.

ÖZET
Özellikle 2000’ler itibariyle “siyasi” gerilimlerin neden olduğu zorunlu ve kitlesel göç, Türkiye de dahil dünya üzerindeki tüm ülkeleri ve toplumları ilgilendiren, ulus ve sınır aşan niteliktedir. Zorunlu göçün “hücum” niteliğindeki bu yönelimi ve yarattığı “kriz” ortamı, göçe ve göç edene ilişkin “kriz odaklı” çözüm arayışlarını gündeme getirmekte; yönetimsel ve hukuki açıdan genellikle “geçici” tanım ve yaklaşımları gündeme getirmektedir.
Uluslararası kurum, kuruluş ve örgütlerce hazırlanan sözleşme ve yasal düzenlemelerin bir “bağlayıcılığı ve yaptırımı” olmaması, ülke ve devletlerin zorunlu göç karşısında kendi göç politikalarını ve tanımlamalarını oluşturmasına; mevcut politikalarıyla sorunları çözme çabasına girmelerine neden olmaktadır.

Bu anlamda *"yabancı", "mülteci", "göçmen", "sığınmacı", "misafir", "şartlı mülteci", "ikincil koruma", "geçici koruma", vb."* gibi ülkeden ülkeye değişen tanımlar, kavramlar ve bunları uygulamaya yönelik yasal düzenlemeler; "küresel" ve zorunlu göçten doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak etkilenen ülke ve devletlerin "ulusal" bakış açısını ortaya koymaktadır.
Çalışmada, literatür taraması ve yasal kaynakların derinlemesine analizi ile ulusal ve uluslararası kurum, kuruluş ve çeşitli örgütlerce hazırlanan sözleşme ve yasal düzenlemelerdeki tanımlamalar incelenerek; zorunlu göçe ilişkin kimlik inşasının tarihsel süreç içerisindeki gelişimi, değişimi, ortak yaklaşımlar, çelişkiler, çatışmalar ve farklılıklar tartışılmaktadır.
Bu kapsamda Cumhuriyet döneminden 2011 sonrası yaşanan Suriye Göçüne kadarki süreçte Türkiye'nin ev sahipliği yaptığı uluslararası zorunlu göçlere ilişkin tanımlama ve statülerin kavramsal ve hukuki değişimine ilişkin karşılaştırma ve sorgulamalar, dönemsel olarak siyasi ve sosyal altlıkları ile bütüncül şekilde ele alınmaktadır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Zorunlu Göç, Kavramsal Analiz, Yasal Düzenleme, Türkiye.

GİRİŞ

Mevcut literatürde "göç" olgusu ile kavramsallaştırılan "yer değiştirme eylemi" farklı disiplinler kapsamında ele alınmakta ve açıklanmaya çalışılmaktadır. İnsan hareketlerine ilişkin kuramsal açıklamalar, insanları göç etmeye/ yer değiştirmeye iten temel nedenin "daha iyi bir yaşama kavuşma" arzusu olduğunu vurgulamakta; bu amaca yönelik girişimlerin "gönüllü" ya da "zorunlu" olarak; siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik, çevresel, iklimsel, vb. farklı etkenler doğrultusunda tezahür ettiğini belirtmektedir. Göç eylemini tetikleyen itici nedenler ne olursa olsun insanların yer değiştirme eylemi, hem terk edilen yer (kaynak ülke), hem gelinen yeni yer (hedef ülke) hem de bu eylemi gerçekleştirenler (göçmen, mülteci, sığınmacı, vs.) açısından önemli sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Göçe ilişkin akademik çalışmalar, küresel düzlemde yaşanan göç olgusunun yeni bir gündem olmadığını, tarih boyunca yaşanan ekonomik, politik, vb. birçok farklı kırılma noktalarının göçü tetiklediğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır.
Castles ve Miller (2008), "Göçler Çağı" kitabında içinde yaşadığımız bu dönemi bir "toplu göç çağı (age of mass migration)" olarak tanımlamaktadır. Bu tanımın altında yatan temel vurgu; daha iyi yaşam arzusu taşıyan insanın bireysel göçünden ziyade son dönemde dünya ölçeğinde yaşanan beklenmeyen siyasi gelişmelerin etkisinde gerçekleşen "zorunlu" ve "kitlesel" harekettir. Bu bağlamda göç olgusuna ilişkin;

- eylemin nedeni (siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik, çevresel, iklimsel, vb.),
- eylemin şekli (ulusal, uluslararası, iç göç, dış göç, vb.) / (bireysel, kitlesel,vb),
- eylemin gerçekleştiği ve yöneldiği yer ("kaynak, transit, hedef, ev sahibi")
- eylemi gerçekleştirenler ("misafir", "göçmen", mülteci, sığınmacı, geçici koruma altındakiler", vb.) açısından farklı kavramsallaştırma ve tanımlar yapılmıştır.

Göçe ilişkin itici nedenlerin farklılığı (siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik, çevresel, iklimsel, vb.) ya da sürecin farklı biçimlerdeki tezahürü (gönüllü, zorunlu,vb.) ne olursa olsun insanların yer değiştirme eylemi; hem terk edilen yer, hem gelinen yeni yer ve hem de bu eylemi gerçekleştirenlerin üzerinde önemli sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Bu açıdan insanın en önemli mekânsal davranışlarından biri olan göç konusuna ilişkin kavramsallaştırma ile kimlik ve statü tanımlamalarındaki belirsizlikler, göçün bir olgudan çok bir süreç olarak nedenleri ve sonuçları ile birlikte ele alınması gerekliliğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu bağlamda küresel boyutta yaşanan bu göç hareketi, coğrafi olarak yaygınlaşmakta ve halihazırda devam eden siyasi krizler ve ilgili kurum ve kuruluşlarca göç sayılarına ilişkin açıklanan niceliksel veriler bu nitelikteki göç trendinin devamlılığına işaret etmektedir.

Bu noktadan yola çıkılarak geniş bir yelpazesi olan göç konusu, "zulüm, baskı veya savaş ortamlarından uzaklaşmak amacıyla "zorunlu" olarak ülkelerini terk eden ve "kitlesel" gerçekleşen "uluslararası" göç hareketleri ile sınırlandırılmış olan çalışmada;

- göç politikalarının yanısıra göç edenin kimliğine ilişkin belirleyici unsur olan ve süreci etkileyen (Uluslararası kurum,kuruluş, örgütler,vb.) aktörlerin göçe ve göç edene ilişkin hukuki tanımlamaları ile, süreçten etkilenen (yabancı,mülteci, sığınmacı, şartlı mülteci, ikincil koruma, geçici koruma altındakiler, vb.) kitlenin kimliği ve davranışını yönlendiren statüsünün hukuki zemini irdelenmiş,
- göç sürecinin "küresel" ve ulus aşan niteliği dolayısıyla bu tanımlar, yer aldığı uluslararası koruma alanındaki sözleşme & yasal düzenlemeler doğrultusunda araştırılarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Buna paralel olarak uluslararası kurum, kuruluşlar ile tanımların kavramsallaştırıldığı sözleşme & yasal düzenlemeleri ortaya çıkaran kırılma noktaları, 1920-1950, 1951-1980 ve 80 sonrası olmak üzere ~30 yıllık periyodlarda ele alınarak kavramların ortaya çıkışı ve içeriğinin, küresel ölçekte yaşanan kitlesel göç olayları ile ilişkisi sorgulanmıştır.

Ayrıca; uluslararası koruma hukukunda yer alan sözleşme, antlaşma ve yasal düzenlemelerin, Türkiye'nin tarihsel süreç içinde ev sahipliği yaptığı uluslararası ve zorunlu göçlere &göç edenlere yönelik geliştirdiği yasal düzenlemelere etkisi ve Türk Yabancı Hukuku'nu bağlayıcılığı irdelenmiş; göçün yaşandığı dönemlerin siyasi ve sosyal altlıklarının daha net anlaşılması, kategorize edilmesi ve sistematik bir akış sağlanması açısından Türkiye'nin uygulamaya koyduğu yasal süreçler, ev sahipliği yaptığı & etkilendiği kitlesel göç olayları ile birlikte kronolojik olarak ele alınmıştır. Son olarak; çalışma kapsamında ele alınacak yasal düzenlemelerde göç sürecinin & göç edenlerin ne tür kimlik, statü ve haklar ile tanımlandığına odaklanılarak; Cumhuriyet dönemi itibariyle Türkiye'ye göç edenlerin kimlik inşasının yasal düzenlemelerle nasıl gerçekleştiği ve kurumsallaştırıldığı üzerine karşılaştırma ve sorgulamalar ilgili kaynaklardaki değerlendirmeler üzerinden yapılmıştır.

KÜRESEL DÜZLEMDE YAŞANAN ZORUNLU GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ

Dönemsel Kırılma Noktaları ve Olaylar

Günümüzde dünya üzerindeki tüm ülkeleri ve toplumları ilgilendiren, giderek karmaşıklaşan ve ulus & sınır aşan ve özellikle 2000'ler itibariyle hızlı, zorunlu ve kitlesel nitelikteki bir yapısı göç olgusunu, kaynak ülke ya da bölgelerindeki trendi, akımlarının yoğunlaşması, ağlarının karmaşıklaşması gibi etkileri nedeniyle küresel bir süreç haline getirmekte; dolayısıyla göç olgusu ile birlikte göç edenin kimliğine ilişkin de küresel bir yaklaşımı ve tanımlamayı gerektirmektedir. Bu anlamda mevcut uluslararası literatürün önündeki en temel zorluk hem göç süreci hem de göç eden açısından halihazırda yönetimsel ve hukuki açıdan "belirsizlikler" taşıyan bu sürecin kavramsallaştırılmasında da benzer bir "belirsizlik" durumu ile karşı karşıya olmasıdır.

Göç sürecine odaklanan çalışmalarda, "göçün" sıklıkla birlikte kullanıldığı, göç edenin hukuki statüsü ve süreç içindeki kimliğini tarif etmede kullanılan en temel kavramlardan biri olan "mülteci" tanımı, bugün "zorunlu göç" kapsamına giren birçok grubu kapsamaktan uzaktır. Zorunlu göçten doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak etkilenen ülke & devletlerin konuya ilişkin kalıcı çözümlerden geçici düzenlemelere olan yönelimi, "misafir, mülteci, sığınmacı, şartlı mülteci, ikincil koruma, geçici koruma, vb." gibi benzer zorunlu sürece maruz kalmış bu grupların birbirinden farklı koşulları içeren kuramsal ve hukuki tanımlamalarında da "geçici" yansımasını bulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda; küresel düzlemde yaşanan zorunlu göç hareketleri döneme ilişkin yürütülen göç siyaseti ile birlikte ele alınarak özetlenecek olursa;

(1) Yirminci yüzyılın başından İkinci Dünya Savaşı'na kadar olan (1901-1940 arası dönem): ASİMİLASYON[1] DÖNEMİ
Döneme ilişkin genel tanımlama: "Ulus-devlet merkezli" yaklaşım doğrultusunda o ülkenin "etnik ve dinsel kimlik yapısına "uygun" yabancıların göçlerinin cesaretlendirildiği; o kimliğe uymayanların da kısa sürede asimile olmalarını öngören yaklaşım benimsenmiştir.

Tablo 1. 1901-1940 Arası Dönemde Gerçekleşen Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri

KITA	YILLAR	OLAY	YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİŞİ)[2]
AVRUPA	1914-1918	1. VE 2.DÜNYA SAVAŞLARI	66 MİLYON KİŞİ
	1939-1945		

(2) İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan 1970'lerin ortasına kadar olan (1939-1975 arası dönem): "ENTEGRASYON"[3] DÖNEMİ

Döneme ilişkin genel tanımlama: Farklı kimliklerin asimilasyonunun zorluğunun kavranması, farlılıkların öneminin bir düzeyde kabullenilmesi ve göçmen kimliklerinin bazı özeliklerinin kaybedilmeden de "uyumun" sağlanabileceği anlayışı yerleşmeye başlamıştır.

Tablo 2. 1939-1975 Arası Dönemde Gerçekleşen Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri

KITA	YILLAR	OLAY	YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİŞİ)
ASYA	1947	HİNDİSTAN VE PAKİSTAN AYRILMASI / İKİ AYRI DEVLET OLARAK BÖLÜNMESİ	~16 MİLYON KİŞİ
	1948-1950	İSRAİL DEVLETİ'NİN KURULUŞU	
	1950-1954	ÇİN PROLETER KÜLTÜR DEVRİMİ	
	1954-1956	KUZEY VIETNAM KOMUNIST DEVRİMİ	
	1965-1972	VIETNAM SAVAŞI	~13,2 MİLYON KİŞİ
	1967	ARAP-İSRAİL SAVAŞI	
	1971	BANGLADEŞ BAĞIMSIZLIK SAVAŞI	
	1972	UGANDA SINIRDIŞI EMRİ	
	1974	LAOS İÇ SAVAŞI	
AFRİKA	1960	CEZAYİR BAĞIMSIZLIK İLANI & SAVAŞI	~3,4 MİLYON KİŞİ

[1] İçduygu, A. ve diğ. (2014).
[2] "Yerinden edilen nüfus" olarak belirtilen kişi sayısı hem ülke içerisinde yer değiştiren hem de ülke dışına göç eden nüfusun toplamını ifade etmektedir.
[3] İçduygu, A. ve diğ. (2014).

	1960-1964	BELÇİKA'NIN HUTU'YU DESTEKLEMESİ	
	1967	BİAFRA SAVAŞI	
AVRUPA	1956	SOVYET GÜÇLERİNİN MACAR AYAKLANMASINI BASTIRMASI	~200 BİN KİŞİ

(3) 1970'lerin ortasından 1990'lı yılların sonlarına kadar süren (1975-1999 arası dönem): ÇOKKÜLTÜRLÜLÜK[4] DÖNEMİ

Döneme ilişkin genel tanımlama: Devlet siyaseti ve siyasaların göç ve göçmenlik alanlarını belirlemeye başlaması; bu anlayışa göre göçmen kümelerinin kendi kimlik özelliklerini koruma ve geliştirmeleri ve bir arada yaşama kültürünü benimsemeleri öne çıkarılmıştır**.**

Tablo 3. 1975-1999 Arası Dönemde Gerçekleşen Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri

KITA	YILLAR	OLAY	YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİŞİ)
AFRİKA	1976-1992	MOZAMBİK İÇ SAVAŞI	~9 MİLYON KİŞİ
	1977-1979	SOMALİ'NİN ETİYOPYA İŞGALİ	
	1978-1984	ETİYOPYANIN ERİTRE İŞGALİ	
	1979	RODEZYA'DA BEYAZ MİLLİYETÇİ YÖNETİME KARŞI AYAKLANMA	
	1994	RUANDA SOYKIRIMI	
ASYA	1975-1995	VIETNAM SAVAŞI	~11 MİLYON KİŞİ
	1976-1985	KAMBOÇYA İÇ SAVAŞI	
	1978	BURMA SINIRDIŞI EMRİ	
	1979	SOVYETLERİN AFGANİSTAN İŞGALİ	
	1980-1988	İRAN-IRAK SAVAŞI	
	1991	IRAK IN KARŞI / MUHALİF HAREKETİ BASTIRMASI	
	1991-1992	BURMA HÜKÜMETİNİN ZULMÜ & İŞKENCESİ	
	1999	ENDONEZYA NIN DOĞU TİMOR U BASTIRMASI & SİNDİRMESİ & BASKILAMASI	
AVRUPA	1989-1993	GÜRCİSTAN BÖLÜCÜ-AYRILIKÇI TARTIŞMALAR	~6.6 MİLYON KİŞİ
	1989-1998	SIRBISTAN IN KOSOSVA IN BAĞIMSIZLIĞINI REDDETMESİ & GERİ ALMASI	

[4] İçduygu, A. ve diğ. (2014).

	1990	ERMENİSTAN-AZERBAYCAN SAVAŞI (KARABAĞ SAVAŞI)	
	1991	ÇEÇENİSTAN BAĞIMSIZLIK İLANI	
	1991	HIRVATİSTAN BAĞIMSIZLIK SAVAŞI VE TAKİBEN ETNİK TEMİZLİK	
	1992	TACİKİSTAN İÇ SAVAŞI	
	1994	RUSYA NIN ÇEÇEN BAĞIMSIZLIK HAREKETİNİ BASTIRMASI	
	1994-1995	YUGOSLAVYA NIN DAĞILMASINDAN SONRA BOSNA HERZİGOVA DAKİ ÇATIŞMALAR	
	1998-1999	SIRPLARIN KOSOVALI ARNAVUTLARA BASKISINA KARŞILIK NATO HAVA SALDIRISI	
	1999	ÇEÇENİSTAN DA ÇATIŞMALARIN ARTMASI	
AMERİKA	1981-1989	CENTRAL AMERICA İÇ SAVAŞI	~2 MİLYON KİŞİ

(4) 1990'ların sonunda başlayarak bugüne kadar geçen (2000 ve sonrası dönem): "ASİMİLASYONA GERİ DÖNÜŞ ve ULUS-ÖTESİ / KÜLTÜRLERARASI ETKİLEŞİM"[5] DÖNEMİ

Döneme ilişkin genel tanımlama: Bir yandan uygulanan siyasalar anlamında "asimilasyona geri dönüş" diyebileceğimiz eğilimler ile daha "tutucu" yöne kayılırken; diğer yandan bu göç siyasetlerinin ve siyasalarının "ulus-ötesi" ve "kültürlerarası etkileşim" içerecek bir alanda daha özgürlükçü düşünülmesini öneren ve kuramsallaşan bakış açıları hakim olmuştur.

Tablo 4. 2000 ve sonrası Dönemde Gerçekleşen Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri

KITA	YILLAR	OLAY	YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİŞİ)
AFRİKA	2013-2015	GÜNEY SUDAN İÇ SAVAŞI	~2.5 MİLYON KİŞİ
AMERİKA	2000-2015	KOLOMBİYA İÇ SAVAŞ - ÇATIŞMA	~22 MİLYON KİŞİ
ASYA	2003-2015	AMERİKA NIN IRAK I İŞGALİ	~3 MİLYON KİŞİ
	2012-2015	BURMA DA YAŞANAN BASKI & ZULÜM	
	2011-&	**SURİYE İÇ SAVAŞI**	**~12 MİLYON KİŞİ**

[5] İçduygu, A. ve diğ. (2014).

Zorunlu Göçe İlişkin Küresel Tanım(lama)lar , Politika ve Stratejiler (Kurumlar, Sözleşmeler, Mutabakatlar)[6]

Tablo 5. Zorunlu Göçe İlişkin Uluslararası Koruma Alanındaki Sözleşme ve Yasal Düzenlemeler

DÖNEM	SİYASET	KURUM/ KURULUŞ (ÜLKE)	SÖZLEŞME/ ANLAŞMA	ALTLIK	KAPSAM
1900-1940	ASİMİLASYON	MİLLETLER CEMİYETİ	MİLLETLER CEMİYETİ SÖZLEŞMESİ (1920)	1. DÜNYA SAVAŞ SONRASI BÜYÜK SINIR DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİNİN YAŞANMASI VE "MİLLİYETLER İLKESİ" VE "HER ULUSA BİR DEVLET" ÇAĞRISI İLE YENİ DEVLETLERİN KURULMASI	"ULUSLAR" İLE "SINIRLAR"IN DENK DÜŞMESİ, ULUSAL SINIRIN DIŞINDA KALAN TOPLULUKLARIN DEVLETARAŞI "NÜFUS AKTARIMINA" KONU OLMASI HERKİ KOŞULDAN MUAF OLANLARA ULUSLARARASI KORUMA ALTINA ALINMASI
1940-1975	ENTEGRASYON	BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (GENEL KURULU)	İNSAN HAKLARI EVRENSEL BİLDİRGESİ (1948)	2.DÜNYA SAVAŞI SONRASI ULUSLARARASI DÜZENİN YENİDEN KURULMA ÇABASI	İNSAN HAKLARI ARAÇLIĞIYLA "DOLAYLI KORUMA": YERİNDEN EDİLEN GRUPLARIN "BİREYSEL İNSAN HAKLARI" ÇERÇEVESİNDE KORUNMASI
		AVRUPA KONSEYİ	AVRUPA İNSAN HAKLARI SÖZLEŞMESİ (1950)		"AYRIM GÖZETMEME" İLKESİ: GENEL İNSAN HAKLARINDAN YARARLANMALARI KONUSUNDA AYRIMCILIĞA TABİİ TUTULMAMALARI
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (MÜLTECİLER YÜKSEK KOMİTESİ)	BM MYK STATÜ MADDELERİ MD.6 (A) VE CENEVRE SÖZLEŞMESİ ORİJİNAL METİN (1951)	1 OCAK 1951 DEN ÖNCE AVRUPA'DA MEYDANA GELEN OLAYLAR	ZORUNLU OLARAK ÜLKELERİNİ TERK EDEN KİTLELER & YERİNDEN EDİLEN GRUPLARIN ULUSLARARASI DÜZEYDE YASAL HAKLARA SAHİP OLMASI VE BU GRUPLARIN HUKURİ ZEMİNDE KONTROLÜNÜN SAĞLANMASI
			BM MYK STATÜ MADDELERİ MD.6 (B)		
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER GENEL KURULU	VATANSIZ KİŞİLERİN STATÜSÜNE İLİŞKİN SÖZLEŞME (1954)	OCAK 1951 TARİH SINIRLAMASINA BAKILMAKSIZIN ZORUNLU GÖÇ EDENLERİN EŞİT HUKUKİ STATÜDEN FAYDALANILMASI	
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (MÜLTECİLER YÜKSEK KOMİTESİ)	DOSTÇA GİRİŞİM (GOOD OFFICES) HİZMETİ (1957)		
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER GENEL KURULU	ULUSLARARASI EKONOMİK, SOSYAL VE KÜLTÜREL HAKLAR SÖZLEŞMESİ (1966)		DEVLETLERİN, SIĞINMA VE MÜLTECİLERİN VE VATANSIZ KİMSELERİN STATÜSÜYLE İLGİLİ ULUSLARARASI İLKELERE DAYANMALARININ "TAVSİYE" EDİLMESİ
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (MÜLTECİLER YÜKSEK KOMİTESİ)	EK PROTOKOL (1967)	CENEVRE SÖZLEŞMESİ VE EK PROTOKOL SÜREÇLERİNİN DEVAMLILIĞININ SAĞLANMASI	
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (GENEL KURULU)	DEVLETE SIĞINMAYA İLİŞKİN BEYANNAME (1967)		
		AFRİKA BİRLİĞİ ÖRGÜTÜ	MÜLTECİ SÖZLEŞMESİ (1969)	DEKOLONİZASYON, GÜNEY AFRİKA'DAKİ IRK AYRIMI, POLİTİK VE ASKERİ AYAKLANMALAR	AFRİKA'DAKİ MÜLTECİ PROBLEMLERİNİN ÇÖZÜMÜ VE AFRİKA'DAKİ MÜLTECİLERİN KORUNMASI
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (GENEL KURULU)	EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL KONSEY KARARLARI/ ECOSOC (1970 Lİ YILLAR)	BM GENEL KURULUNUN İNSAN HAKLARI KONUSUNDA ETKİNLİĞİNİ ARTTIRMASI	İNSAN HAKLARI VE TEMEL HÜRRİYETLERİNİN GÖZETİLMESİ VE BUNLARA SAYGININ SAĞLANMASI İÇİN "TAVSİYELER"
1975-1999	ÇOKKÜLTÜRLÜLÜK	AVRUPA KONSEYİ	ÜLKESEL SIĞINMA BİLDİRİSİ (1977)	1951 SÖZLEŞMESİ VE 1967 PROTOKOLÜNÜN MÜLTECİLERİN İHTİYAÇLARINA YETERİNDE CEVAP VEREMEMESİ İLE DAHA GENİŞ BİR KAPSAMA İHTİYAÇ DUYULMASI	1951 SÖZLEŞMESİ VE 1967 PROTOKOLÜNÜN ESAS ALDIĞI ÖLÇÜTLERE EK; "İNSANİ" NEDENLERLE DESİĞİNMA HAKKI TANINMASI
		ORTA AMERİKA-PANAMA- MEKSİKA HÜKÜMET TEMSİLCİLERİ, AKADEMİSYENLER, HUKUKÇULAR	CARTAGENA DEKLARASYONU (1984)	İÇ KARIŞIKLIKLAR, İÇ SAVAŞLAR VE BUNALIMLAR MERKEZİ AMERİKA ÜLKELERİ'YLE ABD VE KANADA'YI ETKİLEYEN MÜLTECİ HAREKETLERİ	1951SÖZLEŞME VE 1967 PROTOKOLÜNÜN "MÜLTECİ" TANIMI GENİŞLETİLEREK ORTA AMERİKALI MÜLTECİLERE KORUMA SAĞLAMIŞTIR
2000 VE SONRASI	ASİMİLASYONA GERİ DÖNÜŞ & ULUS-ÖTESİ VE KÜLTÜRLERARASI ETKİLEŞİM	AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ	GEÇİCİ KORUMA YÖNERGESİ(2001)	1990'LI YILLARIN BAŞINDA BALKANLARDA YAŞANAN ÇATIŞMALARDAN KAÇANLARI KORUMAK İÇİN AVRUPA DEVLETLERİ TARAFINDAN YAPILAN UYGULAMALARIN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ	AVRUPA SIĞINMA DÜZENLEMELERİNİ TAMAMLAYAN VE OLAĞANÜSTÜ KOŞULLARDA KULLANILABİLECEK **TEK BİR DÜZENLEYİCİ MEKANİZMA** SAĞLAMAK
			VASIF YÖNERGESİ(2004)		
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (MÜLTECİLER YÜKSEK KOMİTESİ)	GEÇİCİ KORUMA REHBERİ (2014)	2011 SURİYE KİTLESEL GÖÇÜ İLE GEÇİCİ KORUMA STATÜSÜNÜN YENİDEN ELE ALINMASI GEREKLİLİĞİ	GEÇİCİ KORUMANIN NASIL DÜZENLENMESİ VE UYGULANMASI GEREKTİĞİNİ VE GEÇİCİ KORUMANIN ULUSLARARASI HUKUKA UYGUNLUĞUNUN SAĞLANMASI
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (MÜLTECİLER YÜKSEK KOMİTESİ)	2030 SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ (2015)	2003 BİNYIL KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ'NİN (YOKSULLUĞUN GİDERİLMESİ, TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTLİĞİ, İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, VB.) GENİŞLETİLMESİ	BM ÜYESİ ÜLKELER TARAFINDAN 2030 SONUNA KADAR ULAŞILMASI AMAÇLANAN HEDEFLERİ İÇEREN BİR EVRENSEL EYLEM ÇAĞRISI
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (MÜLTECİLER YÜKSEK KOMİTESİ)	HABITAT III- YENİ KENTSEL GÜNDEM (2016)	2030 SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİNİN HAYATA GEÇİRİLMESİ	SÜRDÜRÜEBİLİR KALKINMADA "SÜRDÜRÜEBİLİR ŞEHİRLER VE YAŞAM" (11.HEDEF)HEDEFİNİN GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEREK UYGULANMASI
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER (ÜYE ÜLKELER)	GÖÇMENLER VE MÜLTECİLER İÇİN NEW YORK DEKLARASYONU (2016)	ÖZELLİKLE 2011 SURİYE GÖÇÜ VE DİĞER BÜYÜK ÖLÇEKLİ MÜLTECİ VE GÖÇMEN HAREKETLERİ	GÜNÜMÜZDE REKOR SAYIDA İNSANIN ZORLA YERİNDEN EDİLMESİNE SEBEP OLAN TİCİ ETKENLERİ VE TETİKLEYİCİ FAKTÖRLERİ GİDERMEK İÇİN HÜKÜMETLERİ BAĞLAYICI KILMAK
		BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER	KÜRESEL MUTAKABAT (2018)		TÜM DÜNYANIN KİTLESEL YERİNDEN EDİNME OLAYLARINA VE MÜLTECİ KRİZLERİNE MÜDAHALE ŞEKLİNİ DEĞİŞTİRMESİ VE ÜLKELERARASI İŞBİRLİĞİ

[6] **Tablo 5**, yazarlar tarafından ilgili kaynaklardan derlenerek oluşturulmuştur.

1923 – 2011 ARASI DÖNEMDE TÜRKİYE'YE YÖNELEN ULUSLARARASI ZORUNLU GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ

Uluslararası Göçe İlişkin Dönemsel Kırılma Noktaları ve Yasal Çerçeve & Kurumsal Yapılanma

1923 ve günümüz arası dönem kapsamında ele alınan göç hareketleri, uluslararası ve ulusal düzlemde çoğunlukla "siyasi" kırılma noktalarının etkisi ile gerçekleşen kitlesel ve uluslararası göç hareketlerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu bölüm, her bir dönemin siyasi konjonktürü doğrultusunda ön plana çıkan dört ana kırılma noktası ve kırılma noktaları arasında gerçekleşen uluslararası göç hareketlerini kapsamaktadır. Bu bağlamda;

1924- Cumhuriyetin inşası ve ilk yıllarında ulus-devlete geçiş, ulusal sınırların belirginleşmesi ve daha "türdeş" bir toplum yaratma yaklaşımı doğrultusunda Lozan Anlaşması ile gerçekleştirilen "uluslararası koruma altında "ilk zorunlu göç"[7] olarak tanımlanan Mübadele (Rum -Türk kökenli) Süreci,

1951- ülkede nüfusun "türdeşliği" yaklaşımının sürdürüldüğü bu dönemde kentleşme ve sanayiye dayalı bir toplum yaratma siyaseti[8] doğrultusunda bir anlamda "açık kapı politikası" izlediği tehcir ve baskı nedeniyle Balkanlardan (Bulgaristan, Yugoslavya) ülkeye yönelen "Türk" göçü,

1979- İran İslam Devrimi sonrasında İran'dan yönelen ve göç edenlerin (Azeri, Fars ve Kürt Kökenli) genel olarak "bir üçüncü ülkeye gidene kadar geçiş süreci" olarak gördüğü Türkiye açısından "ilk büyük sığınma ve mülteci hareketi",

2011- 2008 yılında Tunus'ta başlayan başlayan Arap Baharı süreci ile bağlantılı olarak 2011 yılında yaşanan ve günümüzde de devam eden Suriye İç Savaşı nedeniyle Türkiye'ye yönelen ve "tarihinin en büyük kitlesel göç akını"[9] olarak tanımlanan Suriye Göçü, bu başlık altında ele alınacak Türkiye'ye yönelen uluslararası göç hareketlerinin dört ana kırılma noktasını oluşturmaktadır. Kırılma noktalarının belirlenmesinde uluslararası niteliğin yanı sıra Türkiye göç tarihi açısından "ilk", "zorunlu", "beklenmedik" ve "kitlesel" olmaları ortak ve belirleyici özellikleridir. Kırılma noktaları ve dönemsel olarak ele alınan ve yukarıda yer alan tablolarda belirtilen, Türkiye'ye yönelen küresel düzlemde yaşanan zorunlu göç hareketleri döneme ilişkin yürütülen göç siyaseti ile birlikte ele alınarak özetlenecek olursa[10];

[7] Erder (2018).
[8] İnan (2016).
[9] UNCHR, http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria.
[10] **Tablo 6**, yazarlar tarafından ilgili kaynaklardan derlenerek oluşturulmuştur.

Tablo 6. Türkiye'ye Yönelen Küresel Düzlemde Yaşanan Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri ve Yasal Düzenlemeler

DÖNEM & SİYASET	OLAY / KIRILMA NOKTASI	YASAL MEVZUAT	YASA KAPSAMI
1923-1950 ARASI DÖNEM: ULUSLARARASI GÖÇÜN "ULUS-DEVLET" MERKEZLİ ANLAYIŞLA KURGULANMASI	(1924-1938) MÜBADELE	İSKAN YASASI (1923)	LOZAN ANLAŞMASI İLE YUNANİSTAN'DAN TÜRKİYE'YE GELEN / GELECEK OLAN "MÜBADİLLERİN" İSKANI
		477 SAYILI MEMLEKETLERİNDE TÜRK TEBASINDAN KAVANİN VE TEDABİRİ İSTİSNAİ HARBİYEYİ REF ETMİŞ OLAN DEVLETLERİN TÜRKİYEDEKİ TEBASINA MEVZU TEDABİRİNDE REF'İ KANUNU (1924)	"KARŞI ÖNLEM" UYGULAMASI
	(1939-1945)İKİNCİ DÜNYA SAVAŞI	885 SAYILI İSKAN KANUNU (1926)	HEM MUHACİR, MÜLTECİ YA DA MÜBADİLLERİN "ÜRETKEN OLMALARI" AMACIYLA BOŞALAN TARIM ARAZİLERİNE YERLEŞMELERİ VE DOĞU BÖLGESİNİN TEK ETNİK GRUBA DAYANAN YAPISININ "TÜRK KÖKENLİ" NÜFUS İLE KARIŞTIRILARAK KİRİLMASI
		1062 SAYILI MUKABELE BİL-MİSİL KANUNU (1927)	"KARŞI İŞLEM" UYGULAMASI
		2510 SAYILI İSKAN KANUNU (1934)	ÜLKEYE KABULÜNE İZİN VERİLEN & VERİLMEYEN GÖÇMENLİK BİÇİMLERİNİN TANIMLANMASI
	(1950) ÇİN'İN DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN İŞGALİ	15035/6599 SAYILI İSKÂN VE NÜFUS İŞLERİNİN SÜRATLE İKMALİ HAKKINDA TAMİM (1934)	GÖÇMEN STATÜSÜNÜNE İLİŞKİN SINIFLANDIRMANIN DETAYLANDIRILARAK DÜZENLENMESİ
		5683 SAYILI KANUN (1950)	TÜRKİYE'DE YABANCILARIN KALMA VE ÇALIŞMA STATÜLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ
1951-1979 ARASI DÖNEM: ULUS-DEVLET İNŞASININ "YEREL" OLARAK YERLEŞİK BİR BOYUT KAZANMASI	(1951)BALKAN GÖÇLERİ	CENEVRE SÖZLEŞMESİ (1951)	SÖZLEŞMEYE "COĞRAFİ KISITLAMA" ŞERHİ İLE TARAF OLUNMASI
		61' ANAYASASI (1961)	"YABANCILARIN" HAKLARIYLA İLGİLİ DOĞRUDAN TEMEL İLKE NİTELİĞİNDEKİ HÜKMÜ
	(1953) TİTO'NUN TÜRKİYE İLE "SERBEST GÖÇ ANLAŞMASI"	TÜRK VATANDAŞLIK KANUNU (1964)	"KOLAY TELSİK" UYGULAMASI
	(1968-1979) TÜRKİYE-BULGARİSTAN YAKIN AKRABA GÖÇÜ ANLAŞMASI	CENEVRE SÖZLEŞMESİ EK PROTOKOLÜ (Newyork Protokolü) (1968)	1951 SÖZLEŞMESİ İLE GETİRİLEN COĞRAFİ KISITLAMA MUHAFAZA EDİLMİŞTİR.
		TÜRKİYE- BULGARİSTAN YAKIN AKRABA GÖÇÜ ANLAŞMASI (1969)	"AİLE BİRLEŞMESİ" UYGULAMASI
1980- 2011 ARASI DÖNEM "ULUSLARARASI" NORMLARA GEÇİŞ VE DEĞİŞİMLERİN "AVRUPALILAŞMASI"	(1979) İRAN İSLAM DEVRİMİ	82' ANAYASASI (1982)	TEMEL HAK VE ÖZGÜRLÜKLER VATANDAŞ-YABANCI AYRIMI YAPILMAKSIZIN "HERKESE" TANINMIŞTIR (MD 16)
	(1980)İRAN- IRAK SAVAŞI VE SOVYETLER BİRLİĞİ İŞGALİ	2641 SAYILI AFGANİSTAN & PAKİSTAN A SIĞINAN TÜRK SOYLU GÖÇMENLERİN TÜRKİYEYE KABULÜNE VE İSKANINA DAİR KANUN (1982)	SOVYET İŞGALİ SONRASI PAKİSTAN VE İRAN'A SIĞINAN AFGAN VATANDAŞLARININ BİR KEREYE MAHSUS ÜLKEYE SERBEST & İSKANLI GÖÇMEN OLARAK KABULÜ
	(1988)HALEPÇE KATLİAMI	TÜRKİYEYE İLTİCA VE SIĞINMA YÖNETMELİĞİ (1994)	GÖÇ& SIĞINMANIN KURUMSALLAŞMASI; DEVLETİN OTORİTESİNİN VE GÜCÜNÜN ARTTIRILMASI ANLAMINDA ULUS DEVLET MERKEZLİ GÖÇ POLİTİKA VE UYGULAMALARININ DEVAMI
	(1989)BULGARİSTAN'IN GÖÇ BASKISI & DOĞU BLOĞU'NUN DAĞILMASI & FERGANA OLAYLARI	3835- SAYILI AHISKA TÜRKLERİNİN TÜRKİYEYE KABULÜNE VE İSKANINA DAİR KANUN (1999)	ESKİ SOVYETLER BİRLİĞİNİ SINIRLARI İÇİNDE DAĞINIK HALDE YAŞAYAN VE "AHISKA" TÜRKLERİNİN & SOYDAŞLARIN ÜLKEYE SERBEST & İSKANLI GÖÇMEN OLARAK KABULÜ
	(1990) 1. KÖRFEZ SAVAŞI	TÜRKİYE KATILIM ORTAKLIĞI BELGESİ (2001 / 2003)	GÖÇ VE SIĞINMA KOŞULLARININ AB MEVZUATINA UYUMLU HALE GETİRİLMESİ YÖNÜNDE BELİRLENEN HEDEFLER
	(1991) SOVYETLER BİRLİĞİNİN DAĞILMASI	YABANCILARIN ÇALIŞMA İZİNLERİ HK. KANUN (2003)	TÜRK HUKUKUNDA İLK KEZ "YABANCI" TANIMI YAPILARAK TÜRKİYEDE ÇALIŞMA VE MESLEK İCRA ETMELERİ ADINA KONULMUŞ KISITLAMANIN KALDIRILMASI
	(1992)BOSNA HERSEK SAVAŞI	TAPU KANUNU (35.MD) (2003)	YABANCILARIN TÜRKİYE'DE TAŞINMAZ EDİNİMLERİNİN "KARŞILIKLILIK" /" MÜTEKABİLİYET" KOŞULUNA BAĞLANMASI
	(1999) KOSOVA SAVAŞI	İLTİCA VE GÖÇ ULUSAL EYLEM PLANI (2005)	YASADIŞI GÖÇLE MÜCADELE, GERİ KABUL VE SINIR DIŞI ETME POLİTİKALARINDA AB MÜKTESEBATININ KABUL EDİLMESİ VE UYGULANMASINA YÖNELİK EYLEM & PLANLAR
	(2001) MAKEDONYA GÖÇÜ	5543 SAYILI İSKAN KANUNU (2006)	İSKAN SİYASETİNE YÖNELİK SON HUKUKİ DÜZENLEME
	(2003) 2.KÖRFEZ SAVAŞI & AMERİKANIN IRAK'I İŞGALİ	DOKUZUNCU KALKINMA PLANI (2007-2013)	GÖÇ VE İLTİCA ALANINDA HUKUKİ VE KURUMSAL DÜZENLEMELER
	(2011) SURİYE GÖÇÜ	5978 SAYILI YURTDIŞI TÜRKLER VE AKRABA TOPLULUKLAR BAŞKANLIĞINA İLİŞKİN BAZI DÜZENLEMELER HAKKINDA KANUN (2010)	DÜNYANIN FARKLI BÖLGE VE ÜLKELERİNDE YAŞAYAN 'TÜRK' VATANDAŞLARI & ORTAK TARİH VE KÜLTÜREL MİRASA SAHİP SOYDAŞ VE AKRABA TOPLULUKLARI İLE KURULACAK İLİŞKİLERİN KURUMSALLAŞMASI

DEĞERLENDİRME VE SONUÇ

Araştırmaya yönelik yapılan değerlendirmede, uluslararası ve ulusal düzeyde yapılan sözleşme, antlaşma, eylem planları, vb. düzenlemelerin ortaya çıkışının, küresel düzlemde meydana gelen zulüm, baskı veya savaş ortamlarından uzaklaşmak amacıyla zorunlu olarak ülkelerini terk eden kitleler & yerinden edilen grupların hukuki zeminde kontrolüne yönelik olduğu tespiti yapılmış olup yasal düzenlemelerdeki göç edenin kimlik inşasına yönelik özellikle son dönem düzenlemelerdeki statü tanımlarının ağırlıklı olarak kimlik eksenli[11] olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Türkiye'de göçe yönelik yasal düzenlemelerin ise, ülkenin maruz kaldığı göçün niteliğinin "ulus aşırı" düzlemde seyretmesi itibariyle Uluslararası koruma hukuku, uluslararası sözleşmeler ve milletlerarası antlaşmalardan bağımsız olmadığı ancak; göç tarihi içerisinde çoğunlukla "transit ülke" olarak kimliğinin 2000'li yıllar itibariyle "hedef ülkeye" evrilmesinin getirdikleri ile başa çıkabilmek, yasal & yönetsel olarak süreci ve gelenleri kontrol altına almak doğrultusunda bahse konu uluslararası yasal düzenlemelerden farklı kendine özgü statüler geliştirmekte; yasal düzenleme ve göç politikasını oluşturmaktadır.

Bu kapsamda 1934 tarih ve 2510 sayılı İskan Kanunu (2006 yılında bu kanunun yerini alan 5543 sayılı İskan Kanunu), 1961 yılında imzalanan Cenevre Sözleşmesi ve 1967 tarihli Ek Protokol, 1994 tarihli İltica ve Göç Yönetmeliği ile 2012 tarih ve 6458 sayılı YUKK ile ilgili yönergeler, Türkiye'de göç edenlerin ulusal ve uluslararası statülerinin yaşanan göç olayları ile bağlantılı şekilde nasıl kurumsallaştığının izlenebildiği; bu nüfusun kentsel mekandaki davranışında da ortaya koyduğu kimlik inşasının nasıl gerçekleştiğine referans veren önemli yasal düzenlemelerdir.

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CONSEQUENTIAL IMPACTS OF REGIONAL AND GLOBAL PEACE BUILDING EFFORTS OF PAKISTAN ON ITS DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan faced terrorism for decades for which it had to pay beyond imagination. International pressure was built on Pakistan to make efforts to counter terrorism and to combat other supporting evils, due to its geo-strategic position. Pakistan offered its cooperation at every level and played a fundamental role in the war against terrorism, affording the huge loss of lives, economy and infrastructure. All the efforts were made to protect the regional as well as global peace and security. Pakistan tried its level best to fulfill the international demands of "do more" providing complete strategic, logistic and military support to NATO in taking action against militants. The war against terrorism went successful but it left its social, psychological and economic impacts on Pakistan and its citizens. This research is intended to highlight the impacts of efforts of Pakistan while countering terrorism, on its domestic affairs that adversely affected its economic progress, social well-being, law and order situation and administration of justice. The study would also highlight the sacrifices made by the country and its nationals for regional and global peace and security. It would also focus on the international behavior towards Pakistan after its decades long counter-terrorism efforts. Qualitative research methodology would be used to conduct this research work. Data would be collected from secondary sources including available literature, books, articles, interviews and reports. The study would be highly significant in understanding the role of Pakistan it played in maintaining the regional and global peace and order, at the cost of its economy, soldiers and innocent people. It would also be important to understand the international responses towards its efforts.

Keywords: Regional, Global, Peace, Pakistan, Counter-terrorism, Efforts, Consequences

CYBERIZATION, GLOBAL PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The world is busy in handling physical threats to international peace and security, countering various global challenges including terrorism, immigration and settlement issues, crisis management and economic instabilities, ignoring cyberization and its foreseeable threats to global peace and international relations. Cyber-security is a transnational issue that needs attention and international cooperation to be handled with. There is no effective legislation regarding this sensitive global challenge, both at national as well as international level. Cyber-attack can be made by anyone, at any time, from anywhere, against anyone irrespective of the individual or the state. There is no proper transnational investigation or action mechanism against such offences. Various types of cyber-crimes are being observed which may lead to cyber-warfare in near future. This research work is intended to highlight this important global challenge and the need for immediate international cooperation in this regard. The study would also discuss some cyber-crimes that may prove to be the greatest threat at any time to international relations, peace and security. This research would be conducted through qualitative research methodology. Data would be collected by reviewing the available literature and the secondary sources including books, crime reports, newspaper reports, articles etc. This study would prove itself to be an important piece of scholarly contribution towards protection of global peace and international relations.

Keywords: Cyberization, Future Threat, Global Peace, International Relations, Legislation

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIA

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ABSTRACT
Globalization is one of the main features of contemporary world. Globalization is a process of flow of goods, ideas and people across the nation. There is no importance of national boundary in Globalization. It is the result of radical revolution in the field of communication and technology. In modern era, the whole world changes into a Global Village. All nations are interdependent on each other. India has also influenced by the process of Globalization. Relations between nations has become distance less and borderless in Globalization. India introduced the Economic Policy of Liberalization in 1991. Liberalized Foreign Exchange Rate Management in 1992, Liberalization in Foreign Investment Policy and other such policies were helpful in developing Globalization in India. India has always welcomed foreign company. Especially, during 1991, large number of multinational companies has come in India. Now days, most of the major projects of India are working successfully with world's famous companies. There are favorable effects on India like improvement in foreign currency; improvement in goods has also increased. Although having these positive impacts of Globalization on our country, there are some negative impacts of Globalization on India too. There has been a negative impact on Indian culture, heavy and small scale industries, etc. India should change itself according to the demand of time, but shouldn't be a blind follower of the contemporary time. India should improve its small and cottage industry along with rapid growth of heavy industry. For a sound economy, India should maintain balance between Sawdeshi and foreign goods.
Key words: Global village, Technology, Multinational Company, Small Scale Industry

Introduction
The phenomenon of globalization as a new paradigm, in influence of economic evolutions has greatly changed human societies from half century past national state to sub governmental, nongovernmental and ultra governmental systems.
Globalization is one of the important features of contemporary world. It has brought the major changes in whole world. It offers opportunities to lead a healthy, wealthy and dignified life. It affects every aspect of our life. Due to the emergence of scientific discoveries, revolution in means of communication has given boost to the rapid progress in globalization. The whole world has changed into a Global Village. Apart from Scientific discoveries and means of telecommunication, other factors are also responsible to the growth of globalization. The major institutions, which were formed with the emergence of modernity, namely capitalism industries and nation state are witnessing immense changes in their characters. There has been increasing practice of interaction between distant cultures- interaction between the local and the global. Globalization is the constancy between modernization and a force of evolvement and development, increased wealth, and generating new economic, political democratization and cultural variedness. David Held said that modernity is the main cause of Globalization. Others like Wallenstein, Rouseau and Gilpin have same the view. Wallenstein said that capitalism was responsible for Globalization while Rouseau held technology responsible for it. Gilpin said that sole cause of Globalization are political factors. There are various perspectives of Globalization. In 1950 exports counted only 8% of the total GDP. After half a century, they turned into triple due to Globalization.

Especially, in 1999, the speed of trade integration became higher in the global South and in the global North. The less developed countries of the global South have increased contribution to the world trade which was a positive mark. Political aspect of Globalization is loosening of national boundaries, which means there is no importance of national boundary. There is role of international nongovernmental organization emergence of a super power.
Another aspect of globalization is that environmental mean damage caused by one state can draw the entire world into a state of suffering. For example: the COVID19 pandemic, increase in the level of green house gases, acid rain, etc.
Globalization has led to a similarity of culture and at the same time it has brought strong differences too. For example: there is a dominance of western culture on other countries.
India is a developing country. It has changed its policies according to the situation. There are many major changes occurring in India. Some are positive and some are negative. In the year 1991 India adopted a new economic policy of liberalization and privatization due to the effect of Globalization. There were a number of multinational companies which came to India. These multinational companies have connected Indian economies together to form single global market with the help of FDI. Apart from bringing food for the capital, the FDI Policies have also provided opportunities in terms of new technology, employment and managerial expertise.

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Another impact of globalization on India in political aspect is that the internal and external divide has been washed away by the wave of Globalization. It also had a great affect on the Indian culture. An example of this can be- the change in the dressing sense of people, such as: from dhoti & kurta to shirt & jeans.
The concept of women empowerment and human rights has gained pace in India. Now, women are playing a vital role in every walk of life. Numerous NGOs are working for the protection of human rights in India. Apart from these positive impacts of globalization in India there are some negative impacts too. The small scale industries have suffered a lot, the Indian concept of Swadeshi lifestyle having almost vanished due to Globalzation. Another adverse effect of Globalization on India is the spread of Corona Virus throughout the country. It is an undeniable fact that Indians too have become blind followers of Western culture and traditions.
We should keep in mind, that while we adopt customs and values of other nations for the betterment of our nation, we must also maintain our culture, our heritage, our identity, and be proud and grateful for what our ancestors passed on to us through sweat, tears and blood.

Objective:
I have chosen this topic for research paper because in these days the whole world has been affected by the new emerging concept of Globalization. Our country has also come under the influence of this concept. Mainly during 1991 number of multinational companies has come to India. There was an increase in the flow of good, advancement in technology, and improvement in our economic, political, and cultural aspect.
Along with this positivity, some negative impact also emerged in India. In every aspect like in Indian culture, people became blind followers of Western culture. Recently adverse effect of globalizitation is pandemic of Corona, which shook the Indian economy and society.

Methodology:
The Study is based on secondary data which I collected from various other magazines, journals, books and websites.

Impact of Globalization on India as follow:

Impact on Indian Economy:

As we know economic is the basis of every nation to fulfill their national interest. Indian economic policies have influenced development of nation. It also plays vital role in planning level of saving, Employment, income and investment in the country. Indian economy has highly effected by globalization. There are number of job opportunities in information technology like B.P.O., Call Center, Film Editing, Banking etc have emerged in India. India has adopted new economy policy of liberalization and privatization. India has cheap men power and big market; so many developed countries have interested to promote their business in Indian market. Due to this Indian people got an employment and the living standard of Indian people have arose. People get good quality of things at low rate.

Agriculture is the main income of rural economy in India. There is positive impact of globalization on Indian agriculture. It is helpful in alleviation poverty, assuring food security. Foreign companies invest in Indian industries which help to make Indian industry more advanced in technology.

In spite these positive impact on Indian economy there are some negative effect on Indian economic. Indian small scale industries have got lost to compete with highly advanced foreign companies. Number of unemployment have also increased because in highly advance industries most of the work done by machine. Due to global market farmers did not get proper price for their crops. So even today they still committing suicide. It also creates economic disparities in India. Most of the benefits occur to multinational companies and less to India.

Impact on Indian political system:

Indian politics has also effect by globalization. There is deterritorialization of politics, rule and governess. Globalization decline of sovereignty of nation states due to the massive flow of capital, people and technology have come from another nation. So the power of nation states has decreased. India emerges as global governance and super power. There are number of international non-governmental organizations are working in India. Globalization explodes and reinforces the measure of democracy in national and supranational .The post important political scope of globalization is its impact on nation-state as a historic phenomenon. Political globalization is salvation of state domination. It means that globalization reduces the authority and autonomy of states. To reference of supervision, and they believe that in globalization process the concentration of supervision will be transfer from Globalization by removing geographical, political and cultural borders, and also by pass dame of time and place has changed attitudes, behaviour and action of individuals, nations, states and even socio-political structure of Indian societies. In voting behaviour Indian Government started to introduce EVM for fair election.

In politics globalization has created several evolutions like Globalization and Democracy. The phenomenon of globalization as a new paradigm, in influence of economic evolutions, has excellent changed human societies from half century past national state to sub governmental, nongovernmental and ultra governmental organizations. In other words, in globalization age the method of governance will be completely difference. These positive changes seem on Indian politics but there is possibility that sovereignty hijacked by super power of the world, this trend is the dominance of super power. Indian geo politics shifts to Geo economics. India exhibits its dominance on another in order to secure political security. There are many different outlooks about effective of globalization on structures of political system and democratization process.

Impact on Indian culture:

India is famous for its culture and tradition. Indian culture is oldest in the world but gradually it has changing in the era of globalization. Indian people have started to adopt the Western culture, like life style, food habits, and dress up, especially blind follower of Western fashion. The daily soap operas presented by the Indian version of transnational companies like star TV and Sony have brought into the mainstream. A number of soaps operas which are not really anchored in one's culture but bring before us an American way of life. During 1980 the TV serial were mainly based on rural setting or middle class families which has changed or replaced by high class society presented by glamorous manner and high profile gadgets which have infused a consumerist attitude in an average Indian citizen. Indian people started to celebrate Valentine's Day, mother day, father day etc.

It is good that we should change according to changing world. But there is some negative impact of globalization on Indian culture especially on youth and kids. They preferred fast food instead of healthy food. Late night parties, club enjoyed by them. Youth have started to take drugs and drink alcohol and preferred western dress up. In these days people started to send their parents to old age home to escape from their responsibilities. Most of the joint families have broken into nuclear family.

We should change time to time but should not leave our culture and tradition and respect to our culture. Indian dance and music have also changed into pop and hip-hop. There is emergence of bicultural which means combination Indian and Western.

Impact on environment:

Indian environment are also affected by globalization. Ecological threats cannot be controlled by political boundaries. Damage caused by one state can draw the entire world into a state of suffering like the danger of acid rain. USA being a member of the Basel international convention violates the international law by sending large ships loaded with waste in the name of recyclables to India. Urbanization and industrialization is result of globalization which created pollution in India. Due to globalization there is also threat to spread of communicable diseases like AIDS, Ebola, Swine flu and the Corona.

Globalization is it also creates awareness about environmental issues on the global platform. In these days green in is vogue and Indian people take initiative to protect their environment along with world.

Impact on Indian women:

When the UNO declared 1976-1985 as the "decade for women" the women movement got pace. Women got new job opportunities by multinational companies. There are number of nongovernmental organization working for the women rights. Women's point of view got associated with all matters related development and brought transformation in India. Women played important role in various movements before but their number have increased in the era of globalization. They raised their voice against exploitation. They are aware about human rights. The national government started giving important to women issues on their national agendas. But the negative effect on women that due to dual role means as housewife and working women. It is very difficult for them to maintain balance between home and office. In these days most of the girls want to become self depended. This mentality brought new concept of late marriage, single living. The number of divorce cases has increased due to hectic schedule of working women especially in metropolitan city.

These things directly or indirectly affect the base of Indian family which is the basis of India. The women those who are working in agriculture did not get much benefited by globalization because they do not have knowledge to use new technology and tool. Due to this they are marginalized despite. They are not equipped with the knowledge to use the modern technology.

Impact on Indian civil society:

Civil society is a nongovernmental organization through which the people stand united to put their interests. In the era of globalization the role of civil society has got increased. They have given a common platform to various issues ranging from human rights, governmental policies, environmental issues, gender issue. Narmada Bachao Andolan became popular worldwide and it able to got fund from World bank for this project. Through the means of communication the NGO formed the network through the world. Kailash Satyarthi is an Indian social reformer campaigned against child labour in India and Universal right to education. He got a Nobel peace prize for their work.

Impact on Human rights in India:

As we know human rights are essential for every individual, which individual got as a human being. During 21st century economic and social rights got important human rights. There have been many steps taken by the Indian judiciary to promote human rights and many laws passed by legislature regarding human rights in the era of globalization. Liberal economic policies could affect the rights of weaker section of the society.

Our judiciary redressing specific human rights violation, pollution of rivers, death due to starvation, employment of children in hazardous industries, right to health, Rights to drink safe water, etc which concern to basic rights of human being. Apart from Supreme Court apex court also tried to maintain balance between the need for development and the protection of human rights.

But in reality we have to take more initiative to promote human rights in India. There are negative impact on labor and specially women labor. They did not get proper wages and work whole year. Even today in remotest area people did not get safe water to drink. There is lot of gap that to be filled up in realization of human rights. Globalization creates both help and obstacles in realization of human rights.

Conclusion:

From the above globalization is new trend of 21st century. It is result of rapid revolution in the field of communication. Our country is also come in the influence of globalization basically in 1991. India has introduced the policy of liberalization. Globalization affects each and every aspect of our life. Like in economic field there are lot of job opportunities has introduced in India. Many advanced industries have established by foreign countries, which help to alleviate the poverty and improve the living standard of Indian people, People get goods at low price. We are familiar to different culture. It also creates awareness about environmental issues on the global platform. In these days green in is vogue to protect environment. Indian women have got opportunity for their development through various NGOs.

There is some negative impact on our country. Our small scale industries are unable to compete with highly advanced foreign companies. Unemployment have also increased because in highly advance industries most of the work done by machine. There is also threat to spread of communicable diseases. At present there is Sevier effect of corona in India. It also creates economic disparities in India. Most of the benefits occur more to develop and less to India. Globalization is another name of Ameritization. In spite these negative impact on India we cannot deny the importance of globalization which effect whole world, thus India should open the door for globalization with the promotion of Indian industries. There must be balance between local and global. It is global governance which could the help global issues with cooperation and universal brotherism. India is always working on the principle on Vasudhay kutubkam.

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RELATIONSHIP AMONG COVID-19 AND GLOBALIZATION: EVIDENCE FROM REGIONAL ASPECT

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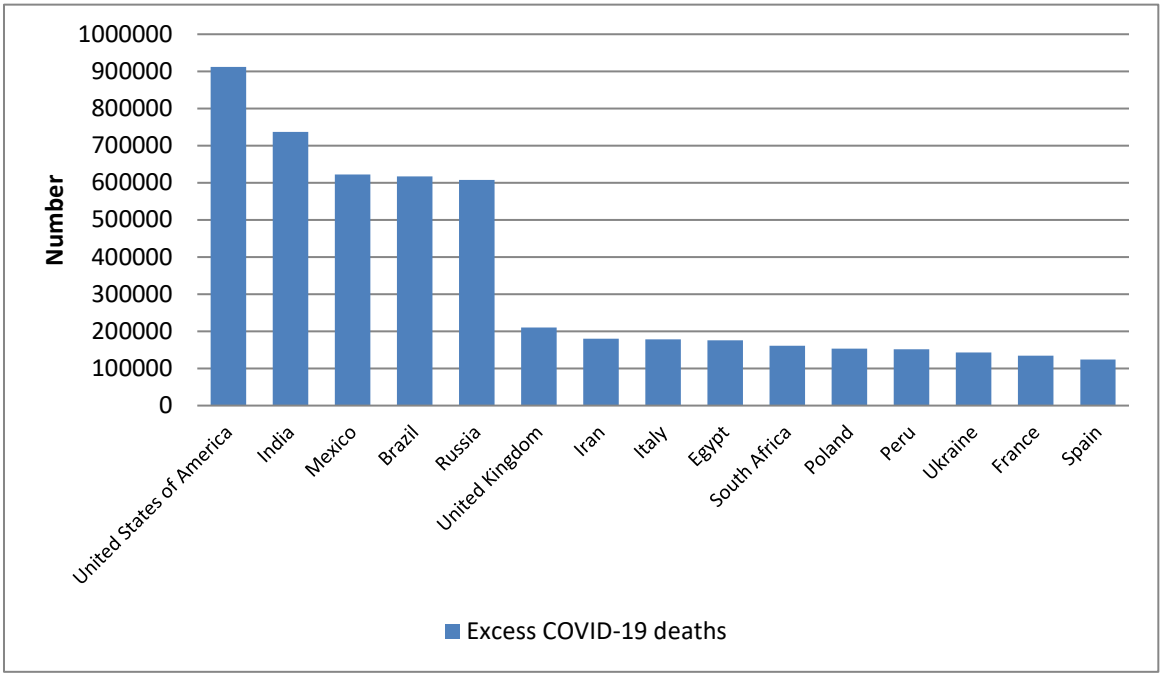
ABSTRACT
Since the late of 2019, the challenge of coronavirus has affected almost all regions deeply and caused a high number of deaths worldwide. This catastrophe raises the question of whether it may affect the globalization process and would be generated the new concept of Reverse Globalization (RG). Based on this raised question, this paper seeks to find out the relationship between the pandemic of corona and globalization among different regions of the world. To this end, the panel data approach through the quarterly data over the period of 2010Q1-2020Q4 is employed. The major results reveal that the pandemic is a major barrier for globalization almost in all regions of the world. However, the magnitude of relationship is higher in the case of more developed regions like the Western Europe or North America. It may be concluded that less developed regions should try to redefine the concept of globalization to go to reach a better economic recovery in the post COVID era, whereas the protectionism policy and de-liberalism approach would be an appropriate short-run policy for developed nations to revitalize their local markets.
Keywords: COVID-19; globalization; panel data; de-liberalism; protectionism; reverse globalization.

Introduction
The coronavirus pandemic has been deeply affecting the entire global economic system as well as causing millions of deaths worldwide. According to IHME report (13 May 2021), all countries with different levels of development are facing with the challenge of deaths resulted from COVID-19. Between May 2020 and May 2021, the top country ranked based on the highest numbers of COVID-19 deaths, was the United States of America with a developed health system (Pines 2021) since the World Wide II (FREOPP, 2020) followed by India, Brazil, and Russian Federation as the major members of BRICS (with acceptable economic resiliency against unprecedented shock (Danish et al. 2019)). Figure 1 illustrates the top countries where the challenge of COVID-19 deaths was more impressive and remarkable.

Figure 1. Top countries with the highest numbers of COVID-19 deaths, May 2020-May 2021



Source: Authors' compilation from IHME report (2021)

To combat the negative consequences of the pandemic, many countries have employed various policies such as travel restrictions, de-liberalism of trade flows, import substitutions and lockdown. Although these policies may recover the economic systems of the world in the near future and revitalize the international interactions among countries in long-run (Zhao and Rasoulinezhad 2021; Rasoulinezhad 2021), they may also slow down the process of globalization and generate divergence among different countries. Shrestha and Haque (2020) in their study believed that since 2019, trade and travel, as the two major wings of globalization, have been lowered. In addition, in another study, Ibn-Mohammed et al. (2021) expressed that the COVID-19 reshaped the national interests of countries from national interest in convergence with the countries of the world to the national interest in divergence from the countries of the world. Conflicting with the opinion of negative impact caused by the pandemic on globalization (called as reverse globalization under the COVID-19), some scholars have defined the current pandemic as a unique opportunity to construct a better globalization and integration pattern. Morsy et al. (2021) in their study provided an evidence of African food market integration under the COVID-19 and also addressed the COVID-19 as an opportunity for the African nations that can be used in order to boost their integration and globalization.

The lack of similar ideas on the effect of Coronavirus on globalization highlighted the need for conducting an academic study based on the analysis of real quantitative data in this regard. The main purpose of this paper was to explore the impacts of COVID-19 on globalization in different regions of the world classified by the UN geoscheme. To this end, we followed the main research question of "How did the COVID-19 affect the process of globalization in different regions?".

In this paper, the research structure was as follows: Section 2 tries to provide a brief literature review on the relationship between the COVID-1 9 and globalization, section 3 discusses the data and model specification, section 4 argues the empirical findings, and the last Section expresses the major concluding remarks as well as practical policy implications.

2. Literature Review:

In a recent study, Komolov (2020) took a negative view that modern capitalism and de-globalization (which have been started 8 years) are declining due to imposing protectionist measures and various economic sanctions such as anti-dumping policies and import tariffs. Although this approach conflicts with the WTO goals, some members such as the United States, Russia, and India, regularly do so. In another study, Balsa-Barreiro et al. (2020) introduced the concept of hyper-connectivity as well as the explosive increase of interdependence in various political, commercial, financial, and social aspects. Additionally, they considered the concept of de-globalization as a result of weak network structures caused by migration shocks, polarization, and inequality. Farzanegan et al. (2021) in their study estimated the linkage between the COVID-19's case fatality rate and globalization progression. In this regard, the major results depicted that in a country with a developed socio-economic status, the globalization progress may be more affected with the case fatality rate of COVID-19. In another study, Medhora (2021), similar to the study by Komolov (2020), by referring to the election of Donald Trump and the rise of nationalist rhetoric among world leaders, especially in China, India, and Russia, showed a serious change in the globalization trend. According to the authors, the tourism and aviation industries have been knocked down the hardest by the recent pandemic. Considering the above-mentioned literature, it can be expressed that there has been no serious academic study on investigating the impacts of COVID-19 on globalization of countries. Therefore, this literature gap will be filled in this study through a panel data approach for different regions of the world.

3. Data and methodology

The quarterly data of variables employed in this paper were obtained from OECD, Fred St. Louis Fed (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/tags/series?t=gdp%3Bquarterly), IMF, UNCTAD, UN Migration data, WHO Coronavirus Dashboard (https://covid19.who.int/), and local authorities' website of sampled countries for the regions determined by the United Nations geoscheme (Africa: Northern Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa; Americas: Latin America and the Caribbean, North America; Asia: Central Asia, Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, Western Asia; Europe: Eastern Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe).

In the present study, we could not use some common globalization indexes (e.g. see Dreher 2006) due to the lack of existence of its quarterly data; explanatory variable of COVID-19 deaths; and the control variables of HDI (Human Development Index) and FDI. Accordingly, these were determined in the study by Mussa (2000) who declared that trade in goods and services, and financial integration are three major factors affecting the global integration. Moreover, bilateral exchange rate and inflation rate as an important effective factor on were considered in our empirical model. In addition, two good governance indicators (political stability and regulatory quality) were added to our model as two influential factors on the globalization level of a country. Table 1 represents the descriptive information of the variables of our model. Furthermore, to find out the relationship among the above-mentioned variables, the GMM (Generalized Method of Moments) was employed.

Table 1. Variables of model

Variable	Symbol	Definition	Unit
Globalization	GL	Contribution of trade from country i at time t to global total trade flow.	%
COVID-19 deaths	COVID	Number of confirmed deaths from the pandemic in country i at time t	Number
Human development index	HDI	The level of human development index represented by the UNDP	-
Foreign direct investment	FDI	Foreign direct investment, net inflows to county i at time t	Current US$
Bilateral exchange rate	EX	Exchange rate in country i at time t	%
Inflation rate	INF	General level price of goods and commodities	%
Political stability	PS	Political stability index represented by the World Bank	-
Regulatory quality	RQ	Regulatory quality score represented by the World Bank	

Source: Authors

4. Empirical results

In order to find out how the COVID-19 and globalization are related in 12 different regions, the GMM technique was employed. The preliminary tests of the cross-sectional dependency and panel unit root tests were conducted as well. The results of panel unit root tests depicted that the series are not stationary at level, while they become stationary with the first difference. In addition, the results of panel cointegration test stipulated that a long-run relationship exist amongst the variables in five Asian regions. Therefore, we run the estimation using the GMM technique.

The findings shown in Table 2 for the GMM in 12 different regions expressed that the COVID-19 lowered globalization in all regions. The magnitude of its effect was found to be larger for the case of European regions, Eastern Asia and North America, where the developed countries such as Japan, the USA, France, Germany and England are placed. In other words, we can conclude that the pandemic caused a harsher negative impact on the globalization of more developed countries in the world, whereas it had a smaller negative impact on less developed regions like Central Asia or Northern Africa. In regards to other explanatory variables, it can be seen that HDI and FDI positively affect the globalization level of countries, while inflation rate and depreciation of national currency against the US dollar decelerate globalization progress in different regions. In addition, the good governance indicators have positive coefficients meaning that they can boost the globalization level of different regions.

Table 2. GMM estimation results

Region	COVID	HDI	FDI	INF	EXC	PS	RQ
Northern Africa	-0.02*	0.03**	0.31*	-0.52**	-0.01**	0.53*	0.16**
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.15*	0.10*	0.29**	-0.19**	-0.04	0.35**	0.11**
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.01*	0.23*	0.16*	-0.44*	-0.11**	0.51*	0.04
North America	-0.34**	0.17*	0.53**	-0.18*	-0.16	0.37*	0.51
Central Asia	-0.05*	0.13**	0.15*	-0.51*	-0.11	0.53*	0.11*
Eastern Asia	-0.21*	0.09*	0.37**	0.03*	-0.17**	0.25*	0.41*
Southern Asia	-0.15*	0.18**	0.13**	-0.15*	-0.11*	0.44*	0.22
Western Asia	-0.06*	0.17*	0.23**	-0.22*	-0.19*	0.32*	0.31**
Eastern Europe	-0.11*	0.29**	0.10**	-0.41*	-0.23	0.17*	0.09*
Northern Europe	-0.06*	0.18**	0.19**	-0.19**	-0.10*	0.33**	0.21**
Southern Europe	-0.43*	0.09*	0.05**	-0.18*	-0.04**	0.19*	0.30**
Western Europe	-0.38*	0.23**	0.47**	-0.10**	-0.15*	0.39*	0.19*

Note: * and ** show significance at 5% and 10%, respectively.

5. Conclusions

By the emergence and spread of COVID-19 around the world since late 2019, many scholars and policymakers have addressed the effects of this pandemic on the world's countries' economy. One of the neglected aspects of coronavirus is its impact on the process and speed of globalization of countries. In this paper, we studied the linkage between the pandemic and globalization in 12 chosen regions of the world using the quarterly data between 2010 and 2020. The empirical results from the country level and total panels reveal that the magnitudes of the impact of COVID-19 on globalization path of regions differ and these are not similar among regions in the world. Moreover, the negative consequences of the COVID-19 are larger for wealthier or more developed regions like North America, Western Europe and Eastern Asia where most economies are industrialized or developed. Therefore, it can be highlighted that this pandemic and its consequences such as protectionism (trade and capital de-liberalism) and travel restrictions, are not potential threats for less developed or wealthier regions like Central Asia.

As practical policy implications, boosting various aspects of knowledge-based economy such as electronic trade, digital finance, and remote tourism can be addressed as valuable policies for countries of the world. Furthermore, lowering the levels of protectionism and trade restrictions is precious for the developed regions of the world.

This paper intended to study the linkage between the COVID-19 and globalization in both developed and developing nations; however, the lack of data did not allow us to expand our results. Future studies should consider the effect of the two factors of development and income on the relationship between these two variables.

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ABSTRACT

The Ivan IV was the Russian Emperor who ruled before Peter the Great, until he was overthrown during February Revolution in 1917. The Russian empire extended from the Arctic Ocean on the north, to the Black Sea on the south, the Baltic Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean and Alaska on the east. According to the 1897 census, Russia had the third-largest population in the world after the Qing Dynasty in China and British Empire (Edlund 2000). During the Tsarist rule, Russia was an autocratic country and the Tsarist autocratic empire was expanded not only in some regions of Asia like Central Asia but Trans-Caspian and Trans-Caucasus and Eastern Europe. A tsarist autocratic rule was so cruel as compared to other autocratic rulers like Luis XIV in France. But in Russia, there was no national revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries because Tsar controls all human activities and nobody challenged the Tsarist decree. Russian Tsars believed in the Divine theory of the state and the king was considered the representative of God. All Tsars' of the Russian empires never wanted to give any social, political and economic rights and liberties to the people.

Nicholas-II was known as a political conservative whose governance was marked by geographical expansion, repression of dissent, economic stagnation, poor administrative policies, and corrupt bureaucracy. During the Tsar reign, the poor peasants were discriminated against at the economic, religious, social and political level. Thus, in turn, the peasants started the revolt against the government. But the Tsar remaining in the power started the reforms. First Peter the Great to Alexander-II were the Libratory Tsar of the Russian reforms. Later on, they abolished the criminal law, ended capital and corporal punishment. But when Nicholas II came to power he could not maintain the condition of Russia properly. There were other noticeable agitations against the government; the 1905 revolution was a significant victory of the Proletariat. The 1917 revolution brought an end to the Romanov dynasty and Lenin formed the Soviet Government and passed the Law of 1918 thus giving rights to the soviet deputies, workers, and soldiers. He introduced 'capitalism to socialism', 'all power gives to soviet' in Russia. The Paper will seek to analysis that what was the rationale of granting fundamental rights during the Tsar rule. This paper will also focus on that why and how did the significance of fundamental rights decline during Tsar rule and post-Tsar rule?

Keywords: fundamental Rights, Tsar Rule, Violation, Law and order, Lenin, and Marx

POST COVID WORLD ORDER' AND INDIA'S ROLE: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The '*Covidisation*' of the globe has not only changed the present world order, but has also catalyzed the already strained China-US relations to the worst. With the risk of continuing business in China, now companies are looking to withdraw their manufacturing operations from China. In addition to it , the overdependence of global supply chains on China has caused firms throughout the globe to reconsider their business operations in China. Because of the China-US trade war and the rise of protectionist tendencies in the global economy has spread anxiety and panic throughout the world. With its new economic, industrial and foreign policies, India can turn as a favorable location to those firms and companies who are withdrawing their business and operations from China. India can benefit from this economic crisis in such a way. India will have to reorient its role in South Asia and beyond. For India to make its place in the New World Order, India has to be independent and capable. The way to do that is through Aatmanirbhar Bharat'. Aatmanirbhar Bharat is a policy program whose aim is to boost self sufficiency and self reliance within India and amongst Indians. By analyzing all the possible situations and parameters, this paper tries to give the clear picture or idea about the Post Covid World Order. This paper also evaluates the role of India on Post Covid World Order and how India can silver line various opportunities arising in front of them. This paper is also containing valuable suggestions of the author for the Post Covid World Order.

Keywords: Covid-19, New World Order, Post Covid World Order, Sino-Us Tradewar, Aggressive Chinese Foreign Policy, Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN CRIMEA AFTER THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION (2014-2021)

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ABSTRACT
The article analyzes demographic changes after the illegal Russian annexation of Crimea during 2014-2021. Several key trends have been identified. First, after the annexation, mortality began to rise and the birth rate decreased in Crimea and Sevastopol. But this has not reduced the population of the peninsula due to the large flow of migrants from Russia to Crimea. Secondly, due to the deterioration of the socio-economic (unemployment, high prices, poor medicine) and political (repression, restriction of rights and freedoms) situation, locals are leaving Crimea. As a result, the local population is being replaced by Russians. In Sevastopol, against the background of natural population decline, its number has doubled due to migrants. Third, the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the population replacement process due to the large additional Crimean mortality rate, which continues to be offset by mass migration from Russia. Fourth, the Russian policy is aimed at supporting migration to the peninsula through preferential housing conditions for various categories of Russians (pensioners, military, security forces, etc.), material incentives (additional funds and benefits for, etc.), and other measures.
As a result, more than 20% of the pre-annexation population have been replaced in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and about 30% — in Sevastopol. Russia's replacement of the disloyal Crimean population will be a serious problem during the future de-occupation of the peninsula.
Keywords: Crimea, Sevastopol, occupation, annexation, Russia, demography, population change.

INTRODUCTION
In February 2014, the occupation of the Crimean Peninsula by Russia began. In March, it resulted in the illegal annexation of two administrative and territorial regions of Ukraine — the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol. The world community did not recognize the illegal actions of Russia against sovereign Ukraine. On March 27, 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/262 that confirmed the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its international legal borders and the invalidity of the "Crimean referendum" (Resolution, 2014). Most of the UN member states (100) supported this decision. Only 11 countries (Russia, Belarus, North Korea, Cuba, and others) voted against the resolution. Although the world condemned the annexation of Crimea, Russia is not going to leave the peninsula, trying to merge it as much as possible. One outcome of this policy was its migration policy that radically changes the ethno-political structure of Crimea.

DEMOGRAPHY OF CRIMEA
Population of Crimea
After the occupation of the Crimean Peninsula, its population, according to Russian statistics, remained almost unchanged. As of January 1, 2014, 2 million 353 thousand people lived on the peninsula, and as of January 1, 2021 — 2 million 411 thousand.
However, a 66 thousand decline in population was recorded in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (it is called the "Republic of Crimea" in Russia). At the same time, in Sevastopol, which has a special status within the Russian law in the same way it was in Ukraine, the population

increased by 124 thousand (Regions of Ukraine, 2014; the Republic of Crimea in figures, 2021; Sevastopol in figures, 2021).

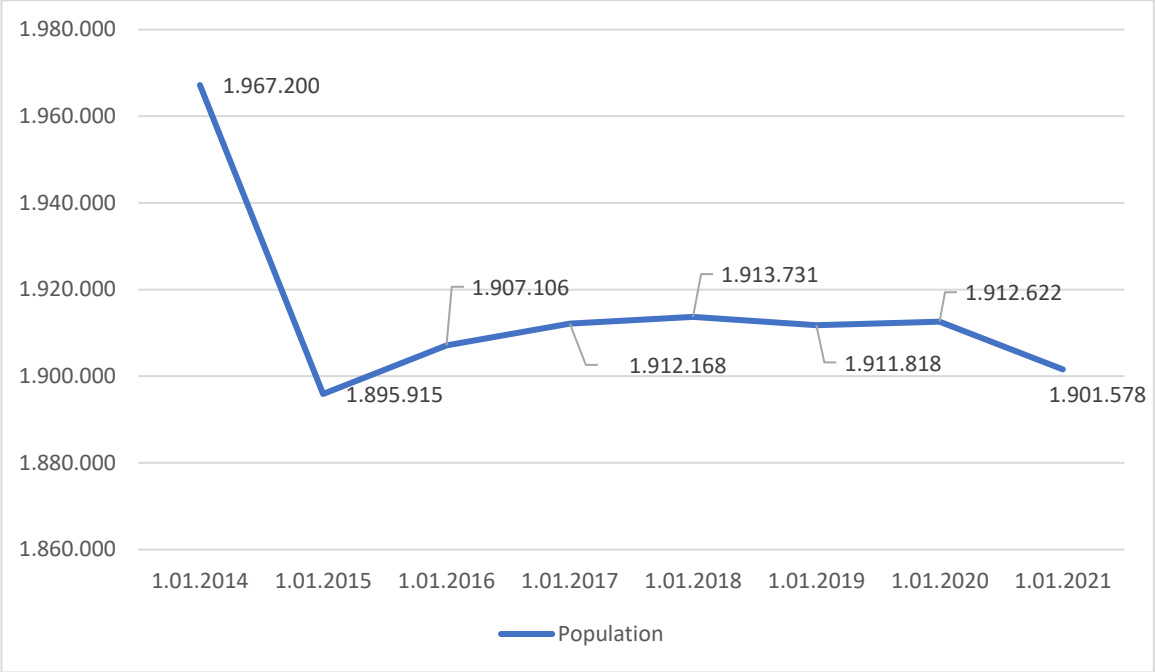

Figure 1. Population change in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in 2014-2020

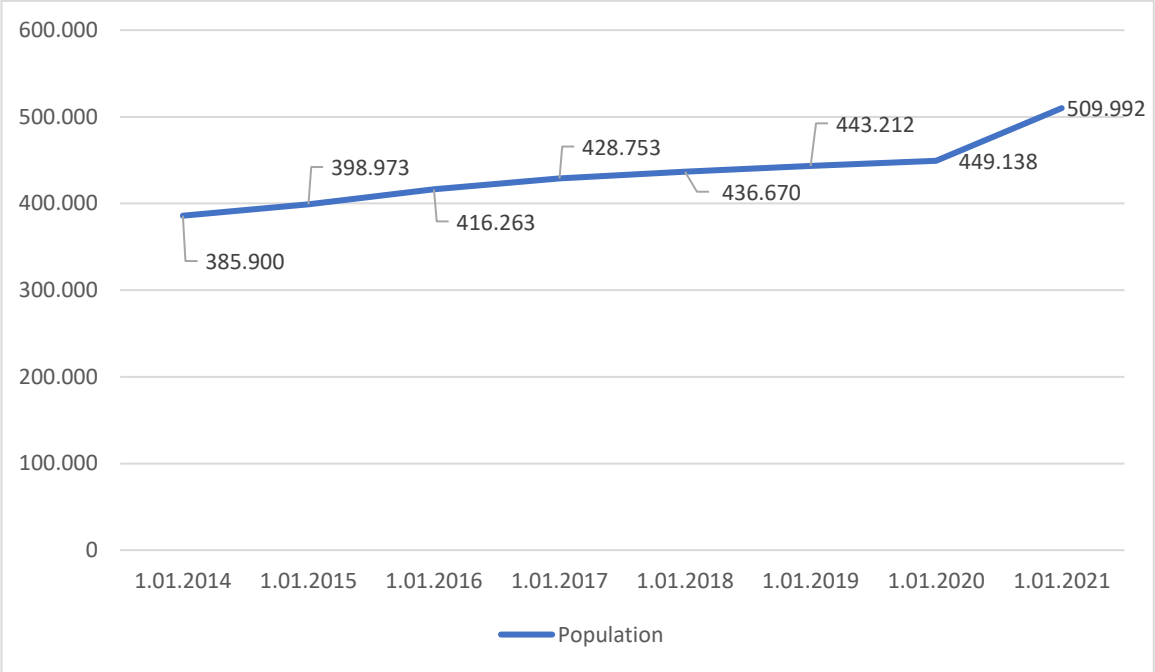

Figure 2. Population change in Sevastopol in 2014-2020

Thus, the population of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea decreased by 3% compared to the pre-annexation level, and in Sevastopol, on the contrary, it increased by 32% compared to the Ukrainian jurisdiction.

In addition to the above, official Russian statistics do not take into account a wide range of military personnel, security officials, and other categories of the population that do not have permanent registration in Crimea. Accordingly, as reported by Crimean experts, there are about

600,000 of the uncounted population (without registration) in Crimea (Klymenko, 2021). That is, the peninsula's population has already reached 3 million people, and not 2.4 million as reported by Russian statistics. This growth is explained by the continuous relocation of Russians to the peninsula amid rising death and declining birth rates among Crimeans.

Birth and death rates in Crimea

After the Russian occupation in 2014-2015, the mortality rates begin to grow — by 7-8% per year. In 2018, this growth stopped and reached Ukrainian figures — 26-27 thousand people per year. But because of the pandemic in 2020, the number of deaths rose sharply to 30 thousand — by 13% compared to previous years (the Republic of Crimea in figures, 2021).

In the first half of 2021, this negative trend continued.

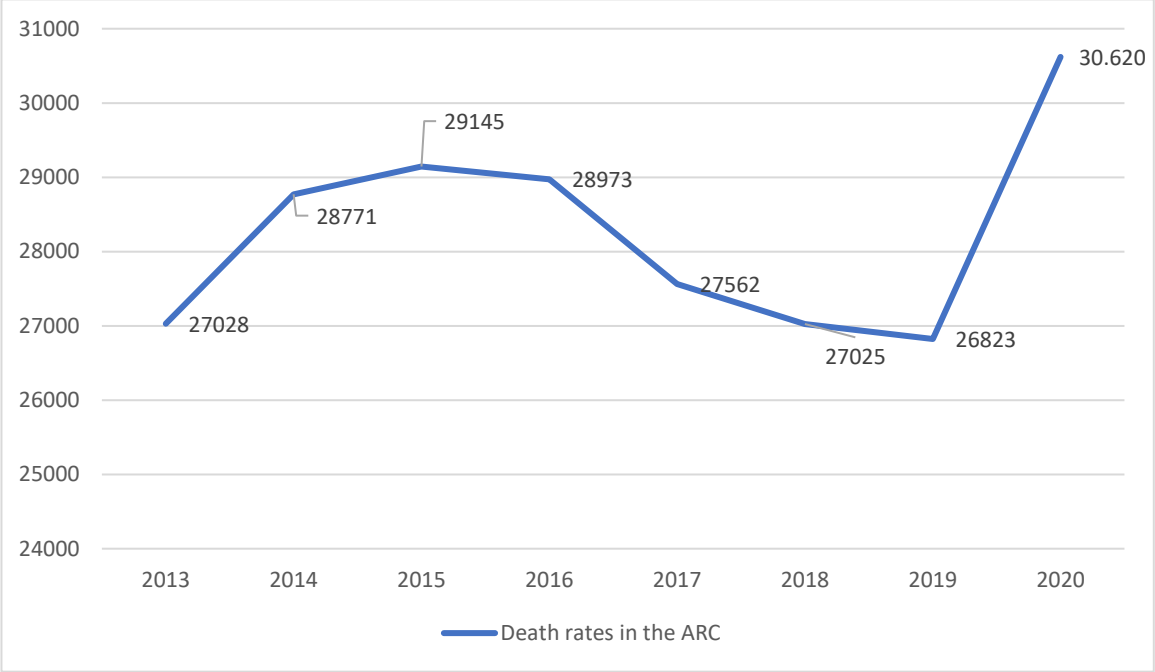

Figure 3. Mortality rates in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in 2014-2020

There is a similar situation in Sevastopol: mortality grows in the first years after the annexation, then the situation somewhat stabilized but there is a new increase in the number of deaths in the context of the pandemic. However, it failed to reach the level of 2013 in the city. In 2021, the death rate in the city increased by 20% compared to the previous year (Sevastopol in figures, 2021).

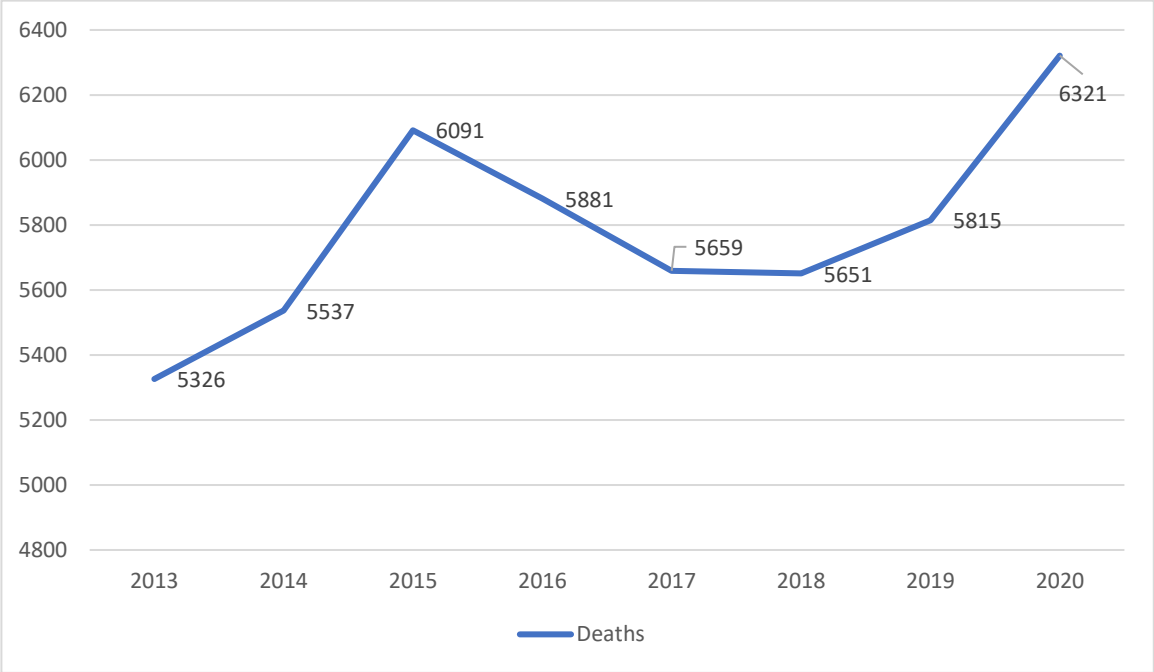

Figure 4. Mortality rates in Sevastopol in 2014-2020

Given that since June 2021, there is a growing spread of COVID-19 on the peninsula, the number of deaths will grow rapidly. Therefore, mortality in 2021 will be even higher than before.

Thus, during 2014 - the first half of 2021, 320.6 thousand people have already died on the peninsula (13% of the pre-annexation Crimean population).

At the same time, the birth rate on the peninsula has been gradually decreasing since the annexation: from 28.5 in 2013 to 23 thousand in 2020 (Sevastopol in figures, 2021; the Republic of Crimea in figures, 2021).

As a result, the population is declined rapidly — the natural decline rate has grown to 6.2 in the ARC and 4.5 in Sevastopol.

Migration processes on the peninsula

The number of Crimeans is decreasing on the peninsula in two ways: due to high mortality and migration of Crimeans. For example, about 174 thousand people (7% of the peninsula's population) left the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol during 2014-2020. 126.2 thousand left the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and 47.7 thousand — Sevastopol, or 12% of the pre-annexation population (Sevastopol in figures, 2021; the Republic of Crimea in figures, 2021). In 2021, this trend continued — 12 thousand people left the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in January-May (Operational data on the migration movement of the population for January-May 2021).

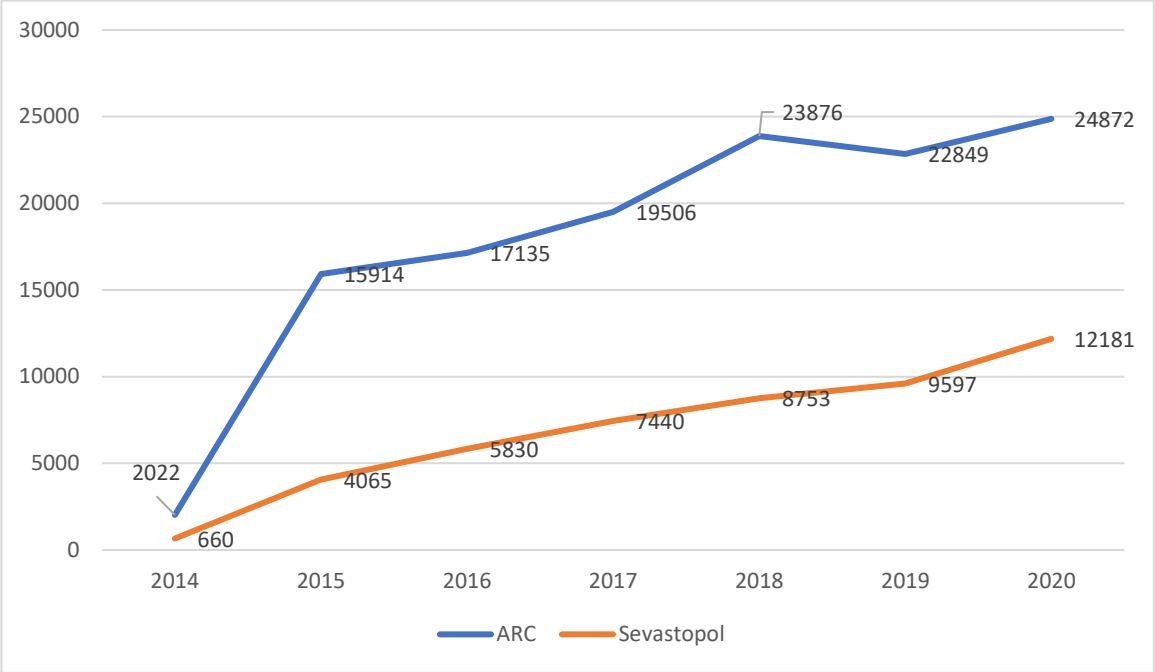

Figure 5. Migration from the ARC and Sevastopol in 2014-2020 (according to Russian statistics)

As the figure above shows, the number of Crimeans who leave the peninsula is increasing every year — by about 10%.

The reasons for leaving are mainly related to socio-economic problems (reduced opportunities for small businesses, low salaries, high prices, unemployment, etc.) and political reasons (attack on the rights and freedoms, repression against those who disagree with Russian policies).

Thus, as a result of mortality and migration, the local population decreased by at least 506 thousand people during the years of annexation. However, this is not a full picture, since the Russian statistics only take into account those who were removed from the register during their relocation. But not all Crimeans who live outside the peninsula canceled their registration.

For example, in Ukraine, there are more than 41,000 internally displaced persons from Crimea who are officially registered — people who left the peninsula while still being registered in Crimea. Another 20-30 thousand Crimeans live in mainland Ukraine while still being registered in Crimea and without the IDP status. Therefore, we do not know the exact number of migrants from Crimea during the annexation period. But it is at least 250 thousand people (10% of the population of Crimea).

To replace Crimeans, Russians are massively migrating to Crimea — according to official data, more than 204 thousand Russians moved to the peninsula during 2014-2020: 118,7 thousand to the ARC (6% of the republic's population) и 86 thousand to Sevastopol (22% of the 2013 level).

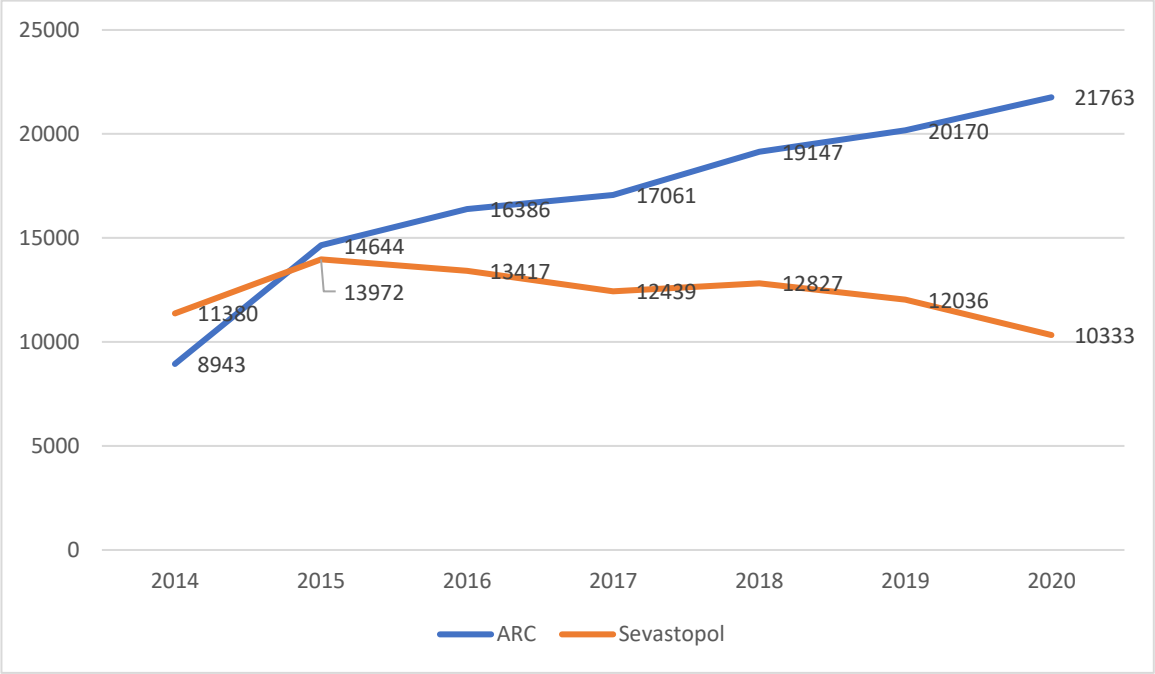

Figure 6. Migration of Russians to the ARC and Sevastopol in 2014-2020 (according to Russian statistics)

Russia does not announce an official resettlement policy for Crimea, but it has many programs that support such migrants. Firstly, these are programs for the Russian military and other retirees, who are most actively move to Sevastopol and coastal cities. Secondly, it is the extensive housing construction for the Russian military. Thirdly, concessionary mortgage loans for Russians, allocation of land for construction, subsidies, etc. As a result, the Crimean construction industry is one of the few that is booming — the number of apartments and single-family homes built and purchased by Russians is growing rapidly. The measures that stimulate relocation also include financial support for migrants of certain occupational groups, providing them with housing (for example, for doctors).

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, over six years of annexation (2014-2020), the demographic situation has changed dramatically in Crimea: the peninsula has lost more than half a million residents (a quarter of the population). The Russian people who, as a rule, are from the northern regions while being in comfort with socio-economic problems of the region come to replace the Crimeans who are often not loyal to the Russian authorities.

As a result of this policy, about 20% of the population of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and 30% of the population of Sevastopol were replaced by Russians. Given that the flow of Russian migrants in Crimea is growing rapidly and the number of Crimeans leaving the peninsula is increasing, Moscow will replace half of the population of the peninsula in five years.

This will be a serious problem in the process of future de-occupation of Crimea and requires decisive actions both from Ukraine and the world community already at this stage. For example, at the UN level, it is important to fight any attempts of Russia to hold a new “referendum” on the status of Crimea in the presence of international observers. Such a referendum will be an act of will of Russians who have moved to the peninsula, but not Crimeans themselves. The world community should strictly adhere to the legal rules regulating the international legal

regime of occupied territories and demand from Russia to cease its policy of settling own citizens there. Ukraine should adopt some laws that will determine the legal mechanism regarding the Russians who have moved to the occupied peninsula as part of the transitional justice.

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MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRATION POLICIES

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ABSTRACT

To clarify the models of multiculturalism in different countries, we need to look at the problem of national identity and integration policies. The problem with multiculturalism is that, especially in the West, different cultural groups are treated according to different criteria, although multicultural policies are officially supported. Concerning Muslim immigrants, multiculturalism is promoted along with secularism, that is, by taking religion out of the concept of multiculturalism in some form. On the other hand, Spanish-speaking immigrants face more of a language problem. Thus, since multiculturalism itself emerged as a means of forming a unified national identity, it is observed with different problems in different countries under the threats posed by the historical development process. In general, these differences combine and manifest themselves in the relations between civilizations. The criteria recently presented by Arnold Toynbee, Bernard Lewis, and finally, Samuel Huntington as a threat to Western civilization are a set of factors perceived as a threat in the multicultural models of different countries.

Along with the rise of the idea of multiculturalism, in many countries, the idea that it contradicts nationalism began to emerge. This contradiction started to be seen as a threat to the concept of nation-state based on the idea of a single people-culture. However, if we develop the concept of nation-state out of the XVIII century's nationalist model and apply modern liberalism to it, multicultural identity plays a new social unifying factor.

In European society, multiculturalism increasingly perceives immigrants, especially Muslims, as carriers of culture that do not conform to the hegemonic European model. In this model, the concept of "us and them" is re-established. However, there is no better alternative to multiculturalism. In this context, if we look at modern integration policies, we see that these models are also aimed at integrating minorities into a hegemonic culture, even to assimilation or subordination. This is often called "planned pluralism". It should be noted that multiculturalism is often considered as cultural pluralism, but multiculturalism creates more opportunities in this regard. In contrast to pluralism, multicultural policies provide more support to groups at risk of losing their cultural identities.

Cultures as part of civilizations are not stable structures, and they change over time. We can think of civilizations and cultures as hybrid structures. They are always in a relationship of interdependence or interdependence. The emergence of modern cosmopolitan thinking and universal culture also intensifies these relations. Multiculturalism is a policy that ensures the social integration of cultural groups formed by various criteria, at the same time protects their identities. In many cases, the cultural minorities become in danger of extinction, and special political initiatives are needed to prevent this. Another importance of multiculturalism is that countries embrace universal human rights, the protection of immigrant rights, and their integration without losing their identity.

As Bhikhu Parekh stated: "In a multicultural society, national identity is determined not in an ethnocultural but a political-institutional sense, and all citizens are expected to participate as equal members in society.

Keywords: multiculturalism, identity, integration, policy, culture.

AGDAM – CAUCASIAN HIROSHIMA

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ABSTRACT

This paper will provide an overview of changes in South Caucasian region particularly in Karabakh in view of recent changes happening after 44 days' war. In this paper the author will investigate the history of one of the bloodest conflicts in post – Soviet area , the destructive impact of it on one of the largest districts of Karabakh – on Agdam that became a ghost town during Armenian occupation of Agdam district. British journalist and politician Thomas de Waal being on his visit to Agdam compared it with Hiroshima, saying "my eyes were drawn to what was a small Hiroshima lying below. Agdam used to have fifty thousand inhabitants. Now it is completely empty .After the Armenians captured the town in 1993, they slowly stripped every street and house…Looking out from the minaret onto the devastation, I puzzled again over the reasons for this apocalypse."

At present Agdam that had been looted and completely ruined by Armenian occupation forces is being restored from ruins. At that time the only building that remained in the town was Agdam Mosque. The master plan of Agdam has recently been presented. Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev laid the foundation stones of school N 1, Victory Museum, the Industry Park and he announced that the reconstruction of the city had started.

Key words: conflict, Hiroshima, looting, reconstruction, master plan

1. INTRODUCTION

Karabakh conflict was one of the bloodest conflict in post-Soviet area. The conflict itself emerged at the end of the 20th century and lasted for about 30 years. Thousands people among hem civilians, children, women, elderly people were slaughtered and killed, millions of people became refugees and displaced people on their own land. Over a million displaced Azerbaijanis forced out of their homes in Armenian occupied Karabakh and surrounding districts.

One of the tragic pages in the history of humanity was Khojaly Genocide on 26 February 1992 which took lives of 613 innocent people including 106 women, 63 children ,70 elderly civilians . All people among them were children, women, elderly people were killed savagely. The whole settlement Khojaly was obliterated from the Earth and it was later renamed by Armenians into Ivanyan though it is interesting what Russian name Ivan has the connection with this settlement The history of city Agdam is also very tragic. Before occupation by Armenian military forces it was a prosperous city with a population about 50,000 people. But except mosque nothing remained from this beautiful city, nothing… The story of Agdam shows to what extent tragedy can hatred lead people, it is can be called simply urbicide – genocide of the whole once prosperous city.

2. THE HISTORY OF THE CITY AGDAM

Relations between two former Soviet republics Azerbaijan and Armenia have been tense since 1991 when the Armenian military forces illegally occupied Karabakh region and 7 adjacent regions, which is officially recognized as part of Azerbaijan by the world. About 20 % of Azerbaijan territory had been under illegal Armenian occupation for nearly three decades. Only after 44 days' war these territories returned to Azerbaijan.

Agdam region was one of the 7 adjacent regions which was illegally occupied by Armenia for nearly three decades.

Agdam is not an ancient city. The story of the city Agdam dates back to 1700. One can say that the city is not old one. Agdam was founded at the beginning of the 18th century.

It was granted city status only in 1828. Before Armenian occupation in 1992 the city was famous for its butter, wine, brandy, machine and silk factories.

On 23 July 1993 the Armenian forces occupied Agdam city in Karabakh. They looted and destroyed the entire city but kept only the Agdam Mosque to use as pigsty and cow farms. After occupation of the city by Armenian military forces the city turned into ghost city.

The word "Agdam" is composed from two Azerbaijani words "ag" –white and "dam- "roof". As a rule after occupations Armenians change the Azerbaijani toponyms into Armenians one. One can show a lot of examples when Azerbaijani toponyms were changed into Armenian ones: Lachin after occupation became Berdzor, Fizuli-Varanda, Kalbajar to Karvachar and so on… The list is very long. One of the interesting toponyms was given by Armenians to the Khojali settlement – Ivanyan. Up today we don't understand what connection the Russian name Ivan and this toponym has with this settlement. The goal is obvious – to obliterate any traces of Azerbaijani people living there. The same happened with the city "Agdam". Armenians changed it into "Akna" and at the same time turned the city into ruins.

Before occupation of the city a series of terrorist acts were committed by Armenian terrorists in the vicinity of the city Agdam. For example, in August 1990, Armenian terrorists blew up Tbilisi-Agdam bus, killing 20 civilians; in September 1991 they attacked Agdam-Khojavend and Agdam-Garadaghly buses, killing 5 and 8 civilians, respectively; in January 1992, Agdam-Shusha helicopter transporting residents of Shusha was shot down killing all civilian passengers onboard.

In his book" Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan Through Peace and War" Thomas Waal compares the ruined city of Agdam with Hiroshima. He says in his book : my eyes were drawn to what was a small Hiroshima lying below . Aghdam used to have fifty thousand inhabitants . Now it is completely empty, After the Armenians captured the town in 1993 , they slowly stripped every street and house. Thistles and brambles swarmed over the wrecked houses. Looking out from the minaret onto the devastation , I puzzled again over the reasons for this apocalypse ."(3: 213)

As we see Thomas de Waal calls what happened in Agdam simply "apocalypse". Really what happened to this city is a real apocalypse . In whole city all buildings including Agdam Theatre, schools, museums like famous Agdam Bread Museum, cafes ,etc. were razed to the ground . What happened to this city can be described by the word "urbicide" – "violence against the city. After the 44 days' war the city of Agdam (what remained of it) returned to the control of the Republic Azerbaijan. Different foreign delegations, ambassadors, journalists visited Agdam and other liberated territories and they saw with their own eyes the ruins of once prosperous cities, towns, villages. Even the cemeteries were razed to the ground in the liberated territories. Foreign diplomats accompanied by presidential aide Hikmet Hajiyev have monitored the destruction caused by Armenia occupation in these territories.

2. RECONSTRUCTION OF AGDAM

Agdam and its surrounding district were returned to Azerbaijani control on 20 November, 2020. The city of Agdam was returned to Azerbaijan in ruins. Shortly after returning of Agdam, a big clean-up of the ruined city began.

On May 28th 2021, Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev visited the city of Agdam. There, the President announced that the reconstruction of the city has started. At present a process of reconstruction of Agdam is going on. Besides it, construction of new roads has also begun as for example, the road between Agdam and Barda. We believe that the city will return to its previous, pre- occupation condition and thousands of inhabitants of once glorious city will return to their homes.

Presidential aide Hikmet Hajiyev in his interview to Anadolu Agency said that the plans for the reconstruction of the region will take into consideration modern principles.

The government of Azerbaijan is implementing new projects on liberated territories as building smart villages which should allow residents to earn more and access job opportunities in rural areas. The first smart village will be developed in Aghali village of the liberated Zangilan district. Around 200 houses will be built in the area that will be in future transformed into a modern and urban settlement. This project will cover 5 key components of development: housing, production, social services, smart agriculture and alternative energy. Smart villages will also be in Agdam district. We hope that Karabakh will turn into paradise and people will live here happily forever.

After the liberation of our lands many challenges came into agenda; one of them is the problem landmines. At present one of Azerbaijan's priority is de-mining to render the liberated territories safe.

The explosions of landmines put an end to the lives of more than 30 civilians including two journalists. The landmines are a real threat for lives of civilians. The exact number of them is still unknown. According to the landmine maps of Agdam given to Azerbaijan, only in Agdam region more than 90 thousands of them were planted.

At present Mine Action Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ANAMA)is cleaning the liberated territories from landmines. The agency conducts the humanitarian demining operations and it gives weekly informative reports about the areas released and the items found in the recently liberated territories.

CONCLUSION

Territorial claims and aggression have been a state policy of Armenia for decades and it has to end. We hope that normal neighbourly relations can be achieved through mutual recognition of territorial integrity. The South Caucasian Region must be a region of peace and stability. No more territorial claims, no war, only peace and collaboration can save our region and lead it to prosperity.

Azerbaijan has offered Armenia a peaceful agreement on recognizing of borders and mutual delimitation of borders. We hope that in future normal relationship will be restored between two countries.

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IMPACT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
The impact of public relations in today's corporate world cannot be overemphasized. It is a powerful tool in which the public views the image of an organization. Public relations are often key strategic enablers in a highly competitive business environment. Therefore, this study explores the effectiveness of public relations building on an organization's image, how the organization gratifies its public and refines its policies based on active feedback. The specific objective of the study is to measure the relationship between an organization, employees, and the public. Also, the study adopted a descriptive case design to attain the objectives of the study, specifically United Bank for Africa (UBA), Umuahia was used. Furthermore, simple random sampling techniques were used to select 54 respondents for the study. Data were elicited through a questionnaire and findings indicated that there exists a significant and positive impact of public relations in the performance of an organization. Therefore, it was recommended that there is a need for a strategic action plan such as organizing training programs for employees which should be geared towards establishing a cordial relationship between the bank staff and its customers.
Keywords: Public relation, organization performance, public opinion, employees

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS THE ONLY WAY FORWARD FOR THE DEVELOPING NATIONS IN THE POST-PANDEMIC ERA

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ABSTRACT
The problem which humanity is now confronted with in the post pandemic era is that of recovering, rebuilding and restructuring their social structure all the while keeping in mind the necessity of bringing the economic development back on track. The concept of Sustainable Development as presented by the Brundtland Report of 1987 titled 'Our Common Future' "*is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."* (Keeble, B. R., 1988) As realized by the world politicians and bureaucrats in the latter half of the twentieth century, the present economic development patterns are going to deny our future generations of the gifts that nature has bestowed upon us in the form of natural resources. The socio-economic implications of the pandemic are far-reaching and the economic recession which has hit the world as a consequence of this pandemic will have severe implications not just on the developmental patterns of the developing but also the developed nations. The Sustainable Development Goals laid out by the United Nations try to guide the development of all nations towards a path of ensuring a decent quality of life for all citizens through an economic development which instead of using the natural resources as "capital", protects and safeguards them so that the forthcoming generations are not denied of these. This paper tries to analyze how this path of sustainable economic development is the only way forward for the developing nations in this post-pandemic phase.
Keywords: Sustainable economic development, Brundtland report, pandemic, post-pandemic, economy, society, green revolution

INTRODUCTION
A development pattern that keeps in mind the needs of the future and the main aim of which is to suffice the needs of the present generation without denying the resources to the generations yet to come is what is termed as a Sustainable Development. Sustainability may be linked to the environment or it may be referring to the socio-economic paradigm of the society. The present day world is one with an unstoppable urge to attain an economic development at a pace unimaginable a few decades ago. Day after day after day are countries moving towards policies and decisions which benefit the industry and promote a faster rate of economic development for the country. The greed of countries to achieve impossible figures of economic advancement is plagued with an insatiable urge to exploit the environment.
With rising populations, as per Malthus' theory, the world is finding it really difficult to satisfy the ever increasing rates of demand. The rampant economic growth of the developed nations is undeniably linked to an unsustainable environmental exploitation. Up until the 1970s, the countries focused just on rising up the economic ladder without even giving a thought to what cost they had to pay for it. Environment and natural resources were exploited beyond their capacity to be replenished by natural processes. Governments all over the world were then focused on sufficing the basic necessities of their ever increasing populations.

Food, water and shelter were the primary concerns for the authorities as they tried to support not just the populations but also the persistent migration that was happening as a consequence of the industrialization that was affecting almost every country of the world. When people started to migrate to urban centers in search for jobs and a better quality of life, the governments started to push forward strategies and economic proposals which were very aggressive in those times. To provide a dynamic infrastructure and adapt to the changing demand, these strategies sometimes neglected the cost at which these were achieved.

Sustainable economic development is a way of developmental approach which takes into account not just the demand that has to be serviced but also the cost at which it is achieved. The concept of social vs private cost was being realized after the Brundtland Report came into picture. This was a time when the world realized that it is unjustified to try and solve the issues without considering the social cost at which they were being achieved. Industrialization had already added long term concerns such as water pollution, air pollution, soil pollution and deforestation was being done at a very huge scale for the establishment of the industries. The idea was to provide a sudden push to the economic development of the countries which was somewhat achieved but the idea was later understood to be short sighted. Lots of natural resources were already being exploited rampantly to provide raw materials for the manufacture and production of the new world consumerist products. Problem was that the world had mistakenly prioritized economic development and capital above the preservation and conservation of environment and natural resources.

Coming to the recent times, it is very much evident that the ways in which the world has suffered in these pandemic ridden times are scary. On the economic front are the developing nations which are now suffering to bring back the economic growth rates back to normal and on the sociological front is the entire world suffering from various mental and psychological traumas. It becomes really important to analyze and understand how the world is going to counteract the damages that it has incurred in the recent times. The developed countries were affected economically but the damage was not felt to the extent as much as the developing countries because of their better and stronger resilience but the socio-economic factors such as literacy, poverty, employment have faced a dire impact.

“During 2020, as the pandemic spread around the globe and growth forecasts deteriorated, we gradually increased our estimate of the impact of the pandemic on global poverty. To recall, COVID-19-induced poverty is calculated as the difference in poverty in a world with and without the pandemic. The pandemic-induced poverty estimates were derived using the latest growth forecasts available from the Global Economic Prospect (GEP), and the pre-pandemic counterfactual was derived using the forecasts from the January 2020 GEP. In January 2021, we estimated that the pandemic will push between 119 and 124 million people into extreme poverty around the globe in 2020.” (World Bank, 2021)

In the post pandemic era, the world faces a few very pressing issues and concerns. The most important of them all is the understanding and identification of the fine balance between the economical growth and environmental conservation. It is high time now for the economists to understand that chasing a dream of impossible growth figures at the cost of environmental damage and sociological loss is not going to be acceptable in this post-pandemic era. It is pertinent to say that if and only if we find the perfect balance between the both (economy and environment), neither can we be able to revert back to our pre-pandemic development rates and trends nor can we employ the same pre-pandemic strategies and concepts because undeniably they are all just focused on economic advancement but at the cost of environmental damage. This is sufficient to infer that sustainability is certainly the only way forward for the wrold in this post-pandemic scenario. This is surely the case for the developing nations even though the consumption patterns of the developed world are rather more unsustainable.

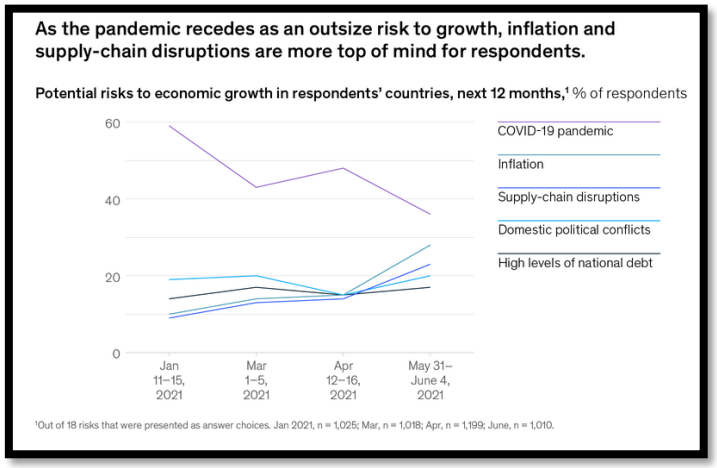

Figure 1: Potential risk to economic growth in surveyed countries because of the pandemic scenario
Source: McKinsey & Company

RESEARCH AND FINDINGS

Sustainable Economic Development is the approach of economic advancement which considers the environment and resources at par in importance with the financial growth. It tries to find a balance between the socio-economic growth and the amount of resources that are exploited for it. Switching to renewable energy resources not just for the industries but also for the residential and commercial usage may be one step in this direction. According to the IMF 2020 estimates, global GDP growth projections for 2020 were 1.6 percent, a figure that was 2.9 percent in 2019. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development estimated that the virus's spread 2020 could cost the global economy up to $2 trillion. The pandemic could cause a recession in some countries, causing global economic growth to fall below 2.5%. Ever since 1870, the global economy has experienced 14 global recessions.

The worldwide recession of COVID-19 is projected to be the fourth deepest and most extreme one since the Second World War during this time. It has also been estimated that the per capita output contractions are involved in an unprecedentedly high proportion of countries.

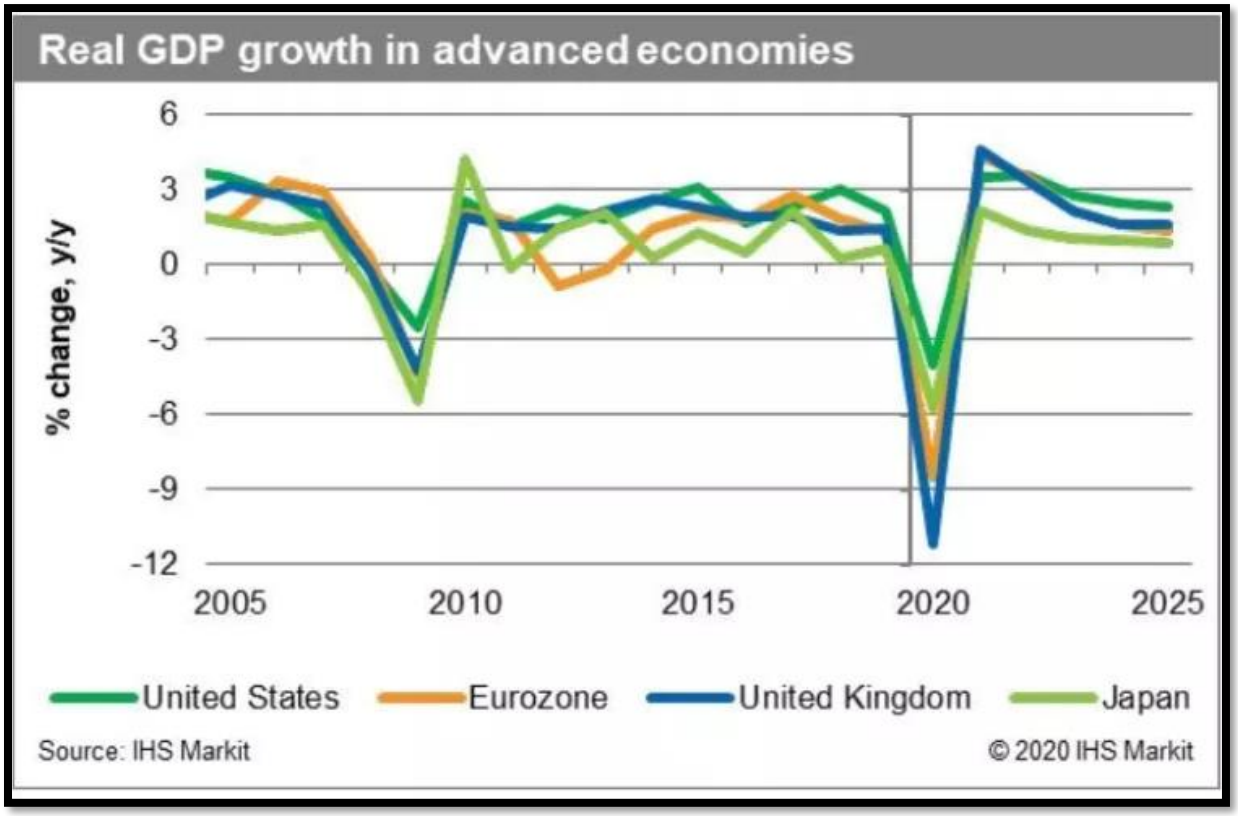

Figure 2: Real GDP growth in advanced economies
Source: IHS Markit

The above graph shows how four of the world's largest economies have been impacted by the pandemic. The sharp fall and a steep change in the negative direction in the GDP of these four economies is enough to understand the economic devastation that has happened in the world in the past two years. The pandemic has forced 97 million more people towards poverty in 2020. This estimate represents a historically unprecedented increase in global poverty.

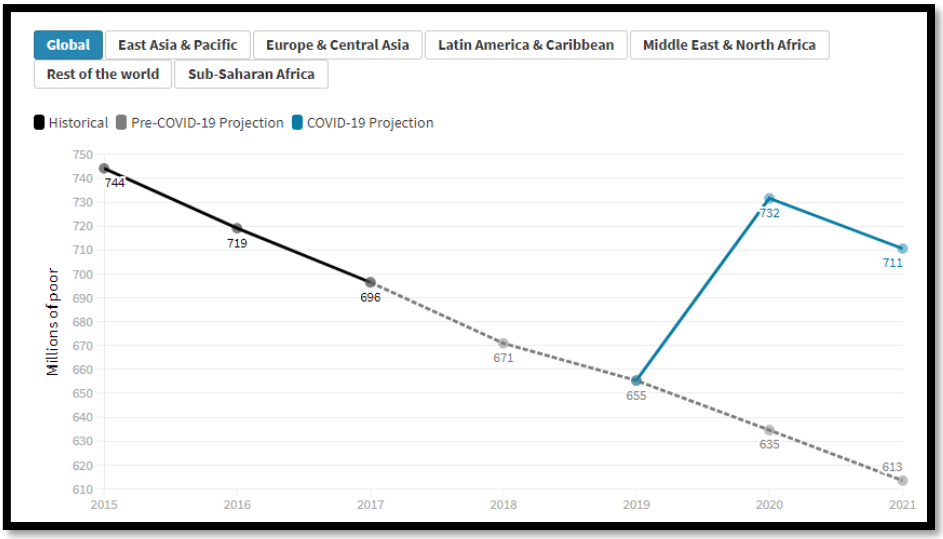

Figure 3: Extreme Poverty, 2015-2021

Source: Lakner et al (2020) (updated), PovcalNet, Global Economic Prospects.
Note: Extreme poverty is measured as the number of people living on less than $1.90 per day.
In the above figure, it is well observable that the sudden impact of the pandemic phase on the global poverty statistics is rather distgurbing. As the historical trends are suggesting, the global fight to redcue poverty and bring equality in the quality of life of people neither depending on their social nor on their economic backgrounds, the sudden spike in the period of 2019-20 and then its continuation in the period 2020-21 implies that the dent to our approach against poverty has been severe.

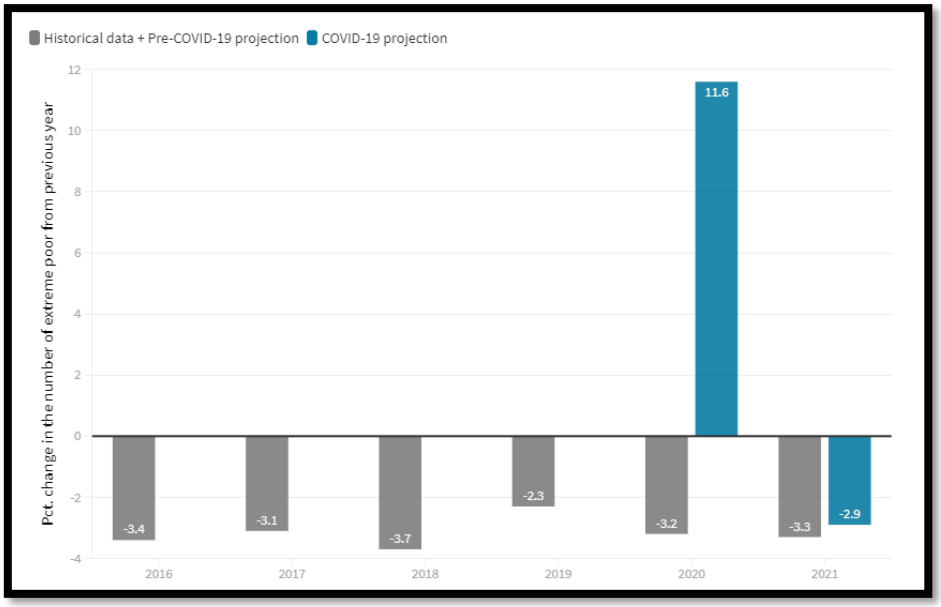

Figure 4: Annual change in the number of global extreme poor (%)
Source: Lakner et al. (2020) (updated), PovcalNet, Global Economic Prospects.

"A survey conducted by the British Plastics Federation (BPF) explored how COVID-19 is impacting manufacturing businesses in the United Kingdom (UK). Over 80% of respondents anticipated a decline in turnover over the next 2 quarters, with 98% admitting concern about the negative impact of the pandemic on business operations. Importation issues and staffing deficiencies stood out as the key concerns for businesses due to disruption to supply chains and self-isolation policies. Indeed, for many roles within a manufacturing company, 'working from home' is not a viable option. As the UK is adopting similar protective measures to the rest of the world, and due to the global overlap of supply chains, we can expect these anxieties to transcend borders. The Chemical Industry is predicted to reduce its global production by 1.2%, the worst growth for the sector since the 2008 financial crash. Major chemical manufacturing companies such as BASF who were in the process of upscaling production in China have had to delay their activities, contributing to a slowdown in predicted growth" (Maria Nicola et.al , 2020)

"The environmental issues are very complicated because it has trade-offs between economic growth and environment. Higher economic growth means higher utilization of resources without considering its far-reaching consequences on the future generations. The resources consumed in the present period will not be available in the next period (in future).So there judicious use is necessary. The difficulty in maintaining balance between economic growth and environmental degradation is not only an uphill task but also a major policy implication for the developing countries like Pakistan, which have been striving hard for sustainable economic growth since long." (Awan, 2013)

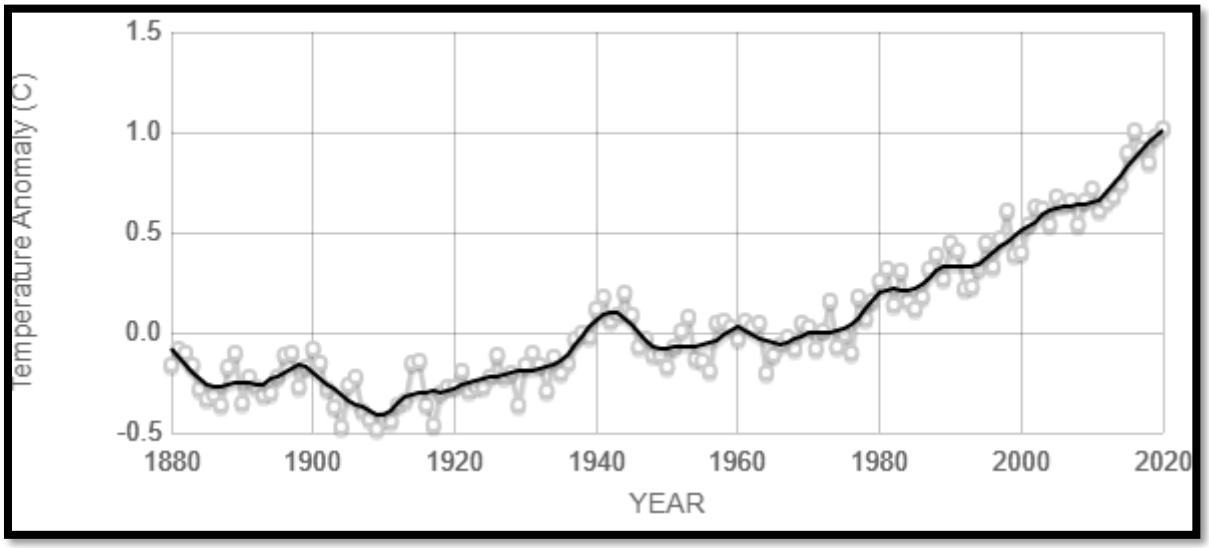

Figure 5: Global Land-Ocean Temperature Index
Source: NASA/GISS

Various approaches throughout the history of the world have been more destructive than they were of any benefit to the society. One such was the Green Revolution which came into picture in the 1960s with the introduction of High Yield Variety Crops alongwith the increase in the use of chemical based fertilizers and pesticides. These were introduced with a promise to multiply the yields by at least three times of the original capacity of the traditional methods of agriculture but after about six decades now it has been realized that the concept was flawed and short sigthed. It increased the yields of crops by about three times in the initial stages delivering on its promise of increased yields but the increased production just stayed there for a few years after which the yield capacity of the lands fell down to half of the original. It must be taken as a lesson by the humankind that if our approaches will be short sigthed like the Green revolution, we may benefit for a few years but ultimately the long term losses will outweigh the advantages of the approach. Green revolution was a short sighted solution to a long term problem of uncontrolled demand rise because of the rising populations but it was an approach which was far more focused on the economic advantages rather than the environmental damage it caused by killing off the benefecial insects and organisms of the soil as well as depleting the overall capacities of the land it were applied upon.

"As a way forward, it is necessary to be understood that the greed for maximized outputs should not be such short sighted as the Green revolution that it destructs the environment and does much more damage than the benefits. If we desire for achieving a sustainable development for the world, we need to realize that our personal benefits such as the immediate yields of the crops should not come at the cost of the fertility of the land and the lives of the consumers. A greener future can only be attained if such practices as suggested in the Green revolution are done away with. The green revolution has costed us at least a decade worth of lag in the achievement of the ultimate target of sustainability." (Tewari K., 2021, July, p. 115)

CONCLUSION

The idea of clean and green energy and fuels which are less polluting for the environment as well as non dependent on natural resources/ fossil fuels such as coal or petroleum. The rising shift toward electronic vehicles replacing the traditional methods of transport such as petroleum based cars, buses etc. is one change which more and more countries are taking up because electronic modes of travel are rather less polluting as well as their non-dependency on petroleum reduces their overall footprint on the global ecological canvas. One of the biggest concern that the world is facing at present is that of Climate change and Global warming. Researches throughout the past decade have unequivocally proved that Climate change is not just happening at a hazardously alarming rate but also that it is majorly happening due to the current economic activities of humankind. Be it the emissions of Green House Gases or the rising threat of global temperature increase, it is all happening because humanity turned a blind eye to the environmental concerns that were arising due to the methods and concepts which were being utilized by countries worldwide to attain unimaginable figures of economic growth. A major portion of the debate about sustainability is focused upon whether or not a development which happens at the cost of the environment is desirable and whether the humanity is ready to accept it the way it is now. It is pertinent to mention here that the rising scarcity of freshwater reserves and the inability of the developing world to suffice the infrastructural needs of their citizens is a concern which is not yet being understood to its truest extent. The pandemic scenario has just brought the fallacies of the approach of economic development of the recent past. We need to learn from this experience and change our methods because it is not yet late for the world to switch to sustainable economic patterns of development instead of capital intensive economic developmental approach which has a bigger social cost than the private benefits.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ON FOREIGN INVESTEMENT IN DEVILIOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

One of the most fundamental issues in the world today is sustainable economic development among countries, and one of the important components of shaping sustainable development is foreign investment. Today, many countries have sought to attract foreign investment due to insufficient domestic resources for the process of development and progress. Therefore, investors are looking for more profit and a safe place to invest. Investment security is an institutionalized framework of social, political and legal conditions that has won the trust of investors. Because the owner of the capital, when deciding to invest, must ensure acceptable profitability and non-aggression of political, military, legal, cultural, etc. to his capital. The Impact of Social, Economic and Political Security on Foreign Investment is a question that will be answered in this article.

The author assumes that variables such as stability in government institutions, risk of internal and external conflicts, stability of rules and regulations, curbing inflation, preventing government growth, government monopolization of the economy, especially involvement in investment projects Will have a direct impact on external investment. Therefore, this hypothesis has been investigated using the documentary-analytical method. The results show that international tensions, uncertainty and high risk, large size of government and the state of the economy, social, political, economic, administrative and governmental instability, redundant bureaucracies, lack of a stable strategic to attract foreign investors, High inflation is the main obstacles to foreign investment in developing countries. To overcome these obstacles, solutions are proposed, such as respecting the private property of the investor and ensuring the economic and social security of investors and their capital, reducing international tensions, reforming redundant bureaucracies, and stability in laws, especially in trade, investment and customs. Transparency of economic, social and political space, stability in managerial, social, economic and political structure. Adopt appropriate policies to attract foreign investment and the rule of order and law to increase investment, especially foreign investment.

Keywords: Economic Security, Political Security, Social Security, Investor, Foreign Investment

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT
Sustainability is mostly perceived buzzword as the combination of environmental, social, and economic performance; while still remain difficulties in defining sustainable economic development. Sustainable development is the progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the capability of prospective generations to meet theirs has possession of needs. Undertaking a sustainable economic development strategy is based on the premise that a sustainability revolution is taking place from an old economy that is a high carbon, high pollution, waste intensive, and ecologically disruptive, to a new economy that is low or zero-carbon, low pollution, energy resource-efficient, and ecologically supportive. Sustainable economic development initiatives bring multiple kinds of benefits to a region. But they also require high levels of coordination and integration across traditional "silos" that present challenges to a traditional economic development process. This paper is mostly elaborate research of all together Sustainable Economic Development build local, regional demand like use policies, incentives, investments and behavior changes to build demand for sustainable products and services. Strengthen local, regional supply like support the creation, development, and attraction of sustainable businesses and business clusters. Engage people in the sustainable economy like Build skills for the green economy and enroll communities in the process. In India, one of the state Kerala has attained a social agreement by emphasizing impartial resource sharing rather than consumption, by restrictive reproduction, and by offensive divisions of race, caste, religion, and femininity. This research is based on secondary data from available online journals and websites. And also studied of concept social, economic, and environmental sustainability-related issues and challenges. Prominently, such a come within reach of would increase policy makers' accepting of the inter-linkages between the economy and the atmosphere or sustainable development for short.
Keywords: sustainability, welfare, societal development, people, planet

DEVELOPMENT OF THE "GREEN ECONOMY": GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ASPECTS

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ANNOTATION
Over the past two decades, a new direction in the global economy has been formed - the "green economy", or "ecological economy" (Green economics, Ecological economics), which, according to experts, will ensure the sustainable development of many countries. In the context of the global financial and economic crisis, the green economy concept has received a new impetus for development. Strategy in the context of sustainable development is increasingly viewed by the international community as the main paradigm of human development and is moving from a predominantly theoretical concept to a practical one.
It is very important that many countries have already adopted the Concept of Sustainable Development. Greening the economy can help preserve the natural environment, which is the main source of income, solve water, food and other problems, and increase employment and living standards.
At the same time, a green economy is not a panacea and is unlikely to solve all global and state problems: inequality of income and quality of life, access to resources, etc. The planet really has its limits and will not be able to provide a high standard of living for a continuously growing population. At the same time, the "green economy" is a necessary direction of modern development, which can solve the most pressing urgent issues in the framework of sustainable development.
The study focuses on the issue of strategic environmental assessment in the context of sustainable development and the "green economy". Some ways of forming a green economy in countries that consider this area as priority are considered. Certain conclusions and proposals are made for the implementation of the concept of sustainable development for Moldova and other countries, with an emphasis on its further economic and environmental fate. It can be concluded that the transition to a "green economy" in different countries will take place in different ways, since it depends on the specifics of the natural, human, physical and institutional capital of each country, the level of its development and socio-economic priorities, environmental culture society.
Key words: green economy, sustainable development, human rights, access to information, levels of governance, natural resource potential.

Sustainable development requires an integrated relationship between the three dimensions - economic, social and environmental. The concept of a green economy, which has emerged over the past two decades, is intended to bring about a more harmonious alignment between these components that would be acceptable to all groups of countries - developed, developing and transition economies.

The idea of a green economy was initiated in the end of XX century, but more actively it was adopted by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) was adopted in 2008. In 2009, UNEP made a first attempt to define the term green economy: "it is an economic activity associated with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that leads to the improvement of human well-being in the long term, while at the same time not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and reducing environmental resource scarcity". [2].

In 2011, UNEP gave a different definition: "a green economy is a resource-efficient, low-carbon development economy that improves human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and preventing the loss of biodiversity" [8].

UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in 2011 provided the following definition: "a green economy is an economy that pursues long-term social benefits in the short term and results in improved human well-being and reduced inequalities without exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities" [7].

The Coalition for a Green Economy believes that "a green economy is a sustainable economy that provides a better quality of life for all within environmental constraints" [4].

The International Chamber of Commerce describes a green economy as "an economy in which economic growth and environmental responsibility mutually reinforce each other while supporting social development progress" [5].

Most interpretations of the green economy recognize that ecosystems, the economy, human well-being and related types of capital are closely linked. The concept of green economy incorporates ideas from many other areas of economic science and philosophy related to sustainable development issues. Proponents of the green economy concept believe that the current prevailing economic system is flawed. Although it has produced some results in improving the living standards of people in general, and especially of its individual groups, the negative consequences of this system are significant: environmental problems (climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity), depletion of natural capital, widespread poverty, shortages of fresh water, food, energy, inequality of people and countries. All these pose a threat to present and future generations. The current economic model is referred to as the "brown economy" [9].

There is not yet a broad consensus on what the expression "green economy" means. In the Nusa Dua Declaration, the UNEP Governing Council acknowledged that the term 'green economy' needs further clarification. There is, however, a consensus that a green economy must be seen in the context of sustainable development and consistent with the Rio principles.

Many researchers stressed that there was no one-size-fits-all recipe, but many possible pathways leading to a green economy, or green growth, depending on national circumstances [11].

To reorient the global economy towards an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable growth model, the principles of the green economy must be integrated into ongoing structural reforms. Experts identify four main channels (identifying their respective effects) through which the formation of a green economy and related structural reforms can serve as engines of economic growth, including GDP growth.

First, the transition to a green economy can increase the inputs of natural, physical and human capital (these are input effects). It is about increasing the productivity of natural resources (forests, fisheries, farmland, etc.) through better management of natural capital, about increasing the quality of human capital from improved health and reduced population morbidity due to improved environmental conditions, and finally about reducing economic losses from losses of physical capital due to better management of environmental risks, including forest fires, floods, other natural hazards.

Secondly, this transition must be accompanied by favorable structural change, and involves significant investments in a number of systemically important sectors, including energy, construction, housing and utilities, etc., aimed at upgrading production facilities, improving energy efficiency, switching to alternative energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. All these results are reflected in a broader increase in the efficiency of basic sectors of the economy (efficiency effect).

At the same time, thirdly, investments in green infrastructure, including water supply and sewage systems, public transport oriented to alternative fuel sources, etc., are independently singled out as an important growth factor. These structural changes and significant investments can boost economic growth on both the supply and the demand side, while expanding employment and contributing to a reduction in unemployment (especially significant in times of crisis). These are stimulus effects.

Finally, fourth, the transition to a green economy stimulates innovation activity, including at the firm level (usually measured through R&D expenditures and patent activity), which should be supported, along with the creation of a favorable competitive environment, also by regulatory methods, including the introduction of standards and regulations. These are the innovation effects.

Fourthly and finally, the transition to a green economy stimulates innovation activity, including at the firm level (usually measured through R&D expenditure and patent activity), which should be supported by regulatory methods, including the introduction of standards and regulations, in addition to the creation of a favorable competitive environment. These are the innovation effects.

Let's consider some ways of forming a green economy in the countries that consider this direction a priority. One of the world leaders is South Korea which has been implementing an ambitious green growth plan since 2008. In 2009, a committee prepared and published the National Green Growth Strategy, a long-term green growth programme until 2050, and five-year plans until 2013, 2018 and 2023 were formed. There were 10 policy areas aimed at achieving these goals and 50 policy programmes also covering these areas. The five-year plans included, among other things, the allocation of 2% of the annual GDP for green growth policies and projects. These five-year plans resulted in the establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute and the hosting of the Green Climate Fund in Songdo. This strategy has also helped stimulate the expansion of smart grids and encouraged Korean companies to develop green technologies. And major South Korean companies such as Samsung and Huyndai are pursuing sustainability policies, becoming "green leaders".

The effectiveness of green payments is also worth noting, as a total of 14.35 million green cards have been issued since their launch in 2020, reducing emissions by 1.96 million tonnes of CO2 [10].

During the recent c National Assembly elections, President Moon Jae-in and the ruling Democratic Party of Korea (DPK) supported the implementation of the Green New Deal. "The Green New Deal" is part of the Moon administration's larger "New Deal" package, which includes the "Digital New Deal" and is designed to prepare the South Korean economy for economic growth after the downturn caused by COVID-19. Rather than replacing Lee's green policies, the Moon administration hopes to update them. Under the plan put forward by the DPC in the election, South Korea pledges to achieve zero emissions by 2050 and pass a law to support this goal. It will also stop funding the construction of coal-fired power plants abroad and set a target of reducing fine dust domestically by 40 per cent by 2040. The plan would also establish a training centre to help workers transition to green jobs. In the medium to long term, the plan calls for a carbon tax to fund the Green New Deal.

The US has chosen the development of alternative energy as the main focus of the green economy. In 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act was passed. Of the $787 billion economic stimulus programme, $90 billion has been earmarked for stimulating innovation and growth in green business as well as increasing the number of green jobs. In 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act was passed, which included $18.2 billion in tax credits and incentives for the renewable energy sector.

In 2012, President B. Obama put forward the Blueprint for an America Built to Last, which envisages getting 80% of electricity from domestic clean energy sources by 2035 by incentivizing producers.

The new US president, Joe Biden, has taken a pro-active approach to developing a green economy. In particular, he has promised to ban the use of fracking technology (used in shale oil and gas extraction) on federal lands (we are talking about new, future projects). New nuclear power stations will be built and the market for electric transport will develop. By the way, the government will provide subsidies to customers who give up their gasoline-powered cars and buy an electric car. Biden's goal is to achieve "zero emissions" in the electricity sector by 2035.

Almost all EU countries have green measures for energy, public transport and infrastructure, eco-villages and recycling systems. There are multi-million-dollar subsidies for purchasers of electric cars. The UK has adopted the green economy as its national development strategy, and has announced its green projects, aiming to create 100,000 new jobs.

A number of countries have implemented programmes to develop a green economy, minimizing economic and social impact on nature.

In Canada, conservation activities are carried out discretely, in connection with periods of activation of environmental sentiment in the society. Land titling has been established as a mechanism to protect protected areas in the Canadian Arctic. There is a national plan for combating climate change, pursuing green growth, and conserving natural resources [1].

Germany has been actively developing an ambitious environmental policy at national and international level in recent decades. In 2002, the National Sustainable Development Strategy was adopted. Large-scale, complex initiatives in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, etc., have been implemented, which have significantly increased the energy and resource efficiency of the German economy.

The United Arab Emirates, for its part, is a leader among the Gulf States in the use of clean technology and alternative energy sources.

The long-term Great Green Wall programme in Africa is regarded as a tool for making deserts greener by planting a wide, continuous swath of trees from Senegal to Djibouti. An integrated approach to large-scale land rehabilitation, with the active involvement of local communities, allowed approximately 12,000 ha of degraded land to be greened between 2015 and 2017. The project is expected to significantly enhance landscape diversity and quality of life.

The economies of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries are characterized by low resource and/or energy productivity and often by the predominance of low value-added sectors. Governments in all EaP countries recognize the need for structural changes to support economic diversification and strengthen high value-added sectors, recognizing that this requires innovation and widespread adoption of modern technologies, hence policy reforms and efforts at the enterprise level. Market signals point to growing support for green economy objectives, especially with regard to energy and water tariffs, but incentives for efficient use of resources remain weak.

In the EaP countries, new national environmental strategies/strategies for sustainable development have recently been improved (particularly in Georgia and Ukraine) or are being finalized (Belarus, Moldova), integrating sustainable consumption and production and green economy concepts. Green economy objectives are integrated into environmental policies and supported by many sectoral strategies.

In most EaP countries, green business opportunities are mainly related to energy and organic (or sustainable) agricultural production. Due to energy security concerns, energy efficiency and support for renewable energy are increasingly high on the political agenda of the countries. Clean energy projects are being actively developed in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova. Organic agricultural production is becoming increasingly visible in the income structure of the agricultural sector in Armenia, Moldova and Ukraine [3].

Countries will need special conditions to make the transition to a green economy. These enabling conditions include the states of national economies, domestic and foreign policies, subsidies and incentives, as well as international market and legal infrastructure, trade and technical assistance to developing countries. Currently, the enabling environment is largely created and stimulated by the dominant brown economy, which is overly dependent on fossil fuels, depleting resources and degrading the environment.

The Republic of Moldova has an Environmental Strategy for 2014-2023, which is based on environmental reform to ensure the functioning of institutional and administrative system of environmental management, aligned with the requirements of the European Union and ensuring environmental sustainability and improving the quality of environmental factors. As part of this strategy, the principles of environmental protection, sustainable development, green economic development and adaptation to climate change are being implemented in all sectors of the national economy.

"Green" economy is a long-term development perspective for any state ensuring human welfare and environmental protection in the context of globalized world economy. The economy aims to link the economic, environmental and social aspects of a country's sustainable development, so that long-term economic development is achieved by investing in safe and environmentally friendly technologies and processes.

According to the UN Resolution (A/RES/66/288) [6] the green economy must comply with the following

- not contrary to international law;
- take into account the national interests of each country;
- support civil society at all levels, with the government playing a leading role
- promote inclusive economic growth and respect for the rights of all people;
- take into account the needs of developing countries;
- strengthen international cooperation;
- bridge the technological gaps between developed and developing countries;
- enhance human well-being and avoid endangering their cultural heritage;
- address the problems of inequality and promote social inclusion;
- promote sustainable production patterns, etc.

The green economy is becoming a mainstay of many international strategies as a tool to achieve sustainable development. For the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the green economy has become the answer to major global sustainability challenges. Existing strategies for the implementation of green economy create conditions for sustainable development of society, but at the same time problems remain. There are certain risks to the transition to green economy, which include the following: mutual influence of economic growth and ecology at different stages of development, differences in priorities of national policy of each country, non-uniform policies in economic sectors, etc.

One of the risks is technological inequality associated with integration of global green technologies into the national policy of the state. Green technologies are most widespread in the economically developed countries of Western Europe. At the same time, there is an inverse trend - the role of developing countries in implementing clean technology is increasing. In addition, there is another risk - lack of investment, which is shown in limited and unprepared investments from government and business.

In most cases, international investments are catalysts for development of green policies in the national economy. As a result, in world practice, international financial resources are often inaccessible to developing and most poor countries, which does not allow them to ensure sustainable development.

Based on the above, we can conclude that despite the early attention to environmental aspects in the economy, the concept of green economy is only evolving.

The green economy has certain features, which are manifested in the main elements and characteristics, international provisions and sectoral structure of the economy. The analysis of the main theories and principles of the topic under study has allowed us to identify the key elements of the green economy, among which the environmental aspect is of particular importance. So, in the nearest ten years the ecological aspect will be introduced in each branch of national economy, reducing carbon emissions and environmental pollution.

Another important aspect of transition to green economy should be governmental support at all levels. Only joint elaboration of the new model of economy on the basis of intergovernmental agreements, as well as cooperation between business, public organizations and academia should become a priority objective to achieve sustainable development of national and world economy.

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S MISSION TO ENHANCE INDIAN ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH SMART CITIES

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ABSTRACT
In this research paper, a critical analysis is made concerning Indian government's initiative in the form of a remarkable plan introduced in 2015 along with a goal of achieving this target between 2019 and 2023 to develop 100 smart cities all over India. These smart cities are expected to have better surveillance and security, excellent transport, good water facilities, clean and green societies and improved income and employment status of the people. The whole concept is based on three important ideas i.e. retrofitting, rebuilding and green field development synchronized by a special command data analysis personnel's in each smart cities for choosing of the nomination of different states in India. The total amount for implementing the plan is estimated to be funded by state and central government on the bases of public and private partnership method. In this research article a critical analysis is made regarding the whole process of its implementation. Emphasis is made to find out the various loopholes that are coming in the ways of its proper implementation. In the last, stress is made upon the point that how India can enhance its economic and infrastructure capabilities by the successful implementation of the plan.
Keywords: Smart Cities, Retrofitting, Rebuilding, Infrastructure.

IS-LM DYNAMIC GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM WITH DISCRETIONARY FISCAL POLICY REACTION: A GAME THEORY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The present paper describes interaction between fiscal and monetary policy analyzed by means of a game theory approach. The coordination between these two policies is essential, since decisions taken by one institution may have disastrous effects on the other one, resulting in welfare loss for the society. We derived optimal monetary and fiscal policies in context of three coordination schemes: when each institution independently minimizes its welfare loss as a Nash equilibrium of a normal form game; when an institution moves first and the other follows, in a mechanism known as the Stackelberg solution; and, when institutions behave cooperatively, seeking common goals under economic efficiency or Pareto optimality. In the Moldovan case, a numerical exercise shows that the smallest welfare loss is obtained under a Stackelberg solution which has the monetary policy as leader and the fiscal policy as follower. Under the optimal policy, there is evidence of a strong distaste for inflation targeting. Also Ponzi games plays a significant role in the context of external national debt, the public deficit and private investment - Pay As You Go (PAYG).

Since now, the two previous years of COVID-19[1] implications derived the capitalist market economies of the world through recurrent periods of dynamic trends. At the start of the present decade the growth rate of real GDP per capita turned negative in all of the three largest Eastern European Economies: Russia, Ukraine and Romania. We concludes that that numerous disarrays identifying with the arrangement of strategies utilized by Monetary Policy in a specific space of study financial variables and parameters can reconsider anticipated time-arrangement and/or uncertainty in terms of model errors.

Keywords: IS-LM model; discrete regression; dynamic general equilibrium (DGE); monetary and fiscal policy; repeated games; econometric methods.

JEL classification: C13; C57; E21; E41; E44

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WORK-LIFE BALANCE AND JOB PERFORMANCE IN SERVICE SECTOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the impact of work-life balance on the job performance in the Indian service sector. A survey was conducted for data collection from 111 workers in Indian service sector. Data analysis was performed using SPSS. The findings reveal that work-life balance impacts job performance positively. The workforce in Indian service sector reported an average level of work-life balance in this study. The findings imply that work-life balance strategies, work-load, and support from organization have a positive and significant influence on the job performance of the workforce in the service sector. It is recommended that service organizations should scrutinize their work environment in order that the workforce gets fascinated toward joining the service sector and make a contribution to India's financial development.

Keywords: Job performance, Banking sector, Work-life balance, Service sector, Financial development

COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM IN VIETNAM: A CASE STUDY IN CAN THO CITY

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ABSTRACT
This paper aims to analyze the current status of community-based tourism development in Con Son, Can Tho city by the methods of document research, field surveys and in-depth interviews. The findings reveal that Con Son has significantly tourism potentials to attract tourists such as seasonal lush fruit gardens, many folk cakes, Southern folk dishes, raft fishing village and many other unique experience activities. Nonetheless, there are still some difficulties in the process of developing community-based tourism in Con Son such as insufficient human resources, limited infrastructure and technical materials for tourism, overlapping tourism products, lack of concern about environmental protection, local people's income from tourism activities is insignificant, and weakness in tourism promotion. In order to effectively develop community-based tourism, local government should have comprehensive policies to overcome the above limitations.
Keywords: Community-based tourism, Con Son, Can Tho city

1. Introduction
Community-based tourism (CBT) is a type of tourism formed in the early twentieth century and is being developed in many countries around the world. According to Nicole Häusle & Wolffgang Stasdas (2002): CBT is a form of tourism in which mainly local people develop and manage. The economic benefits derived from tourism will remain in the local economy. According to Tomas et al. (2011), at present, CBT has developed widely in many different regions of the world, especially in developing countries. CBT is known as an alternative to mass tourism, built on connections with the local community.
According to Vietnam Institute for Research and Development of Rural Industries (2012), CBT is a type of tourism organized, managed and owned by the community itself to bring economic benefits and protect the general environment by introducing visitors to the characteristics of the locality (landscape, culture, etc.). According to the Law on Tourism of Vietnam (2017), CBT is a type of tourism developed on the basis of the cultural values of the community, managed, exploited and benefited by the community.
Bui Thi Hai Yen (2012) defines: CBT can be understood as a sustainable development method in which the local community has direct and main participation in the tourism development stages and activities. The community receives cooperation and support from domestic and international organizations and individuals; of the local government as well as the government and receive most of the profits from tourism activities in order to develop the community, conserve and exploit natural resources, environment, and sustainable tourism, to meet the diverse tourism needs for tourists. According to Vo Que (2006), CBT is a mode of tourism development in which the local community organizes to provide services to develop tourism, to participates in the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and at the same time, the community enjoys material and spiritual benefits from tourism development and nature conservation.

Bui Thanh Huong and Nguyen Duc Hoa Cuong (2007) mentioned CBT models in some specific locations in Vietnam. The issue of CBT development in the Mekong Delta has also been mentioned in many different research works. Pham Xuan Phu (2010) has evaluated the factors affecting the development of CBT in An Giang province. Linh Tam (2016), Xuan Mai (2016) mentioned issues of CBT in the Mekong Delta such as: potentials, strengths, current situation and solutions for community tourism development; in which solutions are mentioned to promote the results of CBT development in a number of destinations in Can Tho and An Giang. CBT development is a sustainable, community-centered development direction that is a decisive factor in the conservation and development of environmental resources, contributing to improve the lives of local people, preserving preserve and promote traditional cultural values, promote local socio-economic development. In Vietnam, CBT has developed in many localities such as Sa Pa, Mai Chau, Hoi An and the Mekong Delta. Especially, in the Mekong Delta region, CBT thrives in Can Tho, An Giang, Vinh Long, Ben Tre, Tien Giang, etc.

Can Tho is a city directly under the Central Government, has a central position in the Mekong Delta with developed infrastructure, has many strengths for tourism development. In recent years, CBT has been invested and developed in Can Tho, especially in Con Son. The unspoiled beauty of Con Son is like a jewel in the middle of the city and with the type of CBT, Con Son has created a new identity for the tourism industry of Can Tho. Favored by nature with luxuriant fruit trees, abundant fish and shrimp, coming Con Son visitors can mingle with nature, learn about the simple life of the people of the South. After a period of operation, besides the positive aspects, Con Son still has certain difficulties such as spontaneous tourism, small scale, unfinished tourism products and low attractiveness, etc. This paper will give an overview of the tourism potentials, the current advantages and disadvantages of CBT in Con Son; thereby proposing some solutions to improve this type of tourism develop more effectively and sustainably in Con Son.

2. Research Methods

2.1. Secondary data collecting and processing

Secondary data related to CBT in Con Son, Can Tho are collected from various sources in the last 5 years, in the form of text, data, maps, images, etc. Analytical and synthetic methods were used to process these data.

2.2. Primary data collection and processing

2.2.1. Field survey method

Field surveys were conducted in Con Son from September to December 2020 for observations, in-depth interviews, photographs and actual data collection. This field survey method helps to assess the potentials and advantages for CBT development, and at the same time, it also shows the limitations in tourism development in Con Son.

2.2.2. In-depth interview method

This method collects opinions from 4 local managers: 1 representative at the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Can Tho city, 1 representative at Binh Thuy District Culture and Information Office, 2 management representatives in Con Son Area. The content of the interview is about the management method of tourism activities, tourism potentials, local tourism development goals as well as the challenges that the locality is facing. In addition, this study also collected opinions of 10 households participating in tourism activities in Con Son (about tourism service activities, advantages, disadvantages, impacts of tourism on their lives and Recommendations). Interviews were conducted from November to December 2020.

3. Research Results

3.1. Tourism potentials in Con Son, Can Tho city

Con Son is located in Bui Huu Nghia Ward, Binh Thuy District, Can Tho City, 600m from the mainland, 6km from Ninh Kieu Wharf. Con Son is a land that is preferred with fertile alluvial soil, four sides adjacent to Hau river. Con Son has an area of about 70ha, surrounded by fruit gardens. From a distance, Con Son looks wild when it is surrounded by cork trees, four sides are immense rivers. There are 79 households living in Con Son with a major garden career, of which 20 households combined with CBT from the end of 2014 to the present. Each household has its own job and function. Households with orchards are offered for visitors to choose from. Households with fish rafts will bring guests to visit. Households with skills will guide guests to make cakes. Local people make collective support, fully compensate for each other for Con Son tourism to develop and leave good impressions in the hearts of tourists.

- *Visiting the raft fishing village:* The first fish cages in the fishing village of Con Son are formed for more than 20 years ago. Thanks to the favorable weather and supported advanced knowledge, local people's lives are gradually stable. Visitors often visit the fishing village including 52 houses with many types of high economic value fishes. In addition to learning about the care and processing process… visitors can also experience feeding fish. As soon as visitors drop a handful of food prepared by the raft owner into the water, hundreds of fish will gather and splash in the water, creating an interesting and beautiful scene.

Visiting the "jumping snakehead fish" are "specialty" attractive visitors to Con Son. Fishing households here have trained snakehead fish with the ability to "jump" from the water to welcome visitors. Just need to eat, the snakehead fish will simultaneously launches from the water from 40-50 cm. From 2017, information about snakehead fish jumps from the water surface posted and became a tourism phenomenon of Can Tho that attracting more and more visitors to Con Son. In order for the fish to perform, the owner of the garden must form them to respond to the sound, by dividing the food daily, each feeding is using a knocker. This activity is repeated many times, causing thousands of fish to throw themselves into the air like "jumping" to grab the bait every time they hear a noise.

- *Visiting fruit gardens and enjoying clean fruits in the gardens*: Coming to Con Son, visitors will feel like walking among the endless green. The green color from the hyacinth strips, the cork trees along the river; green from the orchards and vegetable gardens of the households. Enjoy moments of great relaxation, breathing in the cool fresh air without noise and dust. The land on the dunes is alluvial all year round, so it is very fertile, the fruit trees are lush all year round, this place is the land of rambutan, longon, milkweed, Ha Chau strawberry, etc. The feeling of enjoying fruit picked by your own hands right in the garden is really great, you will fully feel its delicious, crispy, and fresh flavor. And really regret if visitors do not buy some fruit as gifts for relatives or friends because it is rare to have the opportunity to buy fruits with excellent quality, safe without chemicals and extremely cheap prices right in the garden.

- *Experience making and enjoying the folk cakes and folk cake buffet:* Visitors will be manually doing folk cakes and enjoy the buffet in Con Son with the menu up to nearly 50 types of folk cakes such as: banh khot, pancakes, grilled sandwiches, printed cakes, etc. Visitors can participate in every stage from preparing ingredients, kneading dough, manually processing delicious, beautiful cakes with Southern characteristics. After making the cake, visitors wait a few minutes to steam, boil and then enjoy. Each tray of cakes brought to customers has all kinds, colors, and is presented beautifully. Southern cakes have in common is simple processing, using local ingredients and fragrant coconut milk.

- *Unique "community meal" in Con Son and listening "don ca tai tu" (Southern traditional music):* A special thing is that in the meal, the dishes are because many households voluntarily bring a dish that they cook the best. For example, stir-fried frogs at Chinh Nho's house; field crab, grilled snakehead fish from Song Khanh garden house; snail hot pot, coconut water pigeon from Nam Cong garden house; Banh xeo, banh khot from Cong Minh's house, and fish dish from Ms. Nam's house and so on. Tourist gardeners will cycle to bring their typical dishes from house to house on the dike under the cool green trees to bring their signature dishes to the rice tray for you. Just like that, the "community tray" has more and more dishes, colorful and attractive, unforgettable. People here associate with each other on the basis of village love. The local people are honest, simple, and likable, but they are hospitable and enthusiastic, bringing closeness and affection that captivates any fastidious visitor when visiting this place. After the meal, visitors rest in the garden, enjoying "don ca tai tu" in the south of Vietnam – the intangible cultural heritage representing humanity recognized by UNESCO.
- *Visitors can also experience the life of farmers* through activities like fishing, catching crabs, catching snails, slapping ditches to catch fish, etc. After many hours of diving, covered in mud, the results obtained are field fish (snakehead fish, tilapia, catfish…) struggled, making many people happy. From this result, visitors can work with local people to process on the spot with ingredients available in the garden, into wonderful country dishes such as: grilled fish with straw or banana peel, grilled snails.
- *The program "Con Son New Day"* attracts more tourists: The program to exploit the cultural elements of local people, including traditional craft villages with a rabbit-slapped fishing experience, Southern cuisine,... especially massage services with fish – an interesting experience for visitors. Through the program, visitors can learn about the lifestyle of the ancient people, especially to visit or experience the products with the Southern culture, which contributes to promoting Con Son tourism image to domestic and foreign tourists.

3.2. Current situation of CBT development in Con Son, Can Tho city

According to statistics of the Department of Culture and Information of Binh Thuy District (2020): the total number of tourists coming to Con Son in 2019 is 42.484 visitors. Of which, 280 international visitors, accounting for 0.66% of the total number of visitors. The revenue from tourism activities in Con Son accounts for more than 3.4 billion VND.

3.2.1. Advantages in CBT development in Con Son

Although Con Son is located in the heart of Can Tho City, it has kept the original and rustic features of the ancient Southern people. With the favorable natural conditions, it is so easy for local people to grow fruit trees and raise fish to attract to tourists, thereby the residence's quality of life is improved.

The people living on Con Son have a "clear" voice of the Southern standard, which is also a unique feature that makes visitors excited when interacting with local people. In particular, the warm and hospitable enthusiasm of the local people make Con Son becoming a famous tourist destination in Can Tho city.

A feature in Con Son that is highly appreciated by tourists is that the local people have a very high sense of community. They travel together, and together they create a unique "community meal".

3.2.2 Difficulties in CBT development in Con Son

The policies on CBT development in Con Son have been paid attention to, but are still lacking and inconsistent. The coordination between functional departments of the district and the locality is not close, so the handling of some cases is still long, etc.

Tourism in Con Son is still at taking advantage and exploiting the available strengths of tourism resources. Tourism infrastructure and technical facilities have not met the tourists' demand. Currently, there is no health facilites/public clinics in Con Son to serve the needs of tourists and locals. The source of waste is still not completely treated. Most accommodation services in Con Son are homestays, but hygiene are still not guaranteed.

Some households also exploit spontaneous tourism. The rapid development of tourism makes tourism competition increasingly high such as the situation of attracting tourists, organizing tours of poor quality, tour programs not in accordance with the original agreement,...

Most of the CBT products in Con Son are still undiversified and incompletely different from the ecotourism in Can Tho as well as in the Mekong Delta region. The tourism model has not yet attracted all local people to participate in tourism activities.

Tourism staff still have limited professional qualifications and foreign languages. Con Son still lacks trained human resources, has not been trained in tourist service skills. Most of the tour operators are descendants of the tourist destination's family. The propaganda and promotion of tourism is still limited and has not met the information requirements of tourists.

3.3. Solutions for CBT development in Con Son, Can Tho city

3.3.1. Management solutions

The tourism Management Board in Con Son is responsible for developing and describing specific jobs for each household participating in tourism, thereby agreeing on the assignment of responsibilities of each member. In addition, the Management Board needs to supervise tourism activities, help gain experience and periodically report to the Ward People's Committee or the District Culture and Sports Office.

Local authorities need to organize help and support capital for households lacking equipment, encourage households without gardens to provide other services such as making handicrafts, providing food, "don ca tai tu", etc. It is necessary to establish a common price for tourism services as well as to divide tourism profits clearly.

The tourism Management Board needs to have a hotline printed on signs around the area to promptly assist in solving difficulties, suggestions and recommendations of the community, visitors and tourism participants.

3.3.2. Solutions for infrastructure development, technical facilities

The government should call for investment in upgrading roads and building bridges and roads to tourist destinations. Besides, it is also necessary to rebuild the wharf and bus station to welcome tourists. At the same time, upgrading the electricity network, clean water supply system for local people, improving the quality of services such as communication, post and telecommunications, medical facilities, health care to ensure quality of services is better.

Increasing the expansion of households participating in catering and resting, establishing entertainment places to serve tourists with typical Southern dishes. Invest capital for people to build accommodation facilities based on natural materials. Opening display points, introducing and selling local traditional products, contributing to diversifying the system of souvenir stalls to create attraction for visitors, etc.

3.3.3. Solutions for promotion and advertising for tourism

Management Board in localities need to strengthen tourism promotion through agencies, travel agencies, and the internet. The form of promotion can be advertising with leaflets, printed newspapers, CDs, etc. Besides, it is necessary to present posters to make an impression on visitors upon arrival, and must always be innovative continuously with new seasonal products.

Creating a website promoting tourism with a beautiful interface, ensuring the information on the page is always updated regularly and quickly.
Enhance preferential policies to attract visitors in the low season. Investing in promotional activities and expand cooperation relationships with tourists, travel agencies, travel agents. At tourist sites in Con Son, it is necessary to have maps, guide boards of attractions, services should be written in Vietnamese and English to guide visitors.
In addition, it is necessary to promote Con Son tourism by bringing typical tourism products to the occasion of organizing tourism fairs. Building tourist routes linked with the locality and neighboring areas in order to create attractive and novel travel programs to avoid boredom for tourists.

3.3.4. Human resource solutions

Local authorities need to create conditions for the community to participate in tourism service businesses. It is necessary to establish a tourism cooperation group to create unity in the mode of tourism activities and to manage tourism development in a synchronous manner; organize awareness campaigns and provide necessary information about CBT to local people.
Local authorities need to open training and education courses on CBT for households in Con Son, such as attitudes towards guests, communication and hospitality skills, tourists service skills,…to improve the experience of doing tourism for them.
Local authorities need to develop programs to improve community capacity through visits, training and research on CBT models in the Mekong Delta region such as the CBT models in Thoi Son Islet (Tien Giang province), An Binh Islet (Vinh Long province) and so on.
In particular, it is essential to improve foreign language skills to be able to serve international tourists better such as compiling foreign language training topics and textbooks must be associated with local realities so that local guides have the opportunity to immediately practice what they have just learned.
Educating community awareness and responsibility in protecting the environment and preserving traditional cultural values of the locality is also a crucial task in Con Son..

3.3.5. Solutions for environmental protection

First of all, local authorities need to focus on building a domestic wastewater treatment system, which can be treated through the system by a septic tank and then drained with the rainwater drainage pipe. Calling for capital support for households participating in tourism to repair and build new toilets and bathrooms that are qualified to serve tourists is an urgent job.
It is essential to regularly organize propaganda and education sessions to raise people's and tourists' awareness of the responsibility of environmental protection. In addition, local authorities also need to prevent landslides around Con Son.

3.3.6. Solutions to support local community

In order to engage the tourism community, it is necessary to focus on activities that raise awareness about issues related to tourism activities including understanding the value of local culture, natural resources and the environment, the knowledge related to the purpose, meaning and benefits that CBT brings.
Local authorities need to create favorable conditions for the community to participate in tourism such as financial support, information sources, etc., thereby helping them improve their lives.
It is essential to develop appropriate models, mechanisms and policies to facilitate the participation of the community in tourism development activities, ensuring the community benefits from tourism activities; open training courses on professional skills for the community such as service skills, cooking skills; organize food hygiene and safety classes, etc.

3.3.7. Solutions to diversify types and products of tourism

It is necessary to develop local traditional crafts to create specific products, contributing to promoting the image of Con Son tourism.

It is necessary to develop a type of homestay tourism where visitors will be able to live with the host and participate in daily activities with the people, thereby stimulating the curiosity and discovery of visitors with the cultural characteristics of Southern residents.

Households engaged in tourism should focus on developing food-related products and guiding tourists to make dishes in Con Son. Developing “unique” tourism products to attract visitors in the low season.

Establishment of Don Ca Tai Tu clubs and local folklore performance teams to introduce the beauty of cultural identity. It is necessary to specifically regulate this type and consider issuing licenses to eligible groups.

4. CONCLUSION

In general, developing a CBT model with the advantage of rivers and gardens in the Mekong Delta is the right direction, contributing to attracting more and more tourists to Con Son, Can Tho city. However, at present, this tourism model is still in the early stages of formation, so there are certain limitations such as weak infrastructure and technical facilities, insufficient human resources and weak in expertise, undiversified tourism products, people's income from this model is still insignificant, environmental protection has not been paid due attention, tourism promotion has not been focused, etc. In order to overcome those limitations and bring CBT in Con Son to develop commensurate with its potential, research, development orientation and solutions are a necessary and urgent need.

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EFFECT OF BORDER CLOSURE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADES IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
International trade as a trade involving two or more national borders is deeply influenced by national government policy of each country. The federal government of Nigeria had since August 2019 partially closed its land borders as a result of government economic policy of protecting local industry, perceived smuggling of sub-standard products and unapproved agricultural products like Rice and poultry products like Frozen foods, this closure had invariably affected both legal and illegal trans-border trades that uses in either importing industrial inputs and or exporting of goods and services to other neighbouring countries. The paper examined the effect of land border closure and its implication on international trades to a nation like Nigeria. The paper adopted qualitative method of data analysis through consultations from relevant journals, textbooks and internet materials. The paper concluded that land border closure in Nigeria have halted international trades in especially the SMEs because the closure has resulted to increase in the prices of commodities, unemployment, high crime rate at border towns, unfriendly diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries. The paper further recommended that Nigerian government should reconsider re-opening of land borders to salvage dwindling economic activities the country, to safe SMEs from bankruptcy, to reduce the rate of unemployment and to increase national income by regulating the activities at land borders to avert smuggling activities and proliferation of sub-standard product.
Keywords: Land Border, Trade, International Trade, Economy

THE STUDY OF INTEGRATED COURSE "NATURAL SCIENCES" IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT
A United Nations General Assembly Resolution "Transforming Our World: An Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030" announces a new action plan aimed at bringing the world on the trajectory of sustainable development. Education is one of the most powerful and proven means of sustainable development. Throughout its history, humanity constantly faced with new challenges, to which it must be able to respond quickly for the sake of its preservation and development. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed in the analysis of various phenomena and processes. In this sense, it is advisable to study the integrated course "Natural Sciences" that combines physics, chemistry, biology, geography, astronomy and ecology. With an integrated course "Natural Sciences" we can view education through the prism of the overall picture, rather than dividing it into separate disciplines.
Keywords: sustainable development, education, integrated course "Natural Sciences"

CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE INDUSTRY: PERSPECTIVE ON RISK INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS IN NORTHERN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

In 2015, services sector remained as the largest contributor to the country's GDP at 53.5% to RM569 billion. Logistics Industry is part of the main contributor to this figure. It was indicated that transport and storage contributed 3.6% (RM30 billion) to GDP and 6.5 % to the Services sector value added in 2014. The GDP contributed from 2005 to 2014 ranged in between 3.6% to 3.7%. More importantly, chemical warehouse industry always being outshine from the ordinary warehouse. Warehouse normally implement practices according to the practice of their company. Should not be surprised that each warehouse have different Standard Operating Procedure which differs from one to another. Therefore, there is a dire need to look into practices done in the chemical warehouse industry to find the best practice model in chemical warehouse industry in Malaysia. Comprehensive review on chemical warehouse industry is the main focal of the study. Review being done to understand what are the alertness and awareness towards chemical risk, incidents and accidents in the warehouse. Chemical risk, incidents and accidents being investigated in detail to look into strategies and implementation done in order to improve the efficiency and productivity of a particular chemical warehouse. Elaboration on the sample and respondents were discussed. Respondents were chemical officer, safety officer, warehouse supervisor, and senior executive in chemical warehouse. It can be conclude that chemical warehouse industry have serious attention and concern on practices implemented in each chemical warehouse. Alertness and awareness levels for each chemical warehouse differs from one another but they continuously maintain and safeguard their warehouse from any incidents and accidents to make sure there are no losses to happen. Further studies may look into the strategies of chemical warehouse industry in making sure they can make more profits and improve their operation performance.

Keyword: chemical risk, incidents, accidents, chemical warehouse, warehouse industry, alertness, awareness.

Introduction

In the expedition of logistics management, particularly chemical warehouse management, vulnerability have been a vital element in disruption of supply chain, more popularly referred as service delayed or service failure. Not only the Supply Chain is disrupted, but more exceptionally, the risk elements derived from this dangerous goods handling, leads to incidents that contributes to Accidents, Product Damage, Spillage, Diseases, Body Injury, Fire, Explosion and Fatality, together with economic loss and harm to industry, (Mark Davis, Silva, & Murphy., 2012). As a result, it dents the process flow of supply chain and send a “domino effect” in delaying or postponement of product to market as per required market demand.

Chemical vulnerabilities are indeed fearsome and can struck the fear factor to the organization on the risk faced.

The word "chemical" itself is good enough to send a vibrating feeling of dangerous and risky and the first response from people, is to get away from this working place. No one wish to jeopardize their safety and health in long run. Chemical vulnerability sends a reminding message that, what are we dealing with is no ordinary stuff and nothing should be taken for granted. Not only the safety, health and life of internal staff matters but members of public too becomes the stakeholders in this risk, if exposed.

Fear of any incident taking place in working area, place high concern in the management of chemicals because any mishandling of Chemicals posed a damaging effect to both human factor and business factor, and its post effect is very costly and drains resources as well. Material of this hazardous nature if not handled and controlled properly, present a potential hazard to human health, human safety, infrastructure (storage area) & business sustainability, and together, incidents such as accidents, body injury, spillage, explosion, fire, contamination and fatality will be evidence at workplace.

The hazardous effects caused by these chemicals differs according to the types of chemicals and its effects vary from being toxic, corrosive, explosive, flammable, oxidizing, radioactive and reactive. Since risk will affect a business organization significantly in the short term and long term, logistics companies (warehouse) may suffer losses if they fail to deal with problem and risk properly, (Lam, Choy, Ho, Cheng, & Lee, 2015). The main objectives of this study is to evaluate the level of alertness and awareness towards chemical risk vulnerabilities in warehousing industry. Later on, to investigate, how do chemical warehouse operators and manufacturers with chemical storage identify and mitigate risk?

Contribution of the study

It is hoped that this study able to provide the holistic approach to identify risk, assess the risk, evaluate its impact and provide plan to mitigate the risk effectively from chemical warehouse operations. At the same time, conducive and safe working environment which is free from any incidents or accidents, will be created. In this regards, it will support the supply chain where there is no disruption to occur. This helps to provide business sustainability and to enhance the knowledge and respond to chemicals risk in warehouse by identifying an effective mitigation model or system adopted by industry practitioners. Anuar, Zulhumadi and Udin (2012) agreed that for a company, would be able to gain benefits in creating new business opportunity, when having a new model or system to be adapted.

Although many models and SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) have taken into place, incidents in warehousing environment including chemical warehouses is still keep on growing. It is much relevant to identify where the high potential failure are coming from. Warehouse operations are the core activities and investigation able to detect which processes requires more attention due to higher risk exposed.

If workers know the source of risk from warehouse operations, the magnitude of risk and how to mitigate them, risk factors such as accident, product damage, spillage, fire and others can be avoided. At the same time, it gives a business confidence to customers that their products are kept and handled safely with minimal incidents. Therefore, identifying and eliminating the potential danger is the main key in preventing accidents in a working environment and to gain competency, (Aqlan & Ali, 2014; Pradhan & Routroy, 2014; & De Koster et al., 2010).

Problem Statement

Literature on chemical warehouse operations are inadequate and very muck lacking. This raises concerns on issue on warehouse industry which has direct implication on chemical warehouse operations. This study highlights problems identified in chemical warehouse. Issues related to warehouse is being addressed in random and often the matter were not discussed openly.

There are four (4) concerns gathered and highlighted as the foremost problem in chemical warehouses.. The major concerns are the increase number of incidents or accidents, cost impact, business impact and less incline to innovation & improvements (The Free Library, 2014).

The share of occupational safety and lost time injuries are the highest in logistics sector, which includes the warehouse environment (Auyong, Zailani & Suriety, 2011). Any mishandling will have detrimental impact on the organization and its workers which is one of the critical source of incidents in chemical warehouse. Handling activities (product loading, unloading, organizing, storing and packing) contributed to the highest possibility of incidents involves, accident, spillage, toxic releases or fire explosions (Bragatto, Pirone & Gnoni, 2014).

Literature Review

Warehouse is an important component of logistics and supply chain management. It is a crucial part in the industry for a trade dependent country like Malaysia, due its key role in logistics sector. According to Majid et al., (2018) and Karim, Rahman & Shah, (2018), the Department of Malaysia Statistics (2016), under the transportation and allied services, where warehousing sector is a component that shown a strong increase of 6.8% per annum with gross value output of RM 43.7 billion in 2015. The same report further provided, that warehousing and support activities, attained the largest share of 34.1 % from the RM 29.3 billion output in transportation and services gross profit and employees the second highest number of employees, with 90,591 employees (31.6%) in year 2014.

Current statistics, conforming to Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), (2017) (a), annual economic survey 2017, re-asserts warehousing and support activities as the largest contributors of gross output value with RM 41.4 billion (34.2%). Land Transports and Air transport follows suit as second and third with RM 30.9 billion (25.65) and RM24.8 billion (20.55) respectively. In the period of 2015 to 2017, the total value added registered annual growth of 4.4.%, recording RM 47.7 billion in the sector.

Again, warehousing and support activities is highest value- added contributor with RM 21.6 billion (2017). It improved by RM 2.1 billion compared to RM 19.5 billion achieved in 2015. Land transport is second with RM 11.4 billion (2017), increase by RM 1 billion compared to RM 10.4 billion achieved in 2015. Air transport is third with RM 6.4 billion (2015: RM 6.0 billion). This shows to great extent the importance of warehousing and support services towards Malaysia economic growth. The transportation and storage services are progressing from RM 85.8 billion in 2014 to RM 109.2 billion in 2015 and RM 120.7 billion in 2017 and warehousing sector is leading with 34.2% / RM 41.4 billion contribution. Employment increase by 3.2% with total employment of 437,926 persons (2017) as compared to 411,273 persons in 2015.

Under the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020, Malaysia predict to become as the most preferred logistics gateway in Asia and together attain the top ten spot in the World Bank's Logistic Performance Index (LPI) by the year 2020 and warehousing industry is set to play a key role to realize the ambition, (Karim et al., 2018). Forward looking, chemical warehouse operation has a responsibility towards Malaysia's national economic aspiration.

The gathered best practices from various chemical warehouse and chemical storage manufacturers provides a new dimension in the risk assessment process, whereby it provides an opportunity for a systematic approach to be introduced into chemical warehouse management environment particularly and logistics industry's at large. The study will directly contribute and benefits organization like FMM and DOSH, in their pursuant to provide safe chemical handling operations and in educating industry on chemical vulnerabilities. It also serves to provide knowledge to fellow chemical warehouse operators to adopt the alternative methodology for higher productivity, reduce operating cost, business sustainability and business continuity.

The study is limited to chemical warehouses and manufacturers with chemical storage segment in Northern Region (States of Perlis, Kedah, Penang and Perak) only. The study and interviews conducted does not covers Central Region (Selangor & Negeri Sembilan), Southern Region (Melaka & Johor) and Eastern Region (Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan).

Chemical warehouse

Chemical industry is expanding rapidly in numbers worldwide and the diversity of products produce are massive. Hence, it is a key component of today's economy, due to high usage of chemical product worldwide. Henceforth, in rapid development, the chemical process become more complicated and invites high occurrence of incidents in the system, (Aqlan & Ali, 2014). Due to hazardous nature of the chemicals represented in the various classes, chemical warehouse adds more pressure to the already risk prone operations, because dangerous goods (chemical) may affect the health and lifestyle of people working there.

Traffic in warehouse operation is often high, and together with both machine factor (forklifts & tools) and human factor (workers and dwellers) working in close proximity, the probability of incident in high, (Szymonik, 2018)). With the working environment being pressured with a high level of process productivity aligning its operations towards "Just in- time" concept, the working environment is exposed to the maximum towards vulnerabilities that may posed disadvantageous effect, due to the need of quickly response on customers' requirements. But the quick response may pose higher negligence towards the safe work process and may result in unwanted incidents, (Hemmatian, Abdolhamidzadeh, Darbra, & Casal, 2014).

Under Malaysia scenario, chemical warehouses are indeed very little in the market because, in Malaysian context, the manufacturers prefer to keep the chemicals in their manufacturing plant rather than engaging with 3rd party public chemical warehouse. Due to such stand, only modest public chemical warehouses are available, despite the growth of chemical industry in Malaysia and its enormous usage across the industries.

Malaysia Productivity Council (2017) claimed that, the "warehouse industry is less inclined to adopt innovation and improvements that increases efficiency and productivity, compared to other industries". The lack of innovation and performance improvement in warehousing sector, acts as an obstacle in the development of warehouse industry, including chemical warehouse operations and ill contributing to greater Malaysia agenda of Eleventh Malaysia Plans 2016-2020, (EPU, 2015), where Malaysia aspires to high development in the field of logistics in the region, (Hazwani & Fitri, 2018; Majid, et al., 2018 and Karim et al., 2018).

Majid et al., (2018), concurred that warehouses in Malaysia are dominated by small and medium sized enterprises, thus, do not innovate for specialization due to limited resources.
Fiksel, (2015) reiterates, new strategies and more innovative approaches is needed to deal with supply chain complexity which includes Chemical warehouse operations and the unexpected disruptions. The industry is therefore concluded to be incline to traditional views compared to systematic approach, which leads to factors of risk management are rarely taken into consideration and this contributes to the increase in incidents.
Apparently, the industry reflects low productivity towards the national agenda. Logistic Performance Index (LPI), World Bank (2018), together with Karim, et al., (2018) and Hazwani & Fitri, (2018), provided that, Malaysia was ranked number 41 (2018), 32 (2016) & 25 (2014) out of 160 countries. Malaysia dropped 16 ranks compared to 2014 ranking and the significant root cause findings from warehousing perspective, points to low warehouse productivity, which is directly contributed by incidents in warehouse operations including chemical warehouse. Frusman & Wibisono, (2013) highlighted, some factors contributing to low productivity are; "missed products shipping to customers, long time execution to look for goods in warehouse due to position of goods were not updated, inaccurate data recording, and update of goods position was not carried out regularly", together with accident, product damage, equipment damage and body injury. This evidences consequently aids to the decreasing low warehouse management image in which the customers trust for the logistics company is affected. Incidents affect productivity directly, since time and efforts are loss together with customers dissatisfaction and these circumstances of low productivity is acting as a hindrance in achieving Malaysia's growth aspirations.

Risk relationship in Chemical Warehouse Operations

According to Heinrich, Petersen & Roos, (1980), "accident is an event that occurs coincidentally, unplanned and unexpected, where an action and reaction happen between objects, matter, or material, with human, hence causing injury to warehouse personnel's". Potential risk faced in chemical warehouse is devastating enough to shatter one's confidence and psychological trauma.
Bragatto et al., (2014), pointed, "in chemical warehousing, if accident happen, the consequence could be quite severe, as they represent a source for major accidents as well as severe injuries". Therefore, the intactness of operations in chemical warehouse is important to ensure the organization achieve its goal of incident free environment because HSE, (2009) states, many factors can trigger the increase in accidents in chemical warehouses.
Mishandling of chemicals and even characteristic of chemical products stored can impacts both the products and environment, resulting in product damage, fire or explosion, facility damage, and effect/injury on people as well. Bragatto et al., (2014) supported by explaining, the most critical factors contributing to determine the risk are from the type of hazardous material stored and the reliability of the equipment & workers. Therefore, the safety of products and people are a major limitation in the work processes of a chemical warehouse, (Trab, Bajic, Zouinkhi, Thomas, Abdelkrim, Chekir & Ltaief, 2017). A research work by, De Koster et al., (2011) by studying 78 Dutch warehouses stressed, an individual's awareness, alertness and relevant knowledge is essential in containing risk elements in workplace, i.e. chemical warehouse.
Bragatto et al., (2014) sums up, the main critical sources of incident in chemical warehouse operations, are from its handling activities, which is the core activity of warehouse operations. Any mishandling in handling process and/or equipment management will have detrimental impact on the organization and its workers.

Bragatto et al., (2014) explained, accidents in chemical warehouse are generally derived from activities such as loading & unloading of products, storage activity and work in progress activities like sorting and repacking. One of the most recorded accident is puncturing of drum by forklifts. Others include knocking and hitting of drums during loading & unloading operations, (Bragatto et al., 2014 and Trab, et al., 2017).
Lortie, (2012) added, one of the most common occupational accident in warehouse activities are, workers slip-and-falls and incorrect goods handling. A study by Bostelman, R (2009) highlighted, OSHA projected, every year 94,750 workers get injured from forklift accidents and approximately 110,000 accident cases occurs each year. All this contributing risk, together with contribution from malfunctioning equipment, chemical spills and explosion, raise the overall risk level in chemical warehouse operations providing a worrying condition, Bragatto et al., (2014) through Marlair & Kordek, (2005).
Zhang, (2018) expressed concern, on potential series of fire hazard in chemical storage warehouse. Fire and explosion are the most recorded event in storage environment; thus, greater emphasis is required for management, assessment and control of fire risk.
At the same time, he acknowledged the warehousing enterprises faces many sources of risk in warehouse and the dealing process is difficult. Fire is considered as one of the largest hazards in chemical warehouse environment, as the fire exposure affects through radiated heat, missiles, harmful smoke and fumes, (HSE, 2009). In chemical warehouse incident, once a toxic hazardous chemical is released, it will cause danger to workers. In-knock-on effect, smoke will be produced as chemicals get contaminated with metal or other material. This could lead to vapor clouding and combustion and building could badly be damaged due to explosion, Zhang, (2018). Not only that, a lot of smoke, gas, fire, and explosions pose great challenges to rescue work, Wang et al., (2012).
Adding to this, certain chemical can react violently when in contacts with non-compatible other chemicals and create toxic fumes and explosions. With fire spread, most dangerous flammable liquid chemicals can explode in burning, (Bernechea & Arnaldos-Viger, (2013). The pollution caused by explosion will affect air quality of surrounding area and water quality, resulting in a secondary disaster to environment and marine life, Huang, (2012).
Lam et al, (2015) argued that, knowledge and leadership is important in chemical warehouse operations environment otherwise, how to handle a product when a potential risk occurs will escalated the situation in hand. De Koster et al., (2010) also echoed that safety leadership and workers consciousness of potential hazard and with adequate knowledge and experience is essential to ensure avoidance of incidents in workplace. Furthermore, proper understanding of operations and potential risk faced is important because, if not properly managed, it will become hazard and pose a risk of work accident.

Cases in chemical warehouse

BOMBA, (2017) statistics reveals, spillage and leakages of hazardous product from year 2007 to 2017 (11 years) recorded an increasing trend from 786 cases (2007) to 2,589 cases (2017). Based on 2,589 cases (2017), 215 cases occurred every month in Malaysia. Fire incidents related to storage from year 2013 to 2017 (5 years) shows, 1.560 fire cases. Averagely, 312 cases of fire are happening every year and 26 cases every month. Mishandling of chemicals are one of the main contributing factors.
The damages form incident/accidents and fire cases, directly affects the organizations cost of doing business, environment impact and human safety aspects, (Kłodawski et al., (2017) (a), Kłodawski et al., (2017) (b) and Auyong, Zailani & Suriety, (2011 & 2014).

Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial Malaysia (PERKESO), further strengthen the cost impact in 2017 annual report that, RM 3.271 billion was paid out as compensation towards incident/accident cases. BOMBA (2017), registered a loss of RM 773,440 million from warehouse and store fire cases (2015-2017). Every Spillage and leakages area will incur cost of clean-up, equipment replacement and equipment repair, (Miller, Stevens, Rath, Tenney, Kinnan & Pepple, 2013) and with 312 cases of spillage averagely a year, the clean- up cost, equipment replacement and repair is a costly affair to be engaged with.

The cost impact from above sources will have serious impact to organizations and drain their financial resources, (Miller et al., 2013) if risk management is not taken into consideration seriously. Apart from cost impact, business impact has equal repercussion due from incident/accident and fire cases. Business will be interrupted, and supply chain will be disrupted impacting movement of goods in upstream and downstream activities. Spillage and leakage impact will lead to temporary shutdown until the place is permitted to re-open, (Miller et al., 2013). Customers will lose confidence in the warehouse operations ability and may potentially review or cease the business contract, resulting in more financial strain to warehouse operator.

Research Methodology

A qualitative research approach was chosen for this study due to the nature of the investigation. Researcher wants to get the insight view as to the knowledge of warehouse heads or managers and/or safety officers on chemicals that they handle day in and day out.

Population

Population for the study, would represent the number of chemical warehouses and manufacturers with chemical storage in northern region states. The geographical coverage covers the Northern Region of Malaysia which comprise the states of Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang and Perak. One of the challenge to obtain the list of chemical warehouse operators in Malaysia due to the no directory available on logistics front. There is no directory provides information of chemical warehouse operators.

Majid et al, (2018) highlighted, the database for land freight is fragmented thus, key information pertaining to number of warehouses, warehouse type, storage capacity, warehouses location, occupancy ratio and ownership are not available. Ali et al., (2008) explains, this happen because the Malaysian logistics industry players are plagued with various issues resulting from fragmented development and practices of uncoordinated implementation of its regulation, which leads to lack of data management.

In term of GDP support, Northern Region contributes to 17.8 % of national GDP with contribution of Perlis-3.3%; Kedah-4.1%; Penang-5.1% and Perak-5.3%. Northern Region is the second largest contributor behind Central Region – 21.6% (Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan, Negeri Sembilan & Melaka). Penang & Perak is recorded, to have grew faster than national GDP growth rate of 4.7% in 2018, (DOSM, 2019). Thus, the major industry area located in the states of Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang and Perak, is targeted as the adequate sample size population, representation Malaysia population. Furthermore, without the list of chemical warehouse operators, it is impractical to covers the whole of Peninsula Malaysia nor whole of Malaysia.

Respondents

Respondents are warehouse heads, warehouse managers and/or safety officer only, who has sufficient knowledge and well exposed to warehouse safety and risk issues. The warehouse heads, managers and /or safety officer should at least have at least 3 years' experience as warehouse lead and above 5 years of working experience in warehouse operations and safety operations (for safety officer).

Sampling Method

Non–probability sampling technique will be applied for this study. Etikan, Musa & Alkassim, (2016), commented in non-probability sampling technique, the individuals in the targeted population does not have equal chances of being selected. Selection are based on criteria set and individuals that fit the criteria are selected, Adams et al., (2007) stated, in non-probability sampling, the probability of selecting population is equal to unknown. Since the study only selected ten (10) warehouse from various states for sampling process, the non-probability sampling technique is the correct approach for this study. Some examples of non- probability sampling practices are, Convenience sampling; Purposive sampling, Quota sampling; and Snowball sampling.

Sample Size

The sample size is important to be sufficiently broad enough to estimate the characteristics of the population in providing credible results (Astalin, 2013). A larger sample is more likely to represent the population adequately but for qualitative research, samples are generally smaller compared to samples used in quantitative studies (Ritchie, Lewis & Elam, 2003). Nevertheless, the idea is to find an optimal sample size to achieve the most desirable results (Ary et al., 2002). Sampling duration for this study is anticipated for 4 months. The sampling activity will start in the month of October 2020 and end in December 2020. Interviews and documentation review are expected to conclude within the 3 months' period.

Analysis

A total of twelve (12) organisations were interviewed for data collection Data collection from each questions and each participant were collected according to interview protocol to ensure the data creditability. Before interview session, prior meeting is held with participants to brief on the questionnaires and get them clarified on unclear understanding. During interview, every question is posted to participants for the comments and sharing of experiences. All comments are captured, transcribed, and tabulated as feedback in excel sheet as first level comments.

Data Compilations are primarily done via interviews, either face-to-face, e-mail or phone call, with the selected participants namely, warehouse managers/executive in-charge and the data credibility are verified via member triangulation. Feedback is gathered from participants answering the questionnaires prepared earlier and transcribed accordingly via field notes taken and audio recording. The questionnaires were designed to allow participants to express and share their comments and experiences on chemical storage, safe handling, awareness level, and risk management initiatives.

Findings

From twelve (12) organization participated in the interview session, seven (7) organizations (58%) are chemical warehouse (CW) segment, and five (5) organizations (42%) are from manufacturers with chemical storage (MCS) segment.

It was reported that, 8 organizations came from the state of Penang (67%), with 4 are from CW Sector and 4 are from MCS sector. 3 organizations from the state of Kedah (25%), with 2 are from CW Sector and 1 are from MCS sector. 1 organization from the state of Perak (8%) under CW sector.

In terms of the company ownership, Malaysian owned organisation is highest with 6 organizations (50%) represented and all are from CW sector. 3 organizations were from the German ownership (25%), 1 from CW sector and 2 from MCS sector. USA, Denmark, and Japan represent 1 ownership each in MCS sector.

Out of the 7 organizations (58%) interviewed, they are from services background and are predominantly from logistics industry providing warehousing services, including chemical storage. 5 organizations (42%) are from manufacturing background and represents various industry segment like Electrical & Electronics (E&E), Food & Beverage (F&B), Plastic, Toy industry and Glass Industry. Product manufactured are different product range.

A total of 67% (8) organizations are identified to be in operations for more than 16 years. 2 organizations (17%) operate within 11-15 years. 1 organization (8%) operate within 6-10 years and another 1 organization (8%) operate within 0-5 years. Interview coverage provides good combination of new investment organizations, (1) organization operating between 0-5 years, progressing organization, (1) operate within 6 to 10 years, established organizations (2), operates between 11 to 15 years and 8 matured organizations operating above 16 years.

Study found that 9 organizations (75%) are large enterprises with above 250 employees. 1 organization (8%) is under medium enterprise with employees below 250 people and 2 organizations (17%) are of small enterprise with employees below 50 people. Organizations size coverage also provides good combination as all 3 categories of small, medium, and large enterprises are represented in this study.

This study saw 12 participants were being interviewed. 92% (11) participants were male and 1 female (8%). Respondent age category showed 58% (7) of them in the range 41- 50 years age group. 25% or 3 respondents between more than 50 years age group and 2 (17%) between 31-40 years age group. Their designation, 58% or 7 of them are Managers, 3 (25%) are Executive In-charge, and 2 are General Manager and above (Director and Owner). One of the Manager interviewed is the Safety manager of a MCS organization.

75% (9) has degree qualification. Followed by Diploma qualification- 2 (17%) and 1(8%) with other qualification (SPM). 50 %(6) has 11-15 years of warehouse operations experience, whereas another 34% (4) has 6-10 years of experience. 8% (1) has more than 16 years of experience and, another 8% (1) has 0-5 years experiences.

Predominantly, male presentations in warehouse are the most by 92%, and having 1 female from CW sector is a positive sign. 83% of respondents are above 40 years of age, an age where better maturity is attained and more receptive plus open to ideas, learning and leadership. All respondents are the key personnel in the organization and department, who has the ability to make decision towards work scope and processes in their department. All of them are either department head or section head and influential in decision making process.

In term of education, 11 respondents (92 %) have diploma and above qualification and only 1 respondent (8%) has SPM qualification. This is an important aspect, because education provides better understanding and knowledge in chemical handling process and severity of risk factors faced. 92% respondents possess higher education level shows better understanding and reception towards risk management initiative in chemical storage environment.

6 organizations (50%) experience incidents in their workplace. 4 organizations (57%) are from CW sector and 2 organization is from MCS sector (40%). Another 6 organizations do not experience any incidents/ accidents. 3 major types of incidents were recorded from interview, namely: Spillages, including chemicals and lubricants,

Vapor Clouding and Bloating of IBC tank. Spillage cases are the most recorded cases, followed by vapor clouding and IBC tank bloating

A total of 18 incident cases were recorded for last 5 years (Table 4.7). Chemical spillage incidents recorded the highest cases with 12 incidents contributing 67% from total cases. Product Damage incidents is second with 3 incidents contributing 17% from total cases. Other contributing cases are vapor clouding – 2 case (11%) and IBC tank Bloating – 1 case (6%).

CW sector contributes 9 incidents towards chemical spillage incidents against 3 incidents from MCS sector. CW sector contributes 3 incidents towards product damage incidents against 0 incidents from MCS sector. CW sector also contributes 2 incidents towards Vapor clouding incidents and 1 IBC Tank bloating incidents against 0 incidents from MCS sector for both incident types. In total CW sector contributes to 83% of total cases with 15 incidents recorded compared to MCS sector – 3 cases (17%) for the last 5 years. 1 CW organization recorded 5 incidents (28%) for the last 5 years and with 3 different type of incidents – spillage, vapor clouding and IBC tank bloating.

A total of 18 incident cases were recorded for last 5 years and averagely 3.6 cases a year. CW sector contributes to 83% of total cases with 15 incidents recorded compared to MCS sector – 3 cases (17%) for the last 5 years. CW sector faces higher chemical risk vulnerabilities compared to MCS sector based on incident statistics gathered and more attention is required at this sector for improvement and efforts to reduce the incidents.

The level of chemical awareness and risk vulnerability awareness is lower compared to MCS sector based on the statistics. One CW organization that experienced 5 incidents reflects the level of chemical knowledge and handling is relative lower that leads to more incidents recorded. This organizations also stores 4 types of chemicals in their storage area, thus, to understand the risk vulnerabilities of each chemical and provide more safe handling is warrant in this organizations.

6 organizations (50%) recorded incidents at their workplace. 6 organization (50%) do not have any incidents. Out of 6 organizations with incidents, 4 are from CW sector (57%) and 2 from MCS sector (40%). 6 organizations without incidents are, 3 from CW sector (43%) and 3 from MCS sector (50%).

Feedback reveal, major incidents nature is Chemical spillage with 12 cases (80%). Another 2 recorded category are Vapor clouding – 2 case (13%) and Bloating IBC tank – 1 case (7%). Under CW sector 4 out of 7 organization experienced incidents. Under MCS sector 2 out of 5 organization experienced incidents. Organization P3 is most affected with total of 4 cases. 2 spillage, 1 vapor clouding and 1 IBC tank bloating.

Conclusion

By understanding the chemical warehouse operation and risk associated with it, careful planning and strategy shall be implemented especially when dealing with the appropriate measures, budget allocation on safety training, safety gear, personal protective equipment and many more. Chemical warehouse operators may also engage with insurance company to get insured not only in terms of their chemical equipment but also to the manpower insurance coverage. Economic opportunity may also be considered when company knows who to engage when it comes to chemical equipment protection, training required for their staff, regular maintenance on both man and machines, and many more.

Findings reveal, research question 1, that requires to investigates the number of incidents/ accidents contributed by chemical warehouse (CW) and manufacturers with chemical storage (MCS), toward chemical risk vulnerabilities, is provided with clear information and answered diligently.

Apparently, from all 9 sub-questions posted, findings were able to provide an insight into the contribution level of incidents/ accidents, health effect, fire effect, and cost impact experienced by CW and MCS organizations in relationship to number of incidents/ accidents reported by authorities like DOSH, SOCSO and BOMBA.

50 % (6 organization) experienced incidents at workplace, whereby 18 cases were recorded in last 5 years and approximately 3.6 cases a year. 3 major incidents identified as Chemical spillage, vapor clouding and IBC tank bloating in the 6 organizations. Spillage incidents were the most in nature with 12 cases (67%) reported. Next is product damage, 3 cases (17%), followed by vapor clouding- 2 cases (17%) and IBC tank bloating- 1 case (6%).

CW sector is most vulnerable and contributed to 83% of total incident/ accidents cases with 15 incidents recorded. MCS sector contributes only 3 cases (17%) for the last 5 years. All the 4 types of incidents (chemical spillage, product damage, vapor clouding and IBC tank bloating) were experienced in CW sector compared to MCS sector with spillage only. As such, CW sector faces higher chemical risk vulnerabilities compared to MCS sector based on incident statistics gathered and more attention is required at this sector for improvement and efforts to reduce the incidents.

From the incidents experienced in 4 CW organizations and 2 MCS organizations, none has severity impact. No medical attention was required for any incidents recorded. Both CW & MCS organizations managed to handle the situation well. No cases of permanent damage (PD) like disability and non-Permanent damage (NPD) like body injury was inflicted on workers. No fatality incidents recorded, and zero cases of staff absent from work indicates, no medium or major incidents occurred in chemical storage industry. The workplace is safe and provides confidence to workers.

Health effect does not record any cases. No chemical related disease was recorded from all 12 organizations interviewed for last 5 years. Only 2 cases of slight dizziness and headache was reported, and staffs went back to work as usual after an hour rest, indicating non- seriousness. Organizations did not experience any chronic cases like skin disease, body organ damage or cancer diseases, and No cases on Fire effect are recorded either. Data from interview reflects, no fire cases and diseases cases were experienced for last 5 years by interviewed organizations.

In term of cost impact, all 6 incident/ accidents experienced organizations are well aware of the cost incurred at their end due to chemical incidents. Due to minor incidents occurred, the cost factor varies from less than RM 5000 to RM 30,000 depending on chemical cost and packaging size. Organizations has full understanding that the cost may increase multi fold if any major incidents/ accidents are experienced. Chemicals are expensive products and when incident happen, not only the product gets damage but there is a knock-on -effect to it. The affected area got to be cleaned-up and the waste need to be disposed as scheduled waste. Both this cleaning and disposal operations are very expensive relatively. Further studies may look into the strategies of chemical warehouse industry in making sure they can make more profits and improve their operation performance.

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LINKAGES AND IMPACT OF OIL AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY ON THE BITCOIN

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ABSTRACT
The study investigates the linkages and the impact of oil and economic uncertainty on the digital currency, Bitcoin. We took US Dollar-denominated oil, US and global economic policy uncertainty index and bitcoin variable to construct linkages and impact from August 2010 to May 2021. The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) and VAR-based Causality test were employed to the data. Our results suggest that the economic uncertainty (global and US) shares a negative correlation and crude oil was found to have a positive association with bitcoin. Also, the estimate of the regression model provided the result of the significant positive impact of crude oil on bitcoin and the economic uncertainty underscores the insignificant impact. Besides, the result indicates no short-run linkages between the oil, economic uncertainty and bitcoin.
Keywords: oil, economic uncertainty, bitcoin, OLS, VAR

TOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT
The human experience of globalization has dominated the centre piece of academic attention. This is because of its actual and potential effects on virtually all the important aspects of modern society. It is within this context that this paper highlights and reviews various agroforestry practices in this era of globalization ideology. The paper argues that even though potentials are abounds in Nigeria's agroforestry sector, certain challenges are hindering the development of the sector. The paper concludes on the premise that, government at all levels should provide possible solutions to the challenges hindering agroforestry sector development in Nigeria, as this will not only put the country at vantage point to be among the gainers in the game of globalization, but this also is necessary in achieving sustainable national development.
Keywords: Agroforestry practices, sustainable development; globalization, and Nigeria

Introduction
Globalization is a topical issue that has gained the attention of scholars from all disciplines probably because of its tendency to have influence on virtually every aspect of modern life (Olatunji and Falabi, 2014). In the words of Held et.al, 1999, globalization has indeed become 'the cliché of our time.' A concept which encompasses everything varies from world financial market to the internet. It will be erroneous to assume that only economic issues, though extremely important, determine the nature of globalization (Giddens, 1999). The concept permeates all fields of socio-economic, political and cultural life. There is no agreement about the nature of the phenomenon as its understanding and impacts are most likely to vary from person to person depending on their worldview. The economic globalization however has propelled the rapid spread of technical innovation which in turn has a notable impact on agroforestry and its various important products and raw materials.
The World Bank survey statistics showed that the world population is growing exponentially, it is estimated that we will need to produce 70% more food to keep up with the growing demand (UNFPA, 2014). Consequently, feeding the world will definitely be a daunting task, with the world population projected to swell to over 9 billion people in the next 30 years. Overall, survey statistic in world has indicated that agroforestry was the key development that led to the rise of human civilization; with the husbandry of domesticated animals and plants (crops) creating food surpluses that enabled the development of more densely populated and stratified societies (ICRAF, 2006). Bearing in mind that agroforestry is a system which combines sustainable agriculture production with trees and have the advantage of assisting in alleviating the negative effects of deforestation by stimulating natural forest cover through the cultivation of trees (Ajufo et al., 2010; USDA, 2013).
According to the World Bank indicator, employment in agroforestry in Myanmar was reported at 49.93 % in 2017. A cursory look at agroforestry practices in world has revealed that agroforestry sector ample potentials to provide income-generating opportunities and as well making a country benefit from the gains of globalization. It is clear that sustainability in agroforestry is germane in order to balance economic, ecological, and social needs.

The Fifteenth goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognizes the importance of agroforestry practices whose impacts are germane in protection, restoration and promotion of terrestrial ecosystems as well as alleviating desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss. To be specific, Nigeria as a country has not benefiting from the gain of globalization despite her adoption of globalization policies and programs such as monetization, privatization, deregulation etc. (Olatunji and Falabi, 2014). To this end, the thrust of this paper therefore is to review various agroforestry practices in relation to the gains and potentials inherent in them in this era of globalization which of course, is necessary for sustainable national development and highlight certain challenges hindering the development of the sector.

Conceptual Issues: Development and Sustainable Development

The concept of development is complex and cannot be easily captured in a few words given its different dimensions and manifestations. For instance, Stiglitz (1998) posit that structural transformation should be added to the definition of development by saying that: "development represents a transformation of society, movement from traditional relations, traditional ways of thinking, traditional ways of dealing with health and education, traditional of production, to modern ways…'' Meanwhile, in recent time, attention has been shifted to sustainable development which connotes the ability of a system to keep going and as well keep up the progress achieved in the economic, social and environmental segments without compromising the future generation.

According to Mamman (1996), the concept of sustainable development has its origin in the report of club of Rome titled "Limits to Growth" published in 1972. The report was the first to consider the links between global economic growth and natural resource. In furtherance to this, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg highlighted three objectives of sustainable development to include: (1) eradicating poverty; (2) protecting natural resources and; (3) changing unsustainable production and consumption patterns. World Bank, (2009) defined sustainable development as when development "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meets their own needs. In a clear distinction, sustainable development is anchored on three pillars of sustainability namely: economy, environmental and society (cultural and social) (Ogunyemi, 2005).

Meaning of Agroforestry

Numerous international organizations and authors have put forward various definitions of agroforestry; for instance, International Council for Research in Agroforestry (2006) defined agroforestry as a collective term for systems and technologies of land use where perennial woody plant (trees, shrubs, scrubs, and by assimilation, plant and bamboos) are deliberately cultivated on ground otherwise used for crops and/or stock rearing in a spatial or temporal arrangement, and where there are interaction at once ecological and economic between the woody plants the other components of the system. Torres (1983) attempted a definition of agroforestry as "a deliberate combination of trees with crop plantation or pasture, or both, in an effort to optimize the use of accessible resources to satisfy the objectives of the producer in a sustainable way".

Social scientists have therefore conceptualized the term agroforestry to represent a combination and interrelationships between people, domestic animals, crops and trees, designed to rehabilitate land or to sustain and increase production of certain desired social benefits ICRAF (2006).

Types of Agroforestry Systems

Scientists have identified various types of agroforestry systems. It could be summarizes as follows:

- **Agrisilviculture** (Commixture of Crop and Trees): Agrisilviculture is an agroforestry practice which involves the management of land for the production of agricultural crops and forest products which in turn produces both crops and tree product.
- **Silvopastoral** (Commixture of Pasture and Trees): This is another type of agroforestry practice. This practice is aim at combining together rearing of animals with production of forest product which in turn produces both wood products and livestock.
- **Agrosilvopastoral** (Commixture of Crops and Pasture and Trees): Agrosilvopastoral involves the combination of both the agrisilviculture and silvopastoral forms of agroforestry practice. In essence, it an agroforestry system that incorporate or utilize the land for the production of forest product, agricultural crops and animal rearing which then produces tree products, crops, and livestock.

Despite the above-mentioned systems, there are other varieties of agroforestry systems that could be practiced. They include:

- **Aquaforestry**: Is a practice that links trees with aquaculture. This is a system whereby trees or woody perennial are planted in or by water bodies such that the leaves of the trees are shaded into the water, for the aquatic animals to feed on. Trees are planted around fishponds to provide fodder for herbivorous fish.
- **Alley-cropping** (hedge row inter-cropping): It involves the cultivation of food crops such as upland rice, maize, yam, cassava and cowpeas, in alleys between rows of fast growing leguminous trees or shrubs (Ong, 1994). This system recognizes multipurpose use of trees, and trees species are selectively retained, and periodically pruned to prevent shading of the food crops.
- **Alley farming**: In this type of agroforestry system trees, shrubs and other perennials are planted with agricultural crops to supplement the woody plants in the rows. It is focused on livestock production. Alley farming was designed mainly for sheep and goat grazing. The advantages are that the land provides crop residues and controls soil erosion through windbreak.
- **Taungya Farming**: This agroforestry system involves the cultivation of annual crops among young trees until the tree canopy closes over the crops and deprives them of sufficient sunlight. It is an agroforestry practice that involves planting food crops with trees in a unit area of land for 2-3 years.
- **Integrated Taungya**: This system is similar to Taungya farming, but here, when the tree canopy is closed, grazing of livestock under the tree take place instead of raising agricultural crops. The integrated approach aims at invoking the idea of land use practice whereby the activities on the land are stretched all the year round (Rander, 1988).
- **Windbreaks**: Windbreaks is double rows of trees that are planted around the boundary of a food crop farm on the windward side. Each windbreak is 150 m long with 100 trees planted at escapement of 3m x 3m. The advantage is that windbreaks reduce wind erosion and at the same time produce forest alongside food crops.
- **Shelterbelts**: This type of agroforestry is also known as parkland farming .This form of agroforestry system involves the strips of vegetation, planted against the wind direction, which help to reduce wind speed, erosion, evaporation, as well as damage to farmlands, livestock and settlements (Ekwebelem, 1988; Oboho and Onyia, 1992). This practice often increases crop yield because of their beneficial effects on soil and microclimate. The effect on animals is to reduce stress from heat and wind.

❖ **Home Garden**: This is a type of agroforestry that involves multiple cropping, or multiple purpose trees are planted on permanent compound farms. This practice has helped in providing not only food, but also vegetables, fruits and medicine. Home garden is however, not a formal practice of agroforestry but a traditional farming system with an agroforestry focus.

❖ **Multipurpose trees on cropland:** (Trees on farmland or farm forestry): In this type of agroforestry system, farmers intentionally leave few trees on farms when clearing the land in the practice. The trees commonly left are those of economic importance to the farmers. Here, there is also deliberate planting desirable fruit bearing trees (fruit trees) on farmlands where the density of the natural tree is low.

❖ **Apiculture** (api-silviculture): Carefully chosen woody species grown for their nectar-producing flowers and pollen valued by bees can boost wax and honey production. If flowering is staggered, allowing the bees to work as long as there are flowers instead of only working for a few months in a year.

❖ **Protein Bank**: Woody perennial vegetation judiciously used helps to supply forage during dry seasons or years of low rainfall. Not only does it provide green forage when the grass cover has withered but it can also supply more protein than grass. The advantage of woody plants in dry season is therefore both quantitative and qualitative.

❖ **Agroforestry and Globalization**

According to FAO, (2010) globalization machineries offer enormous potentials and actual significance for agroforestry farmers and the entire food sector of African countries. Many developing countries are successfully tapping this potential, but not all of them are able to take full advantage of the new opportunities (FAO, 2010). However, most African agroforestry farmers are falling behind in the global economic race. This is attributed to the fact the ability of a country to reap the benefits of globalization are determined by some factors such as infrastructure endowment, access to trade and capital, ability to adopt technological innovations, and also geographic location.

Not only that globalization as an ideology poses socio-economic challenges to Nigeria as a country but more importantly agroforestry development remains a challenge for the proper utilization of the globalization goals. However, a critical look at agroforestry sector in Nigeria has revealed a relatively low, poorly managed and generally under-utilized sector; this could be seen as the reason why its enormous potential, resources and benefits are untapped. This is because a lot of challenges and hindrances are militating against the development of the sector in Nigeria. Thus, the country must strive to combat these challenges in order to reap benefits of globalization and to encourage sustainable development

As could be deduced from the foregoing, there is the need to look into those challenging factors hindering agroforestry development in the country. This will be a necessary first step to proffer solutions these problems. Also, taking a look at these challenging factors is one of the necessary steps not only to enhance agroforestry development in the country but also to attain sustainable development that will make the country an active partner in the globalization race.

Challenges Militating against Agroforestry Practices Development in Nigeria

Several factors have attributed to the problems of Agroforestry Practices Development in Nigeria. A few of this are identified and discussed in this section.

1. Poor socio-cultural orientation towards agroforestry technology

Agroforestry though has become a global business but the ability to utilize it to effect sustainable development in any country will largely depend on how much the people realized the agroforestry potentials in their domain. For instance, agroforestry initiative technologies such as snail and grasscutter domestication technology etc. have been developed by Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria which can practice (Ahmed et al, 2021).

However, the many have a very poor orientation on the agroforestry viability of many of the unique socio-cultural practices. Hence, much attention has not been geared towards the practice of these technologies due to poor orientation about these technologies. In some instances, there are some cultural beliefs and superstitions which hinder the practices of these technologies (Tokede et al., 2020). This has been as observed as being among the impediment not only to effective agroforestry development in Nigeria but also has affected the country in benefiting from the goals of globalization.

2. Insecurity

Inadequate security is another noticeable challenge militating against agroforestry development in Nigeria. The issue of insecurity in the country has in recent time culminated and as well pave way for miscreants and men of the underworld to unleash terror attacks on innocent people across board. Unfortunately, this has led to loss of lives and properties, disruption of economic activities, harassment and emotional defects to the populace, insurgents taking over the forests, denting the image of the country. Given the current state of insecurity would-be farmers will not be willing to invest agroforestry sector. In other words, insecurity is another fundamental challenge militating against the development of agroforestry sector in Nigeria and has affected the process of meaningful integration of Nigeria with world globalization race (FAO, 2010).

3. Lack of access to knowledge, information and education

The problem of lack of access to vital information and knowledge about agroforestry practices is another challenge facing would-be agroforestry farmers'. It is widely documented that knowledge and education is crucial in overcoming development challenges in rural areas. It could be rightly said that there is a direct connection between food security and education of farmers; meanwhile it has also been shown that basic numeracy and literacy skills help to improve farmers' livelihoods (FAO, 2007). In terms of access to markets and finance as well as green jobs and land, they need to receive appropriate information and education (Ahmed et al, 2021).

4. Limited access to land

Limited access to land is also a challenge to deal with for active participation in agroforestry practices in other to achieve sustainable development. Generally, problem associated with access to land is fundamental to starting agroforestry business; it can often be difficult for would be investor to attain. This is usually attributed to the law and custom of inheritance in most parts of country that often make the transfer of land to young men and women problematic. The implication of this is that would-be agroforestry entrepreneurs will not have the opportunity of venturing into agroforestry practices. The problem of limited access to land is a fundamental problem mitigating the development of sector, realization of globalization goal and achievement of sustainable development in the country. Therefore, there is a need to put in place loans and leasing arrangements through which would-be investors gain access to land.

5. Lack of Capital and Financial Support

The lack of capital and finance support is another challenge militating against the agroforestry sector development in Nigeria. Undoubtedly capital and finance is the backbone of any investment. However, in a situation where this is not available, it will be difficult to practice a viable agroforestry venture. In Nigeria, notwithstanding existing policies on financial support roll out by the government for small businesses, very few entrepreneurs receive financial help when they need it. Most financial service providers are reluctant to provide their services – including credit, savings and insurance – to young investors due to their lack of collateral and financial literacy, among other reasons.

6. Poor Culture of Agropreneurship

It is noteworthy that agroforestry is an important agropreneurship endeavour. As such, its development is tantamount to sustainability. Base on this new and improved technologies relating to agroforestry business have been innovated by Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) that can server as a means of empowerment, livelihood and as well as food security for the country. Specifically, a recent FRIN Innovative Technologies and Research Breakthrough Guide (2019) illustrated the following technologies and innovations that have the potential of making the country earn financial returns if properly harnessed (Ahmed et al, 2021). They include: domestication of cane rat, making of wood-plastic interlocking, domestication of snail, production of biofortified African natural black soap, production of Moringa soap and oil among others (Ahmed et al, 2021). However, the culture of agropreneurship is rather lacking among Nigerians and this has been the reason why Nigeria as a country is still at the negative end in this age of globalization.

Prospects of Agroforestry in a Globalized Age

Agroforestry has a range of benefits that if properly harnessed will not only be beneficial to an individual, organizations, local communities but will also serve as a viable source of economic growth and employment generation of the country. Apart from being a viable economic opportunities, agroforestry can also be a viable tool in tackling restiveness in the country (Ahmed et al, 2021). Nigeria has a great potential for agroforestry enterprise as it could be used to enhanced food security and in making the country reap the gains globalization and experience sustainable development. Nigeria could learn a lot from the Asian countries like Viet Nam's that have utilized the development of agroforestry sector to take off into the realm national development while playing along in the globalization game.

Though, success or failure in reaping the benefits of agroforestry will depend less on availability than on the capacity to adapt the practices to the agronomic and economic environments that prevail in a specific location. Agroforestry can be an integral part of Nigerian economy and it can be one of the activities that can enhance its national development and tapping potential world/global markets if. The following are some prospects opened for the country in taking advantage of agroforestry practices as a vehicle so as to achieve sustainable development. These include are: increase in variety of food and farm products for sustenance; preservation and conservation of vast forest resources of the country; promoting and encouraging active foreign investment participation; revives the development of the art of agropreneurship; promotes rural-urban integration; redistribution of wealth and creation of more employment opportunities to absorb an ever increasing labour force (Olatunji and Falabi, 2014).

Conclusively, achieving national sustainable development in Nigeria requires delving in full fledge into the agroforestry sector as this will not only boost the country's yields in food production, forest products, and livestock among others but more importantly incorporate the country in the attainment and optimizing the gains of globalization. The paper however, contends that, problems and challenges mitigating the agroforestry practice highlighted above need to be tackled in order to develop a agroforestry sector would support sustainable development through globalization in Nigeria.

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CRISIS MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY HOTEL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT
Crisis management is designed to protect an organization and its stakeholders from uncertain conditions or unexpected threats. It helps prevent or reduce the effect of a crisis that can inflict on an organization or business. The hotel industry in India emerged as one of the critical industries that manage the service sector's growth. It plays an important role in the development of the Indian economy. At the end of January 2020, covid-19 spread to almost all parts of India, and suddenly this disease had crossed stage one and entered into stage two. Due to the pandemic, the number of cases is rising day by day. The hotel industries are facing crisis, because of lock down and decrease in the number of tourists from outside the country. In this present scenario, this sector is undergoing significant challenges. This paper examines the importance of crisis management strategies adopted by the hotel industries in India due to the covid-19 pandemic. Also, this study finds effective crisis management action plans to overcome the current situation of hotel industry.
Key words: Crisis Management, Hotel Industry, Covid-19, India.

INTRODUCTION
Due to covid 19, pandemic Hotels and hospitality industries are facing significant challenges worldwide. Nowadays or the Current situation is also not different. Hotel industries are playing a vital role in the other economic activities of a country like India.
Crisis management is designed to protect an organization and its stakeholders from uncertain conditions or unexpected threats. The hotel industry in India emerged as one of the critical industries that manage the service sector's growth. It plays an important role in the development of the Indian economy. At the end of January 2020, covid-19 spread to almost all parts of India, and suddenly this disease had crossed stage one and entered into stage two. Due to Covid-19 the number of cases is rising day by day.
The hotel industry faces a crisis because of lockdown and a decrease in the number of tourists from outside the country. Several hotels in India have not paid their employees' salaries or repaying their loans to banks and other institutions. Therefore Indian Government recently announced that it would issue half a million free visas to foreign tourists till march 31, 2022, to boost tourism. Abhijeet Deshmukh, Managing Director at Bizzgrow Hotels, says that, “We had 200 employees before Covid. Today I only have 2, and paying even two hems is becoming a task for us. If this continues we'll haven't any option but to declare bankruptcy and carry the tag of NPA though it's not our fault”.

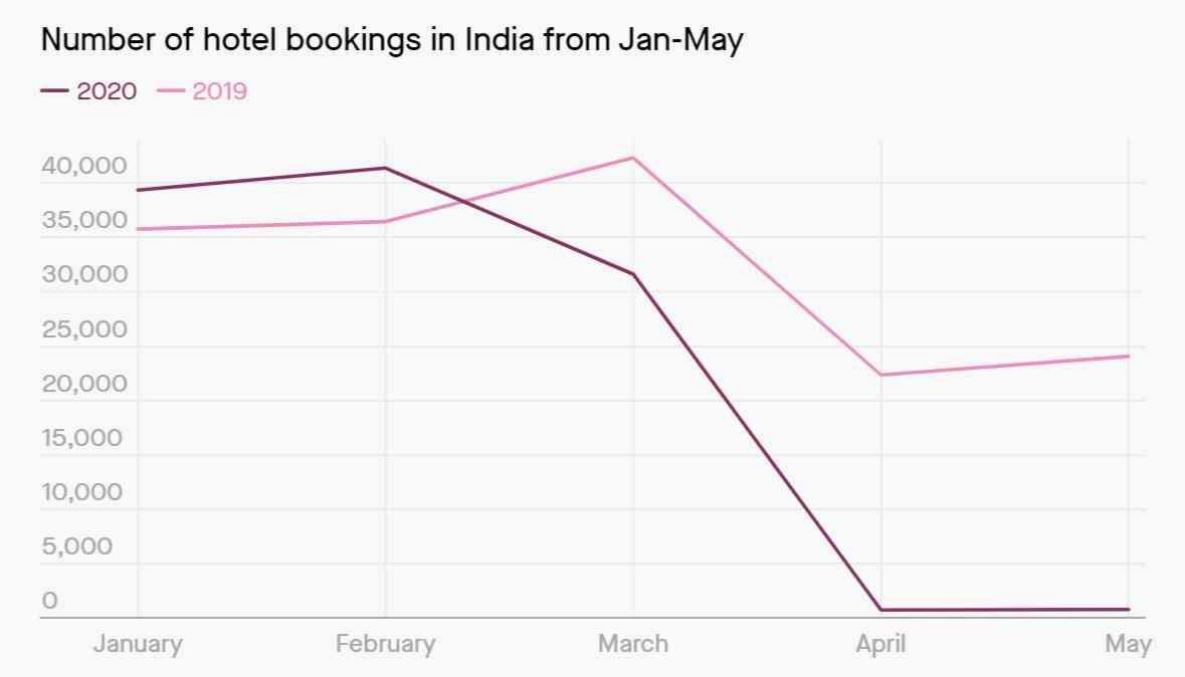

Chart 1.1: Rate of hotel bookings in India from January to May 2020

From the above chart, we can understand the decreasing rate of revenue from the hotel industry. Compared to previous years, the industry has seen a 75% wipeout of its gains in fiscal 2020-21. International borders were sealed and Indians staying indoors, the demand for hotels has been nearly decreasing in India for about three months during the pandemic.

The growing popularity of remote-working culture has made the hotel industry realize that they can operate without making their employees travel, which will continue to hurt the lucrative business travel segment in the future, too.

COVID-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for India. Despite this, the state government would follow the social distancing norms and other rules to run the tourism sector in the future. The Indian government is taking into consideration offering a six-month package for the hospitality and aviation industry. The package being found could include a six-month suspension of GST payments. Various measures, including making it mandatory for passengers to wear protective gear, are being explored to make travel safe. The use of Masks and face covers will become part of the lives of people.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Naukri.com 2021, in their study, states that the travel and tourism sectors registered a deadline of 11 percent in hiring in March 2021 compared to last year.

Dash (2020), in his study the states that Covid-19 pandemic is degenerating India's hospitality and tourism sector like in other countries around the world. It is visible in the country's inbound, outbound, and domestic tourism.

Jain K.R and Dhyani A(2020), This study examines the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy regarding travel, tourism, and hospitality in Uttarakhand. The outbreak of coronavirus in China shook the planet thanks to its adverse impact on the worldwide Economy. The coronavirus pandemic is leading to a massive disruption in the Economy of the country. Key sectors still are spooked by the outbreak.

Amidst all the industries impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, travel and tourism have been the hardest hit. Operators across the worth chain try to innovate and improvise to mitigate the pandemic's impact on cash flows and dealing capital. The primary purpose of this paper is to require a better check out the measures adopted by the Indian hotel industry to revive revenues, conserve resources and attain greater operational and cost efficiencies during the Covid-19 crisis.

Misra R.R (2020), The impact of this virus is so severe that the aviation and travel sector is expected to incur a business loss of Rs. 8,500 crore or even much more. Social distancing has become a norm in the today'sCOVID-19 world, and hotels got to re-evaluate and update their strategies to adapt to the present change. Considering the unparalleled and fast-evolving nature of the crisis, it is incredibly challenging to estimate the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Tourism Industry.

Kaur P, 2020, This paper is about the sectors adversely affected because of this pandemic. Being a developing country, it is difficult to maintain its Economy in the pandemic of Covid-19 in front of India. Within a month, unemployment rose from 6.7 % on 15th march to 26 % on 19th April. During the lockdown, approximately 140 million people lost employment. The Indian Economy is predicted to lose over Rs 32 thousand crores a day during the primary 21 days of complete lockdown.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To examine, the importance of crisis management strategies adopted by the hotel industries in India due to covid-19 pandemic.
- To find out the effective crisis management active plans to overcome the current situation of hotel industries.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive and analytical in nature. It is collected from the official reports, published articles in international journals and national journals, research reports, websites and from other authentic sources. The findings enhanced here are in accordance with the various studies conducted in the area of hotel industries in India.

3. FINDINGS

a) The lockdown due to COVID-19 had a devastating effect on India’s hotel sector as well as whole economic development.
b) As of December 2020, most of the hotels in India are not fully open and the second wave also affects the hotel industry.
c) Hotels are twist the daily processes and activities to ensure that least human contact is required.
d) Check-in and check-out formalities of hotels will be processed digitally for the customers. They changed the traditional designs of lobbies, restaurants, and banquets making fewer tables available and also suspended the self-serving buffets wherever possible.
e) In hotels, they were stick signs on the floors to signify the importance of social distancing. Also information regarding Covid-19 pandemic posters have also been put around the floors and properties to encourage people to follow the new norms
f) Training was given to the partners on how to maintain sanitization and hygiene, and which protective equipment must be stocked up.

4. SUGGESTIONS

a. Implement improved air circulation process to increase air quality.
b. Increase cleaning and disinfection frequency of all the areas.
c. Install stations with alcohol-based hand sanitizer and gloves in the front entrance and public areas of hotel.
d. Provide team members with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
e. Space tables safely apart in all restaurants and bars to ensure social distancing.
f. Serve all food and beverage respecting strict food safety procedures.
g. Offer cash- free methods of digital bookings, check in , check out and other aspects regarding the direct contect between employees and customers.

5. CONCLUSION

The hospitality and tourism sector is considered the backbone for economic growth, especially in developing countries. The research findings state that COVID-19 in India has crucially affected the hotel industry and tourism sector. Global and domestic tourists have canceled their programs to go-to natural, historical, religious, and cultural sites. The flight tickets and therefore the hotel reservations are canceled. A significant number of workers within the sector have lost their jobs. This pandemic has affected the country's economy and the well-being of individuals to a large extent.

In India, revenues within the aviation sector have temporarily stopped and are now resumed. Although we confirmed the airline sectors' loss estimates, the author could not obtain detailed loss estimates for the hotel sector. However, it can also be said that it will be difficult to revive the hospitality sector for a while. In the Indian Government, the tourism sector stakeholders, also have defiance toward the economic revival after the pandemic.

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CHANGES OVER TIME APPROACH TO PANEL DATA MODELING

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ABSTRACT
This article captures the presence of time and individual-specific effects in the sources for assessing average realization of human progress in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Turkey over periods 1990-2019 via first differences model of panel data. Unit root processes become apparent amongst the series. The two-way random effects model is uncorrelated with the explanatory variables, while; the residual of the model is not cross-section dependent. Long-run relationships were established; hence, the impact of a jolt will be momentary and finally vanish as the economy proceeds to a stable state. The pairwise Granger causality test revealed that, gross national income per capita, human development index, life expectancy at birth, and mean years of schooling have a more significant effect on expected years of schooling's fluctuation for the sub-region. Also; gross national income per capita has a more significant effect on life expectancy at birth's fluctuation for the sub-region. Again, the human development index has a more significant effect on mean years of schooling's fluctuation for the sub-region. More so, bidirectional causality exists between human development index and life expectancy at birth; thus, they have a significant effect on each other's fluctuation. Succinctly, 1% increase in expected years of schooling have the tendency to increase human development index by 18%; 1% rise in gross national income per capita will tend to increase the human development index by 8%;1% upturn in mean years of schooling will tend to increase human development index by 12%; and 1% upsurge in life expectancy at birth will tend to increase the human development index by 48%, The four indicators put forth an increasing force on the adjustment, while progressive effects of life expectancy at birth have been bigger on human development index.
Keywords: First differences model; Granger-causality; Long-run, Steady-state; Time and individual-specific effects

1. Introduction
The thoughts of living an educated and creative life in good health, having access to prosperity for a fully clad average of living are practicalities for humanoid improvement that should create prospects for advancement in other facets of lifetime. The societal and commercial dimensions of a nation in helping to build the right circumstances for humanoid improvement are centered on healthiness of the populaces' schooling completion and standard of living. Focusing on people's prospects and adoptions, these qualities determine the social and economic magnitudes that a country achieves (Nubler, 1995; Maddison, 2010). The community, researchers, and political figure need to recognize that appraisal of development should not be by commercial advances only, but also enhancements in human welfare through symmetrical mean of standardized indices for life expectancy at birth (health), education (mean years of schooling completed and expected years of schooling), and standard of living measured by gross national income per capita indicators (UNDP, 1990; CoIcIough, 1982; Haq, 1995; Barbara, 1998; Sanjaya, 1998; Sen, 1999; Jahan, 2002; Stewart, 2013).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concepts of the human improvement index (HDI) relates to commercial, governmental, societal and traditional fields that places mortal beings at the foremost measure of development; but, it cannot be measured directly and it is universally relevant to developing and industrial countries (UNDP, 1990; Nubler, 1995).
Nevertheless, social activists and economists contended that measurement of the quality of life is not comprehensive, high relationship exists between the indicators and no substantial details were prearranged for choosing these dimensions and ignoring other measures is open to contest (Dasgupta, 1990; UNDP, 1990; Nubler, 1995; Kovacevic, 2019).
The objective of this study is to capture the presence of time; individual-specific effects and detecting dynamic relationships in the sources for assessing average realization of human progress in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Turkey over periods 1990-2019 via first differences model of panel data.

2. Materials and Methods

Panel data sets are viewed as deviations or isolated change of state in a cross-sectional and a time series dimensions indicated by subscript I and by subscript t respectively (Hsiao, 2003; Greene, 2002; Angrist and Pischke, 2009; Brooks, 2014; Pesaran, 2015). Panel data modeling affords more precise conclusion of model parameters, have better ability for apprehending the convolution of human performance than a solitary cross-section or time series statistics. It also encompasses info on both the intertemporal dynamic forces and the uniqueness of the objects may allow one to adjust the effects of omitted or unnoticed variables. More so, it depends on the inter-individual transformations to decrease the collinearity amongst present and interval variables to appraise limitless time-regulation arrangements (Pakes and Griliches, 1984; Kao, 1999; Maddala and Wu, 1999; Pedroni, 1999, 2004; Park, 2011).
Let i=1,...,N be individual-level observations and t=1,...,T be time series observations for all the southeastern European countries; then, the observed response variable y_{it} (log human development index, HDI) can be modelled as:

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i x'_{it} + u_{it} \qquad (1)$$

Where, α_i is an unobserved time-constant unit or fixed effect; β_i is coefficients to be estimated on the contrl variable and its constant across groups; x_{it} is (1×k) possibly time-varying vector of covariate on k explanatory variables (log life expectancy at birth, LEB, log of expected years of schooling, EYS, log of mean years of schooling, MYS and log of gross national income per capita, GNI) and u_{it} does not depend on time and determines for some idiosyncratic error term that is not included in the regression (Judge, et al. 1985; Baltagi, et al. 2000; Greene, 2002; Gujarati, 2003; Baltagi, 2008, 2014, 2015; Brooks, 2014). Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimation for data generated by equation (1) will produce tendentious standard errors, t-statistics and hence inefficient. On the other hand, Estimated Generalized Least Squares (EGLS) estimators produce linear nondiscriminatory estimates with smaller covariance that is used to estimate the coefficients of the random effects model. This is accomplished by the use of the estimated positive definite matrix via the OLS (Mundlak, 1978; Baltagi, 2014; Baltagi and Griffin, 1997; Pesaran, 2015; Baltagi, et al. 2000; Choi, 2001; Hsiao, 2003; Arellano, 2004; Stock and Watson, 2008; Wooldridge, 2010)
Comparing changes over time in the control group as opposed to levels (i.e., the changes over time in the treated group); intuitively, the levels include the unobserved heterogeneity, but changes over time should be free of this heterogeneity; thus, the differences between these differences is the estimate of causal effect.

Under certain circumstances where the independent variables are unmeasured and unchanging or instances where observed variables are measured with errors that persist over time or instances where the panel data gives more reliable measurement of changes in the explanatory variables between t and t + 1 than in their levels at time t; equation (2) gives a better estimate of β that would come from equation (1); and, the variation in the independent variables is reduced and standard errors increases. The first differences methodology will not eliminate specification errors arising from misrepresentation of dynamic processes; but, it will reduce certain sources of bias in cross-sectional equations (Schoenberg, 1977; Hausman and Taylor, 1980; Lyall, 2009; Brooks, 2014).

$$\Delta y_{it} = \beta \Delta x'_{it} + \Delta u_{it} \qquad (2)$$

Coefficient on the levels x_{it} is the same as the coefficient on the changes Δx_{it}; fixed effect or unobserved heterogeneity, α_i drops out and now depends on time-constancy. Now, if $\mathrm{E}\left[u_{it} \middle| X\right] = 0$; then, $\mathrm{E}\left[\Delta u_{it} \middle| \Delta X\right] = 0$ and zero conditional mean error holds; then, x_{it} has to change over time for some units and hence no perfect collinearity (Duncan, 1969; Kessler and Greenberg, 1981; Liker, et al. 1985).

2.1 Data and Technique of Investigation

The collections of 180 panel data from periods 1990-2019 for Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Turkey were sourced from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Selection of these south eastern European countries was based on the availability of data. Eviews10 was used to achieve the quantities of the regression.

3. Outcomes and Discussion

In figure 1, disproportionate fluctuations in LHDI, LEYS, LMYS and LGNI were visible; but, the variances of LLEB exhibits some trend stationarity attribute revolving around variances 1.8 and 1.9. Thus, the series are non-stationary.

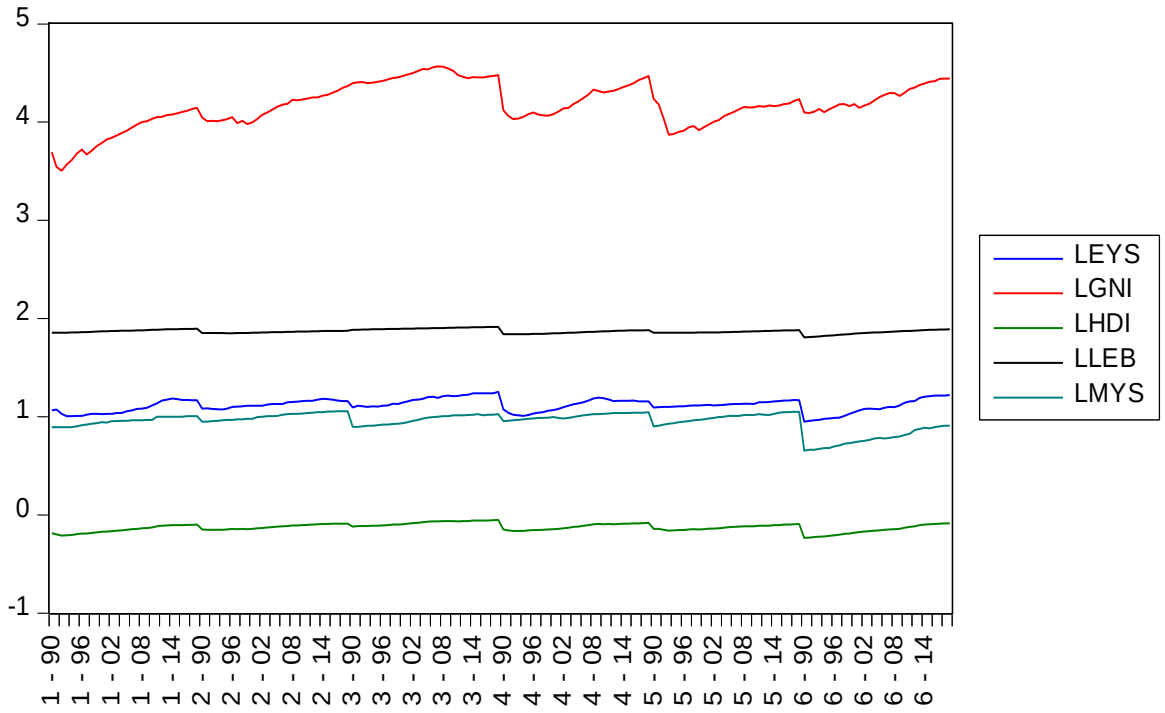

Figure 1: Time series plot of LEYS, LGNI, LHDI, LLEB and LMYS

The mean and median for series fall within the maximum and minimum boundaries in table 1. Negative skewness of -0.36, -0.47, -0.43, -0.08 and -1.52 for LEYS, LGNI, LHDI, LLEB and LMYS correspondingly are fewer than 1; thus, the value of the mode is greater than the mean having longer tails.

The kurtosis of 3.13, 3.09 and 4.81 for LGNI, LLEB and LMYS correspondingly are larger than the normal distribution benchmark of 3.0; so, they having fat tails and hence leptokurtic. Similarly, the kurtosis of 2.63 and 2.76 for LEYS and LHDI correspondingly remain below the point of reference and are mesokurtic. More so, the Jarque-Bera test p-values of LGNI, LHDI and LMYS were seen to be less than the significance level of 0.05 and the series are non-normal in distribution; but, the Jarque-Bera test p-values of LEYS and LLEB were greater than the significance level; hence, the two series are normal in distribution. The stack cross sections of the kernel densities as shown in figure 2, offers a clear discernment on exactly how the spreading looks like.

The p-values of LEYS, LHDI, and LMYS of the theoretical distribution tests of table 2 are less than the significance level of 0.05; hence, the series failed the normally distributed null hypothesis statement. Also; for LGNI, the probability values of Cramer-von Mises (W2) and Watson (U2) tests were greater than the significance level of 0.05; but, the p-value of Anderson-Darling (A2) is less than the significant value benchmark; as such, LGNI can be said to be non-normal in distribution. A2 test is more powerful in detecting any kind of difference between samples from two different distributions, all the while maintaining an exact type I error rate of 0.05 (Engmann and Cousineau, 2011). Hence, series LEYS, LGNI, LHDI and LMYS distributions are non-normal. Besides, the probability value of LLEB is greater than 0.05 benchmark; as a result, series LLEB is normally distributed as shown in figure 2 below.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

Statistics	LEYS	LGNI	LHDI	LLEB	LMYS
Mean	1.118160	4.173383	-0.127301	1.869260	0.950816
Median	1.120574	4.163593	-0.121480	1.868350	0.975426
Maximum	1.252853	4.567779	-0.051587	1.914872	1.056905
Minimum	0.949390	3.506234	-0.234331	1.808211	0.653213
Std. Dev.	0.065878	0.222071	0.040513	0.021038	0.093374
Skewness	-0.361306	-0.467445	-0.434873	-0.077686	-1.524161
Kurtosis	2.626774	3.130441	2.757647	3.087823	4.805774
Jarque-Bera	4.960997	6.682742	6.113945	0.238900	94.14817
Probability	0.083701	0.035388	0.047030	0.887408	0.000000
Sum	201.2687	751.2089	-22.91415	336.4668	171.1469
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.776834	8.827488	0.293799	0.079222	1.560653
Observations	180	180	180	180	180

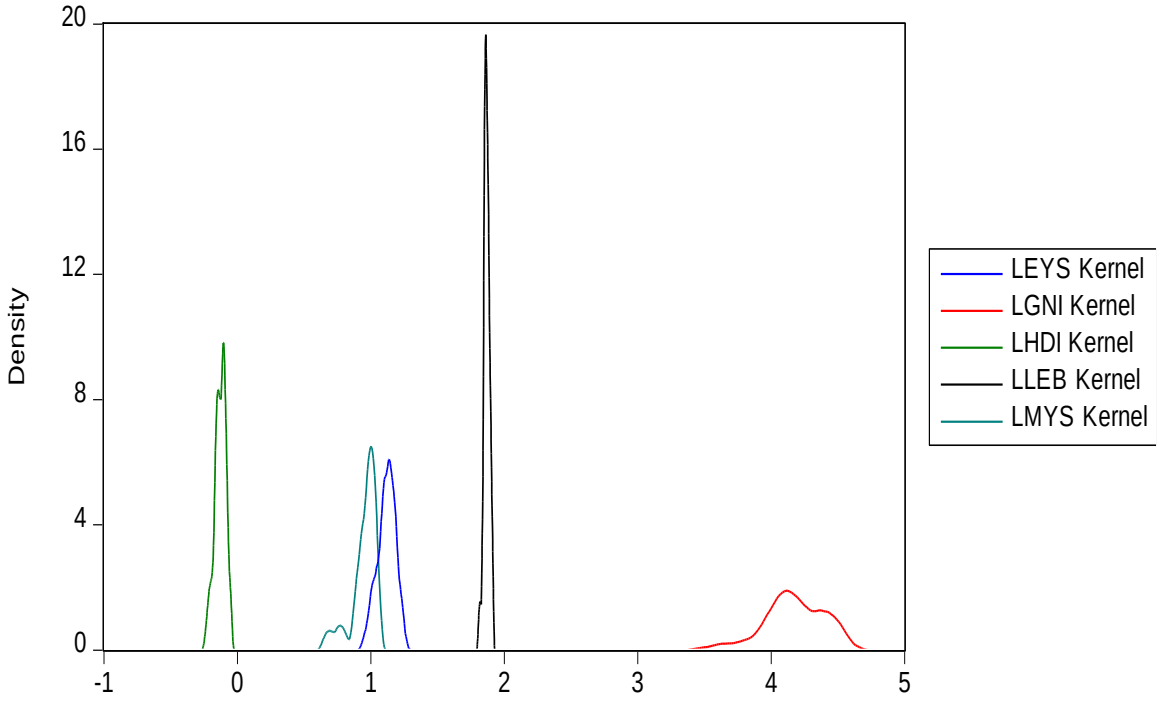

Figure 2: Kernel density plot of the series

Table 2: Test for Normal Distribution Assumption

Variables	Statistics	Approaches		
		W2	U2	A2
LEYS	Value	0.164593	0.141361	1.029951
	Adj. Value	0.165050	0.141753	1.034314
	Prob. value	0.0151	0.0210	0.0101
LGNI	Value	0.118398	0.103500	1.054130
	Adj. Value	0.118727	0.103788	1.058595
	Prob. value	0.0624	0.0791	0.0088
LHDI	Value	0.219502	0.192753	1.344230
	Adj. Value	0.220111	0.193288	1.349925
	Prob. value	0.0030	0.0038	0.0017
LLEB	Value	0.094123	0.093539	0.651438
	Adj. Value	0.094384	0.093799	0.654198
	p-value	0.1344	0.1129	0.0878
LMYS	Value	1.528436	1.224706	9.447317
	Adj. Value	1.532682	1.228108	9.487337
	Prob. value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Unit root tests of LEYS, LGNI and LHDI were carried out in the presence of individual effects; while, individual effects and individual linear trends were included in the unit root tests of LLEB and LMYS. Strong evidence in favour of unit root process in the log levels of the series emerged; since their p-values were greater than significance level of 0.05. Hence, the series are non-stationary time series.

Table 3. Panel unit root tests

Null Hypothesis: Assumes common unit root process										
	LEYS		LGNI		LHDI		LLEB		LMYS	
Technique	Stats	Prob	Stats	Prob	Stats	Prob	Stats	Prob	Stats	Prob
Levin,Lin&Chu t*	-0.44 31	0.32 88	-0.23 65	0.40 65	-1.22 10	0.10 94	-0.01 97	0.49 21	0.549 8	0.70 88
Breitung t-stat	----	----	----	----	----	----	3.36 00	0.99 96	-0.461 2	0.32 23
Null Hypothesis: Assumes individual unit root process										
Im, Pesaran & Shin W-stat	2.32 11	0.98 99	1.81 58	0.96 53	2.07 38	0.98 10	-0.05 13	0.47 96	1.034 8	0.84 96
ADF-Fisher Chi-Sq.	4.41 79	0.97 47	6.87 95	0.86 55	3.11 00	0.99 47	12.5 46	0.40 29	7.948 7	0.78 91
PP - Fisher Chi-Sq.	1.84 48	0.99 96	3.32 75	0.99 28	1.33 79	0.99 99	17.4 22	0.13 44	5.074 1	0.95 55

In table 4 the series are not stationary in levels; but, stationary in first difference.

Table 4. Stationary tests

Null Hypothesis: Levels Stationary										
	LEYS		LGNI		LHDI		LLEB		LMYS	
Technique	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue
HZ	7.905 16	0.00 00	7.851 82	0.000 0	8.532 83	0.00 00	8.727 40	0.00 00	8.6750 7	0.00 00
HCZ	7.949 49	0.00 00	6.753 85	0.000 0	8.425 16	0.00 00	8.640 62	0.00 00	8.6497 4	0.00 00
Null Hypothesis: First Difference Stationary										
	D(LEYS)		D(LGNI)		D(LHDI)		D(LLEB)		D(LMYS)	
Technique	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue	Statistics	Pvalue
HZ	0.341 84	0.36 62	1.393 32	0.081 8	0.967 10	0.16 67	1.093 68	0.13 70	0.077 17	0.46 92
HCZ	-0.545 38	0.70 73	1.994 39	0.053 1	0.775 57	0.21 90	1.347 09	0.08 90	1.286 54	0.09 91

In table 5 heterogeneity through clusters or period were not reflected, as such, the estimates are not reliable. It's just for description purpose.

Table 5. Evaluation for none effect description

Response Variable: D(LHDI)

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Probability
D(LEYS)	0.177570	0.004910	36.16324	0.0000
D(LGNI)	0.075831	0.001509	50.25607	0.0000
D(LLEB)	0.497517	0.038874	12.79810	0.0000
D(LMYS)	0.126097	0.007675	16.42992	0.0000

R-squared	0.970757	Mean dependent var	0.002759
Adjusted R-squared	0.970241	S.D. dependent var	0.003458
S.E. of regression	0.000597	Akaike info criterion	-11.98795
Sum squared resid	6.05E-05	Schwarz criterion	-11.91532
Log likelihood	1046.951	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-11.95849
Durbin-Watson stat	1.902962		

The estimates of the model in table 6 is robust with probability (f-statistic) = 0.00. Thus, the coefficients of D(LEYS), D(LGNI), D(LLEB), and D(LMYS) are statistically momentous to explaining D(LHDI) since their probability values are less than 0.05 benchmark.

Table 6. Evaluation for static effect description

Response Variable: D(LHDI)

Variable	Coefficient	Standard. Error	t-Statistic	Probability
C	8.82E-05	0.000111	0.794534	0.4280
D(LEYS)	0.177593	0.005017	35.39479	0.0000
D(LGNI)	0.076091	0.001550	49.08239	0.0000
D(LLEB)	0.455065	0.073061	6.228544	0.0000
D(LMYS)	0.122483	0.008273	14.80492	0.0000

Effects Description

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.971280	Mean dependent var	0.002759
Adjusted R-squared	0.969704	S.D. dependent var	0.003458
S.E. of regression	0.000602	Akaike info criterion	-11.93705
Sum squared resid	5.94E-05	Schwarz criterion	-11.75549
Log likelihood	1048.523	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-11.86340
F-statistic	616.2634	Durbin-Watson stat	1.898438
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The estimates of the model in table 7 is robust with probability (f-statistic) = 0.00. Hence, the coefficients of D(LEYS), D(LGNI), D(LLEB), and D(LMYS) are statistically noteworthy to explaining D(LHDI) since their probability values are than 0.05 benchmark.

Table 7. Evaluation for cross-section unsystematic effects

Response Variable: D(LHDI)

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Probability
C	4.93E-05	8.35E-05	0.591118	0.5552
D(LEYS)	0.177776	0.004966	35.79517	0.0000
D(LGNI)	0.075795	0.001524	49.74616	0.0000
D(LLEB)	0.476574	0.052856	9.016465	0.0000
D(LMYS)	0.124783	0.008057	15.48839	0.0000

Effects Description	S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random	0.000000	0.0000
Idiosyncratic random	0.000602	1.0000

Weighted Statistics

R-squared	0.970818	Mean dependent var	0.002759
Adjusted R-squared	0.970127	S.D. dependent var	0.003458
S.E. of regression	0.000598	Sum squared resid	6.04E-05
F-statistic	1405.557	Durbin-Watson stat	1.893504
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Unweighted Statistics

R-squared	0.970818	Mean dependent var	0.002759
Sum squared resid	6.04E-05	Durbin-Watson stat	1.893504

The estimates of the model in table 8 is robust probability (f-statistic) = 0.00. Therefore, the coefficients of D(LEYS), D(LGNI), D(LLEB), and D(LMYS) were seen to be statistically substantial to explaining D(LHDI) since their probability values are less than 0.05.

Table 8. Evaluation for two way unsystematic effects

Response Variable: D(LHDI)

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Probability
C	4.93E-05	8.29E-05	0.595289	0.5524
D(LEYS)	0.177776	0.004932	36.04770	0.0000
D(LGNI)	0.075795	0.001513	50.09712	0.0000
D(LLEB)	0.476574	0.052486	9.080076	0.0000
D(LMYS)	0.124783	0.008000	15.59766	0.0000

Effects Description	S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random	0.000000	0.0000
Period random	0.000000	0.0000
Idiosyncratic random	0.000596	1.0000

Weighted Statistics

R-squared	0.970818	Mean dependent var	0.002759
Adjusted R-squared	0.970127	S.D. dependent var	0.003458
S.E. of regression	0.000598	Sum squared resid	6.04E-05
F-statistic	1405.557	Durbin-Watson stat	1.893504
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Unweighted Statistics

R-squared	0.970818	Mean dependent var	0.002759
Sum squared resid	6.04E-05	Durbin-Watson stat	1.893504

The tests in table 9 achieved for zero adjustment of the cross-section random effect revealed that their unique residuals are not interrelated and the two way unsystematic effects model of table 8 is more appropriate for prediction.

Table 9. Hausman test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Probability
Cross-section random	6.059547	4	0.1947
Period random	7.119982	4	0.1297
Cross-section and period random	9.143179	4	0.0576
Cross-section random effects test comparisons:			
Variable	Fixed	Random	Var(Diff.)	Probability
D(LEYS)	0.177593	0.177776	0.000000	0.7502
D(LGNI)	0.076091	0.075795	0.000000	0.2431
D(LLEB)	0.455065	0.476574	0.002472	0.6653
D(LMYS)	0.122483	0.124783	0.000003	0.1854
Period random effects test comparisons:				
Variable	Fixed	Random	Var(Diff.)	Probability
D(LEYS)	0.180702	0.177776	0.000006	0.2270
D(LGNI)	0.078542	0.075795	0.000001	0.0117
D(LLEB)	0.458858	0.476574	0.000247	0.2601
D(LMYS)	0.124139	0.124783	0.000007	0.8140
Cross-section and period random effects test comparisons:				
Variable	Fixed	Random	Var(Diff.)	Probability
D(LEYS)	0.180224	0.177776	0.000006	0.3327
D(LGNI)	0.079005	0.075795	0.000001	0.0054
D(LLEB)	0.425002	0.476574	0.004031	0.4167
D(LMYS)	0.120914	0.124783	0.000013	0.2830

The estimated Wald coefficients for two way unsystematic effects are significantly different from zero in Table 10.

Table 10. Coefficient restriction test

Test Statistic	Value	df	Probability
F-statistic	1405.557	(4, 169)	0.0000
Chi-square	5622.228	4	0.0000
Null Hypothesis: C(2)=C(3)=C(4)=C(5)=0			
Null Hypothesis Summary:			
Normalized Restriction (= 0)	Value	Standard Error	
C(2)	0.177776	0.004932	
C(3)	0.075795	0.001513	
C(4)	0.476574	0.052486	
C(5)	0.124783	0.008000	

The coefficients of the confidence interval test are within 90, 95, and 99 percent confidence intervals in table 11.

Table 11. Confidence interval test

		90% CI		95% CI		99% CI	
Variable	Coefficient	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
C	4.93E-05	-8.77E-05	0.000186	-0.000114	0.000213	-0.000167	0.000265
D(LEYS)	0.177776	0.169619	0.185932	0.168040	0.187511	0.164927	0.190624
D(LGNI)	0.075795	0.073293	0.078298	0.072809	0.078782	0.071854	0.079737
D(LLEB)	0.476574	0.389767	0.563381	0.372962	0.580186	0.339837	0.613311
D(LMYS)	0.124783	0.111551	0.138014	0.108990	0.140575	0.103940	0.145625

In table 12, no cross-section dependence in the residuals is not rejected; hence, the two-way random unsystematic effect model residuals of the is apposite to make interpretation about the underline variables.

Table 12. Residual test

Test	Statistic	d.f.	Probability
Breusch-Pagan LM	23.49821	15	0.0741
Pesaran scaled LM	1.551554		0.1208
Pesaran CD	0.659983		0.5093

Cointegration tests of table 13 (Pedroni Residual) and 14 (Kao Residual) showed statistically significant probability values, as such, cointegration exist amongst the variables D(LHDI), D(LEYS), D(LGNI), D(LLEB), and D(LMYS). Therefore, the influence of a shockwave will be transient and ultimately vanish as the economy proceeds to stable state.

Table 13. Cointegration Tests (I)

Alternative hypothesis: common AR coefs. (within-dimension)

	Statistic	Probability	Weighted Statistic	Probability
Panel v-Statistic	1.285912	0.0992	-0.305505	0.6200
Panel rho-Statistic	-2.856361	0.0021	-2.458635	0.0070
Panel PP-Statistic	-6.680185	0.0000	-9.265500	0.0000
Panel ADF-Statistic	-2.378564	0.0087	-5.471851	0.0000

Alternative hypothesis: individual AR coefs. (between-dimension)

	Statistic	Probability
Group rho-Statistic	-1.999707	0.0228
Group PP-Statistic	-12.65693	0.0000
Group ADF-Statistic	-3.986380	0.0000

Table 14. Cointegration Test (II)

	t-Statistic	Probability
ADF	-4.015145	0.0000
Residual variance	3.48E-07	
HAC variance	2.44E-07	

Unidirectional, bidirectional and independent relationships between some variables in the model existed in table 15. Gross national income per capita, human development index, life expectancy at birth, and mean years of schooling have a more significant effect on expected years of schooling's fluctuation for the sub-region. Also; gross national income per capita has a more significant effect on life expectancy at birth's fluctuation for the sub-region. Again, the human development index has a more significant effect on mean years of schooling's fluctuation for the sub-region. More so, bidirectional causality exists between human development index and life expectancy at birth; thus, they have a significant effect on each other's fluctuation.

Table 15. Granger Causality Tests

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Probability	Decision	Causality
LEYS does not Granger Cause LHDI	168	1.12985	0.3256	accept	independent
LHDI does not Granger Cause LEYS		15.6555	6.E-07	reject	unidirectional
LGNI does not Granger Cause LHDI	168	0.40061	0.6706	accept	independent
LHDI does not Granger Cause LGNI		0.45839	0.6331	accept	independent
LLEB does not Granger Cause LHDI	168	6.23215	0.0025	reject	bidirectional
LHDI does not Granger Cause LLEB		6.27743	0.0024	reject	
LMYS does not Granger Cause LHDI	168	0.37943	0.6849	accept	independent
LHDI does not Granger Cause LMYS		3.74961	0.0256	reject	unidirectional
LGNI does not Granger Cause LEYS	168	9.60918	0.0001	reject	unidirectional
LEYS does not Granger Cause LGNI		0.63277	0.5324	accept	independent
LLEB does not Granger Cause LEYS	168	7.02925	0.0012	reject	unidirectional
LEYS does not Granger Cause LLEB		3.02941	0.0511	accept	independent
LMYS does not Granger Cause LEYS	168	4.62935	0.0111	reject	unidirectional
LEYS does not Granger Cause LMYS		2.36515	0.0972	accept	independent
LLEB does not Granger Cause LGNI	168	1.84847	0.1608	accept	independent
LGNI does not Granger Cause LLEB		3.22291	0.0424	reject	unidirectional
LMYS does not Granger Cause LGNI	168	0.07351	0.9292	accept	independent
LGNI does not Granger Cause LMYS		1.14306	0.3214	accept	independent
LMYS does not Granger Cause LLEB	168	2.14915	0.1199	accept	independent
LLEB does not Granger Cause LMYS		0.42041	0.6575	accept	independent

3. Conclusion

This article examined the presence of time and individual-specific effects amid human development index, life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling and gross national income per capita in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Turkey over periods 1990-2019 via first differences model of panel data for capturing uniqueness across samples. Disproportionate fluctuations in LHDI, LEYS, LMYS and LGNI were visible; but, the variances of LLEB exhibits some trend stationarity attribute revolving around variances 1.8 and 1.9. Thus, the series are non-stationary. Strong evidence in favour of unit root process in the log levels of the series emerged; since their p-values were greater than significance level of 0.05. Hence, the series are non-stationary time series.

The tests in table 9 achieved for zero adjustment of the cross-section random effect revealed that their unique residuals are not interrelated and the two way unsystematic effects model of table 8 is more appropriate for prediction. The estimated Wald coefficients for two way unsystematic effects are significantly different from zero in Table 10

Unidirectional, bidirectional and independent relationships between some variables in the model existed in table 15. Gross national income per capita, human development index, life expectancy at birth, and mean years of schooling have a more significant effect on expected years of schooling's fluctuation for the sub-region. Also; gross national income per capita has a more significant effect on life expectancy at birth's fluctuation for the sub-region. Again, the human development index has a more significant effect on mean years of schooling's fluctuation for the sub-region. More so, bidirectional causality exists between human development index and life expectancy at birth; thus, they have a significant effect on each other's fluctuation.

Laconically, 1% increase in expected years of schooling have the tendency to increase human development index by 18%; 1% rise in gross national income per capita will tend to increase the human development index by 8%;1% upturn in mean years of schooling will tend to increase human development index by 12%; and 1% upsurge in life expectancy at birth will tend to increase the human development index by 48%, The four indicators put forth an increasing force on the adjustment, while progressive effects of life expectancy at birth have been bigger on human development index.

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STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF UNLIMITED ONLINE PLATFORM FOR BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS IN NIGERIA IN THE PHASE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT
The study sought to assess unlimited online platform for business entrepreneurs in Nigeria in the phase of Covid-19 pandemic. Ex-post facto research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consisted of all business entrepreneurs in Nigeria. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 50 respondents that constituted the sample size of the study. The instrument used for data collection was an interview schedule titled "ONLINE PLATFORM FOR BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS QUESTIONNAIRE" (OPBEQ). The reason for using the interview schedule was because of restricted movement in the state and the respondents were called and interviewed over the phone. The contacts of the respondents were made available by the various trade unions of small scale and medium enterprises. The instrument developed was made to pass through face and content validation by experts. Instrument reliability was tested using Cronbach reliability test at 0.94 coefficient. The data obtained was analyzed using the descriptive statistics for the research questions and simple regression in testing the hypotheses. The result tested for significance at 0.05 alpha level. The study reveals that there is significant influence of online communication platform in mitigating Covid-19 effects on business entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study also revealed that there is significant influence of online marketing platform, e-commerce platform and online funding platform in mitigating Covid-19 effects on entrepreneurial businesses in Nigeria. Thus, it was concluded that as the COVID-19 spreads across the globe, it is a causing severe disruption to the society as well as businesses in Nigeria. Thus, in sustaining business operations will be difficult particularly for Small and Medium Enterprises. Hence, in fostering resilience it will be of utmost importance during COVID-19 crisis. Resilience is employed to minimize the impacts of a crises and if done properly, it can quickly restore functionality to businesses suffering from the effects of COVID-19. Therefore, one of the recommendations made was that business entrepreneurs must strive to move with the trend by adopting the use of online platforms for online banking transactions, online discount to customers, online after-sales services in order to remain in business.

Keywords: Online Platform, Business Entrepreneurs and Covid-19 Pandemic

THE IMPACT OF MICRO FINANCING ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
Small and medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria are constrained with the issues of access to funds from microfinance institutions. Even where credit facilities are available, there exists little awareness, high interest rates and short repayment period. This study examined the impact of micro financing on the output of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. Annual time series data covering the period of 1992 to 2017 sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin on the regression model was analysed through the Dynamic Least Square (DOLS) estimation technique. The findings show that both microfinance loan and lending rate exert a significant negative effect on the output of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. The study affirmed that microfinance loan retard growth of small and medium scale enterprises output in Nigeria. The study recommended the need for government to initiate policies that will boost the loanable capacity of microfinance banks, cut-down the interest rate and make their loan attractive and accessible to small and medium scale start-ups
Keywords: Microfinance, Loan, Small and Medium Scale enterprises, Output, Lending rate
Word counts: 169

ADOPTION OF DIGITAL MARKETING TECHNIQUES: A SURVEY OF MARKETING EXECUTIVES FROM INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This is a descriptive study to assess the adoption of digital marketing techniques using a survey questionnaire. Descriptive hypothesis was set and studied based on primary data collected from 100 senior marketing executives from Pune (India) who were surveyed from different companies on the adoption of digital marketing techniques. The responses were measured on a 5-point Likert scale for 10 sub-questions. The sample mean was compared against the hypothesized population mean of the scale mid-point of 2 and was tested for statistical significance at 95% confidence level. The study disclosed that the adoption of digital marketing techniques was statistically significant. The mean was found to be well above the hypothesized population mean (Mean = 3.13; SD = 0.79). The results of the study indicate that the adoption of digital marketing techniques is widely prevalent.

Keywords: Digital marketing, internet, social media.

THE ROLE OF EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP STYLE IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS IN SANGLI MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT
Crisis is the true test of leadership, and 2020 feels like the final exam. We've had to deal with a worldwide pandemic, massive social unrest, environmental disasters, and tremendous economic disruption. Leaders all over the world have been obliged to adjust to fast changing conditions and support their people in navigating through the confusion. The primary goal of this research is to look into the link between leadership styles and crisis management in private companies. Leaders of businesses make critical decisions on a regular basis and expect positive outcomes in reaching their goals. Leaders must change as well to lead effectively in the crisis management. A quantitative technique used in order to analyses this study. 160 participants from Sangli District (Maharashtra) were involved in the present study. The Study analysed the attributes, leaders need to successfully lead their organizations. The findings exposed that the charismatic & Supportive leadership styles was worked in the crisis.
Key Words- Charismatic leadership, Supportive leadership, Transformational leadership style, Crisis Management.

Introduction
The widespread of the new coronavirus pandemic in 2019–has put significant strain on global social, economic, and governance structures. National leaders and state rulers who were tasked with devising a response to the disease as it grows are on the front lines of this crisis. Due to the fact that many of the challenges these world leaders face differ as a result of their political or societal circumstances, they all face the same challenges. Social and economic variables among nations and cultures, as well as the crisis itself, may influence the ability of a leader's crisis in terms of form and function. A crisis is an unplanned transformation process that threatens the entire organization's assets, goals, and resources, creates tension among members of the organisation due to time pressure and uncertainties, and only has a limited time period to remove or mitigate the effects through necessary precautions. The ability and talent of a leader are critical in managing crises and transitioning from a current financial position and society based on logic and linearity to a new financial situation and society based on inventiveness and originality. Every day, people make decisions to issue an order, solve a problem faced to organization in the crisis, deal with a crisis, or cope with a series of failed results. The most important thing is to make the best decision you can, one that everyone understands and leads to favourable results. Leadership is tied to making the best decision. The charismatic, ideological, and pragmatic (CIP)leadership paradigm (Mumford, 2006) is utilised to offer a different perspective on leadership than the more frequently recognised method. As a result, it is powerfully refreshed to manage less and lead more than that in terms of dealing with any problem and solve it in the crisis. This study looks at leadership styles and how they relate to crisis management. This is commonly used by leaders as a source of motivation for their followers.

Leadership has a crucial role in maintaining high levels of performance. Followers who understand the link between such a firm's performance and its or its organization's goals and values, for example, boost their efforts to positively contribute to the consulting firm or organization's objectives. Leadership has a crucial inspiration in shaping an organization's culture. Leaders typically explain organisational culture by creating ideals, encouraging proper member behaviour, and reinforcing punishment and rewards. On the other hand, in today's world, organisations seek to form a team as their first step in overcoming crises that may cause future damage to the organisation. Sangli is a district in Maharashtra's western region. It is bordered on the north by Satara and Solapur districts, on the east by Vijapur district, on the south by Kolhapur and Belgum districts, and on the west by Ratnagiri district. The district is located between 16.4o and 17.1o north latitude and 73.43o and 75.00o east longitude The main objective of this research is to investigate and the link the relationship between leadership styles and crisis management in Private Organizations in Sangli Districts (Maharashtra)

Literature Review

Anwar & Balcioglu, 2016- In a time of crisis, the most important characteristic of leadership is excellent communication. Leadership therapies are beneficial in general during times of crisis, but it is clear that specific crisis conditions will almost likely need prioritisation of distinct leadership characteristics. The study focused on three prevalent and important leadership types.

Kargas, & Varoutas, (2015), refers to a person's capacity to sway the balance of a group of people in order to achieve a goal or a set of goals. As a result, a leader's abilities and competencies to persuade a group of people to accomplish a goal are critical. Duplicating with a defined vision or set of goals is also a part of leadership. Leadership is about duplicating with vision or a clear set of objectives, in addition to replicating with transform and vision creation for motivating others.

Bass et al., 2003 stated that there was a substantial link between social behaviour and transactional leadership, as well as a positive relationship between a person's mind set and transactional leadership.

Bolton & Stoicism (2008) noted that a crisis is "a tension-creating circumstance endangering the business's top aims and, in certain cases, endangering its existence and necessitating urgent intervention." The impact of the crisis on the firm can be seen as factors that contribute to a better understanding of the business's crisis.

Bipath, (2012) said that, it includes demonstrating how to build harmony in order to motivate individuals to work joyously toward a common goal. It is true that the effectiveness of leadership within a company is reliant on how employees perform and act in terms of effectively reaching goals, and as a result, excellent leaders are those who can generate value by determining needs.

Celik et al., (2016) characterised in his research paper entitled crisis as a "moment of life or death," a "sudden unfavourable development," and a "dangerous circumstance" that confronts a firm.

Jong, et al.(2016) According to him, a good leadership style attempts to figure out what the company's future holds, and how to bring people together at the time of crisis. Regardless of the conditions, the leader's vision has an impact on each individual's ability to achieve the organisational goal.

Khan, et al (2013) pointed in his research, to assure success, leader develop objectives and targets; they communicate effectively and align assets with employee collaboration to reach the goals, which ultimately drives the workforce.

Minh Ly-Le, (2015) according to him. the crisis is essentially a major state of imbalance that is wreaking havoc on the government's normal activities. This phase is one that threatens the organization's short and long-term goals, necessitates a speedy response while simultaneously shortening the response's decision-making period, and, most crucially, surprises decision-making units with its presence.
Harwati, (2013) explained how, in a crisis situation, transformational leadership may lead the organisation to a brighter future by encouraging individuals to share their thoughts on how to deal with the problem and collaborate to manage or avert crises.

Hypotheses of the Research

1 Transformational leader is more successful during times of crises in private companies.
2: Charismatic leaders are more successful during times of crises in private companies.
3. Transactional leaders are more successful during times of crises in private companies.

Research Methodology

To test the generated research hypotheses, the researcher has used a quantitative research method.. According to the MSME Report, Sangli there are 5224 Small & Large Scale registered private companies in Sangli District. This comprises both ordinary trade and specialised businesses. The researcher kept the names of the companies under secrecy. The researcher submitted 200 questionnaires to private enterprises in Sangli District; however, only 160 questionnaires were filled out and returned, resulting in a sample size of 160 participants for the current study.

Analysis and Findings

Transformational Leadership Style

It has been discovered observed that 64.28 percent of leaders instil pride in employees as a result of their association with them. 67.56 percent of leaders act in such a way that their subordinates respect them. 67 percent of Leaders mediated respect, esteem, and trustworthiness among the employees. 62 percent of leaders can encourage others to support their values and objectives Sixty-one percent of leaders inspire their followers to think about the long view.Sixty-six percent of leaders are positive about the future of employees. When it comes to fixing challenges, 58 percent of leaders look for diverse points of view. Sixty-one percent of leaders made significant recommendations for dealing with crises.

Charismatic leadership

63% of leaders keep records of all failures due to this crisis. 65 percent of leaders are capable in representing employees to higher authorities at the time of crisis. 65 percent of Leaders rewarded their employees who take the risks in crisis and supported to their colleagues.. 71% of leaders think about the moral and ethical implications of their activities. 66 percent of leaders think about how their activities will affect morals and ethics. 57% of leaders have strong power and confidence to fight with this crisis. According to 69% of leaders their employees examine problems from a variety of angles. In a crisis, 72 percent of leaders are able to detect and anticipate possible difficulties.

Supportive Leadership

In the midst of the crisis, 56% of leaders are regularly setting their daily objectives, such as employee safety and care, financial stability, and working continuity of their organizations. Sixty-six percent of leaders have recorded the various issues and make sure that leadership is properly associated with them. 63% of the leaders are aware of the conflicts that develop between priorities. 68 percent of leaders regularly recognize the urgent important issues, and tried to encourage and support their employees . 71 percent of leaders utilise their priorities as a system of rating to impose trade-offs. In a crisis, 61 percent of executives are seeking to encourage front-line supervisors by permitting them to make the decisions where appropriate and defining clearly what needs to be handled, when, and to whom.78% of leaders have supported their employees financially and morally to deal with the crisis, 74% of executives become health conscious and develop a self-health -care programme, including a healthy diet, exercise,yoga and meditation.

Crisis Management

In the crisis, 62% of leaders are capable of recognising and anticipating future issues. 68 percent of leaders are coordinating and communicating the problems and updates. 64 percent of leaders take the measures required to set up a safety and health management system and evaluate risk management. In times of crisis, 69 percent of leader's are expected qualified and experienced staff for their organizations. 64 percent of leaders are providing detail information and updates to their employees.. In a crisis, 63 percent of leaders are compiling information on the quality as well as quantity of protective equipment. 73% of Leaders delivered the detail information about the work from supervisors to employees.

Correlation Analysis

Leadership	Pearson Correlation	Significance 2 Tailed
Transformational	0.422	0.000
Charismatic	0.662	0.000
Supportive	0.561	0.000

From the above table it was found that the Pearson coefficient correlation for charismatic leadership was determined 662**>.0.01, indicating that there is a positive and substantial relationship between charismatic leadership and crisis management. The Pearson coefficient correlation for transformational leadership is.422**>.0.01, so there is a positive and substantial link between transformational leadership and crisis management. and the Pearson coefficient correlation for supportive leadership is.561**>.0.01,so it proved that there is a positive and substantial relationship between supportive leadership and crisis management

Conclusion

Leadership is one of the most significant components in properly resolving crises in private organisations in today's business world. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the most effective and appropriate leadership styles for crisis management in private companies in Maharashtra's Sangli District. The researcher came up with three major research hypotheses. The research hypotheses are tested using coefficient correlation analysis. The research, showed that charismatic leadership is the most successful and acceptable leadership style for dealing with crises in private companies. Supportive leadership has been recognised as one of the best and most appropriate styles of leadership during times of crisis as a result of rapid industrial development and economic developments in the corporate world..

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ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SUPPLY CHAIN AND FIRM PERFORMANCE OF MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURING SMES

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia has about 907,065 SMEs (98.5% equivalent to total business) and among them, manufacturing SMEs are 47,698 (5.3%). As backbone of the national economy, SMEs contributed to employment (65.3%) and GDP (36.6%). Unexpectedly this current COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has drastically disrupted SME business like other large businesses. As SMEs has limited asset, manpower and capital, the SME supply chain is also paralyzed heavily. Due to sufficient evidence how impact of COVID-19 on the supply chain capability and the performance of SMEs manufacturing firm across Malaysia, this research aimed to identify and investigate those issues. This research focuses on SME manufacturing firm located in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur (Bangi, Shah Alam, and Ulu Kelang). Total 17 SMEs manufacturing owner-managers (Eight sub-sectors) were interviewed based on an open-ended questionnaire. The findings showed that they experience 4 to 26 years, 3 to 200 employees, and MYR 100k to 500m yearly income. The COVID-19 has impacted the worst on electrical and electronics sector (76%), followed by Metal Fabrication (64%), Automotive (63%), Oil and Gas (61%), Furniture (54%), Food and Beverage (52%), and Paper Printing (51%) sectors and the least impacted Textiles (43%); and on SMEs supply chain functions: worst to least impact- production (65%), followed by procurement (59%), logistics (53%)and least impact on inventory (48%). This finding will help managers understand and develop the resilient strategies, and help government's policy maker to better cope with rapid and unexpected coronavirus pandemic situation that severely affect ongoing business operations and performance.

HALAL INDUSTRY CHALLENGES FOLLOWING THE NEW NORMS

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ABSTRACT
Halal industry is gaining ground at the domestic and global level. However, following the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, various industries were affected including the halal industry. Halal industry which was expected to bring profit in 2020 failed to do so due to the global state that was inflicted with the COVID-19 pandemic. Now, the world is in the process of recovery. In going through this phase, various challenges are faced to revitalize the halal industry development. Thus, this research aims to uncover the challenges face by the halal industry in developing its potential at the global level, especially during the new norms. This research adapts qualitative method, where the data is collected through literature review and content analysis from different sources before a model of halal industry facing challenges is made. The data collected then analysed thematically. The research found that the most significant challenge faced by halal industry in the new norm is the limited raw ingredient supply. Other challenges include the diminishing industry productivity, logistics and delivery control, limited import and export activity, digital challenges, consumer's confidence in JAKIM halal certification, and the spread of virus through utensils and food. These challenges cause chain effects to the halal industry productivity. Therefore, proactive action needs to be taken to overcome these challenges for halal industry to be expanded and empowered at the global level.
Keywords: Challenge, Halal industry, New Norms, Pandemic, Covid-19

IS WHATSAPP AND TELEGRAM FREE OF THE ELITES: THE 2018 GENERAL ELECTIONS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT
2018 has been particularly significant for Malaysia as the people of the state democratically dethroned a 61-year-old regime, BN (National Front), and replaced it with the PH (Coalition of Hope) government without a drop of bloodshed. This article attempts to systematically analyze the evolvement of new media since the 2008 blogging era that contributed to the electoral tsunami in Malaysia right up to the rise and popularity of encrypted messaging services such as WhatsApp and Telegram which has become a formidable point of dissemination and consumption of political news in Malaysia. The findings suggest that there was a clear attempt by political leaders to coopt various levels of opinion leaders, particularly religious leaders, academicians, think tanks and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with an intention to influence and shape the political minds of those less interested in politics through a centralized agenda setting mechanism. Methodologically, the normative method of shared values theory was adopted to better explain the current state of affairs of how new media is used to politically shape ideas of ordinary Malaysians. The findings suggests that opinion leaders were purposively selected according to their higher social capital value and social authority in society and evidences from the study suggests instant messaging services is not totally liberalized from the political and economical elites.
Keywords: Malaysian Politics, New Media, Collective Identity, Political Mobilizations

PANDEMIC COVID-19 LEADING INNOVATION THOUGHTS FOR DIGITAL GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT
The term "digital globalization" refers to a new kind of globalization. It affects how business is done across borders, the flow of economic advantages, and participation. Covid-19 is creating a worldwide economic shock that is proving to be both more rapid and devastating than the global economic crisis of 2008. Whereas the current crisis is pushing for deglobalization, Covid-19 poses a threat to digital globalization and economic change. The COVID-19 pandemic is a perfect example of this complexity, inflicting immense human suffering and sparking worldwide digitization offering creative avenues. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the global economy, economic activity, and population. However, digitalization is also assisting many businesses in adapting to and overcoming the present predicament created by COVID-19. The increased use of technology in people's choices and business' everyday lives in response to this extraordinary circumstance proves the digital acceleration process. This exploratory research investigates the effects of digital transformation processes in three corporate areas: labor and social relations, marketing and sales, and technology. We anticipate the effect of digitalization to be cross-cutting across all areas, encouraging the development of new digital goods and services based on the flexibility concept. Furthermore, new methods of working will increase the need for fresh talent regardless of where individuals live. Furthermore, cybersecurity and privacy will become two critical components that will enable the integrated development of the Internet based technological solutions, such as artificial intelligence, big data, and robots.
Keywords: COVID-19 disruption; Global digitalization, Digital pandemic; Globalization; Artificial Intelligence

THE IMPACT OF MULTILINGUALISM ON GLOBAL EDUCATION: 21ST CENTURY LANGUAGE TEACHING-LEARNING STANDARDS AND QUANTIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

The importance of having global connections in the 21st century cannot be overstated. In order to prepare ourselves more adequately for these connections and opportunities, it is vital to learn a foreign language. The 21st century has introduced new imperatives into education practices, stimulated by increasing concern about global inequities and lack of fairness. The article presents and evaluates differences between 20st and 21st century language learning standards, English language education in a global world, the role of teaching grammar as concepts in meaningful contexts, teaching English as a second or foreign language, as well as, the concept and importance of the relationship or even the difference between the foreign languages especially English at our country (Baku, Azerbaijan). Language displays the number by means of which quantitative seme has a different way of expression and various representations. The article discusses the fact that the category of quantity, which is one of the categories of cognition, has gone through a number of stages in its development. The article also shows the general direction of development for all languages of the world in the development of the concept of quantity. This direction is developed in different languages at different levels in accordance with the internal laws of the development of these languages. The first step in developing the concept of quantity as well as numbers is to determine the homogeneity of the sets and to accept this homogeneity. In the second stage of the development of the category of quantity and number, the reference set, or reference sets, are separated, and the concrete sets in the objective world are compared with those reference sets. At the third stage, the development of the category of quantity reaches such a point that the properties of specific numbers are completely separated from the properties of numerical objects that exist in objective reality, which, in turn, is manifested in the formation of numbers as part of speech in the process of abstract calculation. The definition of reference sets, or equivalents of these sets, gave rise to the notion of quantity, at which point numbers began to express only quantity, free from the qualitative properties of certain things. The quantitative category was freed from the shadow of the qualitative category as a cognitive category only at this stage. The article also deals with the semantic features of quantitative vocabulary and units of the English language, the means of expressing the concept of number in English, studies the use of different parts of speech for the implementation of the concept of number, analyzes their characteristics and semantic aspects. In connection with all these theoretical issues and options, the article also presents quantitative units and expressions available in English based on specific linguistic facts.

Keywords: *21st century skills, globalization, international life, lingua franca, language standards, quantitative expressions.*

ВЛИЯНИЕ МНОГОЯЗЫЧИЯ НА ГЛОБАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: СТАНДАРТЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ-ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКА 21 ВЕКА И КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ОЦЕНКА И КОЛИЧЕСТВО

АННОТАЦИЯ

Чтобы лучше подготовиться к важности глобальных связей и возможностей в 21 веке, жизненно важно выучить иностранный язык. В 21 веке в образовательную практику появились новые императивы, стимулируемые растущей озабоченностью по поводу глобального неравенства и несправедливости. Язык отображает число, с помощью которого количественная сема имеет различный способ выражения и различные представления. В статье рассматривается тот факт, что категория количества, являющаяся одной из категорий познания, прошла ряд этапов своего развития. В статье также показано общее направление развития всех языков мира при разработке концепции количества. Это направление развивается на разных языках на разных уровнях в соответствии с внутренними законами развития этих языков. Первым шагом в разработке концепции количества, а также чисел является определение однородности множеств и принятие этой однородности. На втором этапе развития категории количества и числа наборы ссылок или наборы ссылок разделяются, и конкретные наборы в объективном мире сравниваются с этими наборами ссылок. На третьем этапе развитие категории количества достигает такой точки, что свойства конкретных чисел полностью отделены от свойств числовых объектов, которые существуют в объективной реальности, что, в свою очередь, проявляется в формировании чисел как части речи в процессе абстрактного счета. Определение эталонных наборов, или эквивалентов этих наборов, породило понятие количества, при котором числа начали выражать только количество, свободное от качественных свойств определенных вещей. Количественная категория была освобождена от тени качественной категории как когнитивной категории только на этом этапе. В статье также рассматриваются семантические особенности количественной лексики и единиц английского языка, способы выражения понятия числа в английском языке, исследуется использование разных частей речи для реализации понятия числа, анализируется их характеристика и семантические аспекты. В связи со всеми этими теоретическими вопросами в статье также представлены количественные единицы и выражения, доступные в английском языке, основанные на конкретных лингвистических фактах.

Ключевые слова: *Навыки 21 века, глобализация, международная жизнь, лингва франка, языковые стандарты, количественные выражения.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Learning a foreign language and really putting it to work – that will make us stand out. Not only children but also animals: birds, cats, dogs can imitate the sounds and patterns which they hear around. Moreover, humans continue to imitate and practice these sounds and patterns until they form “habits “of correct language use. This plays an important role in future life. By making this as “habit” of correct language a child will get success in language learning. All languages in the world are ideal. For each country for each human beings their own language is ideal. Moreover, in some conditions a target language become an ideal or even native language. Each language constantly changing in that case continuing need for adaptation is more normal. What you wanted to say and how you said it – between content and expression is called an ideal language. Language is a great way of identifying the cultural characteristics, nationality and become ideal. Changing social and intellectual needs may cause people’s speaking in other languages.

Even changing the living place means changing language but with mixed surrounding. So, the language depends on its place and situation. As the paper investigates the language is dominant and leader the research also shows that foreign language is special and most frequently used one. It is first necessary to understand the resources that a language makes available to its native speakers, those who have acquired it as children in a natural setting. Because communication is not restricted, language must do something more than provide a package of ready-made messages. Language is more than communication. Language must be creative – allowing novelty and innovation in response to new experiences, situations and thoughts. When the language is in decline, the identity of a nation is in decline too. As a result, each language has a deep historical background related to its nation. With English becoming the world's foremost lingua franca, the pressure to improve English language education (ELE) has been steadily increasing. Consequently, the nature of ELE has changed drastically in the last decade. This has not only brought about a number of changes in the way. English is taught and learnt, but it has also led to various innovative practices around the world. This article aims to shed light on the new theoretical and methodological developments in the field of ELE as well as the major issues and difficulties faced by practitioners in different parts of the globe. One very important variable that the article takes into account is the role that English already plays in a particular society since this may affect the views that teachers and students hold of the language. This in turn can significantly influence the way English is taught and learnt in given political, economic and socio-cultural settings. The purpose of this article is therefore to provide a comprehensive overview of the pedagogical methods, policies and problems that underlie English language education in ten different regions across the world, including: the USA, Canada, the UK, Australia, New Zealand, India, Singapore, Japan, China and Hong Kong. In doing so, the different paragraphs in the article emphasise the importance of responding to linguistic and other forms of diversity in order to develop English language education in a globalised world. This article may be useful for teachers and students of English language, for English language curriculum and materials developers, and for those involved in educational policy-making and language acquisition research. The range of content covered in the article's paragraphs will also help researchers and practitioners develop effective English language education practices, and propose solutions to emerging issues in English language teaching and learning in different environments around the world. The newly-developed arguments and concerns pertaining to English language education will serve as future reference for professionals interested in this area of expertise [Baudouin de Courtenay: 1963; Crystal, D: 2006].

The interest in foreign language teaching at early stages has been increased for the last years in the European context, since the mastery of two foreign languages seems to be a necessity nowadays. Some people learn more than one language from birth or from a very young age then they are bilingual or multilingual. These people can be said to have two, three or more mother tongues: neither language is foreign to that person, even if one language is a foreign language for the vast majority of people in the peoples's birth country. For example, a child learning English from his English father and Irish at school in Ireland can speak both English and Irish, but neither is a foreign language to them. This is common in countries such as India, South Africa, or Canada due to these countries having multiple official languages. In many countries, bilingualism occurs through international relations, which, with English being the global lingua franca, sometimes results in majority bilingualism even when the countries have just one domestic official language. In recent years, linguistic research has focused attention on the use of widely known world languages, such as English, as a lingua franca or a shared common language of professional and commercial communities. In *lingua franca* situations, most speakers of the common language are functionally multilingual.

People who know more than one language have been reported to be more adept at language learning compared to *monolinguals*. In editing multilingualism one language spoken is called *monolingual* or *monoglot*; two languages spoken is called *bilingual* or *diglot*; three languages spoken is called *trilingual* or *triglot*; four languages spoken is called *quadrilingual* or *tetraglot*; five languages spoken is called *quinquelingual* or *pentaglot*; six languages spoken is called *sexalingual* or *hexaglot*; seven languages spoken is called *septilingual* or *heptaglot*; eight languages spoken is called *octolingual* or *octoglot*; nine languages spoken is called *novelingual* or *enneaglot*; ten languages spoken is called *decalingual* or *decaglot*; eleven languages spoken is called *undecalingual* or *hendecaglot*; twelve languages spoken is called *duodecalingual* or *dodecaglot*. People who speak many more than this – are sometimes classed as *hyperpolyglots* [Toshovich B: 2005; Yunusov D.N., Khanbutayeva L.M: 2008].

2. Differences between 20st and 21st century language learning standards.

In the 20st century: Students learned about the language (grammar); Teacher-centered class; Focused on isolated skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing); Coverage of a textbook; Using the textbook as the curriculum; Emphasis on teacher as presenter/lecturer; Isolated cultural "factoids"; Use of technology as a "cool tool"; Only teaching language; Same instruction for all students; Synthetic situations from textbook; Confining language learning to the classroom; Testing to find out what students don't know; Only the teacher knows criteria for grading; Students "turn in" work only for the teacher.

In the 20st century: Students learn to use the language; Learner-centered with teacher as facilitator/collaborator; Focus on the three modes: interpersonal, interpretive, and presentational; Backward design focusing on the end goal; Use of thematic units and authentic resources; Emphasis on learner as "doer" and "creator"; Emphasis on the relationship among the perspectives, practices, and products of the culture; Integrating technology into instruction to enhance learning; Using language as the vehicle to teach academic content; Differentiating instruction to meet individual needs; Personalized real world tasks; Seeking opportunities for learners to use language beyond the classroom; Assessing to find out what students can do; Students know and understand criteria on how they will be assessed by reviewing the task rubric; Learners create to "share and publish" to audiences more than just the teacher [Alemi, M., Daftarifard, P: 2010].

3. The impact of English as a global language in many spheres of international life.

A language is considered foreign if it is learned largely in the classroom and is not spoken in the society where the teaching occurs. Studying a language provides the learner with the opportunity to gain linguistic and social knowledge and to know when, how, and why to say what to whom National Standards in Foreign Language Education Project. A foreign language is a language originally from another country than the speaker. However, there must be a defined distinction between foreign and second language. It is also a language not spoken in the native country of the person referred to, i.e., English speakers living in any country can say that the language of that country is a foreign language to them, or Turkish speakers living in the United States can say that English is a foreign language to them. These two characterisations do not exhaust the possible definitions, however, and the label is occasionally applied in ways that are variously misleading or factually inaccurate. The impact of English as a global language in many spheres of international life has been both rapid and dramatic. This very timely part on the globalisation of English language education has much to offer readers. Not only does it draw together important theoretical perspectives from which to position the overall theme of the part, but it also provides rich accounts of international pedagogical processes and practices. It sets out important agendas relating to innovation and change into the future, while at the same time including realistic debates on the challenges

involved. Focussed on the impact of globalisation on language use and language practices, the contributors raise a number of central and challenging questions in both theory and practice, critically probing key issues for teaching and learning and the place of English and Englishes in learning across a range of different educational settings. This thematically coherent edited part provides fresh perspectives on conceptual issues and informed discussions on pedagogic practices. It may be an essential reference for curriculum specialists, researchers, teacher educators, and teachers interested in new directions in research and practice in English language education, the leading role of the Language in the formation of logical categories and concepts and so on.

4. The leading role of the Language in the formation of logical categories and concepts.

The goal of foreign language study is to learn a language for its literature, benefit from the mental discipline and intellectual development. For that purpose, grammar of English should be mastered by considering some principles. Language is, therefore, a system of interdependent entities. It is not only on the elements of the language itself, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, but other fields of study as well, like psychology, sociology and anthropology. As a result, the field of study on psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and anthropolinguistics emerged. It can be inferred that language features (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and discourse) cannot be separated from English language teaching since those features are the language competences in language teaching. It means that the process of acquiring language successfully depends on how human can produce the right syllables, words and even sentences that contains the appropriate meaning in appropriate context of humans' life. Since linguistic description is an attempt to reflect a speaker's knowledge, the *semanticists*, furthermore, are committed to describing semantic knowledge. It is the next linguistics area [Alemi, M., Daftarifard, P: 2010; Musayev O: 2007].

Language - determines the norms of thinking and behavior, plays a leading role in the formation of logical categories and concepts. Category acts as a mediator between language and thinking. Categories of thinking or language are not the same. This difference allows us to clarify their essence. Thinking can freely define its categories. Language categories have a system. From the point of view of studying the relationship between language and thinking, it is important to study the relationship between cognitive categories and language categories (lexical and grammatical categories). Because although any category of cognition is common to homo hapiens, it has colorful forms of expression in one language as well as in different languages. What is interesting for the research is that at any stage of language development, these logical (cognitive) categories, which are a reflection of the objective reality that surrounds us, have found their expression in language [Shvachko S.O: 1981].

The fact that different grammatical categories have different characteristics in different languages, the existence of some categories in one language and their absence in another language is no longer explained only by the language system. As a language changes its type, strong quantitative and qualitative changes occur in all its tiers. This is an unexpected manifestation for linguists who claim that language evolved only through evolution. One of the basic laws of dialectics, the law of the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes, is one of the most general, objective laws of reality. Before interpreting the transition from quantity to quality in nature and society, events and processes, it is necessary to analyze the concepts of quantity and quality. The set of important features or characteristics that make up a feature of an event and distinguish it from other events is called the quality of any thing or event. The concept of quantity is also the most general category that reflects one of the important aspects of any event or process. Quantity also acts as a determinant of anything, but unlike quality, quantity is in terms of the degree of development of its properties: size, volume, quantity, speed of movement, color intensity, and so on.

Quantity and quality are in a direct dialectical relationship, and this connection creates such a unity that it is expressed in degrees; quality is always related to the quantitative determination of an item, beyond which quality cannot exist. The main feature of the category of quantity in English is related to the ability to express the external and internal quantity of quality. In English, there are words that are used only in the plural, and the external quantity they express is conditioned by the nature of things. For example: scissors, trousers; shoes, boots, socks, stockings [Garibova J: 1994; Novruzov M: 2000].

5. The relationship between the grammatical quantitative category and the concrete quantitative concept of the cognitive process.

Grammatical categories reflect the events that occur in the process of development and improvement of human cognition and occur in the real world, the concepts that show the important properties of these events and the relationship between them, or rather, philosophical categories. The grammatical categories of a language are defined on the basis of grammatical meaning. "A grammatical category is a collection of similar objects and events in certain groups. The unity of grammatical meanings and their means of expression (forms) in language is called a grammatical category. One of the most interesting aspects of the study of grammatical categories is their classification. Based on the classification, there are also the following types of classification of morphological categories depending on the purpose and methods: 1) empirical; 2) morphological-semantic; 3) semantic-pragmatic. In addition, there is a complex form of classification. This type includes content-functional, structural-syntactic and direct morphological classification. The number of researches in new directions in the field of definition of categories and their grouping on certain features is increasing. These studies call for a broader approach to divisions such as noun grammatical categories and verb grammatical categories, as well as general and special grammatical categories, which are at the forefront of traditional linguistics. Grammatical categories are certain system units of language. They are not considered a unit of speech. Grammatical devices are used in the process of speech creation. In this case, traditional linguistics presents the grammatical category as the result of the classification and generalization of relations and comparisons Grammatical categories are considered as two-sided linguistic units in traditional linguistics. Their elements change rapidly with the application of cognitive and discursive approaches in linguistic research that are confronted with a plan of expression and content. In the comparison expression plan, it is obvious that one unit has a non-zero suffix and the other has the same suffix. While some linguists exemplify parts of speech when speaking of grammatical categories, other linguists characterize the categories of case, plural, and affiliation as grammatical categories, which include different groupings of certain word groups within speech parts, and mark the category as a specific grouping of word groups within speech parts [Novruzov M: 2000; Zarbaliev Kh.M: 2015].

A broad functional approach to grammatical events provides a basis for looking at grammatical meanings as content categories. Such content categories take place at different levels of the language system. Categories (essence, quantity, quality, attitude, space, time, situation, state, action, suffering) that combine the highest generalizations of objective reality exist in language as a unit of thought. Grammatical categories are ways of conceptualizing and categorizing the world. It also reveals the categories of reality, vitality, concreteness, abstraction, quantitativeity, loneliness, causation and other concepts. In linguistics, the grammatical category is considered an important unit of grammar. The emergence of any category in language took place on the basis of the formation of that category in human thought. Grammatical categories include case, quantity, affiliation, time, and so on. It is a historical category that emerged and developed during certain periods of development of the thinking and language of any nation.

From this point of view, the grammatical category of quantity also reflects a certain connection of the cognitive process with the concrete concept of quantity. Throughout history, linguists have pondered the question of logical categories and their expression in language, a problem that has been the focus of both philosophers and linguists. Therefore, the concept of grammatical category is still one of the most pressing linguistic issues. Although grammatical categories are related to logical categories, they have aspects that do not depend on logical categories. We can even say that the speech activity of grammatical categories (especially its written forms) laid the groundwork for logical categories. It is no coincidence that Aristotle, the founder of the science of logic, developed logical categories based on predicative forms of sentences, including verbs. The system of logical categories includes categories related to matter, which define it in different ways. Quantity, quality and measurement, space and time, event and essence, form and content, necessity and coincidence, cause and effect, generality, specificity and solitude, abstraction and specificity, logic and history, system and structure are logical categories [Toshovich B: 2005; Zarbaliev Kh.M: 2015].

6. Stages of development of the grammatical quantity category.

A study of the material provided by the ethnography of "primitive" people allows us to conclude that, unless minor differences are taken into account, the stages of development of the concept of quantity in individual peoples, that is, in human cognition as a whole, are consistent. The category of logical quantity came into being at such a stage of the cognitive process that at this stage people were already able to approach things and events from the point of view of their quantitative characteristics, and this category found its expression in language in the category of grammatical quantity. According to many researchers, before humans acquired the ability to approach things and events in quantitative terms, they understood more or less as a qualitative feature of things and events. Before the ancients approached the set of objects as the sum of individual objects, they understood this set as a whole. The emphasis here was not on the fact that a group of objects consisted of a set of individual objects, but on its existence as a whole. In this case, quantity is specifically a set - the properties that characterize any group of objects, such as size, shape, color, and so on. was understood as. This fact can probably be explained by the fact that in the language of many peoples the formation of collective words before the category of morphological quantity. At that time, a collection was probably perceived not as a quantity but as a quality of things, and collections of different numbers of things were perceived as different features. The collection of objects is expressed differently in the languages of different peoples. In terms of being a category of cognition, the category of quantity has gone through a number of stages in its development and reached its modern state. The traces of the various stages in the development of the quantitative category from sensory-visual imagery to abstraction are clearly visible in modern language. The concept of quantity has gone through the following stages to reach its current level of abstraction: *Determining the equivalence of sets; Selection of reference sets; The emergence of the concept of abstract quantity.* The category of quantity has gone through a number of stages in its development as a generalized, abstract category of human cognition, which is reflected in the formation of numbers as a special part of speech in different systems of languages and the emergence of the category of grammatical plurals. The category of quantity was accepted as an emotional quantity in the early days of the formation of human cognition. It is clear from the facts obtained from the ethnography of "primitive peoples" that lagged behind civilization that it is not yet possible to speak of separate numbers in this period of development of the concept of quantity in human cognition. Because during this period, the concept of quantity was at such a level in thinking that only the number of sets was determined.

The method of sensory-visual perception of objects and events from the objective reality common to humans and animals, reflecting the qualitative characteristics of specific sets of objects, can be considered the basis for the emergence of a quantitative category, its separation from the qualitative category. Therefore, the emotional-visual period of the development of the concept of quantity does not help to separate the category of quantity from the category of quality, its formation and emergence in the abstract [Musayev O.I: 2007; Novruzov M: 2000].

The development of the category of quantity begins with the fact that the set of any two concrete objects is defined as the mutual correspondence, ie in the simplest form of value. At the end of the second stage of the development of the concept of quantity, many consecutive common number systems appear in the same language. Observing this manifestation in language can be considered the beginning of the third stage. In order to count, one of the number structures in the language is developed in accordance with the qualitative characteristics of the items to be counted. This type of number system is called "subject number". The existence of "subject number" structures in many languages is a product of this stage. For example, in a group of languages, 26 numerals are used to count individual objects: family, person, house, pair of objects, long objects, boat, animal, bird, and so on. In the last stage of the development of the category of quantity, the general equivalent, the measure of the quality of the number, and its expression in language as numbers, are separated, which corresponds to the general form of value. In the last stage of the development of the concept of quantity in human thought, the concept of quantity becomes completely abstract from the shadow of the concept of quality, moves from individual aggregate sets to abstract distributive sets, and a grammatical number category emerges. It is at this stage that the quantitative category is completely separated from the qualitative category [Ellis, R: 2002].

In languages where different numerical formations are used to count individual objects that differ from each other, which are perceived as a qualitative feature of those objects, one number order replaces the other number structures and removes them from the language. In other words, only abstract numbers are used, regardless of the characteristics and quality of the items to be counted. Thus, the concept of quantity is expressed in the abstract form of individual numbers. The category of quantity, being a universal logical category, is closely connected with the development of human consciousness and thinking. Science has long proved that primitive human thought was more concrete than modern human perception. In connection with the development of thinking in the practice of social life, man began to distinguish between the singular and the plural, and gradually the notion of an indefinite plural form emerged. This concept has manifested itself differently in different languages. In ancient times, peoples accepted the sacred power of numbers, believing that their secret and magical powers affected people, as well as the world around them. There is also the belief that God used numbers to rule the world. The Pythagoreans also said that the world was ruled by numbers. F. Engels especially appreciated the role of fingers in the counting process and connected the origin of numbers with them [Gavrilov Y.M: 1990; Zarbaliev Kh.M: 2015].

A number of researchers have noted the special role of the fingers and toes in the counting process, as well as in the formation of numbers. The ethnographic materials of the "primitive peoples" also confirm the views of these researchers. In languages belonging to some language groups, the names of numbers are the same as the names of human fingers. Thus, "ring finger" means one, "ring finger" means two, "middle finger" means three, and "index finger" means four. The word "hand" is used to describe "five." The fact that the word "five" is expressed in the word "hand", or that the words expressing both concepts are etymologically identical, is evident in many languages. In some languages of the world, the term "two hands" is widely used to describe the concept of "ten".

To understand this system of counting, in other words, it is not so difficult to explain why primitive man used the term "two hands" to express the concept of "ten". The point is that primitive man understood the concept of "five" as the number of fingers in one hand, and the concept of "ten" as the number of fingers in both hands. That is why the number of both fingers and toes is used to express the concept of "twenty". That is, in these cases, the number of one hand, two hands, and finally the number of fingers and toes is taken as the reference set, and the corresponding equivalent set is determined. For example, in some world languages, the number "ten" means "hands" and the number "twenty" means "all people." In some languages, the number "ten" is literally called "high, high." The fact that the number "ten" is literally called "high, high" is due to the fact that when the counting process is completed with the fingers of the hand, the person counting covers the fingers of the left hand, which he raises with the palm of his right hand. The choice of a standard or equivalent of this or that set has a special place in the development of the concept of quantity. One or more sets can be selected as the reference set. This manifests itself in different ways in different nations and is directly related to the nature of their thinking. Such standard sets include fingers and toes, sticks, and so on. an example can be given. As in spatial relations, the starting point for determining numerical differences is the human body, from where they are transferred to the whole sensory-visual world. The role of hands in the counting process is accepted by almost all researchers of the ethnography of "primitive people". A. Taylor writes in "Primary Culture", taking into account the role of fingers and toes in the formation of numbers: *"The languages of the peoples who have long been civilized retain the original meaning of their numbers, even in individual cases. However, with the exception of individual languages, in all developed and underdeveloped languages of the world, there are indelible traces of the derivation of numbers from the primitive counting carried out with the help of the fingers and toes. This led to the counting of people in groups of five, ten, or twenty, which they still use today."* [Novruzov M: 2000]. The phenomenon of fingerprinting numbers and figures in writing is also reflected in the ancient Sumerian writings. The materials we encounter in the Sumerian writings also prove that the fingers and toes played a key role in the formation of number names. For example, researchers point out that the ancient Sumerian language used the form "finger" to denote the number "one." The concept of "two" is expressed in the Sumerian writings by the image of two adjacent fingers. This fact in the Sumerian writings indicates the closeness of the Sumerian writing culture. Finger and hand prints are used in the "Greek figures" we use today. In other words, the ancient Romans used the concept of "one" in the form of a finger (I), the concept of "two" in the form of two adjacent fingers (II), and the concept of "three" in the form of three adjacent fingers (III). The term "five" is expressed by hand (V). In this case, the hand is drawn, and although the outer fingers are reflected in the text, the middle fingers are thought to be abstract. Hence, the number "four" is written in the form 5 - 1 (IV), the numbers "six", "seven" and "eight" are 5 + 1 (VI), 5 + 2 (VII), 5 + 3 (VIII) respectively. can be said to be expressed in the form. The number "ten" is given by the expression "two five" or "two hands". However, in this case, the signs indicating the five digits are not written side by side in the text (VV), but in a combined form (X). Model 10 - 1 (IX) is used to reflect the number "nine" in the text. Quantity is a very broad concept and manifests itself in language in various forms and means. Quantity is a basic or basic concept that reflects a single cognitive process for all people. The concept of quantity manifests itself in three ways: *calculation; the name of the quantity; written sign of quantity.* The fact that the category of quantity consists of three levels of opposition also exists in a number of languages with different structures. The expression of the meaning of quantity in language within a certain category should be applied to the period after they can isolate it from the concept of quality and abstract it in thinking.

To be more precise, if people initially understood the set of things as their quality, when they expressed the set as a grammatical category, they were already able to understand the meaning of abstract quantity, and gradually isolated the quantity of things from their system of properties [Garibova J: 1994; Novruzov M: 2000].

The category of quantity can be considered one of the most complex and multifaceted categories in the language. This is due to the fact that the concept of quantity itself is complex. It can be said that there are two subcategories within the quantity category - measurement and quantity subcategories. Ancient quantitative indicators were used to express quantity (discrete quantity) or measurement (indiscrete quantity) using words denoting both object, quality, and action. Therefore, quantity can be both divisible (discrete) and indivisible. In other words, because a quantity consists of separate parts, it can be defined as a divisible quantity, and since a measure cannot be divided into such parts, it can be defined as an indivisible quantity. Both divisible and indivisible quantities manifest themselves in things, in movement and process, as well as in the quality of things or movement and process, such as quantity, size, volume, intensity, and so on. Therefore, quantity can be determined not only in things, but also in movement, process and quality. Calculation and measurement are not possible when quality, situation, event, feeling, thought are the object of quantitative evaluation. In this case, accurate and approximate measurement systems do not apply. In addition to material objects, quality, movement, and event can also carry a quantitative burden. So, there is a quantity of an object, a process, a sign, a quality. The quantity of objects is the number of them or parts. It is the size of non-discrete materials. Quantity is the certainty of an object characterized by its quantity or the intensity of its properties. Aristotle's quantities consist of divisible and continuous properties. For example, numbers and words are divisible, line, surface, place, time and space are continuous. There is no quantity without quality, no quality without quantity. Their unity is reflected in size. The signs and relations on which the linguistic description of the category of quantity is based in different systems of languages are: loneliness, totality, completeness, partiality, cardinality and ordinality, collectiveness and distributiveness, certainty and uncertainty, accuracy and approximation, discreteness and continuity, extensiveness and intensity, very little relation, regularity and irregularity, and so on. V.V. Akulenko divided the quantity as a macro-field and emphasized that there are two areas with the second rank in that macro-field, one of which is a definite quantity and the other is an indefinite quantity. The indefinite quantitative field itself is divided into minority and majority microfields. Bulk numbers belong to the indefinite quantitative microfield. The "discreteness" of quantitative characteristics is formed by the emergence of the concept of "one" in language. In other words, the perception of only one number in the mind, as well as its expression in language, is different from the other numbers - "two", "three", "four" and so on. causes the occurrence. The facts of world languages show that after the appearance of the numbers "one" and "two" in any language, the other numbers are formed as a result of the contamination of these numbers. Baudouin de Courtenay wrote in this regard: *"As long as there was only one idea, it is impossible to talk about quantitative thinking. Only the emergence of the concept of "two" created the conditions for the emergence of arithmetic and mathematics. In linguistic thinking, the number two is the amount of high tension that always reminds itself of duality, pairs, and confrontation, as in the physical, social, and individual-psychological worlds. This laid the foundation for a special census that differed from loneliness and pluralism."* [Novruzov M: 2000].

It should be noted that different languages of the world can have different forms of grammatical plurals. One of these forms of plurality is called "distributive plurality". The main feature that distinguishes a distributive set from other sets is that it represents a set that, although there are separate units that make up this set, the number of units is infinite.

Distributive plurals are used in different systems of languages in different ways - through suffixes, with internal inflection, and so on. expressed in the form. It is also possible for several different methods to work simultaneously in the same language, creating a distributive community. For example, in English, the suffix "-s, -es" is used to form a distributive plural: book – books, teacher – teachers. The suffix "-lar, -ler" is used in the Azerbaijani language to form a distributive plural [Musayev O.I: 2007].

In the history of linguistics, quantity is used in two forms in different languages - both Indo-European and Turkish, as well as in Azerbaijani: singular and plural. Loneliness means that a person, thing, movement, etc. is one and the same. When talking about the morphological expression of the plural, it should be noted that the plural is one of the forms of the category of plural and means the plural of individual objects in nouns, and in verbs the action belongs to many subjects. Thus, the plural means two or more things, and an indefinite quantity is formed. The plural means that what is shown is the plural, the set, the plural. It is known that when the plural is in opposition to loneliness, the plural has a special feature, through which it differs from loneliness. This feature is common to all languages of the world, in other words, it is universal. Of course, the aggregation formed through suppletivism cannot be attributed here. For example: in English «a person» – «people»; in russian «человек» – «люди» and so on. The second form of the plural is "community," which is common in most languages of the world. Plural suffixes of nouns cannot be the only form of expression of this form of the plural in language. This is because just as nouns can express the concept of a community when the noun is singular without accepting any suffix, the same concept can also appear with special grammatical suffixes. For example: student – students – studentship, child - children - childhood, brother - brothers - brotherhood, friend - friends - friendship etc. [Akulenko V: 1999; Mason C.P: 1984].

Numbers denoting a community and the suffixes that serve to create these numbers were preserved in some language groups during the development of the Turkic languages. In logic, the concept of community is defined as follows: *"Individual concepts that are not thought of as individual objects, but rather as the sum of certain objects formed by a number of certain associations, are called a set."* It is clear from this that the difference between a distributive set and a set is that if a distributive set is an indefinite, incomplete set, then a set is a definite, complete set. The plural type of plural also includes the "representative" type, which is formed with the help of plural suffixes. O. Yespersen calls it "plural of approximation." In this regard, he writes that when several objects and persons that do not belong to the same species come together in one form, we will call it a "relative plural form." The "representative" type of the plural is expressed only by personal names and proper nouns. The plural suffix is added to the proper noun, and the plural suffix in the word indicates that the known person is within a certain group of persons. Thus, a group of persons is characterized in the eyes of that particular person, in other words, it unites those persons. In this respect, the representative type is close to nouns denoting a community. Because the individual components that make up this set form a whole, a unity, not in terms of quantity, but in terms of quality, and the individual components that make up this whole do not have that feature separately. Special names can take the plural and form a community that can consist of only one family or a group of very close people. The formation of a representative type community in this way is more characteristic of Turkish languages. The emergence of different types of the concept of quantity is directly related to the development of the concept of quantity in accordance with the laws of development of cognition. The expression of the plural by lexical means is reflected in almost all languages of the world. One of the lexical means of expression of the category of quantity is number. The number indicates the quantity of the item. A number, with the property of singularity and plurality, specifically indicates the quantity or sequence of things and events.

In nouns, the meaning of a specific plural is corrected by numbers. In this case, the number of names is specified quantitatively. For example, when we say 20 teachers, 50 students, 80 students, it is precisely defined that the teacher is twenty, the student is fifty, and the student is eighty. The number "one" characterizes the whole. It embodies absolute unity. It refers to God or the cosmos. An important feature of the unit is its indivisibility. The Holy Qur'an, the holy book of Muslims, also says: "Allah is One." One is derived from the Indo-European, Finno-Ugric, and Turkish pronouns of the word "man," "man," in many languages. This number has developed in close connection with man's separation from the environment and his perception of his individual self [Garibova J: 1994; Novruzov M: 2000]

7. The expression of the concept of quantity.

The expression of the concept of quantity in a grammatical way cannot be applied to all languages of the world. There are languages in which the plural is formed by the suffix, and in some cases by the pairing of words. Among the world languages, there are some languages in which the plural is formed by a word equivalent to the word "many" in the Azerbaijani language. Although the quantitative category is primarily a category specific to nouns, it applies to all substantivized parts of speech. Modern Turkic languages have a phonetic form, regardless of whether the numbers are used in an attributive or substantive way. In other words, the word "five" used in the attribute position in the sentence "Five people came" is no different from the word "five" used substantively in the sentence "Five is more than three." The word "five" used in both sentences as an example is perceived by the Turks in the abstract. In language, the concept of loneliness is used to distinguish a particular unit from a set of similar units. At the same time, quantity is also expressed. In other words, the so-called category of loneliness means that the object is thought of as a separate unit. As in other languages, in the modern Azerbaijani language there are words denoting nouns, which have a lexical meaning in the lexical sense. The word pair in the concept of couple is itself a word with a quantitative meaning. The words "two" and "twin", which are synonymous with this word, also mean a couple or a duality. The words *pair, couple, double, twin(s), even, parallel* etc. are used in parallel and can replace each other according to their place. For example: “A deer has two horns. The deer has pair horns. A deer has twin horns. ” There is a lexical notion of the number of pairs in the lexical sense of a number of words denoting clothing names such as suit, pants, shorts, jeans, tights, pajamas, shoes, boots, socks, gloves, etc. There is a lexical notion of a pair of words in the lexical sense of a number of words, such as clockwise (clock), glasses, spectacles, earphones, earrings, tweezers, pliers, scissors, tongs, scales, handcuffs, binoculars, gates, etc. In the lexical sense of words such as cheek, lip, ear, eye, shoulder, back, kidney, wrist, elbow, knee, foot, ankle, knucklebone, etc., which express the parts of the human body, the concept of even quantity is also expressed. Words such as horns, claws, claws, beaks, wings, etc., which refer to the body parts of animals and birds, also have the concept of even numbers in the lexical sense [Krashen, S: 1981; Novruzov M: 2000].

In the language of each nation, its attitude to objects and events is reflected. V. Dubrovskaya has built 11 phraseological frames to study the cognitive conditioning in numbers, to construct a frame of site-based phraseology in the concept of quantity. Frames differ in general meaning. The following meanings are taken into account in the established frames: to have good qualities; have negative qualities; to be short-lived; to be few; to be more or less; to be all; to be the same; to do something quickly; to risk; stay faced with choices; to be simple. The sub-frame of the happy frame is dominated by syntactic constructions that include the numbers seven and nine. This is why the number "seven" is so sacred in many parts of the world.

For example, in the Sumerian myths known to us, the number 7 is considered sacred: the fate of human beings is determined by seven gods and seven angels; there are seven gates of the underworld; seven judges deal with the subsequent fate of the souls of the dead in the underworld, and so on. It is not only the ancient Sumerians who played a magical role in the number seven. The number "seven" is also sacred in many nations in Europe and Asia, the Americas, Africa, and New Zealand. The number "nine" is used as a positive symbol in many linguocultures. “Be dressed up to nines” phraseologism means "to dress well", "to dress properly", "to dress nicely" [Gavrilov Y.M: 1990; Novruzov M: 2000].

8. The semantic features of quantitative vocabulary and units of the English language.

Number is a philosophical category expressing certainty of an object, its size, date, volume, degree of properties development and more. This category is universal and necessary in terms of understanding reality. Category of quantity, as any logical category, finds its reflection in language on the morphemic, grammatical, lexical, phraseological and other levels and sublevels. Each language level generates a categorial system and each in its own way correlates with the number of categories . We should note also that some linguists include in the category of number of categories countability, fractionality and frequency, size and intensity (concentration, intensity, degree, etc.) According to another theory, universal category covers a number of the lower three categories: numbers, measures and chronicle order. Most linguists consider the number as a broad concept, which form different elements, including the most relevant ones. These are the number, size and multiplicity. Recognition of the number, size and multiplicity of components of the category number is not random. Semantic continuum of quantity language field is represented by background semes of number and extent. The basic means of expression of a discrete number at the lexical level is introduced by numeral, dominant word of counting system, each element of which describes a discrete set [Alemi, M., & Daftarifard, P: 2010; Trilling, B., & Fadel, C: 2009].

Each language system singles out a group of lexemes that relate to different parts of speech actualizing category of number. Primary quantitative actualization is expressed through forms of grammatical category of number, secondary - using different lexical items of different lexical and grammatical categories. Quantitative unit is a lexical unit that indicates or transmits seme of amount. It can be a word or phrase that refers to the lexical-semantic field of quantity. The structure of lexical-semantic field of quantity, as noted by Shvachko S.A., is organized as follows: in the center are direct specific values of quantitatively-defined, self-quantitative, fractional and collective numerals; then go lexemes of indefinite-quantitative meaning; outside - quantitative nouns and noun equivalents of fractional numerals; and apart are numerals that in result of transfer of stylistic and functional characteristics of a load of one part on speech on the characteristics of the other parts of speech lose their semantic function and may be taken as an adjective, pronoun, noun. Peripheral circle contains words of portable quantitative value; there are still derivatives, consisting of adverbs of numerical origin; and the last group consists of phraseological units and components which are devoid of quantitative meaning, but their complete semantics is quantitative. Quantitative vocabulary may be expressed by different parts of speech. On this occasion Shvachko S.A. said that numerals are central to the lexical-semantic field of quantity. This is due to their regular correlation with the range of natural numbers, their replacement of countable items (words), their massive use, involvement in direct and indirect counting, ability to nominate exact, approximate and indefinite quantitative characteristics [Zarbaliev Kh.M: 2015].

9. RESULTS.

People acquire new identities and new languages or language varieties throughout life; it is a dynamic process. If they become conscious of this, they can also ‘play’ with their languages and identities, deliberately shifting from one language/variety to another within the same conversation, thereby signalling a change from one identity to another. Young people have been shown to be adept at this as they move from one social situation to another. Becoming consciously plurilingual, with the help of teachers of the Languages of Education, is an enrichment. In today's world, the development of cultural, scientific, economic, and simply human contacts requires knowledge of not one or two, but more languages. The continued interest in the study of languages in the world is a guarantee that the biand multilingualism were and remain the relevant aspects of the study of language acquisition theory and the theory of linguistic personality. In the context of these studies, the works aimed at studying the cognitive potential of a linguistic personality, the activity of a secondary linguistic personality acquiring a foreign language are of particular importance. The scope of these interests includes the development of new teaching technologies integrating a variety of techniques, methods of formation of linguistic knowledge, and abundant practice for the subject of cognition.

10. DISCUSSION

In today's Turkish thought, the category of quantity is one of the abstract categories of cognition. In general, one of the important tasks of linguistics is to study the connection between the grammatical category of quantity and the concrete quantitative concept of the cognitive process and the possibility of expressing the linguistic description of the category of quantity in different systems of languages. In terms of expressing the concept of quantity in language, Turkish languages are on a par with the developed languages of the world and do not lag behind world languages in terms of the diversity of expression of the concept of quantity. Thus, the separation of the qualitative characteristics of individual objects and events in the objective world from the quantitative characteristics of those objects and events, the formation of the ability of the concept of quantity to express differences between concrete sets, in other words, the emergence of concepts of individual numbers. also the ability of the human mind to synthesize, analyze, and generalize. In fact, the existence of one of them determines the existence of the others. One of the main reasons why researchers in the field of linguistics use Indo-European materials and refer to these languages is due to the comprehensive study of Indo-European languages. The fact that the representative majority can be expressed in Turkish languages also shows the development of the quantitative category in Turkish thinking and the level of development of these languages. Examples from the ethnography of "primitive peoples", as well as the facts provided by different linguists around the world, suggest that, unless minor differences are taken into account, the stages of development of the quantitative category are the same in different peoples, in other words, human cognition. The typological use of the facts of different systems of languages not only helps to clarify the stages of development of the category of quantity in Turkish cognition, but also explains the origin of numbers, which are lexical carriers of the concept of quantity, as well as plurals. In our opinion, it is scientifically useful and necessary to take into account the above-mentioned stages in the study of the modern concept of quantity, which is a product of abstract thinking. The possibilities of both theoretical and typological linguistics in this field are very wide.

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HIGHER EDUCATION MOBILITY BETWEEN PARTNER COUNTRIES. ENHANCED OPPORTUNITIES FOR CULTURAL COOPERATION

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ABSTRACT

The present paper aims to show how culture and language cannot be separated in the acquisition of a foreign language. “A language is regarded chiefly as a means for encoding a particular culture or world view represented by the things that people say (or write) to achieve particular social and communicative purposes.” (Pawley, 2007:35), but culture seems to be derived from it, too. Therefore, the immersion in the real spoken context is highly recommended for learning acquisition and the EU programs developed by partner countries, especially after the launching of the Eastern Partnership, create the perfect setting to enhance this opportunity.

The Eastern Partnership was launched in November 2009 "as an extension of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP)"(Jean Crombois, 2019). It is in fact a common platform for cooperation between the European Union and its Member States and six Eastern European and South Caucasus partner countries - Belarus, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The cooperation priorities comprise four areas of interest: economy, good governance, connectivity, and the development of multicultural relations as part of the cooperation strategy.

Although there have been positive opinions on the development of the research cooperation side, only the Eastern Vilnius Partnership Summit in 2013 sets the frames of involvement in cooperation programs such as “Erasmus+”, “Creative Europe”, the “Marie Skłodowska-Curie” program within Horizon 2020. The cooperation created within these projects has aimed to increase the involvement of young people in multicultural and research participation. In 2015, the Riga Partnership Summit has reviewed the outcomes and confirmed the good direction of cooperation so that the mentioned programs got green line to be implemented further on. The post-2020 target plan thinks investments in human capital as a priority. Therefore, education reform is also a priority and the development of Erasmus + programs reached a new level.

Erasmus+ is the EU's program to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe. The 2021-2027 program places a strong focus on social inclusion, the green and digital transitions, and promoting young people’s participation in democratic life. It supports priorities and activities set out in the European Education Area, Digital Education Action Plan and the European Skills Agenda (https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/about_en). The program also supports the European Pillar of Social Rights, implements the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027 and develops the European dimension in sport.

Among the domains that Erasmus+ covers, the efforts to internationalize Azerbaijan University of Languages regarded mobility and cooperation opportunities in higher education, adult education and youth programs.

The Romanian Language and Cultural Center within Azerbaijan University of Languages as a natural outcome of an inter-institutional agreement regarding the Romanian lectureship between Romanian Language Institute, Bucharest and the above mentioned Azerbaijani higher institution, had as target to seek the internationalization of its students in order to promote the awareness of Romania and Europe. Since it was founded in 2018, the Romanian Center has fostered different kinds of mobility experiences, participating in several KA107 consortiums. It is also the intention of this educational institution to give greater prestige to its language learning program and to achieve greater qualification for the students, thus increasing their opportunities when it comes to finding employment. When designing the project of cooperation, contact was established with the partners in Romania, Germany and the Netherlands.
Methodologically, the diachronic perspective, used in this exegesis illustrates the description of the context and the types of cooperation in a well-defined spatial and temporal context.
Concluding, we can affirm that the aim of these mobility projects place the language lecturer as a mediator between cultures. Thus, cultural content and cultural awareness can be raised and improved along with the various language teaching methods through the benefits of language immersion facilitated by the study or internship mobility.
Keywords: Eastern Partnership, Internationalization, Erasmus+ Program, Culture, Higher Education

UNIVERSITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AS A DETERMINANT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Promotion of educational services to the international market is possible if the quality of educational programs is ensured, which can be confirmed by external stakeholders and independent agencies. At the same time, external stakeholders assess the quality according to a set of socio-economic indicators and independent agencies - in a comparative analysis of assessment criteria with benchmarks or indicators of leaders.

An attempt to create a model for assessing the cause-and-effect relationships between the quality criteria of educational programs and the mutual socio-economic influence of stakeholders and the university is made. The criteria for assessing the quality of educational programs are adopted following the recommendations of the National Agency for Higher Education Quality Assurance (NAQA, Ukraine): design and objectives of the educational program; structure and content of the educational program; access to the educational program and recognition of learning outcomes; teaching and learning in the educational program; control measures, evaluation of higher education seekers and academic integrity; human resources; educational environment and material resources; internal quality assurance of the educational program; transparency and publicity; learning through research.

As a result of the analysis of statistical data on the accreditation of educational programs of Ukrainian universities of various types (classical, polytechnic, economic, medical, pedagogical) in 2019-2021, conclusions were drawn about the success of educational activities in various fields of knowledge. Also, the socio-economic impact of universities of various forms of ownership (state, private, communal) and their attractiveness in the international market of educational services was investigated.

The research results allow us to propose a predictive model for the strategic development of the university to ensure effective interaction with stakeholders and the successful entry of educational programs into the international market of educational services (including for foreign students).

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Keywords: university, education market, quality of education, indicators of education quality, socio-economic impact

CROSS-CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING IN SOCIAL WORK

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ABSTRACT

Globalisation as a cultural process is indicated by the growth of global consumption cultures, media and information flows, tourism, and transnational migration and identities. Transnational migration (and, implicitly, transnational identities) involves a significant number of migrants that may find themselves in bicultural (having or combining the cultural attitudes and customs of two nations, peoples, or ethnic groups), cross-cultural (relating to different cultures or comparison between them), intercultural (taking place between cultures, or derived from different cultures), multicultural (relating to or containing several cultural or ethnic groups within a society), pluricultural (containing a number of distinct cultural groups), polycultural (involving or consisting of a number of especially well-integrated cultural or ethnic groups; reflecting or embodying several cultural or ethnic influences), or transcultural (relating to or involving more than one culture; cross-cultural) situation. From the point of view of social work practice, cross-culturalism/culturality is, by far, the most challenging since it involves cultural interactivity between two diverse people – the social worker and the migrant (the client). That is why, social work regulatory bodies and professional associations have established standards for cultural competence in social work practice, some of which deal directly with cross-cultural understanding: being aware of one's own cultural identity and experiences in cross-cultural practice while recognising the relational nature of cross-cultural competence; continuing to develop cross-cultural knowledge (artistic expressions, family systems, history, traditions, and values of major client groups); demonstrating leadership in cross-cultural practice; engaging in continuing professional development to foster knowledge, skills and abilities in working with clients from diverse cultural backgrounds while attending courses, seminars, webinars and workshops, that concentrate on best practice approaches for cross-cultural practices, cultural diversity and sensitivity, cultural knowledge, ethics, and theoretical models; improving cross-cultural methodological approaches, skills, and techniques reflecting the social workers' understanding of the role of culture in the helping process; using effective intervention skills when working with clients from diverse cultural backgrounds while enhancing competencies in cross-cultural communication. This paper details the standards for cultural competence necessary for cross-cultural understanding.

Keywords: cross-culturality, cross-cultural competence standards, social work, migration

IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DURING THE COVID-19

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ABSTRACT
Covid-19 has restricted everyone indoors for the last two years. People seem afraid to come out of their homes even for their regular routine. Offices are closed and shops, malls, gymnasiums, boutiques are shut down for indefinite period. This is a measure that has been taken by the government for security and safety reasons of the citizens. Therefore people are confined to their homes with their families and it was like a celebration for them for quite sometime. But afterwards, when the lockdown continued to drag for an indefinite period of time, people began to get bored and started to miss their offices. The women had to work tirelessly to make ends meet for their family due to which the demand from their spouse continued to grow more and more. There was rising cases of frustration and depression among women because of failure to meet these endless demands. As a result of which, cases of domestic violence grew in various families. Therefore this paper is an attempt to make an analysis of the reasons of domestic violence among women due to the ongoing pandemic.
Keywords: Pandemic, violence, women, depression, lockdown

DIGITAL LIFE: "A NEW EMERGING LIFESTYLE IN CURRENT PANDEMIC SITUATION"
(A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT
Background: Digitalization is spreading amazingly fast and everything these days is depending on digital life; in some way it is good and some way its bad as everything have its good and bad effects. Due to this increased digitalization the human interaction is getting limitize. Digital media is being used in all aspects of our life, by using different gadgets people are busy using social media apps, every useful nonuseful information is just one click away.
Purpose: The focus of the proposed study is to assess the most prominent role of digitalization during this pandemic situation . It is observed that there is a vast increase in digital communication between the professional and personal life during this pandemic timespan. The proposed study intends to examine the digital transformation that is initiated by COVID-19 pandemic in basic education of younger generation. An increase in sector of digitalization is pushing firms and education institutions to shift to Work from Home (WFH). The lockdown across the countries have entailed a rise in the use of information system and network. The main objectives highlighted by the researchers for the proposed study is to identify the importance of digitalization in Pakistan during pandemic lockdown situation.
Methodology: This study used primary data collection method. The quantitative survey method was conducted to get the responses through online questionnaire that include main components that was circulated on what Sapp and other apps. The descriptive frequencies and correlation by variant are done through SPSS.
Anticipatory results & conclusion: In conclusion, digitalization has helped us during COVID-19 pandemic situation as everyone was using smartphones, laptops, and tablets to ease their live and these gadgets was able to fulfill the requirements of home-based work. Findings stated that 70% of the people has taken advantage of the digitalization during pandemic lockdown in Pakistan.
Keywords: Digital Life, Work from Home, Pandemic

GLOBALISATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE REFORMS IN NIEGRIA: A PRAGMATIC DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT
The nature, research and theory on public service delivery has changed dramatically around the world from initial politics-administration dichotomy and Weber's ideal bureaucracy to new public management and now the emerging new public governance, which redefined the functions of government in public policy implementation. The study aims to examine how the global trend in public service delivery has shaped public service reforms in Nigeria between 2007 and 2019. It adopted the content analysis of secondary sources of data from government publications, article journals, internet materials, archival documents, among others. The study finds that public service reforms in Nigeria since return to democracy in 1999 has been shaped by global reforms initiatives, especially those supported by World Bank and other donor agencies. The study concluded among others that, reforms in Nigeria public service, though affected by globalisation, but its implementation has been skeptical and subjected to different regime ideas for the period considered. The study recommends that political actors should be more committed towards achieving optimum benefits of global reforms initiatives in Nigeria as evidenced in developed nations.
Keywords: Globalisation, Public Service, New Public Management, Bureaucracy, New Public Governance, Public Policy.

CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALS OF CULTURAL IDENTITY IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION
(A REVIEW OVER THE SOCIOLOGICAL-POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION)

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ABSTRACT
For centuries, the Middle East and its cultural studies have been the focus of sociological-political studies. Having rich natural resources, multiple identities, multi-cultural societies, dictator governments, and the far-too often interventions of the international agents in the region have made the Middle East as an outstanding potential for regional studies.
The recent turmoil of North African was our major motives in preparing the present paper. The current paper, however, tends to explore a triangle its sides being: globalization, the Middle East, and cultural identity. It also draws on both for and against approaches to the process of globalization.
Along with arguing the mechanisms and interactions happening between globalization and cultural identity in the context of the Middle East, our paper seeks to investigate the many challenges and opportunities that globalization brings about for the region.
It is taken for granted that any study on the current developments of the Middle East should give special attention to identity and especially cultural identity.
Keywords: Globalization, Cultural Identity, The Middle East, Regional Studies.

ROLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHAIRMAN IN CURBING SOCIAL VICES AMONG RURAL YOUTHS IN AKWA IBOM STATE

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ABSTRACT

The study sought access the roles of local government chairman in curbing social vices among rural youths in Akwa Ibom State. Four specific objectives were formulated to guide the study. Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in Akwa Ibom State. The population of the study comprised of local government chairman, councilors and village heads in Akwa Ibom State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 18 local government chairmen, 36 councilors and 72 village heads giving the total of 126 respondents that constituted the sample size for the study. The Main Instrument used in this study was a questionnaire titled "Roles of Local Government Chairman in Curbing Youth Social Vices (RLGCCYSV)". Face and content validation of the instrument was carried out by one lecturer in department of public administration and political science and one expert in test, measurement and evaluation from University of Uyo to while Cronbach Alpha technique was used to determine the level of reliability of the instrument. The reliability coefficient obtained was 0.72 and this was high enough to justify the use of the instrument. The researcher subjected the data generated for this study to appropriate statistical techniques such as descriptive statistics. The test for significance was done at 0.05 alpha levels. The study revealed that social vices in Akwa Ibom State is of high extent and has a huge effect on the society. The study concluded that as long as human society exists, occurrence of social vices may not be altered. Social vices are seen as bad traits, unhealthy and negative behaviors that are against the morality of a society. It effects has backlisted Akwa Ibom State among other committee of Nation, hereby scuttling the development of the state. Thus, one the recommendations made was that in preventing or curbing social vices in our society, it should be a collective effort resting on parents, teachers, religious leaders, authorities of the institutions as well as government. And can be done through appropriate upbringing, counseling and necessary sanctions.

Keywords: Roles, Local Government Chairman, Social Vices, Rural Youths and Akwa Ibom State

MIGRANT AND DISPLACED CHILDREN IN THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC SET-UP

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ABSTRACT
Migrant and displaced children are the most vulnerable inhabitants in the world. Approximately 33 million children worldwide were residing outside of their country of birth for various reasons such as through forcible displacement, temporary migration etc. in 2019. Approximately 31 million children were living in other places through forcible displacement from their country. Violence and other disaster were reasons for this forceful movement. Those children were refugees (13 million estimated), asylum seekers (1 million estimated) and runaway communities (17 million estimated) who were displaced forcefully in their own country from their original place to other places. An estimated 3.7 million children worldwide are living in refugee camps and the current COVID-19 scenario makes their lives most vulnerable. In the low and middle-income countries children are living in slums, overcrowded camps, such as Rohingya children camps in Bangladesh, Somalia, Ethiopia etc. They have the problem of access to health services. According to the UNICEF countries like Somalia, Ethiopia, an estimated 4 in 10 children have no proper facilities to wash themselves. UNICEF launched a poll for the information of the overall disaster scenario in the context of pandemics. The responders were between 14-24 years were telling that they did not see a doctor when required. They are either immigrants or refugee children who have no protective sources. The objective of the paper is to be understanding the scenarios of the vulnerable community such as children in this pandemic's scenario worldwide. The outcome and the result of the paper are gaining a clear knowledge about the migrant section of the society worldwide along with their children. The methodology has been performed through documentary analysis and the qualitative approach (word art). The feature question is what are alternative sources to protect migrant children worldwide?
Keywords: Vulnerable, UNICEF, Human Rights and Children, Displaced Children, Discrimination, Nationalism.

Introduction
COVID-19 builds the world vulnerable. It is a mass global disruption. People lost their jobs and have been economically insecure. [1]In South-East Asia and the Pacific, an estimated 11.6 million people are migrants, estimated 5.2 million are women out of 11.6. In this region of Asia, migrants are the resources for economic production and functions. Isolation and restriction over mobility increased the risk of discrimination, mistreatment, especially on women migrant workers and children. Educational institutions, schools have been closed due to this disaster and migrant children have grimly vulnerable. School is not an educational institution but a heaven for those displaced children as a source of food, an opportunity to identify abuse, and a centre for receiving the news. Due to the closure of the school and other educational institutions, they have lost their safety devices, which are a part of child protection services. This is how migrant and displaced children lost access to educational materials and faced an obstacle in

[1] End stigma and discrimination against migrant workers and their children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Paragraph 1st.

accessing online learning occasions. The approach over migrants (women and children) was not good ever, which is now in its worst image towards those people of every country. [2]In ASEAN countries, reports have come that verbal abuse has been increased over certain nationalities. Citizens of ASEAN countries are now believing that migrants are the main source of these pandemics. The image of disgrace and exploitation are not common but dangerous for any society and section. [3]This is how fanatical and gender-based violence is increasing in every country in the context of the COVID-19 scenario. women [4]migrant workers are working in food processing, hospitals, caregivers for seniors, seafood processing, frontline worker etc. they have a greater risk of transmission of the disease due to their working environment and conditions. The conditions of the working environment for migrant workers are never healthy anywhere but they work because of their financial conditions and various social and cultural limitation. They do not receive jobs anywhere or everywhere due to identity. [5]Migrant without documentation is fearing for deportation, neither they are receiving health protection information, nor they are included with nationals for public health safety package. In some occupations, they are receiving less wages than others resulting from the creation of a wage-gap. This is how the existence of discrimination shows-up. [6]In this situation, States have been called by the UNICEF to take measures for the protection of all kinds of migrant's community their women and children. They should develop measures for the access to essential services for all, communicate with migrant's community and campaign to stop racism and hate to those minor section of every country.

[2] End stigma and discrimination against migrant workers and their children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Paragraph 5th.

[3] End stigma and discrimination against migrant workers and their children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Paragraph 5th.

[4] End stigma and discrimination against migrant workers and their children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Paragraph 6th.

[5] End stigma and discrimination against migrant workers and their children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Paragraph 7th.

[6] End stigma and discrimination against migrant workers and their children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Paragraph 8th.

Literature Review: COVID-19 [7]the crisis has a long-term negative impact on children around the world according to Human Rights Watch. [8]An estimated 1.5 billion students are out of school due to the temporary closure of schools and educational education. Some of them have been declared permanently closed. Child labour, sexual exploitation, teenage pregnancy, child marriage has been increased in the least developed countries, including developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, South Asia. This pandemic will increase its ratios. [9]According to Jo Becker, Director of Children Advocacy, Human Rights Watch, due to this pandemic, the crisis for the children is enormous. [10]He said that policymakers of every country should take steps for the protection of child rights during the crisis and after the crisis. [11]An estimated 91% of 100% students from estimated 188 countries have no access to education or have limited education. Many public schools in developing countries and Africa have no internet access for online education. They have no online types of equipment for online teaching. Therefore, it is an indication that estimated half of the world has no electronic (internet) access for e-learning. [12]According to experts estimated 10 to 40 million people died and thus make their children orphaned, resulting in the explosion of forced begging, selling goods on the streets, child labour, sexual exploitation. Older siblings dropped out of school for the support of their younger siblings. [13]Due to the COVID-19 crisis, online child sexual exploitation has been increased by seeking child abuse materials according to Europol. Children are not going to school due to temporary closure; they are using online materials for studies and they are becoming vulnerable to online slayers. Children are delayed in fairness. [14]Immigration detention, orphanage centres have limited access to provide children due to this crisis. Children are not receiving access spaces for living, resulting in a creation of crowd gathering, which may increase the chances to spread the disease. [15]Refugees, lonely children are living in overcrowded places, camps, informal reception centres where COVID-19 precautions measures such as hand washing, sanitizing, are nearly unbearable. [16]The immunization process has been reduced in African countries due to the pandemics, resulting in an increase in child death through various diseases like Ebola, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis etc. International organizations such as UNICEF, Human Rights Watch urge policymakers of every country to take measures equally, but nothing has been done by most of the countries. Hate crime, nationalism has been increased against the migrants' section of every country, women and children's migrants have been most vulnerable due to this crisis. Political advantages have taken by using the global crisis. Announces have been taken against migrants through deporting. Therefore, no country took any steps for the protection of migrant workers, women, and their children. The outcome of the paper has shown the helplessness of the community, children, and women. Due to

[7] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 1st.

[8] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 1st.

[9] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 2nd.

[10] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 2nd.

[11] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 4th.

[12] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 6th.

[13] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 8th.

[14] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 10th.

[15] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 10th.

[16] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 11th.

policymakers' support, nationals of every country get encouraged for slogans and movements against the minority and immigrant people. There is no sign of humanity everywhere.

Objectives: To highlights the situation of the migrant population in various countries; to highlights migrant women and displaced children. A major highlight about displaced and migrant children at the current situation of COVID-19. The paper also focused on initiatives by the countries. Are there any measures or not? It has highlighted recommendations for child and migrant protection.

Methodology: The paper has been expected through subsidiaries' information that includes journal reports, articles etc. The methodology to write the paper has been taken by the description of sources, by reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarising, and interpreting and mainly expressed in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach). The paper has been shaped by gender issues in the context of COVID-19-Pandemics. It has discussed migrant children specifically and all other sections of the migrant community secondarily. Therefore, the paper is a reflection of current migrant's problems in the context of the global crisis scenario.

Result and Discussion: Migrant and displaced children are at risk of missing out on accurate public health information, which is due to language barriers, undocumented situations. undocumented children are fearing to contact public authorities. Fake information about the spread of COVID-19 aggravated racism and nationalism against migrants' children who are in various states in their destination countries from their original countries. Sudden restrictions in travel, and on other things weakens children's safety worldwide. The food distribution process has been disrupting in the refugee camps and shelters. [17]Countries like Yemen where an estimated 1/3 of children are so skinny and an estimated 80% of the population depends on food assistance are in disrupted condition; relief activities have been reducing due to air travel restrictions. It is a serious situation in Syria, Yemen. UN authorities are suspending their work on resettlement programs in many countries due to COVID-19, this is how an uncertain environment especially for the migrant communities and their children has created. [18]On April 22nd, 2020 estimated 57 countries temporarily suspend their air travel globally. [19]They also decided on no exception for asylum seekers. [20]In the United States, asylum seekers including their children have been deported to Mexico or the Southern border as a part of their COVID-19 response.

[17] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: How the pandemic is impacting them and what can we do to help. Legal shift. Paragraph 1st.

[18] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: How the pandemic is impacting them and what can we do to help. Legal shift. Paragraph 2nd.

[19] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: How the pandemic is impacting them and what can we do to help. Legal shift. Paragraph 2nd.

[20] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: How the pandemic is impacting them and what can we do to help. Legal shift. Paragraph 2nd.

Lockdowns and quarantines have influenced many people in the world. [21]In Ethiopia estimated 3272 returning people have been registered and quarantined at many places that include 434 lonely children. Unfortunately, a major portion of the population did not go for health screening, an estimated 135 were girl's child. UNCHR has called to every agency, country, and policymakers for the respecting international human rights and refugee protection standards. According to the UN, report children have faced problems in four areas due to pandemics. [22]Those are learning safety, poverty and survival and health. They will suffer for a long time even after the COVID -19 scenario. one of the socio-economic problems of the migrant families in poverty; and poverty creates social and economic vulnerabilities. Due to this global disaster estimated 40-60 million people will become poorer. [23]According to ILO (International Labour Organization), global unemployment has been rise; in 2019 it was estimated at 188 million. An estimated 1.25 million workers employed in high-risk employment could be lost at any time in the context of COVID-19 and thus workforce displacement. [24]In Thailand due to the closure of borders, shopping malls and many more important destinations for people resources, an estimated 60,000 to 200000 migrant workers left Thailand and return their homes to Myanmar. But migrants from Cambodia and Laos from Thailand were unable to leave and was reported that they were losing their job in Thailand and become helpless without any resources because of the status, whether undocumented or documented. They were at high risk on the issues of health and economic security. [25]Who was able to secure their job, they were in another problem; daycares and migrant learning centres were closing without notice; therefore, their children were losing a secure place to play and secure food from those agencies? It was a disaster for lower- and middle-income countries in the context of commercial remittance; it was undoubtedly reducing, resulting in increasing problems like child labour. It has been said that remittance is an important economic source for lower-income countries for reducing problems like poverty, nutritional problems, food, and housing problems (demographic problems of all developing countries) etc. [26]But according to the World Bank remittance will decline an estimated 20% in 2020; resulting in problems of the well-being of families and children will increase. Children will drop-out of school due to the economic crisis and social degradation.
Children will then seek work, and then migrate anyhow or may be the subject of child marriage, or child smuggling. [27]Catastrophic disaster will come due to this pandemic without any notice. One of the reasons will be the worse condition of latrine and water. It will rise health consequences for the global migrant children especially.

[21] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: How the pandemic is impacting them and what can we do to help. Legal shift. Paragraph 4th.

**In India there is a second wave of COVID-19 which is worse than the first wave of pandemics. Over a billion people in India are facing a tremendous challenge to tackle this global disease currently. Millions of people died and been affected already. The government is facing challenges to control the disease in India and the subcontinent.

[22] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: The dimension of risks for children. Paragraph 1st.

[23] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions one: Impacts on poverty. Paragraph 1st.

[24] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions one: Impacts on poverty. Paragraph 3rd.

[25] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions one: Impacts on poverty. Paragraph 3rd.

[26] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions one: Impacts on poverty. Paragraph 4th.

[27] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions two: Impacts on survival and health. Paragraph 1st.

[28]In Syria medical infrastructure, water facilities have been damaged totally. [29]Children are living outside with their family members in Idlib province with little or no access to water. [30]In the Greek islands, people including children are living in reception centers, camps whose condition is worse for living. UNICEF has called for the replacement of those vulnerable refugees, including estimated 1900 lonely children for proper accommodation in the mainland of Greece. [31]In Venezuela, health services have been destroyed through supply shortages in an estimated 90% of their hospitals, while most of the doctors left hospitals. Venezuelans, migrants from South American countries, and their children have no access to health care, lonely (displaced) children are in the worst condition. Disease like undernourishment, infectious and non-infectious diseases are common. [32]The Measles and Rubella initiative has alert that an estimated 117 million children in estimated 37 African countries are at risk due to missing out on the lifesaving measles vaccine, delayed immunization process. This condition endangered migrant and vulnerable children. In Libya situation is so bad due to the continuation of hostilities. It has threatened health care and water supply. Migrant and displaced children are excluded from public health information due to their status. Poor accommodation and incorporation limit their access to health care and social benefits in those hosting countries. [33]Due to COVID-19 migrants, lonely children, and other sections of the people are mentally ill. Cases of anxiety, desperation, stress have been reported in every country. Migrants and children are worried about their future in their destination countries. They are also facing various psychological diseases such as trauma, relegation, and shame from the host society. In Italy unaccompanied young migrants (including teenage) and refugees are facing isolation, frustration, mood swing, sleeping problems due to sudden crashes on their studies, jobs, permit of stay, processes and appeals etc. [34]An estimated 1.5 billion students worldwide, millions of migrant learners and people have been affected due to the COVID-19 crisis. Refugee children have been out of school twice as general children worldwide. As a result, migrant and displaced children have faced obstacles accessing classrooms, enrollment issues, lack of available teaching and learning, classroom instruction and language barriers. Study materials and education have been transformed into an online study that is not available in remote areas. The problem of electricity and lack of computer education are few obstacles that have limited online studies in various countries in the world, especially in Africa. [35]In sub-Saharan Africa estimated 89% of the learner's refugees do not have household computers and an estimated 82% have a lack of internet access. [36]In Jordan estimated 1,20000 Syrians live in refugee camps where a large portion of residents are children. Due to lockdown 32 schools in those camps were closed. Estimated 18,000 students have been impacted by learning and development.

[28] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions one: Impacts on poverty. Paragraph 1st.

[29] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions one: Impacts on poverty. Paragraph 1st.

[30] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimensions one: Impacts on poverty. Paragraph 1st.

[31]Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension two: Impacts on survival and health. Paragraph 3rd

[32] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension two: Impacts on survival and health. Paragraph 3rd.

[33] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension two: Impacts on survival and health. Paragraph 5th.

[34] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension three: Impacts on education. paragraph 1st.

[35] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension three: Impacts on education. paragraph 2nd.

[36] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension three: Impacts on education. paragraph 3rd.

They are now relying on a national television broadcast for learning. [37]In Bangladesh Rohingya refugee children are in danger as well due to their status confusion both in Bangladesh and Myanmar. They had a lack of access to the internet and computer education from the beginning. COVID-19 has impacted their education and lifestyle as well. Access to school has limited, resulting in more children school drop-out and called to work. The safety of migrant and displaced children has been corroded due to job loss and economic downturn. Human trafficking through children has been increased, sexual exploitation of children has been increased. Those social crimes have been increased due to this global disaster. People have no choice but to choose anything for their livelihood. Gender-based violence, other exploitation, social exclusion, separation from caregivers have increased globally. The increasing of global death makes children orphaned and become vulnerable to child protection abuses. Discrimination, racism to migrant and lonely children have reached a new level in every country. [38]In Lebanon various municipalities have launched various restrictions for Syrian refugees to stay them away from the original Lebanese to protect the expansion of COVID-19 disease They launched curfew for the protection of Lebanese life from the outsiders. [39]Migrant families and lonely children in Greek Island are also facing curfew which does not apply to Greek nationals. In [40]Italy police has various discrimination issues over young migrants and refugees walking on the street.

Conclusion: The feature question is what are alternative sources to protect migrant children worldwide? Various global organizations such as Human Rights Watch, UNICEF has raised voice for the protection of migrant and displaced children and women. They have suggested initiatives like; [41]ordering efforts for the continuation of educational materials for all children, and proving all kinds of technology for the access of education online, offline etc., assisting migrant families economically to manage child labour, proper identification of orphanage children whose parents die due to the Pandemic, minimizing the disruption of children access to life-saving healthcare, expansion of public education, an awareness campaign for the precautions of COVID-19-Pandemics, development and reorganizing services for children at risk of violence at home or electronic sexual abuse, ensuring child accommodation system, family-based care and proper cleanliness for the refugee, displaced children and women migrant, [42]incorporate migrant, and lonely children in readiness, answer and alleviation attempts for the COVID-19, providing a child-friendly culture where feared and exploited children receives relevant information's and love from others, ensuring universal COVID-19-Pansemics test for all children, mental and psychological support.

[37] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension three: Impacts on education. paragraph 4th.

[38] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension four: Impacts on protection and safety. Paragraph 3rd.

[39] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension three: Impacts on education. paragraph 3rd.

[40] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: Dimension three: Impacts on education. paragraph 3rd.

[41] COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 12th.

[42] Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: What needs to be done?

UNICEF is [43]working with municipal government and various communities across the world for child protection during the crisis. Various guidelines and protocols have been launched by the UNICEF for the restoration of child protection and retain their rights and freedom in the intervention centres based on the child's best interest and care. [44]In Guatemala and Mexico UNICEF has worked with the policymakers for the implementation of legal procedures to guide the child protection system and promising care for migrant and displaced children. In Honduras, UNICEF has emphasized its intervention policies for the protection of child crime and child labour. [45]According to UNICEF child protection specialist in Honduras, Lea Beaudry; many people, community leaders have been trained to reduce and controlled violence and implement mediation in few neighbourhoods of Honduras where crime is in full swing, such as the two biggest cities of Honduras San Pedro Sula and Choloma. Strategies have been taken by decreasing violence against women and girls, passing safe ways for pupils, mediating between gangs to prevent shootings, negotiating with gangs to prevent recruitment of boys, girls, and teenagers etc. Various countries have taken initiatives with the help of UNICEF. [46]In Bangladesh UNICEF has provided personal cleanliness products for the children's safety in slums, streets, it has trained social workers in Bangladesh for the national Child Helpline 1098.

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[43] Protecting Child Migrants During A Pandemic. Key Pillar of UNICEF's Response: Strengthening Child Protection Systems. Paragraph 1st.

[44] Protecting Child Migrants During A Pandemic. Key Pillar of UNICEF's Response: Strengthening Child Protection Systems. Paragraph 3rd.

[45] Protecting Child Migrants During A Pandemic. Key Pillar of UNICEF's Response: Strengthening Child Protection Systems. Paragraph 5th.

[46] Covid-19 Causes Disruptions to Child Protection Services in More Than 100 Countries, UNICEF Survey Finds.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND FOOD SECURITY OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN MANGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT
Greater number of the world poor population are found in the rural areas. Globally, seventy-five percent of the world population are poor and most of them are found in Africa and Asia. One of the common feature of these countries is subsistence agriculture that is dominant in their rural areas. This study examined rural-urban migration and food security of rural households in Mangu local government area of Plateau State, Nigeria. A multistage sampling technique was employed. The study used semi-structured questionnaire as instrument for collection. A sample of two hundred (200) participants were selected for the study. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression was used to analyzed the data collected with the aid of SPSS version 23.The study show the main major causes of rural-urban migration in the study area. This causes are job, skill acquisition, better education, marriage, insecurity and business. The effect of rural-urban migration on the food security of Mangu local government area were also examined. The result revealed that rural- urban migration had negative and significant effect on food security, income, education and household size in the study area. The study recommended that government should establish food processing industries in rural areas to process the farm produce and create jobs. Government should also equip schools in the rural areas with the necessary infrastructure to reduce the rate of migration.
Keywords: Food Security, Household size, Income, Education, Rural-urban Migration

Introduction
Greater number of the world's poor population are found in the rural areas. In a report of the international fund for Agricultural development, seventy-five percent of the world population are poor and most of them are found in Africa, and Asia (Sowunmi & Adeduntan ,2020). One of the common feature of these countries is subsistence farming that is dominant in their rural areas. Subsistence farming account for approximately 81% of the total farm holding in Nigeria (Ofuoku ,2018). This implies that is very vital means for poverty reduction and economic growth in under-developed countries. There are evidence from research that showed that farming continues to contribute significantly to poverty reduction, food insecurity and economic growth in Nigeria. According to Sedoo, Arumun, and Solomon (2019) opined that, most of the countries that have not to launch farming revolution stay confined in economic stagnation, poverty, and hunger.

One main problem of rural-urban migration is that the associated effect on farming largely and food security to be specific. Obviously, the migration of individuals from rural to urban areas may be a common manifestation in Mangu. The migration poses some difficulties both within the rural areas and in the urban centers as well, though, there may be some benefits from it. With the aggregate movement of able bodied youth to the urban centres, farming activities are left in the hands of the less productive and aged members of the rural populace in Mangu.

In line with the above assertion, Anyanwu Njoku, Agwu, and Iwunze (2018) stated that rural-urban relocation results in labour scarcity, as potentially productive labour is drawn away from the village. This will lead to low farm productivity and food insecurity, particularly at the agricultural family level.

Ofuoku (2018) mentioned that the outcome of rural-urban migration is a fast decline of the rural economy leading to prolonged food insecurity, and poverty. Similarly, Qin (2010) noted that rural-urban migration have been associated with decline in farming activities, food insecurity, fishing, poor infrastructural facilities, and urban congestion among others.

The patterns of rural-urban migration in Nigeria are multifaceted. People may be forced to migrate as a result of cultural, demographic, socio-economic, environmental and or political factors. Mostly the decision to migrate is influenced by a mixture of several aforementioned factors. Other reasons of migration may be terrorism, ethnic conflicts, political, and natural disasters. Recent trends in migration in Nigeria also seem to have significant socio-cultural effects on households and communities (Ajaero & Onokala, 2013)

Scarcity of trained labour, sustenance security, and the fast population development in the urban centers are most population issues faced by many developing countries in the world. The problems are caused by rural-urban migration (Sowunmi & Adeduntan ,2020). Migration is a wide spread issues, that any study made on an urban center in Africa of which Nigeria is part, will ever, deal largely with a population that was not born in the place. The large movement of the labour force from farming and the decreasing soil fertility due to overutilization of farmland lead to the problem of farming sustainability in the study area

According to Ofuoku (2018) food security refers to accessibility to adequate, safe, and balanced diet to meet the dietary requirements and food demands of various individual in the society at all time for healthy living. The main components of food security are sufficient availability of food, sufficient access to food, proper consumption of food, and safeguard of access to food. Food accessibility is originated from local farming harvest and net food imports at the nationwide level. Food accessibility for farmstead households in rural areas means guarantee that they can access adequate food through their own farming or through procurement from markets, given adequate buying power (Ofuoku,2018). There are four aspect to food security: (i) steady food supply throughout the year due to good storage facilities (ii) enough quantity of food which depend on productivity (iii) accessibility to quality nutritious food which is the function of individual income and the nature of income and wealth distribution. and (iv) Household accessibility to balanced diet (food) this depends on socio-cultural, political, economic and physical factors (Sedoo, Arumun, & Solomon, 2019).

The food and Agriculture Organization has reported a rise in world hunger after years of progress. It reported that 38 million more people were undernourished in 2016 compared to 2015.The number of undernourished or hungry people have reached 815 million, representing 11 percent of the world population (FAO, 2017). Asia has the highest number followed by Africa. The sustainable Development Goal 2 of the United Nations is aimed at ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. Migration affects the sending communities either positively or otherwise as it entails the loss of manpower for productive activities. In Nigeria several studies have been conducted on migration but only a very few studies were found to deal with internal migration and food security directly. Therefore, this study is aimed at filling the gap in literature.

Methodology

This research used a survey research design. The study was conducted in Mangu Local Government Area(LGA) of Plateau State. Mangu LGA is one of the seventeen LGAs of Plateau State with the headquarters at Mangu at 9°31′00″N 9°06′00″E. It has an area of 1,653 km² and a population of 294,931 at the 2006 census comprising 148,590 males and 150,930 females. It is bounded in the North by Barkin Ladi LGA, South by Tafawa balewa LGA Bauchi State , East by Bokkos LGA and west by Pankshin LGA(Bukar,2014).. The inhabitants are predominantly Mwaghavul and Pyem(Bukar,2014).. Also, majority of them are Christians. The major food crops in the area include maize, Arish Potatoes, guinea corn, cassava, yam, cocoyam, beans and various types of fruits. They also rear animals such as cow, sheep, goat ,pig and poultry(Bukar,2014). Multi stage sampling technique was used in the selection of the respondents. Firstly, 5 autonomous communities were randomly selected in the study area. Secondly, 2 villages were randomly selected from each autonomous community making it a total of 10 villages. Thirdly, 20 migrants' households were randomly selected from each village. This makes a total of 200 migrants' households used for the study. Data for the study was sourced primarily using questionnaire and oral interview. Collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, food security index and ordinary least square multiple regression model with the aids of SPSS version 23 software.

Results Presentations and Discussions

Socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents in the study area

Table1: Socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents in the study area

Variables		Frequency	Percentages (%)
Age			
	1-30 Years	59	29.5
	31-60years	103	51.5
	60 and above	38	19.0
	Total	**200**	**100.0**
Sex	Male	126	63.0
	Female	74	37.0
	Total	**200**	**100.0**
Level of education			
	Primary Education	34	17.0
	Secondary Education	67	33.5
	Tertiary Education	99	49.5
	Total	**200**	**100.0**
Marital status			
	Single	120	60.0
	Married	80	40.0
	Total	**200**	**100.0**
Gender of household head			
	Male	135	67.5
	Female	65	32.5
	Total	**200**	**100.0**
Occupation			
	Non-Farming	44	22.0
	Farming	156	78.0
	Total	**200**	**100.0**
Household size			
	1-3	55	27.5
	4-6	74	37.0
	7-9	41	20.5
	10 and above	30	15.0
	Total	**200**	**100.0**
Income			
	1000-50000	92	46.0
	51000-100000	64	32.0
	101000-150000	22	11.0
	151000 and above	22	11.0
	Total	**200**	**100.0**

Source: Field survey, 2021.

The results of socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents as shown in Table 1 indicated that majority (51.5%) of the respondents are within the age bracket of 31 to 60 years. This implies that most of the respondents have the ability to engage in productive activities that will enhance their food security status.

The results also showed that 63.0% of the respondents are males while the remaining 37% of the respondents are females. It also indicated that all the respondents are literate with education attainment level of 17%, 33.5% and 49.5% respectively in primary, secondary and tertiary education respectively. As regards marital status, about (60%) of the respondents are married while 40% are single. This implies that most of them have the responsibility of ensuring that their households are food secured. Also Majority (67.5%) of the migrants' households are male headed while only 32.5% of the households are female headed. This result is plausible given that males are always regarded as the bread winners in most communities. The result also indicated that majority (78%) of the respondents are engaged in farming activities as means of livelihood, while only 22% of the respondents are engaged in non-farming activities. This finding is in line with that of Ajaero et al., (2013) who observed that agriculture is the main source of livelihood of rural communities in Nigeria. In addition, most (37.0%) of the respondents have household size of 1 to 6 persons. This implies that most of them have manageable households that will serve as source of cheap labour for on-farm and off-farm activities. The result also indicated that majority (46.0%) of the respondents earn monthly income of between N1,000 to N50,000. This implies that most of them earn above the country's minimum wage of N30,000.

Table 2: Causes of Rural Urban Migration in Mangu LGA

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Job	59	29.5	1st
Better Education	40	20.0	2nd
Join Spouse	39	19.5	3rd
Insecurity	32	16.0	4th
Skill Aquisation	20	10.0	5th
Business	10	5.0	6th
Total	**200**	**100.0**	

Source: Field survey, 2021.

The results of the descriptive statistics on Table 2 show that the main causes of rural-urban migration in the study area in descending order of importance include; search for job (29.5%), better education (20%), join spouse (19.5%), Insecurity (16%) skill acquisition (10%) and business(5%). This result is in line with that of neo-classical theorists who argued that migration is driven by spatial issues, job opportunities and better income expectations (Anyanwu Njoku, Agwu, &Iwunze ,2018;Sedoo, Arumun, & Solomon, 2019).

Table 3: Food Security Status of Rural Migrants' Households in Mangu

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Less than one	120	60.0
Greater than one or equal to one	80	40.0
Total	**200**	**100.0**

Source: Field survey, 2021.

The result of the descriptive statistics (Table 3) to ascertain the food security status of rural migrants' households in the study area indicated that 60% of the households were food insecure with food security index of less than 1, while the remaining 40% of the sampled respondents were food secured with food security index of greater than or equal to 1. This implies that food insecurity can trigger rural-urban migration. This result is in consonance with the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (2017) on a rise in world hunger with 11 percent of the world population hungry.

Table 4: Regression Analysis on Rural-Urban Migration and Food Security in Mangu.

Variables		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.960	.045		43.123	.000
	Income	-.182	.028	-.363	-6.574	.000
	Food security index	-.361	.048	-.354	-7.503	.000
	Household size	.178	.032	.361	5.496	.000
	education	-.435	.028	-.651	-15.364	.000
R		.936	.178			
R^2		.877	.178			
F		**98.094**	**.178**			**.0000**

Source: Field survey, 2021.

The result of the regression analysis rural-urban migration and food security of the respondents in Mangu is presented in Table 4. The results of the ordinary least square multiple regression in table 4 shows the highest F ratio of 98.094 which is significant at 5% level of significance shows the goodness of fit in the model. Highest R^2 of 87.7% means that 87.7% of the variation in the dependent variable was explained by the independent variables included in the model the remaining12.3% can explained by the error term. The results of the of regression model showed that household size, income, education and food security had negative but relationship with rural-urban migration in Mangu LGA. The coefficient of income (-0.182%) was negative but significant at 5% level of significance. This implies that as people migrate from rural areas to urban areas income in the rural areas decreases due loss of able hands since farming is the dominant activities in rural areas. The coefficient of household size (-0.178) was negative but significant at 5% level of significance. This means that a unit increase in rural-urban migration holding other variables constant leads to 0.178 reduction in household sizes. The coefficient of food security index (-0.361) was negative and significant at 5% level of significance. The implication of this finding is that an increase in rural-urban migration will decreases their household food security index. This findings agreed with the work of Anyanwu Njoku, Agwu, &Iwunze ,2018; Sedoo, Arumun, & Solomon, 2019 and Sowunmi & Adeduntan, 2020 .

Conclusions

The findings of this study have shown that search for job and better education are the major causes of rural-urban migration in Mangu LGA. It also indicated a high level of food insecurity in the study area. Thus, the made the following recommendations from the findings

i. Government should establish food processing industries in rural areas to process the farm produce and create jobs.
ii. Government should also equip schools in the rural areas with the necessary infrastructure to reduce the rate of migration.
iii. Its relevant agencies such as; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Agriculture Development Program and Financial institutions should expedite action in subsidizing farm inputs, give improved seedlings and soft loans to farmers to boost their productivity and food security status in order to achieve the sustainable development goal of zero hunger by 2030.
iv. Government/policy makers come up with policies that would lead to increased rural development and farm mechanization.

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MIGRATION ETHICS IN GENESIS 47:1-12 AS A LIMELIGHT FOR NIGERIAN MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT

Nigerians are recognised globally as people who love leaving Nigeria to settle in other countries, especially in Europe, Asia, and America. This is due to the increasing poverty, unemployment, and loss of hope by Nigerians, especially the youths. Unfortunately, most of these Nigerian migrants follow irregular ways. This includes a dangerous journey through the Mediterranean and also the use of fake passports, visa and other travel documents. This has made destination countries treat all Nigerians are criminals. In order to understudy this malady, this article used Genesis 47:1-12 of the Torah, which is strongly believed will speak anew to the increasing Nigerian migrant crises. In Genesis 47, Jacob and his descendants migrated to Egypt in a regular way. This article examines this text and its interest in the contemporary migrant crises affecting Nigerians. Findings reveal that Genesis 47 encourages regular migration and discourages irregular migration. This article concluded that the migrant crises affecting Nigerians are a result of the high level of irregular migration ethics adopted by Nigerians migrants. In finding a solution to the problem, there should be the provision of adequate enlightenment and information to promote regular migration among Nigerians. Nigerian migrants should endeavour to present themselves to authorities of their destination countries. This essay employs the exegetical and phenomenological methods.

Keywords: Migration, Nigerian emigrants, Regular migrants, Border Control, Social Justice.

PEASANT MIGRATION IN COLONIAL UNITED PROVINCES: TRENDS, PATTERNS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Migration has been an important phenomenon of Indian agrarian society since centuries. Under the British rule, the new trends emerged in the process of migration. The British established an organized system of temporary labor migration from the Indian subcontinent. This system was more visible in agrarian society of India. A big number of people migrated from rural society from their native place to alien society with or without family under the influence of pull or push factors under the British. However, for one group of scholars, this migration was forced, feudalistic, coerced, temporary, State sponsored and a new system of slavery, whereas for others it meant an opportunity, equality, emancipation, a strategy and deliberate choice of migrants. So, migration under the colonial condition was varied, mixed and complex as it was also socially conditioned. So, paper attempts to trace the trends, patterns and drivers of migration which witnessed at grassroot level of agrarian society of United Provinces. Precisely, this paper examines the diverse trends of migration, and caste and community backgrounds of migrants and the causes for their migration. This paper also discusses the cultural identity of migrants.

Keywords: Peasant Migration, Colonial, Cultural identity, Agrarian Society, The British.

AFRICAN AMERICANS' MIGRATION AND EVENTFUL LIFE DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION: A CRITICAL READING THROUGH *OF MICE AND MEN* BY JOHN STEINBECK

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ABSTRACT

Love and dream sometime appear as inseparable things that keep people hoping and fighting for living and better life; this is much true for those African Americans, who, after they were said to be emancipated, have had to pay daily tribute for that change of status. And when an almost uncontrollable crisis as the Great Depression occurred, those African Americans could do nothing but be on permanent move, living on the reciprocal assistance and love from their fellows. John Steinbeck's novel *Of Mice and Men* came in this context, with the description of two migrating young African Americans, with unreachable dreams, that end tragically This study is the revisitation of two different and opposite black migrant Americans' eventful life who, in search of a much chimeric future, in plain global economic crisis. The characteristic of this study has been many folds: first it has considered the context (Blacks' migration during the Great depression), that is the circumstances or events that form the environment within which both the historical Great depression and Steinbeck's novel have taken place; then it has based on critical thinking, which is a disciplined intellectual criticism that combines research knowledge of historical context, and balanced judgement, evaluation, examination and analysis.
Keywords: African Americans – Migration - Great Depression – unattained dream – tragedy

"LET THE ENTIRE WORLD BE HAPPY": KERALA'S WELFARE MEASURES FOR MIGRANT LABOURERS- WORTHY OF EMULATION

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ABSTRACT

One of the indicators of progress of a nation is economic growth and prosperity. In 2020, the Corona virus pandemic became the Black swan. When economies struggle, the primary concern of governments will be to address the welfare of own citizens. Job loss, pay cuts and lock down of industries and business establishments, have made the lives of people depressing during the pandemic. In such dire circumstances, will governments show the inclination and concern for the welfare of migrant labourers?

The south Indian state of Kerala, India, is popularly known among tourists as 'God's Own Country'. It has an enviable HDI similar to leading countries like Switzerland and is the most literate state in a developing country like India. Migrant labourers, 'Bengalees' as they are popularly known, for almost a decade have become the backbone of the economy of the State. They hail from the North-East part of India and some of them are illegal migrants from the neighbouring country, Bangladesh.

The welfare measures for the 'Bengalees' undertaken by the Government of Kerala and local NGO's to improve their lives and the education of their children during the last few years have received high acclaim in the local media. But with the continuation of the spread of the novel Corona virus, a trail of return of migrant labourers commenced. Some reported that they were not welcome in their own native place. But when they changed their minds and tried to return, the second wave of the Corona pandemic afflicted Kerala State. This led to lockdown of many establishments, quarantine and restriction in movement, making the lives of the migrant labourers miserable, and upset completely the education of their children.

This paper, traces the welfare measures for the migrant labourers undertaken by different agencies, both pre-Covid and during the pandemic. It underscores the guiding principle of the welfare measures undertaken, which is drawn from a traditional Indian value: 'Lokāḥ Samastāḥ Sukhino Bhavantu'. It translates: "Let the entire world be happy" and is worth emulating by nations struggling to cope with issues related to migration.

Key words: Bengalees, Children, Education, Migrant Labourers, Welfare measures

Introduction

Across the world there is a hunt for white collar jobs. Since the mid 1970's the youth in the South Indian State, Kerala, had been flooding to countries in the Gulf for jobs. Before long the State began to experience insufficient labour force for minor jobs in retails shops, construction and plantation sites. Since the turn of the millennium, a kind natural replenishment migration took place and the gap began to get slowly but steadily filled up by migrant labourers from the North-Eastern states. One obvious reason for the steady flow from their native place, nearly 4000 Kilometres away was higher wages and better working conditions and the complete absence of 'sons of the soil' discrimination in Kerala State.(1) Quite significantly the vast linguistic and cultural differences involved between the origin and destination states of the migrant labourers, led Kumar (2011) to portray it as similar to international migration.

In Kerala, the migrant labourers are commonly referred to as 'Bengalees'. To the employer, the labourer is a 'Bhai' which translated reads 'brother' and the labourers are seldom

addressed by their name. Such happy state of affairs collapsed completely when the Covid pandemic struck Kerala State. Lockdown continued for many days resulting in job loss and hardship particularly for migrant labourers. Hotels and restaurants met with big loss and many had to close down resulting in loss of employment of migrants (Narayanan,2020) Employers had a fear of getting infected from the labourers and so there was a steep decline in demand for work. Even the World Bank (2020) reported how social distancing, loss of employment led to a chaotic mass return of migrants particularly from urban areas to native villages, in India.

Without a job and money for own livelihood, the jobless migrants yearned to return home but, non availability of transport made matters worse. Many migrant labourers did not venture to walk homewards as many would have to walk on an average of over 2000km.

Objectives of the study

The study tried to find out:

1.The nature of welfare measures for migrant labourers before the Covid pandemic.

2.Special provisions if any made available for education of children of migrant labourers.

3.The impact of the spread of the Corona virus pandemic on migrant labourers.

Method

The population for the study were migrant labourers in Kerala State. The sample comprised migrant labourers and their children admitted to Government schools in Kerala. Data for the study was collected through traditional empirical analytical study of reports, studies and informed interviews with school authorities.

Findings from review of documents

On Kerala

Kerala situated on the Malabar coast was described by National Geographic Traveler Magazine as one of the "ten paradises of the world" (KeralaKerala.com). This south Indian state has achieved social and educational development comparable to most Western nations. Its excellent record in education, health, and land redistribution provides a unique case for arguing that the basis for true development is social and human, rather than economic. (Encycopedia.com)

On migrant labourers and welfare measures Pre-Covid

According to Reja and Das (2019) the migrant labourers engaged as construction workers in Kerala have over the years gained important skills and experience through their work in Kerala. Their study in 2021 reported that the scope for earning high wages in Kerala opened the possibility for migrant construction workers in Kerala to send significant amounts to their families miles away for productive activities.

To prevent exploitation of migrant labourers, the Department of Labour, Kerala State, devised a guideline and commenced inspections of dwellings and workplaces to check their living conditions. A praiseworthy enterprise of the Government of Kerala is the free health insurance scheme worth Rs. 15,000/- to each registered migrant worker.

Peter et al.(2020) studied the social security of the workers and the response of the Government of Kerala to the distress of migrant workers. They observed that both the welfare measures and interventions initiated by the state are exemplary. Several welfare measures were reported by them such as setting up of mobile crèches to take care of kids of migrant workers by the Department of social justice. (2)

During the lock down period following the Covid pandemic, the 'Bengalee' migrant construction workers in Kerala had a miserable existence. Owing to the unprecedented rush and lack of sufficient transport, many were stranded. The local Government provided temporary shelter and food, but the situation only escalated. Many returned to their home in a mass exodus abruptly ending the schooling of their children!

One education of children of migrant labourers:Pre-Covid

The children of the migrant labourers speak Assamese, Bangladeshi, Bengali, Hindi and Odia. For the teachers in schools in Kerala whose mother tongue is Malayalam, this was a big challenge. Inquiries revealed that they often made use of the national language Hindi as a medium of communication. This was possible because the teachers themselves had completed their schooling following the compulsory three language formula [English, the mother tongue (Malayalam) and the national language Hindi] However as per the acculturation model of language acquisition (Schumann,1978) social and psychological aspects had to be properly addressed first. The possibility of schooling and education in a State more than a thousand miles away from their own homeland where a friendly local community accommodated them without making them retain the stigma of an outsider helped largely in addressing to an extent social and psychological issues. And the knowledge and use of Hindi to a great extent helped the local teachers to commence pedagogy following the school syllabus.

Navya, an independent journalist, in 2017 interviewed teachers in local government schools to find out the nature of educational programmes of children of immigrant labourers. It was heartening to read that the children of migrant labourers who join from the first standard know the local language, just like the local children and they excel in Maths, usually considered a difficult subject for local students. In many instances, such measures were prompted by the guidelines given to heads of institutions to implement the Right to Education Act. Special strategies were employed for education of children of migrant children. These include among others, the use of a bridge schooling material for Standard I and extra classes on academics and life skills.(3)

One of the programmes launched by the Literacy Mission in Kerala State was 'Changathi' (a Malayalam word which means 'friend'). Its prime objective was to target the illiterate migrant labourers. Ramesh Babu quoting the Director of the State Literacy Mission, reported in the Hindustan Times that a total of four thousand migrant workers have enrolled in literacy classes by January 2020. It also reported that children of migrant labourers like all students attending the government school are given free meal in the afternoon, besides nutritional food including milk and eggs, at least twice every week.

Paliath, Shreehari (2019) reported about the project of the Ernakulam District administration titled 'Roshni' which aims at the educational development of migrant workers' children. As per the project, more than 1000 children of migrant workers were helped to become proficient in the local language, Malayalam. In addition, the programme also trained volunteers to help the children learn through the use of multiple languages as medium of instruction which included the mother tongue of the children too. The free breakfast ensured that the children will not have to learn with a hungry stomach. There were also opportunities for assimilation into the local culture. (4)

The Press Trust of India reported plans of the State Education Department to open more study centres exclusively for children of migrant workers through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to make them part of mainstream education system. (5)

On migrant labourers and welfare measures during Covid period

The Ernakulam district administration took a thoughtful step to address linguistic barriers. A volunteer of the 'Roshni' scheme, a native of Odisha in the North East who had come to

Kerala in search of job and could speak languages like Odia, Bengali, Assamese, Hindi and Bangladeshi commonly spoken by the migrant labourers was recruited to establish a link with the migrant labourers.(Ragesh,2020)

During the initial days of the Covid pandemic, access to food was a challenge. With the absence of an employer to take care of food expenses many migrant laborers had to forego the normal three meal a day. When migrant workers were stranded owing to lack of transport, the community kitchens were instructed by the state to provide free food to the migrant workers. (GOK1) The Civil Supplies Department provided rice and flour to migrant workers. (GOK2) As milk collected from farmers, could not be processed, it was distributed among migrant workers and the children enrolled in anganwadis and pregnant women in the state. (Nidheesh 2020)

To prevent the spread of the virus, messages about Covid related precautions were circulated in languages such as Assamese, Odia, Bengali, Hindi and Tamil. The government also sought the assistance of Home guards and volunteers who speak the language to interact with the migrant labourers and address grievances if any. Arnimesh (2020) reported that to soothe the migrants, recreational items such as television sets and carom boards were distributed in specially set up camps for the migrant labourers who were stranded in the state without any job.

In May 2021, the News Minute(TNM) reported the humanitarian initiative of the Government of Kerala to provide free food kits to the entire population of Kerala including migrant workers. This is in fact well in tune with the welfare measures followed by the State for the last few years which abounds in compassion and concern characteristic of the traditional Indian value '*Lokāḥ Samastāḥ Sukhino Bhavantu'* which translates: 'Let the entire world be happy'. (6)

About the second wave of the Corona Pandemic in Kerala, Arun (2021) reported that migrant workers fear lockdown, but are reluctant to leave Kerala. One obvious reason is the implementation of the project of the National Health Mission entitled '*Aditi Devo Bhava'* which translated reads ('the guest is be treated as a God') which took into consideration the worries of the migrants by treating them as 'guests'. In fact, the National Health Mission had arranged vaccination against Covid-19 for the workers in Ernakulam district.

On education of children of migrants during Covid period

Following Covid related lockdown, the Times of India, published a report with a title that expresses a grave concern: "Where do our kids study, migrant workers ask". The article had a heart breaking image of children being taught in open spaces with make shift wall black board. It carried the caption "For lakhs of kids who have returned home with their parents due to lockdown, education is now farfetched dream".

The Kerala State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights in 2021 came out with recommendations to ensure the welfare of migrant children in the state. It included issue of a special card to the children . This was essential because many migrant workers did not have the necessary documents to get their children admission to the schools. Further, migrant workers have been allowed to pay school fees in instalments and provide recorded versions of online classes preferably in their respective mother language, which is mostly Hindi. Simon (2021)

Discussion

Review of objectives of the study

1.At a time when efficiency of functioning of governments across the world are indirectly controlled by business establishments for whom 'profit motive' is the driving force, it requires 'leaders' who are able to rise above the 'mundane' and 'materialistic outlook' and come up with measures that take into consideration the welfare of the neglected and lower strata of society. The welfare measures undertaken by the Government of Kerala for migrant labourers in the time of globalization are backed by visionary leadership and 'empathy' and concern for inhabitants of the state whether they be native or foreign.

2.The special measures undertaken by the authorities in local schools to enable the children of migrant labourers to continue education is commendable.

3.Kerala's novel endeavour to bring happiness in the lives of migrant labourers even in the time of economic recession following the onslaught of the pandemic has no parallel in recent history!

Implications

*Governments and NGO's should take steps to ensure that migrant labourers even in times of crisis have the basic amenities such as food, clothing and shelter especially when left without work owing to lockdown.

*Though the welfare measures taken by the Government of Kerala for migrant workers worked well pre-Covid since March 2020, it was less effective. This implies that proactive disaster relief measures should be planned well in advance to ensure better synergy for relief operations to mitigate suffering.

*It is imperative for local governments to connect with the migrant labourers through bilingual social workers.

*In spite of Covid-related disruptions, the school authorities must connect with local governments and NGO's to identify and take care of children of migrant labourers and take measures to provide short and long term assistance to the children and ensure that their academic, emotional and social well-being are taken care of.

*Local and national agencies should invest on preparing a data bank of medical and educational records of children of migrant labourers.

Limitations

*A large chunk of the data is based on secondary sources. The problems faced by individual unskilled migrant labourers and those working in specific industries have not been accounted for. Further, only data of those children who have been admitted to schools have been looked into. Some children of migrant labourers who did not attend schools owing to a variety of reasons have not been taken into account.

Future Research

*A comparison of the welfare measures undertaken both for migrant labourers and the education of their children undertaken by developed and developing countries who received foreign aid and who did not receive or depended entirely on their own resources may be studied. Following this, the best practices for welfare measures identified in different countries have to be disseminated through the United Nations.

Conclusion

A major apprenhension of every parent who migrates to a new place is the urgent question : 'Where will my children study?' When forced to work in cities where cost of living is high, many will have to struggle with limited resources. When uncared for by authorities in the host country, some will be forced to eke out a hand to mouth existence which in turn is likely to negatively affect their families and dependent children too. In fact recently, 'The Hechinger Report', a nonprofit newsroom that reports on education in their website had a very suggestive title for an opinion: Let's give unaccompanied immigrant children a better chance in school".

So what should be the guiding principle for welfare measures for migrant labourers? Perhaps an answer is found in the welfare measures undertaken by the Government of Kerala drawn from the traditional Indian values: '*Aditi Devo Bhava'* ('the guest is to be treated as God') and '*Lokāḥ Samastāḥ Sukhino Bhavantu'* ('Let the entire world be happy'). These are definitely worth emulation by nations across the globe, struggling to cope with issues related to migration.

Notes and References

(1) Narayana et al. as early as 2013 quoted the report of the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation(GIFT), an autonomous institution of the Government of Kerala, that Kerala has a migrant labour population of 2.5 million, projected to rise to 4.8 million in the next 10 years. As per a recent survey of GIFT, there are over 4 million migrant labourers in Kerala.

(2) Other welfare measures were also reported: These include Kudumbashree, the state's initiative for empowerment of women and poverty eradication which initiated efforts to bring migrant women also into its fold. Further as part of the HIV prevention interventions, the Department of Health and Family Welfare, through National Health Mission (NHM), has introduced Link Workers in 2020 to enhance access to healthcare for migrant families. Resourceful migrant workers were recruited and trained to provide health information and connect the migrants to services in their own language coordinating with the other frontline workers of the department.

(3) The report also mentioned certain initiatives to help the parents too. In one instance, with the support of the Rotary Club, the school set up a tailoring unit for students' parents. School authorities also received funds from local organizations for children's books, uniforms, shoes, bags etc. The recruitment of a native from the North-East who had come to Kerala in search of job by the Parent Teacher Association of a local school deserves special mention. The individual so recruited engages classes for the children of migrant labourers by categorizing students into different group levels in addition to running up own make shift dhaba (eatery).

(4) The pilot project 'Roshni', was successfully implemented from October 2017 to February 2018 in four selected schools, in which the highest number of migrant children study in Ernakulam district and it was later extended to more schools in the district. The project helped migrant children acquire proficiency in Malayalam, English, and Hindi using the strategy of code-switching through special packages and by taking extra morning hours of about 90 minutes before the morning classes.

(5) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), is the Government of India's flagship programme that aims at achieving Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) as per a Constitution of India amendment which made free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. For almost a decade, SSA projects are being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country. The PTI report published in 2014, quoted the then SSA Kerala Project Director EP Mohandas: "Discontinuity is a major problem faced by the migrant children. They generally shift from one place to another with their parents. So, naturally many of them cannot come to schools and study centres regularly."

(6) The report also included a tweet by the Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan: "*Nobody will go hungry during the lockdown. Next week onwards free food kits will be distributed for all families and guest workers. Food will be delivered to the needy from People's Restaurants and Community Kitchens through Local Self Government Institutions*."

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TURKISH EDUCATION POLICIES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES: A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT
Education policies involve the government decisions and regulations in the educational field besides the overall principles and standards that guide the functioning of education systems. Providing prosperous education contributes to resilience, develops infants and youngsters for social integration and pedagogically supports immigrants, homeless children and youngsters. Access to education is a basic human right and it is required for learning and developing personality. However, for a high number of refugees, education prevails as an aspiration, not a fact. Since the war in Syria, numerous children, together with their parents or alone, have been forced to leave their war-torn lands, and taken refuge in the countries around, particularly in Turkey, where the national legislation provides and protects the right of every child to acquire an education, involving children whose parents seek shelter. Thus, this paper examines and discusses the education policies for Syrian refugees in Turkey through a critical perspective. Accordingly, the related documents on the mentioned issue were investigated and related implications were put forward. Thus, based on a document analysis, which is qualitative in nature, this study critically discussed the data from the related documents and provided implications for both the national and international authorities, policy makers, teachers, and scientists in the related field. Moreover, suggestions to support the education of displaced war victims were put forward.
Keywords: policy, education policy, refugee, Syria, Syrian refugees.

Introduction
In today's world, when the ideology of nation state has weakened, the monotype education concept which is the part of creating a homogeneous nation started to be questioned. Moreover, some multi-ethnic countries, especially the USA, Australia and Canada, have begun to see other cultures living in their countries as wealth. In this context, education in the mother tongue for minority cultures, affirmation of ethnic culture and the concept of group rights came to the fore (Kymlicka, 2006). Faced with the massive influx of Syrians since 2011, Turkey has implemented an open-door policy for these refugees and their number has approached to 3.5 million today. At first, it was thought that the Syrians would be temporary and permanent solutions were not needed for the problems encountered. However, today, it is thought that even if the war in their country ends, the majority of Syrians will remain in Turkey. Those who return to Syria will continue to have ties with Turkey to a large extent. Realizing this problem, Turkey has started to produce permanent solutions for the problems of Syrians with its population approaching 5% of Turkey's exact population. Turkey's approach to Syrians shows that its traditional policy of assimilation or exclusion has been replaced by a policy that is more sensitive to cultural demands. Turkey's education policy towards Syrians has also taken its share from this sensitivity.

The education policy, which is traditionally followed and aimed at raising citizens equipped with the same cultural values, has left its place to inclusive education, which is more sensitive to cultural demands (Özcan, 2018). Due to its geographical, strategic, cultural and political positions, Turkey has been exposed to immigration as a destination or transit country at each stage of history. After the civil war that started in Syria in 2011, there was an intense wave of migration to Turkey, and all state institutions and non-governmental organizations made an extraordinary effort to meet the needs of people who left their countries. The civil war and conflict process in Syria has been going on for about five years, during which approximately 12 million Syrians had to leave their homes, while 4.8 million took refuge in the surrounding countries Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. As it was understood that the Syrians who came to Turkey would not return to their countries at least in the near future, their education was supported by regulations in an area that does not accept any gaps such as education (Emin, 2016).

Education is one of the most important elements of social cohesion. Since 2012, the Ministry of National Education has been working to meet the educational needs of approximately 1 million school-age Syrian children under temporary protection status living in Turkey. The school enrollment rates of Syrian children are increasing day by day and the barriers to their access to quality education are removed. By playing an important role in this ongoing effort, our Ministry aims to increase the attention and awareness of children who take a break from their education. Turkey is working to meet the social and psychological needs of the children who are most affected by the human tragedy, and to support them in coping with trauma. In order to prevent these students from becoming a lost generation, to use cultural differences as an element of wealth, and to improve the work of our teachers working in the field, a "Guidance Services Guidebook for Individuals with Temporary Protection Status" was prepared in cooperation with UNICEF and MEB (MEB, 2017).

Keeping its borders open to the refugee flow since 2011, Turkey perceived the incident not as a "security crisis" but as a "humanitarian issue" and developed policies in this perspective. For Turkey, which has become the country with the highest number of refugees in the world with nearly 2 million refugees it hosts, the problem has evolved into different stages and while it was at first to meet the basic needs of a few thousand people, at the end of 4 years, much more fundamental and constructive policy requirements emerged. With legal regulations and draft laws, the gaps in Turkey's immigration policy were tried to be filled, and the long-term stay and official status of Syrian refugees in the country were guaranteed. Today, Turkey has started to take steps to normalize the refugee crisis and ensure social integration by taking the crisis management to the next level. Turkey's normalization and integration policy consists of two phases; the first of these is social normalization through education policy, and the other is the participation of Syrians in economic life through employment. In education, Turkish lessons and vocational training courses are given to both young and adults, and higher education is encouraged through services such as facilitating diploma equivalency procedures, scholarship opportunities and abolishing university fees (Dillioğlu, 2015). The following figure clarifies the Syrian students in the higher education system of Turkey.

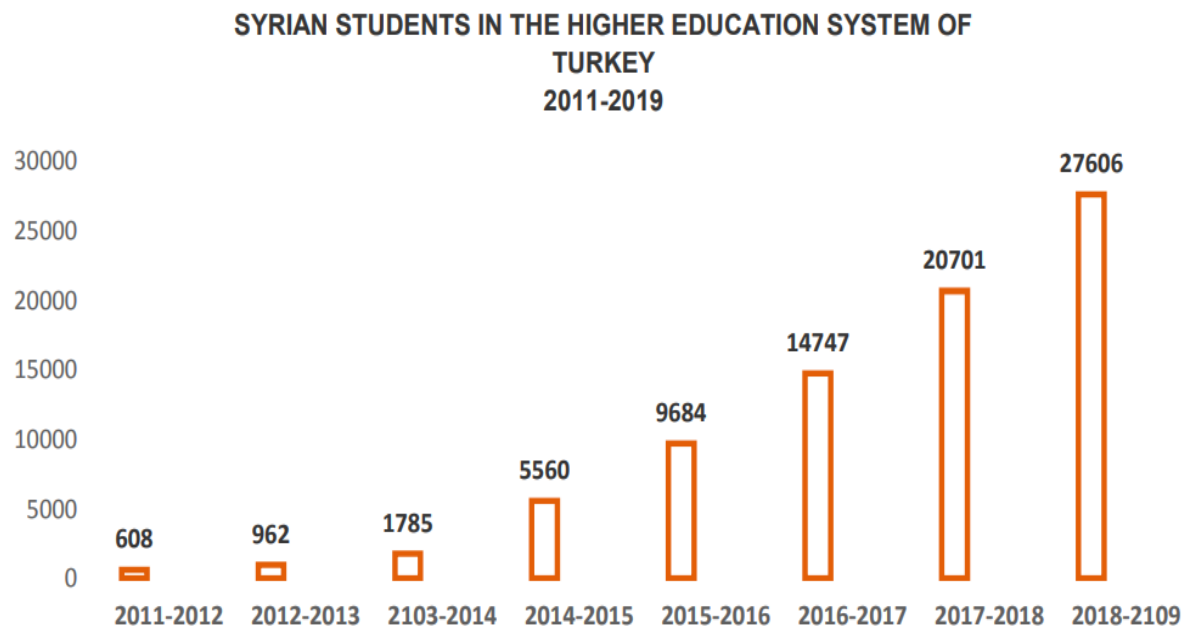

Figure 1. The Syrian Students in the Higher Education System of Turkey

Source: YÖK (Council of Higher Education): https://istatistik.yok.gov.tr/ Annual figures published by YÖK were tabulated by M. Murat Erdoğan.

In order for Syrians to participate in economic life, the new draft law aims to facilitate employment and prevent exploitation. Although the steps taken in the field of employment are still new and at the stage of regulation, they will enable refugees to sustain themselves and constitute one of the most important stages of normalization (Dillioğlu, 2015). In his research, Tanrıkulu (2017) identified different educational problems related to the education of refugee children. These problems are language education, enrollment problems in schools, intermediate classes, marginalization, the need for a valid diploma and education certificate, children in need of special education and rehabilitation processes, Turkish teaching and material problems, the situation of Syrian teachers, school dropout, etc. In their study, Şeker and Aslan (2015) suggested that studies on the educational experiences of refugee children in Turkey, the relations of the students with their families during the education process, the relations of families with the society, successful migration strategies, language proficiency, needs, problems, belonging to school, sense of community, psychosocial adaptation should be carried out. The following figure represents the number of Syrian students provided with access to primary and middle school education in Turkey in years.

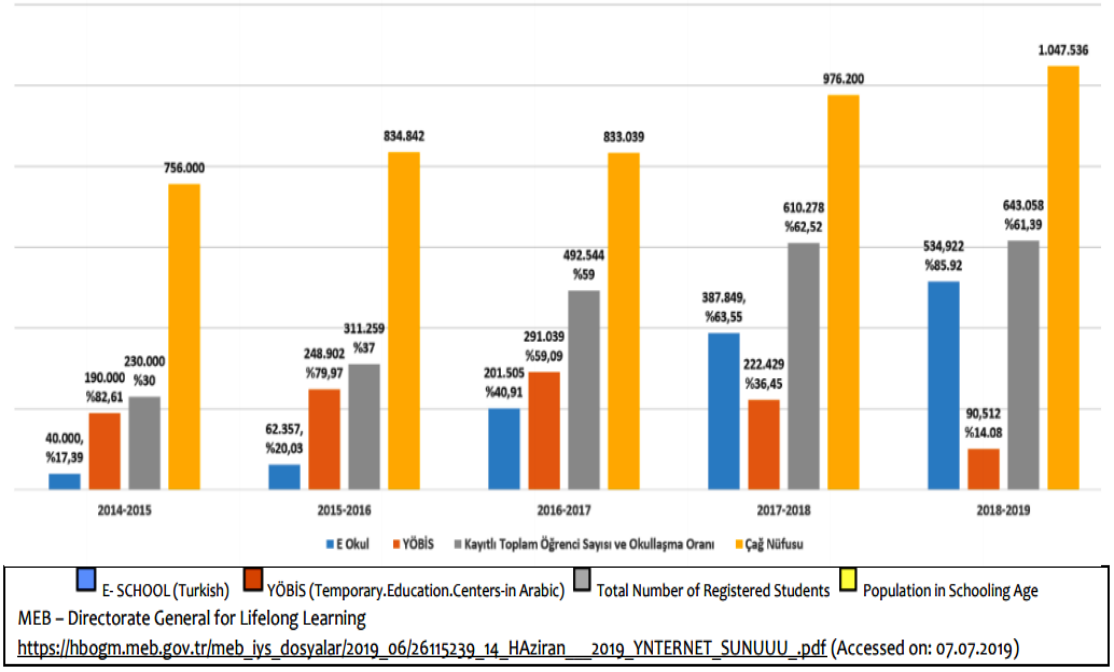

Figure 2. The Number of Syrian Students Provided with Access to Primary and Middle School Education in Turkey

In line with the aforementioned reasons, the problems encountered in the education of refugee children can be listed as follows (Şahin, 2020):

• Children who have mental health problems due to the trauma they have experienced may have difficulties in adapting to their educational environment.

• The prejudices of individuals in the educational environment may make it difficult for refugee children to establish social ties at school.

• It may be the case that teachers do not have sufficient knowledge about the education of refugee children. This may directly lead to the misguidance of the refugee child.

• Lack of qualified and sufficient materials for each development level can also be counted among the educational problems.

• It may not be possible to determine a clear success level of refugee children from their previous education life.

• Difficulty of obtaining documents due to the civil war environment in Syria poses a serious problem for the adjustment and/or equivalence procedures of the related courses.

• The Turkish language proficiency levels of the refugee children may be insufficient (Şahin, 2020)

Therefore, this research paper critically interpreted the data on the education policies administered for Syrian refugees in Turkey, through a critical perspective, and supplied implications accordingly.

Methodology

Atkinson and Coffey (1997) interpret documents as social data sources, which are fostered, exhibited, and utilized in socially classified ways. Documents that are employed for systematic inquiry as the component of a research paper are observed in different types such as agendas, attendance registers, advertisements, manuals, diaries, background papers, journals, books, brochures, letters, newspapers, maps, proposals, summaries, institutional reports, radio and television program scripts, survey data, and many other public records. Scholars generally review the related literature as part of their studies and they use the data in their reports (Bowen, 2009). Therefore, scientific articles on the education policies administered for Syrian refugees in Turkey were critically examined through a document analysis technique, which is qualitative in nature. In a similar vein, the study critically discussed the results of the related articles and provided implications as well. While choosing the articles, much attention was given to choose the articles with the highest number of citations.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study aimed to focus on the educational policies regarding Syrian refugees. Turkey has accomplished what EU has been unable to do because EU has showed hypocrisy (Mandel, 1999). EU countries have not supported Syrian refugees because of political and economic problems (Havlová & Tamchynová, 2016). Turkey has done her best to help Syrian refugees that have obtained rights that Turkish people have not been able to get in education, particular university education (Kirişçi, 2014). Syrian refugees have been given rights to access education without giving any tuition fees (Baban, Ilcan, & Rygiel, 2017). Therefore, Turkish government's policies regarding education can be praised because the children and young refugees have obtained important rights (Çelik, & İçduygu, 2019). Turkey has shown unprecedented performance while treating Syrian refugees (Saraçoğlu, & Bélanger, 2019). In addition, they have been integrated into Turkish society and culture (Akcapar, & Simsek, 2018). They have been able to receive Turkish classes in different higher education institutions so that they could be integrated into Turkish culture (Aydin, & Kaya, 2017). It can be said that Syrian refugees have been able to adapt themselves to Turkish culture and education (Şafak-Ayvazoğlu, Kunuroglu, & Yağmur, 2021). Turkish culture's welcoming approach and attitude have helped them develop a positive stance (Kaya, & Marchetti, 2014). Therefore, it can be stated that the policies developed by Turkey have met their educational needs (Hos, 2016). They have been granted rights to access higher education freely with no prerequisites (Ineli-Ciger, 2015; İçduygu & Şimşek, 2016).

Children have received effective and efficient orientation training to attend elementary, secondary and high schools (Ugurlu & Kayhan, 2018). A lot of academics have done their best to help them receive quality education (Madziva & Thondhlana, 2017). A lot of camps where Syrian refugees have been located have been visited by a lot of academics, teachers and civil organizations (Gagne, et al., 2018). Turkish people have been sensitive to their problems and concerns (Dinçer, et al., 2013). In addition, they have received training regarding health and education (Taskin & Erdemli, 2018). Instructional materials have been prepared to support their culture (Sengül, 2015). Assimilation policies have not been adopted and implemented (Kloos, 2016). Therefore, Turkey is a model for EU countries as well (Taşpınar, 2012). EU countries have provided only limited help in many ways and have not opened their borders for Syrian refuges (Thielemann, 2018). This can be regarded as a scandal for EU countries that have violated human rights (Park, 2015; Crépeau & Purkey, 2016; Howden, Fotiadis, & Campbell, 2020).

Future research should focus on better policies on behalf of Syrian refugees. In addition, EU and the USA should develop their policies regarding their state. Unless necessary measures are taken, effective solutions cannot be developed to help them lead more quality lives. Turkey has implemented comprehensive and extensive educational policies so that they can receive better education in line with integration policies. Even Syrian families have been supported in order that they can easily send their children to Turkish school that have prepared special program for them. Today many Syrian children continue their education and have a good relationship with Turkish children. Turkey has been a place of peace and order for Syrian refugees. EU countries and other developed nations should strive to adopt better policies for their education and human rights. Helping Syrian refugees is an issue of human rights. Although EU countries have been developing human rights, they have been violating when the issue is about Syrian refugees and even other refugees. Turkey has given them a lesson of human rights in that Turkey has opened its border to many refugees from different countries and provided them with free education and even health.

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THE IMAGE OF THE MIGRANTS IN HAIKU POEMS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to answer the question: How is the image of the migrants shown in contemporary haiku poems? The poems chosen are those written by contemporary authors in online haiku contests, as well as published in haiku magazines and blogs. The main image of migrants in such poems is that of persons not so much different from ourselves, only defined by external circumstances that lead to their issues. Migrants are presented as persons close to us, so that we can all become more understanding of their situation. Haiku poetry is based on impressions that have to do with the here and now, and political realities are not an exception to the present moment we live in. The haiku authors' attitudes are expressed through means of a dialogue with the reader, meaning that the reader can work out the meaning through interpreting the elements in the poem. While haiku authors can never express their own opinions explicitly, they can do so by means of imagery and various elements that they put together. The theoretical framework for this paper is made up of literary analysis, cultural studies and history. It shows the ways in which literature is the product of a particular period of time and the ways in which it reflects the values, attitudes and mentalities of the respective period in time. Migrants can be associated with travelling, freedom, but also with loneliness, since they have left their homes and their usual environment behind. Migrants can have a lot in common with the wandering poets, reminding of the experience of early Zen haiku poets.

Keywords: online kukai; sympathy; loneliness; stories

BANDUNG KONFERANSI VE TÜRKİYE'NİN ROLÜ
ÖZET

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ÖZET
II. Dünya Savaşının sonuçları sömürge durumuna düşen birçok devlet için büyük önem taşımıştır. Savaşın ardından İngiltere ve Fransa kazanan devletler olmalarına rağmen eski ihtişamlı günlerini geride bırakmıştır. Savaşa katılan diğer Avrupa devletleri ise maddi ve manevi anlamda büyük bir yıkıma uğramıştır. Birleşmiş Milletlerin verdiği destek ile bağımsızlığını kazanmış olan birçok Asya ve Afrika devleti savaştan sonra meydana gelen iki kutuplu Dünya düzeninde hangi konumda olacaklarını ve kendi aralarında meydana getirebilecekleri işbirliklerini belirlemek amacıyla 1955 yılında Endonezya'nın Bandung şehrinde bir konferans toplamaya karar vermiştir. İki kutuplu Dünya düzeninde kendilerine Bağlantısızlar adını veren bu ülkeler hiçbir oluşuma dahil olmadan kendi geleceklerini kendileri belirlemek isteyerek aralarında oluşturacakları işbirliği ile birlikte savaşın ardından kazandıkları bağımsızlıklarını sürdürmeyi amaçlamıştır. Türkiye'de bu yeni oluşumun gerçekleşmesi aşamasında toplanacak olan konferansa davet edilmiştir. Türkiye, 18- 24 Nisan 1955 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiş olan konferansa Devlet Bakanı sıfatıyla Fatin Rüştü Zorlu ve beraberindeki heyet ile katılmıştır. Konferansa katılan 25 ülke, içerisinde Nato üyesi olan Türkiye'yi Batılı Müttefikler kendilerinin bir sözcüsü olarak görmüştür. Bu çalışmada da Bandung Konferansının düzenlenmesi ve konferansta yer alan Türkiye'nin üstlendiği rol ele alınmıştır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Konferans, Bandung, Asya, Afrika.

BANDUNG CONFERENCE AND TURKEY'S ROLE

ABSTRACT
The results of World War II were of great importance for many states that fell into colonial status. Although England and France were the winning states after the war, they left their former glory days behind. Other European states that participated in the war, on the other hand, suffered great material and moral destruction. Many Asian and African states, which gained their independence with the support of the United Nations, decided to convene a conference in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955 in order to determine their position in the bipolar world order that occurred after the war and to determine the cooperation they could create among themselves. These countries, which call themselves Non-Aligned in the bipolar world order, wanted to determine their own future without being involved in any formation, and aimed to maintain their independence they gained after the war with the cooperation they would establish among themselves. He was invited to the conference that will be held during the realization of this new formation in Turkey. Turkey attended the conference held between 18-24 April 1955 with Fatin Rüştü Zorlu and accompanying delegation as Minister of State. The 25 countries participating in the conference saw Turkey, a member of NATO, as a spokesperson for the Western Allies. In this study, the organization of the Bandung Conference and the role of Turkey in the conference are discussed.
Key Words: Turkey, Conference, Bandung, Asia, Africa.

İRAN-İRAQ MÜHARİBƏSİNİN İİR-BƏƏ MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİNNƏ TƏSİRİ

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ÖZET
Bu məqalədə İran-İraq müharibəsinin İran-BƏƏ münasibətlərinə təsiri təhlil olunur. İranda islam inqilabının qələbəsinin körfəz ölkələrində doğurduğu əks-səda qeyd olunur. Tehran elə ilk günlərdən qonşu ölkələrin, o cümlədən də BƏƏ-nin daxili işlərinə qarışmamaq prinsipini rəsmən bəyan etdi. Belə bir şəraitdə BƏƏ özünün İran ilə münasibətlərinə yenidən baxmalı oldu. BƏƏ rəhbərliyi Səudiyyə Ərəbistanının təzyiqlərinə qarşı eyni zamanda İran amilindən istifadə etməyi nəzərdə tuturdu.
Körfəzin üç adasının mənsubiyyəti məsələsi iki ölkə arasında kəskin problem olaraq qalırdı. Həmçinin İranın yeni dini rəhbərliyinin islam inqilabını "ixrac etmək" siyasəti əmirlikdə ciddi narahatlıq doğururdu. Əmirlikdə şiə əhalisi amili də qarşılıqlı münasibətlərə təsir göstərirdi.
İran-İraq müharibəsi dövründə döyüşən tərəflərə münasibətdə BƏƏ-nin mövqeyi ikili xarakter daşıyırdı. Əmirlik bir tərəfdən İraqa mənəvi və maddi yardım göstərərək onu müdafiə edir, digər tərəfdən isə İran ilə iqtisadi əlaqələrini davam etdirərək onunla diplomatik münasibətləri kəsmək istəmirdi. BƏƏ həmçinin döyüşən tərəflərə vasitəçilik xidmətləri göstərməyə çalışırdı. Təsadüfi deyil ki, körfəzin ərəb dövlətləri BƏƏ-yə İran ilə «əlaqə xətti» kimi baxırdılar.
BƏƏ körfəzin digər ərəb dövlətləri ilə birlikdə İranın İraq ilə müharibəni dayandırması müqabilində ona maliyyə yardımı göstərməyi vəd etmişdi. Maraqlıdır ki, İran-İraq müharibəsi zamanı BƏƏ İraqın tərəfində durmasına baxmayaraq, o İran ilə də münasibətlərini, xüsusilə də ticarət əlaqələrini kəsməmişdi. Aparılan danışıqlar zamanı ikitərəfli münasibətlərin inkişafına mane olan problemlərin aradan qaldırılması, körfəz zonasında təhlükəsizliyin təmin olunması və İran-İraq münaqişəsinin aradan qaldırılması məsələləri müzakirə predmeti olmuşdu. Körfəzdə müharibənin dayandırılması BƏƏ ilə İran arasında ticarət-iqtisadi əməkdaşlığın artmasına kömək etdi.
Açar sözlər: İslam inqilabı, Fars körfəzi, İran-İraq müharibəsi, BƏƏ.

THE IMPACT OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR ON IRI-UAE RELATIONS (1980-1988)

ABSTRACT
This article analyzes the impact of the Iran-Iraq war on Iran-UAE relations. The victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran is being echoed in the Gulf countries. From the very beginning, Tehran has officially stated the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, including the UAE. In this situation, the UAE had to reconsider its relations with Iran. The UAE leadership intended to use the Iranian factor against the pressure of Saudi Arabia at the same time.
The question of the affiliation of the three Gulf islands remained a serious problem between the two countries. Also, the policy of the new Iranian religious leadership to "export" the Islamic revolution was a matter of serious concern in the emirate. Attempts to use the Shiite population in the emirate as a means of pressure on local authorities also affected relations.
During the Iran-Iraq war, the UAE's position on the warring parties was ambiguous. The emirate, on the one hand, provides moral and material assistance to Iraq and protects it, and on the other hand, did not want to sever diplomatic relations with Iran by continuing economic relations.

The UAE also sought to mediate between the warring parties. It is no coincidence that the Arab states of the Gulf saw the UAE as a "line of contact" with Iran.
The UAE, along with other Gulf Arab states, has promised to provide financial assistance to Iran in exchange for ending the war with Iraq. Interestingly, despite the fact that the UAE sided with Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war, it did not cut ties with Iran, especially trade. The talks focused on overcoming obstacles to the development of bilateral relations, ensuring security in the Gulf region and resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict. The cessation of hostilities in the Gulf has helped boost trade and economic cooperation between the UAE and Iran.
Keywords: Islamic Revolution, Persian Gulf, Iran-Iraq War, UAE.

GİRİŞ

İranda islam inqilabının qələbə çalması Fars körfəzinin (BMT Katibliyinin 10 yanvar 1990-cı il tarixli qərarı ilə "Fars körfəzi" termini rəsmən qəbul edilmişdir) ərəb ölkələrində birmənalı qarşılanmadı. Böyük bir məsafədə körfəzə söykənən qonşu İranda baş verən radikal dəyişiklikləri Birləşmiş Ərəb Əmirliklərində (BƏƏ) gizli bir həyəcan və qorxu hissi ilə qarşılandı. Çünki, yerli ərəb əmirlərinin bir çoxu devrilmiş İran şahı ilə sıx əlaqələrə malik olmuşdular. Buna görə də, onun taleyi ərəb əmirlərini ciddi narahat etməyə bilməzdi. Bu şəxsi yaxınlıq hətta o dərəcəyə çatmışdı ki, İran şahı BƏƏ-nə təhlükəsizlik sistemi yaradılması işində kömək göstərmişdi. Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, 1958-ci il İraq inqilabından sonra İran ilə BƏƏ arasında yaxınlaşma başlamış və bu əməkdaşlıq 70-ci illərdə özünün zirvəsinə çatmışdı (Внешняя:1984).
Müstəqillik elan olunan andan (dekabr 1971-ci il) başlayaraq BƏƏ-nin xarici siyasət kursu bütövlükdə qərbpərəst yönüm daşıyırdı. Lakin o mötədilliyi ilə xarakterizə olunurdu. İran tərəfindən adaların işğalından sonra BƏƏ regional mülahizələrdən çıxış edərək İran ilə yaxşı münasibətlər saxlamaq istəyirdi (Mawla: 2020).
Belə ki, Fars körfəzi regionunda mürəkkəb hərbi-siyasi vəziyyət şəraitində 70-80-ci illərdə onun əsas ünsürü siyasi kompromis taktikası və ölkənin təhlükəsizliyinə aidiyyəti olmayan xarici siyasət tədbirlərindən imtina etmək cəhdləri olmuşdu. BƏƏ rəhbərliyi ehtiyatlı olmağı, hər şeyi nəzərdən keçirməklə hərəkət etməyi və müstəqil təşəbbüslə çıxış etməməyi üstün tuturdu.
1979-cu il fevralın 12-nə keçən gecə İranda islam inqilabının qələbəsi nəticəsində yeni dini hakimiyyətin yaranması bu dövlətin xarici siyasətində köklü dəyişikliklərə gətirib çıxardı. Xarici siyasətə islami dəyərlər prizmasından baxmağa başladılar. Martın 12-də Şeyx Zayed bildirdi ki, İranda baş verən hadisələr onun sırf daxili işidir. Bizim İran ilə münasibətlərimiz möhkəmdir və biz etiqad və qonşuluqla bir-birimizə bağlıyıq.
Bunun ardınca Şeyx Zayid aprelin 3-də İran İslam Respublikasının elan edilməsi münasibətilə ayətulla Xomeyniyə təbrik məktubu göndərdi. (Saeed: 1985). Buna cavab olaraq İranlı yetkililər də BƏƏ-yə səfərlər etdilər. Mayın 28-29-da Tehran İnqilab Məhkəməsinin sədri ayətulla Xalxali BƏƏ-yə səfər etdi. O, bəyanat verərək qeyd etdi ki, "Fars körfəzi nə ərəb, nə də ki, farsdır, daha çox islam körfəzidir". Lakin onun Tehrana dönməsindən sonra İran hökuməti belə bir bəyanatla çıxış etdi ki, Fars körfəzinə səfəri zamanı ayətulla Xalxalinin vermis olduğu bəyanat İran hökumətinin nöqteyi-nəzərini əks etdirmir (Shams: 1991). Bu bəyanatın ardınca İranın xarici işlər naziri Abdulla Kərim Səncabinin daha bir bəyanatı oldu. O, bildirdi ki, "İranlıların nəzarət etdiyi üç mübahisəli adadan çıxması məsələsi müzakirə olunmur, adalar isə İran torpağıdır".

İran islam inqilabından sonra BƏƏ rəhbərliyi İrana qarşı dura biləcək potensial rəqib kimi SƏK ilə sıx əməkdaşlığa getməyə məcbur oldu. Belə ki, qarşılıqlı ərazi iddiaları və Ər-Riyadın körfəzdə lider rolu oynamaq səyləri üzündən iki ölkə arasında olduqca mürəkkəb münasibətlər bərqərar olmuşdu. İran inqilabından məmnun qalmasa da BƏƏ özünün İİR ilə münasibətlərinə yenidən baxmalı oldu. Nəticədə 1979-cu ildə İİR ilə BƏƏ arasında diplomatik əlaqələr bərpa olundu.

1979-cu ildə İran inqilabından sonra rəsmi Tehranın səlahiyyətli şəxsləri şahlıq zamanı xarici dövlətlərlə imzalanmış bütün saziş və müqavilələrin yenidən nəzərdən keçirilməsinə çağırdılar. Belə bir yanaşma BƏƏ-də adalar probleminin həllinə müəyyən ümidlər doğurdu.

İİR ilə BƏƏ arasında hələ şahlıq dövründən qalma adalar problemi də mövcud idi. 1971-ci ilin noyabrında şahlıq rejimi tərəfindən işğal olunmuş körfəzin üç adasının (Əbu-Musa, Böyük Tomb və Kiçik Tomb) mənsubiyyəti bu ölkələr arasında mübahisəli məsələ olaraq qalırdı. Bu adaların işğalı dekabrın 2-də BƏƏ-nin yarandığı ərəfədə baş vermiş və o zaman qarşılıqlı münasibətləri xeyli gərginləşdirmişdi (Медведко: 1973).

Digər ərəb dövlətləri, xüsusən də İraq kimi, BƏƏ rəhbərliyi də hesab edirdi ki, İranda yaranmış yeni hakimiyyət şah hökumətinin bu körfəzdə yeritdiyi ekspansionist planlarından imtina edəcək və bu adaları onların ərəb sahiblərinə – Şərca və Ras əl-Xayma əmirliklərinə qaytaracaqdır. Ancaq İranda islam hakimiyyəti qurulduqdan sonra BƏƏ bu adaları öz idarəçiliyi altına qaytarmağa çalışsa da İİR qətiyyətlə buna qarşı çıxdı. Çünki bu adalar Hörmüz körfəzinə girişdə mühüm strateji mövqe tuturdu.

Bu zaman İraq fəal surətdə bunun əleyhinə çıxırdı. Bağdad hətta adaların qaytarılması haqqında məsələni, onu İran ilə müharibəyə başlamağa təhrik edən başlıca səbəblər sırasına daxil etmişdi. Göründüyü kimi, adları çəkilən adalar İİR ilə BƏƏ arasındakı münasibətlərdə kəskin problem olaraq qalmışdır. 1979-cu ilin noyaında iranlı fanatik kütlə tərəfindən Tehranda ABŞ səfirliyinə hücum edildi və onun əməkdaşları girov götürüldü. Bu hadisədən sonra ABŞ və İngiltərə BƏƏ-nin bu üç adaya olan iddialarını dəstəklədilər.

Qeyd edək ki, İranda inqilabın qələbəsindən sonra yeni yaranmış İİR və onun dini rəhbərliyinin yeritdiyi islam inqilabını ixrac etmək siyasəti ərəb əmirliklərində narahatlıq doğurdu. Bu vaxt BƏƏ-nin 1,6 milyonluq əhalisinin 20 faizə yaxınını (300 min nəfər) şiələr təşkil edirdi. Dubayda əhalinin 40 faizini (100 min nəfər) təşkil edən şiə icması xüsusilə böyük idi (The Kuwait:1988).

Bu dövrdə İran-BƏƏ münasibətlərinin formalaşması Fars körfəzdə hərbi-siyasi qarşıdurmalar və mühüm neft mənbəyi kimi bu regionun strateji əhəmiyyətinin artdığı bir şəraitdə baş verirdi. 1979-cu ildə İranda qurulmuş yeni islami hakimiyyət hələ ölkədə sabit bir şərait yaratmamışdı. Xaos hökm sürürdü. Şahpərəst qüvvələrin çoxu Qərb ölkələrinə qaçmışdı. Ölkənin cənubunda əhalinin bir hissəsi çətin iqtisadi şəraitin təsiri altında körfəz ölkələrinə, xüsusilə Dubaya mühacirət etmişdilər. Səddam Hüseynin ordusu tərəfindən İranın Xürrəmşəhr bölgəsinin bombardman edilməsi əsasən həmin bölgə sakinlərinin Dubaya mühacirət etməli olmuşdular. Bu amil də orada şiə amilinin güclənməsinə gətirib çıxardı.

İRAN-İRAQ MÜHARİBƏSİ DÖVRÜNDƏ İİR VƏ BƏƏ ARASINDA MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİN XARAKTERİ

Qeyd edək ki, körfəz regionunda baş verən hadisələr İİR-BƏƏ münasibətlərinə də təsirsiz qalmadı. Belə ki, 1979-cu ilin iyulunda Səddam Hüseyn İraq prezidenti seçiləndən sonra İrandan tələb etdi ki, Əbu-Musa, Kiçik və Böyük Tomb adalarını BƏƏ-yə qaytarsın. İranda islam inqilabının qələbəsindən sonra hakimiyyətə gəlmiş dini qüvvələrin radikal xarici siyasət addımlarından, "inqilab ixracı" ideyalarından qorxuya düşən regionun digər ölkələri kimi BƏƏ də antiiran alyans qurmaq üçün S.Hüseyn ilə əlaqələr saxladı.

1980-ci ilin sentyabrın 22-də başlayan İran-İraq müharibəsi Fars körfəzi zonasında, və ümumiyyətlə Yaxın və Orta Şərq zonasında vəziyyəti birdən-birə kəskinləşdirdi. S.Hüseyn hələ sentyabrın 17-də məlum Əlcəzair sazişinin (1975) fəaliyyətini birtərəfli qaydada rəsmən dayandırdı. Bundan iki gün sonra Körfəz ölkələri İraqa 14 milyard dollar maliyyə yardımı etmək qərarına gəldilər. Bu yardımlar İraqın İrana qarşı gələcək hərbi əməliyyatlarına dəstək üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdu (Marschall: 2003). Artıq 1982-ci ilin sonunda körfəz ölkələrinin İraqa etdiyi maliyyə dəstəyi 30-40 milyard dollar təşkil etdi. Bunun da 2-4 milyard dolları BƏƏ-nin payına düşürdü.

Lakin Körfəz əmirlikləri İran-İraq müharibəsi başlayan zaman rəsmən bitərəf olduqlarını bəyan etdilər. Eyni zamanda BƏƏ və Oman isə münaqişədə vasitəçilik imkanlarının öyrənilməsi üzərində çalışırdılar. BƏƏ regional və beynəlxalq təşkilatlardan, BMT, Ərəb Dövlətləri Liqası və Qoşulmama Hərəkatının kürsülərindən istifadə edərək özünün dinc diplomatik səylərini davam etdirdi. BƏƏ hökuməti eyni zamanda yalnız mediada hay-küy yaratmağa və beynəlxalq forumlarda İrana təzyiq göstərməkdə maraqlı idi. İran tərəfi təsdiq edirdi ki, bu münaqişənin arxasında Qərb, xüsusilə də ABŞ və Böyük Britaniya durur. (Абд аль-Рахман: 1999).

İlk vaxtlar döyüşən tərəflərə münasibətdə BƏƏ-nin mövqeyi ikili xarakter daşıyırdı. Əmirliklər bir tərəfdən İraqa mənəvi və maddi yardım (1980-1988-ci illərdə 5 milyard dollar) göstərərək onu müdafiə edir, digər tərəfdən isə İran ilə iqtisadi əlaqələrini saxlayaraq onunla diplomatik münasibətləri kəsmək istəmirdilər. Bu dövrdə Dubay İran üçün nəzərdə tutulmuş hərbi yüklərin daşınması üçün başlıca keçid məntəqəsi rolunu oynayırdı (Karim: 2011). Dubay İran ilə ticarət əlaqələrinin davam etdirməyə can atır və bu ölkəyə qarşı çıxmaqdan qorxurdu. İran və BƏƏ arasında ticarət əlaqələri inkişaf etdikcə bu ölkədə İran biznesinin maraqlarına dəstək vermək üçün bir neçə təşkilat yaradıldı. Belə ki, 1982-ci ildə Dubayda İran İşgüzar Şurası yaradıldı. Bu Şura İran mülkiyyətinə və idarəçiliyinə malik 1.000 qanuni özəl şirkəti təmsil edirdi.

Müharibənin əvvəllərində İraq qoşunlarının uğurlu hücumları bölgədə Səddamın mövqelərinin güclənməsinə gətirib çıxara bilərdi. Belə bir hal Əmirlikləri ciddi surətdə narahat etməyə başladı. Həm İraq, həm də İran tərəfindən gözlənilən təhlükə körfəz monarxiyalarını vahid mövqedə birləşməyə vadar etdi. Bu amil 1981-ci ilin mayında subregional bir təşkilatın – Fars Körfəzi Ərəb Dövlətlərinin Əməkdaşlıq Şurasının yaranmasına gətirib çıxardı.

Lakin Dubaydan fərqli olaraq xarici siyasət sahəsində tez-tez Səudiyyə Ərəbistanından məsləhətlər alan Əbu-Dabi Səddamın tərəfində durdu. O, Körfəz Əməkdaşlıq Şurasının digər ölkələri və ərəb dövlətləri ilə birlikdə Tehran əleyhinə Səddamın apardığı müharibəni maliyyələşdirirdi.

BƏƏ həmçinin döyüşən dövlətlərə vasitəçilik xidmətləri göstərməyə çalışırdı. İraq-İran müharibəsi uzandıqca Fars körfəzi zonasında vəziyyət get-gedə gərginləşirdi. Səddamın müdaxiləsindən sonra İranda mürəkkəb vəziyyət yarandı.

İİR-nın xarici siyasətində qonşu ölkələrə münasibət ciddi əhəmiyyət kəsb edirdi. Bu səbəbdən Tehran elə ilk günlərdən qonşu ölkələrin, o cümlədən də BƏƏ-nin daxili işlərinə qarışmamaq prinsipini rəsmən bəyan etdi. Lakin buna baxmayaraq, xarici mətbuatın yazdığına görə Tehran bu regionda öz mövqelərini möhkəmləndirmək üçün hər şey edir və hətta iri şiə icmalarını yerli hakimiyyətlərin əleyhinə çıxışlara təhrik edirdi (Le Monde: 1988).

Məlumata görə, Tehran, islam hakimiyyətinin bütün dünyada, hər şeydən əvvəl Yaxın və Orta Şərq ölkələrində təsdiqi və yayılması üzrə ayətulla Xomeyninin hərbi-siyasi doktrinasının həyata keçirilməsi naminə bu prosesi sürətləndirmişdi. Yerli şiə icmasının fəallaşması və İran tərəfindən onun qızışdırılması BƏƏ rəhbərliyini SƏK ilə yaxınlaşmağa və 1981-ci ilin mayında FKƏDƏŞ-na daxil olmağa sövq etdi. Ərəb tədqiqatçısı Nuri Əl-Kasimin qeyd etdiyinə görə, Tehran özünün gələcək ekspansiyaları üçün plasdarm hazırlamaq üçün iranlı şiələrin BƏƏ ərazisinə mühacirətinə şüurlu surətdə kömək edirdi (Al Qasimi:1984).

İraq-İran müharibəsinin başlanması BƏƏ-də böyük narahatlıq doğurdu. Ərəb əmirləri hərbi əməliyyatların genişlənərək onların ərazilərinə yayılmasından ehtiyat edirdilər. Müharibə onsuz da Əmirliklərin ticarətinə, körfəz şelfində balıq ovuna, neft və mirvari hasilatına xeyli çətinliklər yaratmışdı. 1982-ci ildə müharibənin gedişində İranın xeyrinə dönüş yarandıqdan sonra körfəz dövlətlərinin mövqeyində iki yanaşma meydana gəldi. Onlar döyüşən tərəfləri hərbi əməliyyatları dayandırmağa çağırdılar. Onların vasitəçilik səyləri artdı.

1982-ci il mayın 15-də Körfəz ölkələri xarici işlər nazirlərinin Küveytdə keçirilən təcili yığıncağında BƏƏ İraq və İran arasında sülhə nail olunması üzrə təşəbbüslə çıxış etdi. Bağdad yaranmış reallığa praqmatik qiymət verərək hərbi əməliyyatların dayandırmağa hazır olduğunu bildirdi. Hətta İraq öz qoşunlarını İran ərazisindən çıxarandan sonra Tehrana sülh danışıqlarına başlamağı təklif etdi. Lakin İranın dini rəhbərliyi bu təklifi rədd etdi və "Son qələbəyədək müharibə!" şüarını irili sürdü. Tehran eyni zamanda İraqı dəstəkləyən dövlətlərin də ünvanına hədə-qorxu ilə çıxış etdi. Belə bir vəziyyətdə BƏƏ körfəzin digər ərəb dövlətləri ilə birlikdə İranın İraq ilə müharibəni dayandırması müqabilində ona bir neçə milyard dollar ödəməyə hazır olduqlarını bildirdilər. Ancaq Tehran belə əlverişli təklifi də rədd etdi. Bu isə onun böyük səhvi idi.

Buna baxmayaraq, ərəb əmirləri özlərinin sülhsevər təşəbbüslərini davam etdirdilər. 1982-ci il martın əvvəllərində BƏƏ hökumətinin dəvəti ilə İİR xarici işlər nazirinin müavini Ə.Əzizi başda olmaqla İranın rəsmi nümayəndə heyəti Dubaya səfər etdi. Səfərdən məqsəd İİR xarici siyasət kursunun mahiyyətini izah etməkdən və hər iki ölkə arasında qarşılıqlı anlaşmaya nail olmaqdan, həmçinin iqtisadi əməkdaşlığı inkişaf etdirməkdən ibarət idi. O, mehriban münasibətlər saxlamaq niyyəti haqqında İran rəhbərliyinin məktubunu BƏƏ Əmirinə çatdırdı.

Maraqlıdır ki, İran-İraq müharibəsi zamanı BƏƏ İraqın tərəfində durmasına baxmayaraq, o İran ilə də münasibətlərini, xüsusilə də ticarət əlaqələrini davam etdirirdi. Dubay əmiri Rəşid əl-Məktum rəsmi Tehran ilə daha yaxın əlaqələr saxlayırdı. O, tez-tez Tehrana gedir, İranın yüksək rütbəli şəxsləri isə tez-tez Dubaya gəlirdilər.

İran Dizful şəhərini işğaldan azad edəndən sonra xarici işlər naziri Ə.Vilayəti körfəzin ərəb monarxiyalarına, o cümlədən BƏƏ-yə səfər etdi. O, BƏƏ rəhbərliyini inandırmağa çalışırdı ki, onun təmsil etdiyi dövlətin zorla "islam inqilabını ixrac etmək" niyyəti yoxdur. Bununla belə BƏƏ rəhbərliyi müharibənin dayandırılması üzrə səylərini davam etdirdi. 1983-cü ilin mayında BƏƏ-nin xarici işlər üzrə dövlət naziri Raşid əl-Noeymi rəsmi səfərlə Tehranda oldu. O, İranı öz qoşunlarını müharibədən əvvəlki sərhədlərə qaytarmağa razı salmaq ümidi ilə İranın xarici işlər naziri Ə.Vilayəti və ölkənin digər rəsmi şəxsləri ilə danışıqlar apardı. İran tərəfi isə BƏƏ-ni əvvəlcə İraqa təzyiq göstərməyə çağırdı.

1984-cü ilin yayında İraq aviasiyasının "tankerlər müharibəsini" fəallaşdırmasına cavab olaraq İran aviasiyası körfəzin ərəb dövlətlərinin, həmçinin BƏƏ-nin dəniz ticarəti gəmilərinə hücumları gücləndirdi. BƏƏ diplomatiyası 1984-1985-ci illərdə Tehran ilə birbaşa danışıqlarda daha fəal iştirak etdi. Maraqlıdır ki, bu dövrdə BƏƏ-yə səfər edən İran nümayəndə heyətləri əsasən iki sahə üzrə müzakirələri davam etdirirdilər. Yəni müharibə gedişində hadisələrin inkişafını və iqtisadi əməkdaşlıq məsələlərini. İran iqtisadiyyatının məruz qaldığı nəhəng miqdarda itkilər Tehranı vadar edirdi ki, körfəz dövlətləri ilə normal iqtisadi əlaqələr qursun. Məhz belə bir missiya ilə İranın xarici işlər nazirinin müavini Əli Məhəmməd Bəşarəti 1985-ci ilin oktyabrında Körfəz ölkələri üzrə səfərləri sırasında BƏƏ-də oldu.

1987-ci ildə İranın digər ölkələrə nisbətən BƏƏ ilə münasibətləri yaxşılaşmağa başladı. Buna səbəb həm də regionun daxili işlərinə xarici müdaxilənin yolverilməz olduğu barədə BƏƏ-nin bir neçə dəfə bəyanatlarla çıxış etməsi oldu. Belə bir şəraitdə İİR xarici işlər nazirinin müavini Əli Məhəmməd Bəşarəti 1987-ci ilin mayında BƏƏ-ə səfər etdi.

O, hər iki ölkənin bəzi rəsmi nümayəndələrinin də iştirakı ilə BƏƏ prezidenti Zaid bin Sultan al Nahyanla keçirdiyi görüş zamanı region ölkələri ilə ikitərəfli münasibətlərə toxundu və bununla əlaqədar olaraq İİR-in rəsmi mövqeyini açıqladı. Bəşarəti qeyd etmişdi ki, «BƏƏ-nin İrana müdrik münasibəti regionun digər hökumətlərinə dərs və nümunə üçün ümumi örnək» olmalıdır (Iran: 1987).

BƏƏ prezidenti isə özünün cavab çıxışında əvvəlcə Fars körfəzində təhlükəsizliyin təmin edilməsinə münasibətdə İranın mövqeyinə yüksək qiymət vermişdir. Sonra o, region ölkələrinin münasibətlərini xarakterizə etmişdi. Bununla əlaqədar olaraq prezident Nahyan qeyd etmişdi ki, İranın istənilən uduşu və ya itkisi təbii olaraq qonşu ölkələrə də təsir göstərəcəkdir. Bu cəhətdən region ölkələrinin hökumətləri İranı qızışdıra biləcək addımlar atmamalıdırlar. O, yekun sözündə qeyd etmişdi ki, təcrübə və sağlam düşüncəyə əsaslanan qardaşlıq münasibətlərinin genişləndirilməsi üçün heç bir maneçilik mövcud deyildir (Iran : 1987)

Məsələn, 1987-ci ilin sentyabrında İİR xarici işlər naziri Ə.Vilayəti BƏƏ-yə səfər etdi (The Tehran:1987). Aparılan danışıqlar zamanı ikitərəfli münasibətlərin inkişafına mane olan problemlərin aradan qaldırılması, körfəz zonasında təhlükəsizliyin təmin olunması və İran-İraq münaqişəsinin aradan qaldırılması və s. məsələlər müzakirə predmeti oldu. Qeyd edək ki, körfəzin ərəb dövlətləri BƏƏ-yə İran ilə «əlaqə xətti» kimi baxırdılar. Bu «əlaqə xəttinin» əhəmiyyəti Ər-Riyad və Tehran arasında diplomatik münasibətlər kəsildikdən və müharibə gedişində İran tərəfinin Küveyt ərazisini raket atəşinə tutması nəticəsində İran-Küveyt münasibətlərinin pisləşməsindən sonra xüsusilə artmışdı.

Səkkiz illik müharibə nəticəsində taqətdən düşmüş İran 1988-ci il iyulun 18-də BMT TŞ-nın 598 saylı qətnaməsini qəbul etdi. Bu sənəd 1988-ci il avqustun 20-də atəşkəsi nəzərdə tuturdu. İraq avqustun 6-da bu qətnaməni qəbul etdi. BƏƏ rəhbərliyi Tehranın BMT TŞ-nın 598 saylı qətnaməsini qəbul etməsi və Bağdad ilə sülh danışıqlarına başlamaq qərarını alqışladı. 1988-ci ilin noyabrında İran xarici işlər nazirinin müavini Ə.Bəşarəti İraq ilə sülh danışıqları prosesini müzakirə etmək məqsədilə BƏƏ-yə səfər etdi.

Əmirliklərdə, xüsusilə Dubayda ümid edirdilər ki, körfəzdə müharibənin dayandırılması BƏƏ ilə İranın arasında ticarət-iqtisadi əməkdaşlığın artmasına kömək edəcəkdir. Nəticədə İranın Bəndər-Abbas limanının yaxınlığında yerləşən Dubay özünün əlverişli coğrafi mövqeyindən geniş istifadə etməyə başladı. İran tərəfi Fars körfəzinin qərb hissəsindəki limanları, xüsusən də Xürrəmşəhr limanı bərpa edilənədək həmçinin Dubay limanlarından istifadə etməli oldu.

SONUC

Hadisələr göstərdi ki, İranın cənub qonşusu BƏƏ ilə manasibətləri Tehranın bütövlükdə ərəb-islam dünyası ilə münasibətlərinin mühüm bir tərkib hissəsini təşkil edir.

-İran-İraq müharibəsi başlayandan sonra BƏƏ prezidenti Əl-Nəhayanın bir çox müsbət təşəbbüsləri təsdiq etdi ki, bu müharibə dağıdıcı xarakter daşıyır, hamıya zərər vurur, nə körfəz əmirliklərinin,nə də rəsmi Tehranın mənafelərinə xidmət etmir. Belə bir şəraitdə Əbu-Dabi BMT-yə müraciət edərək onu müharibəyə son qoymaq üçün şifahi müraciətlərlə kifayətlənməməyə, daha çox təşəbbüs göstərməyə çağırdı.

-İran-İraq müharibəsi ərəb-İran münasibətlərini ciddi surətdə kəskinləşdirdi. Ancaq adalara münasibətdə İranın siyasəti dəyişmədi. Müharibə BƏƏ üçün bir sıra problemlər yaratdı. İslam təməlçiliyinin dirçəldilməsi federasiyanın sabitliyi üçün təhlükəni daha da artırdı və orada yaşayan iranlı şiələr arasında iğtişaşlar doğurdu.

-BƏƏ və onun Körfəz Əməkdaşlıq Şurası üzrə müttəfiqləri bölgədə militarizmin güclənməsini milli maraqları üçün ciddi təhlükə hesab edirdilər. Bu mənada bütün regionun kütləvi qırğın silahlarından azad bir bölgəyə çevrilməsi uğrunda çıxış etməyə başladılar. Öz növbəsində Tehran bu Şuraya antiiran xarakterli bir təşkilat kimi baxırdı. Bu amil Tehranın Körfəz dövlətləri ilə, xüsusilə də BƏƏ ilə münasibətlərinin xarakterinə təsir göstərirdi.

- BƏƏ rəhbərliyi eyni zamanda Səudiyyə Ərəbistanı tərəfindən edilən siyasi, iqtisadi və hərbi təzyiqlərə əks qüvvə kimi İrandan istifadə etməyə çalışırdı.
-Yaranmış hərbi-siyasi vəziyyət İranı vadar edirdi ki, körfəz dövlətləri ilə hədə-qorxu dilində danışmasın. Tehran ölkənin təcrid vəziyyətinin güclənməsindən qorxurdu.
-BƏƏ İran-İraq müharibəsi dövründə tutmuş olduğu bitərəf mövqeyinə görə müsbət imic qazandı. Dubay və Şərca əmirlikləri isə ixracat mallarının tədarükü və xidmətinin əsas bölgə məntəqələrinə çevrildilər.

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KARABAĞ SAVAŞI VE GÖÇMENLER

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ÖZET
Azerbaycan jeopolitik konumu ve sahip olduğu kaynaklarla önemli bir stratejik konuma sahiptir. Ancak Ermenistanın Karabağı işgal süreci sonrasında zorunlu göç hareketlerinin çok olması nedeniyle ülke her yönüyle çok karmaşık bir süreç içerisine girmiştir. Yüzyıllar boyunca sürgünler ve göçlere maruz kalmış olan ülke, özellikle son yüzyılda hem toprak hem de nüfus açısından değişikliklere uğramıştır. Tarih boyunca yaşanan savaşlar nedeniyle yerel halkın güvenlik gerekçesiyle başka şehirlere göç etmesi, şehirlerin ticaret kavşaklarında bulunması ve köylerdeki işsizlik oranı da göçü zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Özellikle Karabağ savaşı sırasında 1.000.000 civarında Azerbaycan türkü Dağlık Karabağ ve Ermenistan bölgesinden ülkenin iç kısımlarına göç etmek zorunda kalmıştır. Bu göçmenlere "Kaçkın" adı verilerek çoğunluk Baküde olmak üzere ülkenin diğer şehirlerine yerleştirildi. Zorunlu göç ülkenin göç alan yerleri için farklı şekillerde olumsuz etkilere neden olmaktadır. Özellikle dış ülkelerle ve iç savaşlar nedeniyle bir bölgeden diğer bölgeye yapılan zorunlu göç eden insanlara konut ve iş temini gereklidir. Bu durum göç edilen bölgelerde fazla nüfus artımı ile sonuçlandığı için beraberinde bir çok sorunu da getirmektedir. Azerbaycanda zorunlu göçlerin %90-ın Karabağ savaşı nedeniyle hayata geçirildiği görülmektedir. 1988-de başlayan Karabağ savaşı nedeniyle Azerbaycan türkleri maruz kaldığı baskı nedeniyle kendi topraklarını terk etmek zorunda kalmışlardı. Lakin yaklaşık 30 yıllık hasretin ardından 2020 senesinin son baharında Azerbaycan tarafından başlatılan II Karabağ savaşıyla tüm Azerbaycan toprakları istikrarlı bir şekilde işgalden azad edilmiştir. Bu günlerde zorunlu göçmenler kendi topraklarına geri döne bilmek için sabırsızlanıyor. Makalede I Karabağ savaşı dönemi yaranan zorunlu göçler ve sonrasında yaşanan sorunlar ele alınmış, bununla beraber işgalden azad olunduktan sonra mevcut durum deyerlendirilmiş ve göçmenlerin önümüzdeki zaman içerisinde nasıl kendi topraklarına göç ettirileceyi ile ilgili araştırma yapılmıştır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Dağlık Karabağ Göçmenleri, Azerbaycan, Zorunlu Göç, Mecburi Göçkün, Sosyo-Ekonomik Sorunlar, Karabağ Savaşı.

KARABAKH WAR AND IMMIGRANTS

ABSTRACT
Azerbaijan has an important strategic position with its geopolitical position and its resources. However, after the occupation of Karabakh by Armenia, the country has entered a very complex process in all aspects due to the large number of forced migration movements. The country, which has been exposed to exiles and migrations for centuries, has undergone changes in terms of both land and population, especially in the last century. Migration of local people to other cities for security reasons due to wars throughout history, the fact that cities are located at trade crossroads and unemployment rate in villages have made migration compulsory. Especially during the Karabakh war, around 1,000,000 Azerbaijani people had to migrate from the Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia regions to the inner parts of the country. These immigrants were called "Kaçkın" and settled in other cities of the country, mostly in Baku.

Forced migration causes negative effects in different ways for the immigration receiving areas of the country. It is necessary to provide housing and employment to people who migrate from one region to another region, especially due to foreign countries and civil wars. This situation brings with it many problems as it results in an overpopulation in the migrated regions.It is seen that 90% of the forced migrations in Azerbaijan were realized due to the Karabakh war. Due to the Karabakh war that started in 1988, Azerbaijani Turks had to leave their own lands due to the pressure they were exposed to. However, after nearly 30 years of longing, all Azerbaijani lands were steadily liberated from occupation with the II Karabakh war started by Azerbaijan in the last spring of 2020. These days, forced migrants can't wait to get back to their homeland. In the article, forced migrations during the I Karabakh war and their consequences the problems experienced during this period were discussed, however, the current situation after liberation from the occupation was evaluated and a research was conducted on how the immigrants will migrate their own lands in the future.
Keywords: Nagorno-Karabakh Immigrants, Azerbaijan, Forced Migration, Socio-Economic Problems, Karabakh War.

Giriş

Güney Kafkasya stratejik konumu itibariyle, tarih boyunca bölgenin güçlü devletleri arasında nüfus dairesine sokulması için mücadele alanı olmuştur. SSCB döneminde bölge tamamen SSCB'nin kontrolünde bulunduğu için, dünyaya kapalı hale getirilmiştir. 20. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru, SSCB'nin dağılmasından sonra bu bölge dünya için yeniden cazibe haline gelmiştir. Güney Kafkasya'nın jeopolitik önemi hem onun doğal kaynakları, hem de coğrafi konumu ile bağlıdır. Şöyle ki, Güney Kafkasya Avrupa ve Asya gibi iki farklı kıtayı birleştirdiği gibi, iki farklı medeniyetin de kavuştuğu bölgedir. SSCB'nin dağılmasından sonra, siyasi, ekonomik, askeri ve ideolojik önemi nedeniyle, bölge tekrar uluslararası ilgi odağına dönüşmüştür.(Elnur, 2016) Özellikle Azerbaycan`ın doğal kaynakları, yerleştiyi jeopolitin konumu ile odak noktası halinde ve haliyle burdaki doğal kaynaklardan yararlana bilme açısından diğer devletlerin de dikkatini çekmekte. Tabi bu çekicilik bazen olumlu sonuçlanmıyor. Bunun neticesidir ki, Azerbaycan topraklarının bir kısmı Ermenistan tarafından 20. Yüzyılın sonlarına doğru işğal olunmuş ve seneler boyunca işğal altında kalmıştır. Bu dönem boyunca yüz binlerce Azerbaycan türkü kendi topraklarını terk etmek zorunda kalmıştır.

10 milyon nüfusu olan Azerbaycan`da yaklaşık bir milyon insan göçmen statüsündedir. Ermenistan tarafından Azerbaycan topraklarının Karabağ bölgesi (yaklaşık %17-i) işgal edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla zorunlu göçmen statüsü alan yaklaşık %13 nüfus kendi ülkelerinde göçmen durumundadır. Göçler, ülkenin nüfus değişiminde etkili olan başlıca faktörlerdendir. Çünkü, hem ülkedeki nüfusun artışı ve azalışında, hem de yöreler ve idari birimler arasında farklı nüfus dağılış ve yoğunluk özelliklerinin ortaya çıkmasında etkili olmaktadır (Karabağ ve Şahin, 2003). Göçler baş tuttuğu yerlerde kendiyle beraber farklı sonuçlar getiriyor. İç göçler, dış göçler, zorunlu göçler ve s. ülkelerde farklı değişimlere yol aça biliyor. Sosyal sistem içinde uyum süreci olan göç, üretimi daha etkin kılacak biçimde iş gücünün mekansal dağılımını yeniden düzenler. Böylece sosyal yapı ve kurumlar arasında geçerli olan göreli dengelere ulaşılmasını sağlar (Gürtan, 1969). Lakin bu durum her ülke için aynı sonuçları doğurmaya bilir. Özellikle Azerbaycanda çoğunluğun Bakü şehrinde yerleştiyini varsayarsak buraya yapılan aşırı göç kendiyle beraber farklı sorunlar getire bilir. Bazı bölgelerde geçim sıkıntısı olduğu için köylerden şehirlere yapılan göçler büyük şehirlerde fazla nüfusun toplanmasına ve bu da farklı negatif etkenlere yol açmakta.

Amaç

Araştırma**,** Ermenistan'ın Karabağı işgalinden günümüze kadar yaşanan zorunlu göç hareketleri, bu süreç içerisinde yaşanan sorunlar, sosyo-ekonomik sorunların nasıl çözüldüğü ve günümüzde olan durum deyerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Özellikle İkinci Karabağ savaşından sonra işgalden kurtarılan topraklarda geleceğe dönük nasıl yol izlendiği ve zorunlu göçmenlerin nasıl kendi topraklarına yerleştirileceği ile ilgili çalışma yapılmıştır.

Geçtiğimiz yüzyılın sonlarına doğru, özellikle Sovyetler Birliği'nin çöküşünden sonra Azerbaycan çok zorlu süreç içerisine girmiştir. Oluşan yeni devlet, devlet yönetimindeki istikrarsızlık, ekonomik durum çok büyük sıkıntılara yol açmıştır. Durum Ermenistan ile süren savaşta daha da karmaşık bir hale gelmiştir.Bu nedenle zorunlu göçler çok hızlı bir şekilde cereyan etmiştir. Lakin Azerbaycan bu zorlu süreç içerisinde yılmamış, seneler boyunca farklı etkin plan ve programlarla bu durumu büyük bir oranda çözmeye çalışmıştır. Diğer taraftan, göç hareketi ile ilgili çalışma yapan bazı araştırmacıların da ortaya koyduğu gibi, önemli nüfus parametrelerinden biri olan göç hareketi, değişik sosyal, ekonomik, siyasal ve doğal nedenlerden kaynaklanır.

Yöntem

Bu araştırma sırasında zorunlu göç yaşanan zamanlardan bu güne kadar olan çalışmalar incelenmiş, bu çalışmalar göz önünde bulundurularak elde olunan veriler ve istatistikler değerlendirilmiştir. Makalede tüm istatistik veriler ve daha önce yapılan çalışmalara istinaden zorunlu göçler ve bu zaman yaşanan sorunlar incelenmiş ve ikinci Karabağ savaşından sonra ne gibi değişim gösterdiği, bu değişimin sorunlarıyla birlikte gelişimi ne şekilde etkilediği ele alınmıştır.

Tarihe baktığımız zaman Azerbaycan türklerinin kendi topraklarından sürülmesi 20. Yüzyıldan daha öncesine dayanıyor. Burdakı maksat aslında Azerbaycan türklerinin ermenilerle birlikte yaşadığı yerlerden sürülmesi ve bu topraklarda sadece ermenilerin yaşaması yönünde olmuştur. Bu yolla güya Ermenilerin bu topraklarda eskiden beri yerleştikleri ve köklü bir tarihe sahip oldukları gösterilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Şöyleki, Azerbaycan türkleri bu topraklardan sürüldükten sonra bu yerleşim alanlarındaki tüm tarihi izler silinmiş, mahv edilmiştir, yahud tarih çarpıtılarak güya Ermenilere aitmiş gibi kamu oyuna sunulmuştur.

Azerbaycan'a karşı uygulanan soykırım ve sürgün politikası

Azerbaycan türklerinin Ermenistan`dan (Batı Azerbaycan) tehcir edilmesine 18. Yüzyılda başlanıldı.

Azerbaycanlıların ve genel olarak Müslümanların Batı Azerbaycan'dan tehciri üç aşamada gerçekleştirilmiştir:

• İlk aşama 1905–1920;
• İkinci aşama 1948–1953
• Üçüncü aşama 1988-1992.

Bu süreçlerde Ermeniler Batı Azerbaycan'da yüzlerce Azerbaycan yerleşimini yıktı, 30.000 civarında evi yakıp yıktı, aralarında yaşlı, çocuk ve kadınların da bulunduğu 140.000 kişiyi vahşice katlettiler ve 750.000'den fazla Azerbaycanlıyı Batı Azerbaycan'dan kovdular. 1988'deki son tehcirde 220.000'den fazla Azerbaycan türkü Ermeni zulmüne dayanamadıkları için anavatanlarını terk etti.

Tehcir planını uygulamadan önce Ermeniler bu amaçla özel bir politika izlemişlerdir. O zaman Azerbaycan türkleri, Ermenilerin bu iğrenç politikasının arkasındaki saikleri anlamamışlardı. Çarlık Rusyası tarafından Erivan'a yerleştirilen Ermeniler, önce köylerini, mahallelerini, yerleşim yerlerini, dağlarını, vadilerini, mahallelerini ve diğer yerlerini Ermenileştirdi. Bu bölgedeki Azerbeycan kökenli isimleri kendi isimleriyle değiştirdiler. O zaman, Batı Azerbaycan'ın 34 bölgesi - şimdi Ermenistan - yeniden adlandırıldı.
XIX yüzyılın başlarında Çarlık Rusyası İran ve Rusya arasında Azerbaycan topraklarının parçalanmasıyla alakalı anlaşmalarını (Gülüstan ve Türkmençay) imzaladıktan sonra eski Azerbaycan topraklarında tampon bölge oluşturmak amacıyla "Ermeni devleti" kurma planlarına başlamış ve İran ve Türkiye topraklarında yaşayan 300 bine kadar ermenini Azerbaycan topraklarında, İrevan, Dağlık Karabağ, Nahçıvan, Zengezur, Dereleyez, Ordubad, Vedibasar ve başka arazilerde yerleştirmiştir. Daha o zamanlardan beri Azerbaycan topraklarında söz sahibi ola bilmek için çeşitli politikalar yürütülmüş ve bunların en başında da farklı bölgelere ermeni mensubu aileleri yerleştirmek olmuşdur. Fakat Ermenilerin Azerbaycan topraklarına göçettirilmesine rağmen bu arazilerde Azerbaycan türkleri çoğunluk teşkil etmekte ve sayıca Ermeninlere karşı avantaj oluşturmaktaydı. Bu arazilerde Ermenilerin çoğunluk oluşturulması için Ermeniler Çarlık Rusyası tarafından gizli silahlandırılarak, askeri birlikler oluşturulmuştur. Şimdiki Ermenistan ve Dağlık Karabağ topraklarından Azerbaycanlıların toplu olarak göçe zorlanması, sivil halka karşı şiddet, vahşet Rusya devletinin desteğiyle XX yüzyılın başlarında, özellikle 1905-1907 yıllarında en ciddi boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Azerbaycan'ın Zengezur, Erivan, Nahçıvan, Ordubad, Kazak, Karabağ vilayetlerinde yüzlerce köy yakılmış, insanlar çoluk çocuk,genç,ihtiyar demeden katledilmiştir. Tarihin farklı zaman kesimlerinde hep Ermeniler tarafından Azerbaycan türkleri şiddete, katliama maruz kalmıştır. Ve bu olayların akabinde I Karabağ savaşı sırasında davam etmiş yüksek boyutlarda olmuştur.

1947–1953 Azerbaycan türklerinin Ermenistan'dan tehciri
1947 ve 1948'de SSCB Bakanlar Kurulu, "Azerbaycan nüfusunun Ermeni SSC'den Azerbaycan SSC'nin Kura-Aras ovasına yeniden yerleştirilmesi hakkında" bir karar aldı.
• SSCB Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı № 4083 23 Aralık 1947. Moskova, Kremlin
• SSCB Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı № 754 10 Mart 1948 Moskova, Kremlin
1947 ve 1953 yılları arasında 100.000 Azerbaycan türkü sınır dışı edildi. Azerbaycan türklerinin 1947-1953 yıllarında Stalin tarafından bir sonraki tehciri sırasında, önce Erivan şehri (şimdiki Yerevan), daha sonra ise yakınlarındaki yerleşim yerleri Azerbaycan türklerinden temizlendi, ardından ilçe merkezlerinin, çevre köylerin ve yerleşim yerlerinin nüfusu taşındı. Buradaki nüfusun büyük çoğunluğu Kura-Araz ovasında yerleştirildi. Göç eden insanların bir kısmı Ermenistanın dağlık arazilerinde konutlandığından Kür-Araz ovasındaki iklim koşullarına ayak uydurmakta zorlandılar. Bu nedenle Kür-Araz ovasına göç eden on binlerce Azerbaycanlı arasında toplu ölümler yaşandı. Öte yandan, Ermenistan'dan sınır dışı edilen tek bir Azerbaycan türkünün Dağlık Karabağ'a girmesine izin verilmedi. Aynı zamanda Azerbaycan yerleşim yerlerinin isimleri değiştirilmiş, eğitim ve kültür kurumları kapatılmış, bölgeler birleştirilmiştir. 1947- 1953 yıllarında Azerbaycanlıların yaşadığı 60 yerleşim yerinin adını değiştirmiştir. Genel olarak, 1921-1988'de Ermenistan'da yüzlerce Türk kökenli yerleşim yerinin adı değiştirilmiştir.

Azerbaycan türklerinin birinci Karabağ savaşı döneminde kendi topraklarını terk etme süreci

Sovyetler Birliğinin 1985 yılında seçilen cumhurbaşkanı Mihail Gorbaçov'un Glastnost ve Perestroika (şeffaflık ve yeniden yapılanma) politikaları büyük ekonomik ve sosyal sorunlar yaşayan ülkede, bir arada yaşamaya zorlanmış halkların bastırılmış duygularının dışa vurumunu da geciktirmedi. Ermenistan, Gorbaçov ile başlayan bu yeni dönemin, Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasına doğru giden sürecinde bastırılmış düşmanca duyguların dışa vurumunu şiddet yoluyla gerçekleştirdi (Oğan, 2001)

Şubat 1988-Mayıs 1994 tarihleri arasında süren Azerbaycan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyyetine bağlı Karabağ Özerkinin Ermenistan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti'ne bağlanmasını isteyen Ermeniler ile bunu kabul etmek istemeyen Azerbaycan türkleri arasında başlayan ve Sovyetler Birliği`nin dağılmasından sonra Azerbaycan ile Ermenistan arasında çatışmaya dönüşen Birinci Dağlık Karabağ Savaşı öncesinde ve etnik çatışmaların sıcak savaşa dönüşmesi sonrasında bir çok katliamlar yaşanmış ve 1 milyona yakın nüfus yaşadığı yeri terk etmek zorunda kalmıştır. Araştırma sahasında Ermenistan'dan gelerek Azerbaycan'a yerleşen Azerbaycan Türkleri dış göç hareketinin büyük çoğunluğunu oluşturur. Azerbaycan'a doğru olan bu göç hareketinin asıl sebebi, 1988-1995 yılları arasında Ermenistan'la olan Karabağ Savaşı'dır. Bu savaşla beraber Ermenistan'da yaşayan tüm Azerbaycan Türkleri Azerbaycan'a göç etmiştir. Kısacası, bu nüfusun Azerbaycan'a göç etmesinin ana nedeni, bu insanların baskı altında oldukları ve topraklarına Ermeniler tarafından el konulmasıdır (Hesenov, 2002).

Karabağ sorunu 1988-1989 yıllarda bölgede bazı yerlerde yoğun nüfuza sahip olan ermenilerin bağımsızlık iddiasıyla referendum düzenleyip bağımsızlık kararı almasıyla başlamış ve iki toplum arasında meydana gelen karşılıklı anlaşmazlık ve sokak gösterileri iki halk arasında büyük gerilim yaratmış ve çatışmalar sonucunda yüzbinlerce kişi yaşadığı topraklardan göç etme durumunda kalmışdır.

Ocak 1988'de Gafan ve Mugru'dan gelen Azerbaycanlı mülteciler tekrar Azerbaycan'a sığındı. 8 Ağustos 1991'de Ermenistan'ın son köyü olan Nuvedi (Mugru bölgesi) boşaltıldı. Ermenistan'daki 185 Azerbaycan köyünden 230.000 Azerbaycan türkü kovuldu, 255 kişi öldürüldü. 1988'de sadece Azerbaycanlıların yaşadığı 172 köy, 89 karma köy ve 6 kentsel yerleşim yerinden 49.928 aile (250.000 Azerbaycan türkü) Batı Azerbaycan'dan zorla sürüldü. O zaman 226 yurttaşımız Ermeniler tarafından öldürüldü, 400'den fazla kişi yaralandı. Bir çok Azerbaycanlının evi ve mülkü ateşe verildi.

Ermenilerin Azerbaycan halkına yaşattıkları en büyük vahşet Hocalı Katliamıdır. 25 Şubat 1992'de Hocalı kentinde Sovyetler Birliği ordusuna bağlı 366. Motorize Piyade Alayının desteğindeki Ermenistan Silahlı Kuvvetleri tarafından sivil Azerbaycan türkleri vahşicesine katl edilmişdir. 10.0000 nüfuslu Hocalı'da katliam sırasında yaklaşık 3.000 Azerbaycan türkü bulunmaktaydı. Resmi rakamlarda saldırıda ölenlerin 613 kişi olduğu belirtiliyor, fakat katl ediler insan sayısının 1.300 kişi olduğu söylenmekte.

1994 yılına kadar süren savaşta 800.000-1.055.407 Azerbaycan türkü Ermenistandan ve işgal edilen Dağlık Karabağ bölgesinden Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti topraklarına, 230.000 Ermeni ise Azerbaycan topraklarından çoğunlukla Ermenistana ve bir kısmı ise Dağlık Karabağ olmak üzere göç etmek zorunda kalmıştır.

Azerbaycanlıların 1988-1989'daki tehciri - bu tehcirin aşamaları ve doğası, tek bir merkezden yönetilip yürütüldüğü için tüm Ermenistan toprakları için aynıydı: "İlk etapta her yerde, polis ve ilçe liderlerinin kontrolü ve katılımıyla Ermeni çeteleri Azerbaycanlıların evlerini basıyor ve gitmelerini talep ediyorlardı". Asıl mülteci dönemi 1988 Kasım-Aralık olduğu için çiftliklerdeki yurttaşlarımızın yıllık maaşları Ermenilerde kalmış, birçoğu devlet bankalarındaki mevduatlarını alamamış, kendi geniş, bahçeli evlerini tek odalı apartman dairelerinde yaşayan ermenilerin evleri ile değiştirmek zorunda kalmışlardı.

Zorunlu göçmenlerin yaşam standartlarını iyileştirmek için yapılan devlet programları

İşgal sonucunda zorunlu göçmenlerin karşılaştıkları sosyal ve diğer sorunların çözümü için atılan ilk adımların Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı Haydar Aliyev'in adıyla doğrudan ilişkili olduğu da bir gerçektir. Büyük liderin halkın isteği üzerine iktidara dönmesinden sonra, anavatanlarından sürülen bir milyona yakın yurttaşımız karşılaştıkları toplumsal sorunlar devlet tarafından yavaş-yavaş çözülmeye başlandı. Bu insanların sesleri dünya toplumuna iletilmiştir. Haydar Aliyev devlet başkanları ve farklı ülke yetkilileriyle yaptığı sayısız görüşmede, uluslararası ve yerel kuruluşlarda yaptığı konuşmalarda, kaçkın ve zorunlu göçmenlerin konusuna değinerek, ülkenin bir numaralı sorunu olarak nitelendirmiştir.

İşgalden hemen sonra kaçkın ve mecburi göçmenlerin hayat şartlarının iyileştirilmesi için "Kaçkın ve mecburi göçmenleri statüsü hakkında Azerbaycan Cumhuriyyeti kanunu" hazırlanmıştır. Kanun 29 eylül 1992 senesinde imzalanmıştır. 1992 yılında Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin "Mültecilerin ve Ülke İçinde Yerinden Edilmiş Kişilerin Statüsüne Dair" Kanununun kabul edilmesiyle ilgili olarak, Komisyonun adını kanunun gereklerine uygun hale getirmek için, Cumhurbaşkanı, Azerbaycan'ın 5 Ocak 1993 tarih ve 396 Sayılı Kararnamesi yayınlanmıştır. Bu Kanun, uluslararası normlara ve uygulanmasının yasal, ekonomik ve örgütsel temellerine uygun olarak Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti topraklarında mültecilerin ve ülke içinde yerinden edilmiş kişilerin durumunu belirler. Kaçkın ve zorunlu göçmen statüsü verme prosedürü bu kanunda yer almaktadır. Şöyleki, geçici veya daimi ikamet yerine gelen bu Kanunun birinci maddesinde belirtilen bir kişi, kaçkın ve ya zorunlu göçmen statüsü almak için ilgili devlet organlarına başvuruda bulunur. İlgili makamlar bunları derhal kayıt altına alarak, kaçkınlara en geç üç ay içinde ve mecburi göçmenlere en geç bir ay içinde statülerine ilişkin ilgili bir belge düzenlemektedir.

Kaçkın ve ya zorunlu göçmen statüsü verilen bir kişiye, belirlenen prosedüre uygun olarak aşağıdaki teminatlar sağlanacaktır:

- kendisine iş veya ikamet yeri sağlanana kadar en geç üç ay içinde özel olarak tahsis edilmiş yerlerde ücretsiz olarak yaşamak;
- geçici bir ikamet yerine gitmek ve mülkü ödemesiz taşımak;
- geçici ikamet yerinde yaşlı, çocuk, dar gelirli ve yakınını kaybetmiş kişiler için gerekli ücretsiz tıbbi bakım, günlük ihtiyaçların indirimli satın alınması;
- çocukların okul öncesi eğitimi, ilgili eğitim kurumlarında gençlerin eğitimi;
- yerleşim yerlerinde kalıcı olarak ikamet eden vatandaşlarla aynı gerekçelerle gıda ve sanayi malları almak;
- devlet tarafından atanan bir kerelik ve diğer yardımları almak;
- daha sonraki açıklamalara tabi olarak, ilgili belgelerin yokluğunda bile asgari miktarda emekli maaşı ve yardım almak;
- öncelikle bekar emeklilerin ve özürlülerin özel sosyal güvenlik kurumlarına yerleştirilmesi;

Kaçkın ve mecburi göçmenlerin evle temin olunması bu kanunda yer almaktadır. Şöyleki, devlet tarafından ev ve ya toprakla temin edilmeli, taşınma zamanı tüm harçlar devlet tarafından karşılanmalı, özel mülkiyete dayalı olarak bir daire veya müstakil ev satın aldığında, işlemler noter ücreti ödemeden gerçekleştirilir.

Kaçkın ve zorunlu göçmenlerin hayat şartlarının iyileştirilmesi için devlet programları hazırlanmış ve belirlenmiş seneler üzre bir çok işler görülmüştür. İlk program Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı Haydar Aliyev tarafından 17 eylül 1998 senesinde imzalanmıştır. Bu programda kaçkın ve zorunlu göçmenlerin mevcut durumunu göz önünde bulundurarak, eğitim, sağlık, istihdam, barınma, sosyal yardım ve diğer sorunları iyileştirmek, tutarlı sosyal koruma sağlamak ve bu alanın yönetimini iyileştirmek amacı ile hazırlanmıştır.

Bundan sonraki devlet proqramı Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyev tarafından imzalanmıştır. "Yaşam Koşullarının İyileştirilmesi ve kaçkınların ve Ülke İçinde Yerinden Edilmiş Kişilerin İstihdamının Artırılmasına İlişkin Devlet Programı" 1 temmuz 2004 senesinde İlham Aliyev tarafından 298 saylı kararı ile imzalanmıştır. Ermenistan'ın Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'ne yönelik askeri saldırısı sonucu yurtlarından sürülen insanların akıbeti, barınma ve sosyal korumanın iyileştirilmesi her zaman devletin odak noktasındadır. Geçtiyimiz yıllarda bu yönde ciddi adımlar atılmış, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Devlet Petrol Fonu, devlet bütçesi, bağışçı ülkeler ve uluslararası insani yardım pahasına on binlerce aile için yeni yerleşim yerleri inşa edilmiştir. Zorunlu göçmenlerin sosyal korunmasına ilişkin çok sayıda insani proje ve diğer önlemler uygulanmıştır.

İşgalin ilk senelerinde yapılan geniş çaplı çalışmalara rağmen, çok sayıda mülteci ve yerinden edilmiş kişi hala çadır kamplarda, demiryolu yük vagonlarında, oturulamayan kamu ve bitmemiş binalarda ve diğer geçici yerleşim yerlerinde çok zor koşullarda yaşamakta ve bir takım sosyal sorunlarla karşı karşıya kalmaktaydılar. Çadır kamplarında, demiryollarında yük vagonlarında ve yaşanmaz yerlerde yaşayan yurttaşlarımızın yaşam koşullarını iyileştirmek, onlara iş yaratmak ve Azerbaycan'ın işgal altındaki topraklarının kurtarılması ve yerinden edilmiş vatandaşların geri dönüşüne kadar diğer sosyal sorunları çözmek için bu devlet proqramı hazırlanmıştır. Bu proqramda alınmış kararlarla zorunlu göçmenler 1992-1998 yıllarında geçici olarak yerleştikleri kamu binalarından, apartmanlardan, arsalardan ve diğer tesislerden mülklerine bakılmaksızın anavatanlarına dönene kadar ve ya yeni yerleşim yerlerine ve evlerine yerleştirilinceye kadar şu an ikamet ettikleri yerlerde kesinlikle rahatsız edilmemeleri, zorunlu göçmenlere iş bulmaları ve öğrenim ücretlerinde indirim yapmaları için gerekli yardımı sağlamaları için özel girişim, yüksek ve orta özel eğitim kurumlarının başkanlarının görevlendirilmesi gibi sorunlar ele alınmıştır.

Kaçkın ve göçmenlerin sosyal sorunlarının çözümüne paralel olarak barınma koşullarının iyileştirilmesi, istihdam sorunlarına yönelik kapsamlı adımlar atılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, 1 Temmuz 2004 tarihinde Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyev tarafından onaylanan "Mültecilerin ve Ülke İçinde Yerinden Edilmiş Kişilerin Yaşam Koşullarının İyileştirilmesi ve İstihdamının Artırılmasına Yönelik Devlet Programı"na özellikle dikkat edilmelidir. Daha sonra ise 31 ekim 2007 seneli № 2475 kararda bu devlet programına eklemeler yapılmakla yeniden güncellenmiştir. Bu tarihe kadar Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Devlet Petrol Fonu desteyile ülkenin farklı şehir ve bölgelerinde kaçkın ve yerinden edilmiş ailelere yönelik 47 yerleşim yeri inşa edildi. Bu yerleşim yerlerinde 100'den fazla okul, onlarca hastane ve kültür merkezi inşa edilmiş ve ilgili alt yapı oluşturulmuştur. 70.000 zorunlu göçmen yeni inşa edilen yerleşim alanlarına yerleştirilmiştir.

Bu dört yılda, 12 çadır kampından 9'u zaten kapatıldı. Programa göre, geri kalan 3 çadır kampında ve demiryolu üzerindeki yük vagonlarında geçici olarak barındırılan 19.000 kişi, Azerbaycan'da çadır kampı kalmayacak şekilde yeni yerleşim yerlerine taşınmasına hedef koyuldu.

Aynı zamanda, çok sayıda yerinden edilmiş kişi hala kamu binalarında, yurtlarda ve diğer geçici yerleşim yerlerinde zor koşullarda yaşamakta ve eğitim, sağlık, istihdam ve diğer sorunlarla karşı karşıya kalmaktaydı. Zorunlu göçmenler sosyal korumasını güçlendirmek, yaşam koşullarını iyileştirmek, istihdamı artırmak ve diğer sorunları çözmek için bu proqramda yeni kararlar alınmıştır. Ve son olarak aynı devlet proqramı 21 şubat 2011-ci il 1346 sayılı karar ile ikinci kez güncellenmiştir.

Bu zaman zarfında Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanı'nın 1 Temmuz 2004 tarih ve 298 sayılı Kararnamesi ile onaylanan "Mültecilerin ve Ülke İçinde Yerinden Edilmiş Kişilerin Yaşam Koşullarının İyileştirilmesi ve İstihdamının Artırılmasına İlişkin Devlet Programı"nın ve 31 Ekim 2007 tarihli Devlet Programının Eklerinin başarıyla uygulanmıştır. Ülkenin farklı şehir ve bölgelerinde zorunlu göçmenlerin aileleri için 67 yeni yerleşim yeri inşa edilmiş, 100.000'den fazla kişi yeni evlere taşınmış, 130 eğitim, 50'ye yakın sağlık, onlarca iletişim ve kültür merkezi inşa edilmiştir. Daha sonrasında da zorunlu göçmenler sosyal sorunlarının çözülmesi ve yaşam koşullarının iyileştirilmesi için çalışmalar devam etmiştir. 21 şubat 2011 tarihli proqrama da yeni eklemeler yapılarak devlet proqramının icrası tüm hızıyla devam ettirilmiştir.

Azerbaycan, mülteci ve ülke içinde yerinden edilmiş kişi sayısı bakımından Avrupa ve BDT'deki ilk ülkelerden biri olmasına rağmen, yaşam standartlarını iyileştirme konusunda en aktif ve başarılı ülkelerden biri olmuştur. Mültecilerin ve ülke içinde yerinden edilmiş kişilerin yaşam standartlarının daha da iyileştirilmesi devlet politikasının temel önceliklerinden biridir ve bu yönde başarılı sonuçların elde edildiği uluslararası düzeyde açıkça kabul edilmektedir. Mültecilerin ve ülke içinde yerinden edilmiş kişilerin sosyal sorunlarının çözümü her zaman Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyev'in de odak noktası olmuştur. Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyev'in bu tür yerleşim yerlerinin açılışına katılımı, mültecilere ve yerinden edilmiş kişilere yönelik yüksek düzeyde bakımın bir başka gerçek kanıtıdır. Devlet başkanının yaratılan koşullarla doğrudan tanışması, kaçkınların evlerini ziyaret etmesi, onlarla doğrudan teması da Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı'nın bu insanlara özel ilgisinin gerçek bir göstergesi olmuştur.

Aynı zamanda, elverişsiz kamu binaları, yurtlar ve diğer geçici yerleşim yerlerinde yaşayan ve ciddi sosyal zorluklarla karşı karşıya kalan göçmenlerin de sorunlarına yönelik çalışmalar yapılmıştır.

İkinci Karabağ savaşı ve toprakların işgalden kurtarılması süreci

Vatan Savaşı veya "Demir Yumruk" Operasyonu. 2020 senesinin son baharında Azerbaycan tarafından başlatılan ikinci Karabağ savaşı ile Dağlık Karabağ ve etrafı ilçeler yaklaşık 30 yıllık hasretin ardından işgalden kurtarılmıştır. Bu savaşta Tükiyenin çok büyük desteyi ve yardımları olmuştur. Çatışmalar 27 eylül 2020 sabahı başladı ve Azerbaycan kuvvetlerinin kademeli olarak ilerleyişi ile *de jure* olarak Azerbaycan'a ait olan Dağlık Karabağ ile Dağlık Karabağ etrafındaki yedi ilçedeki rayondaki Ermenistan ve Dağlık Karabağ Cumhuriyeti'nin işgalini sona erdirmeye evrildi. Çatışmalar sırasında Ermenistan hükümeti sıkıyönetim ve topyekün seferberlik ilan etmiş, Azerbaycan tarafı ise 28 Eylül'de ilan edilen kısmi sıkıyönetim sonrası sokağa çıkma yasağı ve sınır hattı boyunca savaş hali ilan etmişti.

Dağlık Karabağ'ın ikinci en büyük şehri Şuşa'nın Azerbaycanın kontrolüne geçmesi ile birlikte 9 Kasım 2020 tarihinde, Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin'inin iştirakı ile Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyev ve Ermenistan başbakanı Nikol Paşinyan tarafından çatışmalara 10 Kasım 2020 tarihinde Ateşkes Antlaşması imzalandı ve bununlada Dağlık Karabağ bölgesindeki savaş Moskova saati ile 00.00 itibarıyla son verildiği açıklandı. Çatışmalarda Azerbaycan az kayıpla büyük ilerleme kaydetmiştir. Türkiye üretimi olan Bayraktar TB2 insansız hava aracı ve İsrail üretimi olan haroplarla önceden belirlenen hedeflerle nokta atışı yapılarak Ermenistanın bir çok silahları devre dışı bırakılmıştır. Azerbaycan Silahlı Kuvvetleri 22 Ekim'de Karabağ'ın İran'a komşu güney sınırını bütünüyle kurtardı ve 23 Ekim'de Laçin Koridoru'na doğru ilerlemeye başladı. Laçin Koridoru Karabağ'daki Ermenistan'ı birbirine bağlayan en büyük otoyoldu.

Otoyolun kontrol altına alınması Ermenistan'dan yakıt, savaş cephaneliği ve askeri istihkâm malzemeleri nakledilmesinin önüne geçerdi. Azerbaycan gün içinde askeri konvoylara engel olmak amacıyla geleneksel olarak top atışları, havanlar ve hatta doğrudan ateşlenen ya da güdümlü füzelerle Ermenistan ordusunu vuruyordu. Savaş sürecinde 4 Ekim'de Cebrail, 17 Ekim'de Fuzuli, 20 Ekim'de Zengilan, 25 Ekim'de Gubadlı ve 8 Kasım'da Şuşa kenti işgalden kurtarılmıştır.

10 Kasım'da Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı, Ermenistan Başbakanı ve Rusya Devlet Başkanı çatışma bölgesinde tüm askerî operasyonların tamamen durdurulmasına ilişkin beyanat imzaladılar. Bu beyanat doğrultusunda 20 Kasım'da Ağdam, 25 Kasım'da Kelbecer, 1 Aralık'ta Laçin vilayetleri bir tek şehit verilmeden kurtarıldı. Beyanatta ayrıca Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti'yle Azerbaycan'ın batı vilayetleri arasında yeni ulaşım hatlarının yapılacağı ilan edilmiştir. Sonuç itibariyle Azerbaycan'ın askeri zaferi Ermenistan'ı kapitülasyona mecbur bıraktı.

Azerbaycan ordusu 44 günlük savaşta Harop insansız kamikazelerden ve bu arada Azerbaycan'da İsrail'le ortak üretilen "Zerbe" dronlarından ve diğer İHA'lardan, o sırada Bayraktar TB2 insansız hava araçlarından geniş ölçüde faydalanmıştır. Bir tek Bayraktar TB2 İHA'larıyla Azerbaycan Ermenistan'ın 1 milyar dolarlık askeri araç ve gerecini mahvetmiştir. İHA'lar hem düşmanın askeri araçlarına ve insan gücüne isabetli darbeler indirilmesi, hem de topçu ateşlerinin isabet oranının arttırılması ve keşif amacıyla kullanılmıştır.

Azerbaycan Ordusu'nun Ermenistan Silahlı Kuvvetleri'nin askeri provokasyonlarını başarıyla önlemesi suretiyle savaş alanında kazandığı zaferler Azerbaycan halkı tarafından büyük bir moral ve coşkuyla karşılanmıştır. Azerbaycan yurttaşları, yurtdışında ikamet eden Azerbaycanlılar ve aynı zamanda Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşları, kazanılan başarılar için Cumhurbaşkanı, Başkomutan İlham Aliyev'e sayısız kutlama ve teşekkür mesajları göndermiştir.

Diğer yandan 27 Eylül tarihinden itibaren Bakü sokaklarında, evlerin balkonlarında, dükkân ve işyerlerinin dış cephelerinde üç renkli Azerbaycan bayrağı ve Türkiye bayrağı dalgalanmaya başlamıştır.

Sonuç ve değerlendirme

Sonuç olarak Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyevin seneler boyu yapmış olduğu titiz çalışmalar sayesinde geri alınamaz denilen topraklarımız geri alınmış, tarihimize şanlı bir kahramanlık destanı olarak kazınmış ve ülkemiz için yeni bir devrin temeli atılmıştır. Bu sayede Azerbaycanın dünya devletleri sırasında nüfuzu artmış ve geleceye yönelik olumlu gelişmeler söz konusu. Karabağ'ın sahiplerini bekleyen tüm şehirleri, yerleşim yerleri ve köyleri yakın zamanda Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyev'in önderliğinde yenilenecek ve yeniden güzel bir toprak haline gelecek.

Mecburi göçmen yurttaşlarımızın mutlak çoğunluğunun anavatanlarına dönmekte kararlı. Devlet başkanının defalarca belirttiği gibi göçmenlerin anavatanlarına, halkımızın yüzyıllardır yaşadığı topraklara dönüşü, saldırgan ve işgalci Ermenistan'a karşı verilen mücadelenin ve elde edilen büyük zaferin ana hedeflerinden biridir. Bu nedenle göçmenler anavatanlarına dönmek istiyorlar ve ülke liderliğine ve hükümete yapılan yüzlerce çağrıda her zaman sadece geri dönme konusundaki kararlılıklarını değil, aynı zamanda kurtarılmış topraklarımızın inşasında aktif rol alma kararlılıklarını dile getirmişlerdir.

Düşman tüm bu yıkımların ardından Azerbaycan halkının bir daha bu topraklara geri dönmeyeceyini sanıyordu, ama yanıldılar. Zorunlu göçmenler yıllardır kendi topraklarının hasreti ile yanıp tutuşmakta, Karabağ ile nefes almaktalar. Cumhurbaşkanı işgalden kurtarılan Fuzuli ve Ağdam kentlerini ziyareti sırasında Karabağ'la ilgili gelecek planlarını da açıklamıştır. Tüm kent ve köylerin ana plan doğrultusunda yeniden yapılacağını ifade etmiştir.

Yurttaşların kendi evlerine dönmesi için her türlü yardım ve desteyi sağlayacağını belirtmiştir. Daha şimdiden bu topraklarda imar çalışmalarına başlanmış ve tarihi yollar restore edilmiş ve yeni yolların inşasına başlanılmıştır. İkinci Karabağ Savaşı bölgede yeni realiteler doğurmuş ve yeni başlangıçların temelini koymuştur. Başının üzerinden zaman zaman fırtınalar geçmiş olan güzel Karabağ'ımız geleceğe ümitle bakmaktadır. Şuşa, Ağdam camilerinde 27 yıl aradan sonra yine ezan sesleri işitilmekte, o topraklara 30 yıl aradan sonra hayat gelmekte, o topraklar için yeni bir dönem başlamaktadır. Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı Muzaffer Başkomutanı İlham Aliyev liderliğindeki cesur ordumuz tarafından vatanımızın kurtarılması, yaklaşık otuz yıldır sürgünde yaşayan zorunlu göçmenlerin geri dönüşlerine olanak sağlamıştır.

Vatan Savaşı'nın başarıyla sonlanması bölgede güç dengesini değiştirmiştir. Tarihin her döneminde olduğu gibi bu savaşta da kardeş Türkiye ülkemizin yanında olmuş ve sonuna kadar bizi desteklemiştir. Bu siyasi ve manevi destek bizim gücümüze güç katmakta, Ermenistan'ın destekçilerini müdahaleden kaçındırmaktadır. 30 yıldan beri süregelen status - quo bugün artık yok. Karabağ'ın statüsü konusu gündemden kalkmıştır. Bunun yerine Karabağ'ın yıkılmış kentlerinin ve köylerinin yeniden yapılandırılması programı uygulamaya konmuştur.

Tüm dünya, cennet Karabağ'ın kasten yıkımına, vandallığa, dini ve tarihi anıtlarımızın nefret edilen işgalciler tarafından aşağılanmasına ve tahrip edilmesine tanık oldu. Dağlık Karabağ kadim bir tarihe sahip ve bu tarihin tüm izleri Azerbaycan türklerine ait. İşgal zamanı seneler boyunca bu tarih Ermeniler tarafından silinmiş ve tarihi yerler kasıtlı şekilde harabeye çevrilmiştir. Asırlar boyu süre gelen Azerbaycan tarihini bir kaç on yıllıkta silmeye çalışmışlar. Şu an işgalden kurtarılan tüm Karabağ bölgesi neredeyse Ermeniler tarafından harabeye çevrilmiş durumda. Fakat toprakların kendi sahipleri döndü ve Karabağ`ı cennete çevirmek için her kes seferber. Karabağ bölgesinde imar ve restorasyon çalışmalarına özel önem verilmesi, tarihimize ve manevi varlığımıza olan derin bağlılığın bir göstergesi, bir vatanseverlik örneğidir. Kurtarılan topraklarımızda büyük altyapı değişikliklerinin yapılacağı biliniyor.

Karabağda 3 havalimanı açılacak. Havalimanlarının seçildiği şehirler stratejik anlamda nokta atışı niteliğinde. Şöyleki, Fuzuli Havalimanı, Dağlık Karabağ'ı ziyaret etmek isteyen yerli ve yabancı turistler için cazip olacak. Bununla paralel olaral Füzuli`den Şuşa`ya yol çekilmekte. Bu yol sayesinde Füzuli hava limanına gelecek olan kişilerin Şuşa`ya en kısa yolla ve en kısa zamanda ulaşması sağlanacak ve turist seyahatini kolaylaştıracaktır.

Zengilan Havalimanı, Zengazur koridoruna entegre edilecek. Zengazur koridorunun da Doğu-Batı ulaşım koridoruna entegre olacağı düşünüldüğünde, Zengilan'da hem yolcu hem de uluslararası yük taşımalarında işleri kolaylaştıracaktır. Laçın, Kelbecer ve Şuşa'ya ulaşım açısından önemlidir. Laçın'ın stratejik önemi göz önüne alındığında, bölgemizde uluslararası standartlara uygun bir altyapı oluşturmak zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Havalimanlarımız, ağır kargo uçakları da dahil olmak üzere her türlü uçağı kabul edebilecektir. Bu onların stratejik önemini gösteren faktörlerden biridir. Füzuli havalimanının 2021 senesinin son baharında açılması planlanıyor.

Azerbaycan'ın askerî ve diplomatik zaferi ile sonuçlanan savaşın ardından işgalden kurtarılan topraklarda yeniden imar çalışmaları başlatıldı ve bu çalışmalar bittikten sonra on binlerce göçmen kademeli şekilde kendi topraklarına geri gönderilecek.

Hazırda göçmenler ülkenin çeşitli yerlerine geçici olarak yerleşmişlerdir. Özellikle 300.000'den fazla yurttaşımız kendileri için inşa edilen devlet özel konut fonuna ait yerleşim yerlerinde ikamet etmektedirler.

Kaçkın Komitesi'nin ülke liderliğinin emriyle inşa ettiği 115 yerleşim yeri var. Göçmenler tüm koşulları içeren ilgili anlaşmalar temelinde bu yerleşim yerlerinde yaşamaktadır. Bunların devlet tarafından sağlanan geçici yerleşim yerleridir ve bu anlaşmaların, göçmenlerin kendi topraklarına dönüşünden sonra sona erecektir. Daireler diğer devlet kurumlarının bakiyesine aktarılacaktır.

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AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION FROM AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ AND SYRIANS TO TURKEY ON EMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF KIRSEHIR

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ABSTRACT

With the globalization process, external migration has started to increase rapidly in all over the world. According to the International Labor Organization, approximately 215 million people in the world today are defined as immigrants. Political, economic, social and cultural reasons are main elements for the migration of these people to other countries by leaving their places of residence. Internal disturbances, wars, poor management practices can be identified as push factors from the home country while high living standards democracy, human rights and security in developed countries can be given as pull factors. Taking into consideration the massive developments in communication technology and the fact that developed countries have become centers of attraction, all of these have caused the acceleration of external migration and the displacement of people in masses.

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of migrations from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria to Turkey, especially in the last ten years, on employment. In Kırsehir, two survey questions were asked separately to both employers and employers, and the effects of those who came from these countries and had an active workforce on employment were analyzed. Cross-comparisons were made by evaluating the questionnaires with SPSS statistical analysis method. According to the estimation results, it has been asserted that most of the workers who came with foreign migration have low education levels, they are employed in the informal sector, and they have both positive and negative effects on employment.

In the study, it has been concluded that the employment of unskilled labor force creates opportunities to reduce production costs and to supply intermediate staff. The biggest drawback is related to domestic labor force. It has been found that this foreign labor force, which is employed cheaply and informally, causes income and job loss of the domestic labor force, and increases unemployment and inflation in both the country in general and in the city of interest.

Keywords: Globalization, Emigration, Employment, Unemployment

GÖÇÜN İKTİSADİ KALKINMA VE BÜYÜME ÜZERİNDEKİ ARZ YANLI ETKİSİ, DÜNYA GÖÇ RAPORU VE TÜRKİYE

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ÖZET
Bu çalışmanın birinci amacı, göçün iktisadi kalkınma ve büyüme üzerindeki arz-yanlı etkilerini üretim fonksiyonundan hareketle teorik olarak tespit etmektir. Çalışmanın ikinci amacı ise göçe ilişkin 2020 Dünya Göç Raporu'nda yer alan durum tespitini yapmak ve Türkiye'nin bu rapordaki konumunu saptamaktır. Birinci amaca yönelik olarak, önce üretim fonksiyonu temel alınmış ve göçün büyüme oranı üzerinde yaratacağı etkiler matematiksel olarak tartışılmıştır. Ardından, Lewis modeli yoluyla göçün sanayileşme üzerindeki etkisi tartışılmıştır. İkinci amaca yönelik olarak kısaca Dünya Göç Raporu incelenmiştir. Dünya Göç Raporları'ndan birincisi 2000 yılında mevcut çalışmanın hazırlandığı yıl itibariyle sonuncusu ise 2020'de yayımlanmıştır. 2000 raporu ile 2020 raporu kıyaslandığında uluslararası göçmenler yaklaşık iki katına çıkmış ve 150 milyon kişiden 272 milyon kişiye yükselmiştir. Bunların yaklaşık % 47'si kadındır. 2000 yılı raporuna göre çocuk göçmenlerin oranı % 16 iken 2020 raporunda % 13,9'dur. Diğer taraftan, yukarıdaki sayısal bilgiler raporların yayımlandığı yıl bilgilerini değil, raporda yer verilen mümkün olan son yılın bilgileridir. 2020 raporuna göre, yıllar itibariyle ele alındığında, 1970 yılında yaklaşık 85 milyon kişi göçmen varken, 2019 yılında yaklaşık 272 milyon kişi göçmen vardır. 2020 raporuna göre 2019 yılında uluslararası göçmenlerin % 74'ü 20-64 yaş aralığındadır. Yine aynı rapora göre, 2019 yılında 7,7 milyarlık dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık otuzda biri uluslararası göçmendir. Türkiye 2019 yılında uluslararası göçmenlerin göç ettiği ilk yirmi hedef ülke arasında on ikinci sıradadır. Aynı yılda Türkiye, insanlarının uluslararası göçmen olarak başka ülkelere gittiği ilk yirmi ülke arasında yirmincidir. 2018 yılında mültecilerin çok büyük bir kısmı Türkiye'ye gelmiştir. Mevcut çalışmada, raporda yer alan bu tespitlerin Türkiye'nin büyüme ve kalkınma süreci üzerindeki arz-yanlı etkileri tartışılmıştır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Kalkınma, Büyüme, Türkiye.

SUPPLY-SIDE EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, WORLD MIGRATION REPORT AND TURKEY

ABSTRACT
The first aim of this study is to theoretically determine the supply-side effects of migration on economic development and growth from the point of view of production function. The second aim of the study is to analyze Turkey's position in the 2020 World Migration Report. For the first purpose, the production function is taken as the basis and the effects of migration on the growth rate are discussed mathematically. Then, the effect of migration on industrialization is discussed depending on the Lewis model. For the second purpose, the World Migration Report is examined. The first report on the migration was published in 2000, and the last one was published in 2020. Comparing the 2000 report with the 2020 report, international migrants have nearly doubled and increased from 150 million to 272 million people. About 47% of them are women. While the rate of child immigrants was 16% according to the 2000 report, it was 13.9% in the 2020 report. According to the 2020 report, there were approximately 85 million immigrants in 1970, while there were approximately 272 immigrants in 2019. According to the 2020 report, 74% of international migrants in 2019 are between the ages of 20-64. According to the same report, approximately one-third of the world population in 2019 is an international immigrant.

Turkey ranks twelfth among the top twenty destination countries to which international immigrants migrate in 2019. In the same year, Turkey is twentieth among the top twenty countries whose people go to other countries as international immigrants. Most of the refugees came to Turkey in 2018. In the present study, the supply-side effects of migration on economic development and growth are discussed in the context of these findings in the report.
Key words: Migration, Development, Growth, Turkey.

1. GİRİŞ

İlk Dünya Göç Raporu 2000 yılında sonuncusu ise 2020'de yayımlanmıştır. İlk ve son rapor karşılaştırıldığında uluslararası göçmenler neredeyse iki katına çıkmış ve 150 milyon kişiden 272 milyon kişiye yükselmiştir. Bunların yaklaşık % 47'si kadındır. 2000 yılı raporuna göre çocuk göçmenlerin oranı % 16 iken 2020 raporunda bu oran % 13,9'dur. Diğer taraftan, yukarıdaki sayısal bilgiler raporların yayımlandığı yıl bilgilerini değil, raporda yer verilen mümkün olan son yılın bilgileridir. 2020 raporuna göre, yıllar itibariyle ele alındığında, 1970 yılında yaklaşık 85 milyon kişi göçmen varken, 2019 yılında yaklaşık 272 milyon kişi göçmen vardır. 2020 raporuna göre 2019 yılında uluslararası göçmenlerin % 74'ü 20-64 yaş aralığındadır. Yine aynı rapora göre, 2019 yılında 7,7 milyarlık dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık otuzda biri uluslararası göçmendir. Türkiye 2019 yılında uluslararası göçmenlerin göç ettiği ilk yirmi hedef ülke arasında on ikinci sıradadır. Aynı yılda Türkiye, insanlarının uluslararası göçmen olarak başka ülkelere gittiği ilk yirmi ülke arasında yirmincidir. 2018 yılında mültecilerin çok büyük bir kısmı Türkiye'ye gelmiştir. Göç olgusuyla yoğun bir şekilde karşı karşıya olan Türkiye'de göçün büyüme ve kalkınma üzerindeki etkileri nelerdir?

Bu konuda, mevcut çalışmanın kısıtları altında Türkiye'ye ilişkin olarak çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Örneğin Çılbant, Yalçınkaya ve Karabıyık (2018), 1990-2016 dönemi verilerini kullanarak Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye için göç ile toplam faktör verimliliği arasındaki ilişkiyi ekonometrik olarak incelemiş ve göçün verimlilik üzerinde anlamlı bir etkiye neden olmadığı sonucunu elde etmiştir. Meçik ve Koyuncu (2020) ise 1991-2018 verilerini kullanarak Türkiye için göç ile iktisadi büyüme arasındaki nedensellik ilişkisini ekonometrik olarak incelemiş ve göçten iktisadi büyümeye doğru bir nedensellik ilişkisinin var olduğunu hâlbuki tersine bir nedensellik ilişkisi olmadığını saptamıştır.

Göçün iktisadi kalkınma ve büyüme üzerindeki etkileri geniş bir çerçevede açıklanabilir. Örneğin Borjas'ın çalışmalarından hareketle göç artığı kavramı üzerinden göçün etkileri açıklanabilir (bkz. Borjas, 1995; Borjas, 2010). Bir başka açıdan, dış ticaret ve doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ile bağlantılı açıklamalar da yapılabilir (örneğin bkz. Davis ve Weinstein 2002; Tomohara, 2017). Göçün iktisadi kalkınma ve büyüme üzerindeki çok çeşitli açılardan ele alınabilecek etkileri arasından, mevcut çalışmada, sadece göçün büyüme üzerindeki arz yanlı etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Söz konusu etki önce üretim fonksiyonundan hareket edilerek büyüme muhasebesi çerçevesinde ve ardından Lewis modelinden hareketle açıklanmıştır.

Çalışmada önce amaç, kapsam ve yöntem kısaca açıklanmış, ardından büyüme muhasebesi yoluyla göç olgusu ilişkilendirilmiştir. Daha sonra Lewis modelinden hareketle göçün etkileri yorumlanmıştır. Son bölüm ise sonuç bölümüdür.

2. AMAÇ, KAPSAM VE YÖNTEM

Çalışmanın amacı göçün büyüme üzerindeki arz-yanlı etkisini üretim fonksiyonundan hareketle açıklamaktır. Dolayısıyla, çalışmada göçün iktisadi kalkınma ve büyüme üzerindeki etkilerinin tümü değil yalnızca arz-yanlı etkisi ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca, çalışma arz-yanlı etkiler açısından sadece büyüme muhasebesi ve Lewis modeli ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Çalışmada betimsel ve matematiksel olarak büyüme muhasebesi açıklanmış ve göçün büyüme oranı üzerindeki etkileri saptanmıştır. Ardından, Lewis modeli yoluyla göçün etkileri tartışılmıştır.

3. BÜYÜME MUHASEBESİ VE GÖÇ

3.1. Büyüme Muhasebesi

Büyüme muhasebesi kullanılarak, bir ülkedeki büyüme oranının yaklaşık belirleyicileri ayrıştırılabilir. Büyümenin yaklaşık belirleyicileri, sermaye birikimi ve verimlilik artışı olarak ikiye ayrılır.

Büyüme muhasebesi yoluyla göçün etkilerinin incelendiği çalışmalar vardır. Örneğin Kangasniemi, Mas, Robinson, ve Serrano (2012), İspanya ve Birleşik Krallık için göçün verimlilik üzerindeki etkisini büyüme muhasebesi yoluyla inceleyen bir çalışmadır. Huber, Landesmann, Robinson ve Stehrer (2010), göçmenlerin niteliği veya becerisi ile verimlilik büyümesi arasındaki ilişkiyi büyüme muhasebesi yoluyla incelemiştir. Ye, Wang, Zhang, Wang, Xie, Fu ve Zuo (2019) Çin inşaat sanayinde çalışan göçmen işçilerin toplam faktör verimliliği üzerindeki etkilerini büyüme muhasebesi yoluyla incelemiştir.

Büyüme muhasebesini açıklamak için önce üretim fonksiyonu Harrod-nötr teknolojiyi içerecek şekilde şöyle yazılır:

$$Y = F(K, AL) \tag{1}$$

Burada, Y üretim miktarını, K sermaye stokunu, L işgücünü ve A teknoloji düzeyini göstermektedir. Üretim fonksiyonu Cobb-Douglas formunda şöyle yazılır:

$$Y = K^{\alpha}(AL)^{\beta} \tag{2}$$

Ölçeğe göre sabit getiri geçerliyken şunlar yazılır:

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \tag{3}$$

$$\beta = 1 - \alpha \tag{4}$$

$$Y = K^{\alpha}(AL)^{1-\alpha} \tag{5}$$

Büyüme oranı cinsinden yazmak için önce doğal logaritma alınarak aşağıdaki işlemler yapılır:

$$\ln Y = \ln[K^{\alpha}(AL)^{1-\alpha}] \tag{6}$$

$$\ln Y = \ln K^{\alpha} + \ln(AL)^{1-\alpha} \tag{7}$$

$$\ln Y = \alpha \ln K + (1-\alpha)\ln(AL) \tag{8}$$

$$\ln Y = \alpha \ln K + (1-\alpha)\ln A + (1-\alpha)\ln L \tag{9}$$

Her bir değişken zamanın fonksiyonu olduğu için zamana göre türev alınır:

$$\frac{d\ln Y}{dt} = \frac{d(\alpha \ln K)}{dt} + \frac{d\big((1-\alpha)\ln A\big)}{dt} + \frac{d\big((1-\alpha)\ln L\big)}{\mathrm{dt}} \tag{10}$$

$$\frac{d\ln Y}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\ln K}{dt}\right)\alpha + \left(\frac{d\ln A}{dt}\right)(1-\alpha) + \left(\frac{d\ln L}{dt}\right)(1-\alpha) \tag{11}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} = \frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K}\alpha + \frac{dA}{dt}\frac{1}{A}(1-\alpha) + \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}(1-\alpha) \tag{12}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} = \frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K}\alpha + \frac{dA}{dt}\frac{1}{A}(1-\alpha) + \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}\alpha \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} = \left(\frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}\right)\alpha + \frac{dA}{dt}\frac{1}{A}(1-\alpha) + \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L} \tag{14}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L} = \left(\frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}\right)\alpha + \frac{dA}{dt}\frac{1}{A}(1-\alpha) \tag{15}$$

Böylece, elde edilen son denklem büyüme muhasebesi için kullanılır.

3.2. Üretim Fonksiyonuna Göçün Etkilerinin Eklenmesi Durumunda Büyüme Muhasebesi

1'deki üretim fonksiyonu yeniden şöyle yazılabilir:

$$Y = F(K_1, A_1L_1, K_2, A_2L_2) \quad (16)$$

Burada, 1 alt indisi göç edenler dışındaki ülke içi değişkenleri, 2 alt indisi ise göç edenlere ilişkin değişkenleri göstermektedir. Üretim fonksiyonu Cobb-Douglas formunda şöyle yazılabilir:

$$Y = {K_1}^{\alpha_1}(A_1L_1)^{\beta_1}{K_2}^{\alpha_1}(A_2L_2)^{\beta_1} \quad (17)$$

Büyüme oranı cinsinden yazmak için önce doğal logaritma alınarak ilgili işlemler yapılır:

$$\ln Y = \alpha_1 \ln K_1 + \beta_1 \ln A_1 + \beta_1 \ln L_1 + \alpha_1 \ln K_2 + \beta_1 \ln A_2 + \beta_1 \ln L_2 \quad (18)$$

Her bir değişken zamanın fonksiyonu olduğu için zamana göre türev alınır:

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} = \frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1}\alpha_1 + \frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1}\beta_1 + \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1}\beta_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2}\alpha_1 + \frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\beta_1 + \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}\beta_1 \quad (19)$$

Ardından gerekli işlemler yapılır:

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} = \left(\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2}\right)\alpha_1 + \left(\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\right)\beta_1 + \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1}(\beta_1 - 1) + \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}\beta_1 \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} = \left(\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2}\right)\alpha_1 + \left(\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\right)\beta_1 + \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1}(-\alpha_1) + \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}(1 - \alpha_1) \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} = \left(\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2} - \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}\right)\alpha_1 + \left(\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\right)(1 - \alpha_1) + \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt}\frac{1}{Y} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} - \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2} = \left(\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2} - \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}\right)\alpha_1 + \left(\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\right)(1 - \alpha_1) \quad (23)$$

Böylece, elde edilen son iki denklem büyüme muhasebesi için alternatif durumlarda kullanılır.

3.3. Göçün Büyüme Oranına Etkileri

3.3.1.İşgücü başına sermaye büyümesinin etkisi

22 ve 23 numaralı denklemler kullanılarak şu tespit yapılabilir: Eğer $\left(\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2} - \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}\right)\alpha_1 > \left(\frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}\right)\alpha$ ise göç sonucunda meydana gelen işgücü başına sermaye büyümesi işgücü başına hasıla büyümesini yükseltir. Göçten önce işgücü başına sermaye büyümesi $\frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}$ idi. Göç ile birlikte $\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2} - \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}$ olmuştur. Buradaki $\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1}$ ülkeye göç gerçekleşmesinin ardından ülke içindeki işgücü başına sermaye büyümesidir. Göçün gerçekleşmesiyle birlikte, üretken faaliyetlere ayrılacak kaynaklar üretken olmayan alanlara göç edenlerin ihtiyaçları için ayrılabilir. Bu durumda $\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} < \frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}$ olması muhtemeldir. Diğer taraftan, göç edenler ülkeye parasal sermaye getirmişse bunları fiziki sermaye birikimini finanse etmesi nedeniyle $\frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2} - \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2} > 0$ olur. Bu durumda nihai etki için $\left(\frac{dK_1}{dt}\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{dL_1}{dt}\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{dK_2}{dt}\frac{1}{K_2} - \frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2}\right)\alpha_1$ ile $\left(\frac{dK}{dt}\frac{1}{K} - \frac{dL}{dt}\frac{1}{L}\right)\alpha$ kıyaslanır.

Diğer taraftan, burada işgücü başına cinsinden terimler kullanıldığına dikkat edilirse, göç edenlerin işgücüne katılabilecek yaşta olan kişiler olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Bir başka deyişle, göç edenler aslında işgücüne katılma oranını yükselterek işgücü üzerinden üretim büyümesini etkilemektedir.

3.3.2.Teknolojik gelişmenin etkisi

Eğer $\left(\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1}+\frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\right)(1-\alpha_1) > \frac{dA}{dt}\frac{1}{A}(1-\alpha)$ ise göç sonucunda meydana gelen teknolojik gelişme veya verimlilik artışı işgücü başına hasıla büyümesini yükseltir. Göçten önce teknolojik gelişme hızı $\frac{dA}{dt}\frac{1}{A}$ idi. Göç ile birlikte $\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1}+\frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}$ olmuştur. Buradaki $\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1}$ülkeye göç gerçekleşmesinin ardından ülke içindeki teknolojik gelişme hızıdır. Göçün gerçekleşmesiyle birlikte, teknolojik gelişme hızı değişebilir. Ayrıca, ülkeye gelen göçmenlerin üretkenlik artış hızı da $\left(\frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\right)$ üretim büyümesini etkiler. Bu durumda nihai etki için $\left(\frac{dA_1}{dt}\frac{1}{A_1}+\frac{dA_2}{dt}\frac{1}{A_2}\right)(1-\alpha_1)$ ile $\frac{dA}{dt}\frac{1}{A}(1-\alpha)$ karşılaştırılır.

Üretim fonksiyonunda teknolojinin türünün Harrod-nötr olarak alındığı düşünüldüğünde, buradaki teknolojik gelişme hızı aslında işgücünün üretkenlik artış hızıdır. Böylece, göç eden işgücünün niteliği veya beceri düzeyine göre teknolojik gelişme hızı ve buna bağlı olarak da işgücü başına üretim büyümesi etkilenecektir.

3.3.3. İşgücü büyümesinin etkisi

Eğer denklem 22 kabul edilirse $\frac{dL_2}{dt}\frac{1}{L_2} > 0$ olduğu için işgücü başına hasıla büyümesi daha yüksek gerçekleşir.

Önceden de ifade edildiği gibi, burada işgücü büyümesine yer verildiğine dikkat edilirse, göç edenlerin işgücüne katılabilecek yaşta olan kişiler olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Bir başka deyişle, göç edenler aslında işgücüne katılma oranını yükselterek işgücü üzerinden üretim büyümesini etkilemektedir.

3.3.4. Marjinal ürün / Ortalama ürün değişiminin etkisi

Denklem 22'deki ve 23'teki alfa parametresi işgücü başına sermayenin marjinal ürünü / işgücü başına sermayenin ortalama ürününe eşittir:

α = işgücü başına sermayenin marjinal ürünü / işgücü başına sermayenin ortalama ürünü

Göçün gerçekleşmesi ile birlikte alfanın yükselmesi veya düşmesi de işgücü başına hâsıla büyümesini etkileyecektir.

4. SANAYİLEŞMENİN SINIRSIZ EMEK ARZI KAYNAĞI OLARAK GÖÇ EDENLER[76]

Göçün arz-yanlı etkileri Lewis modelinden hareketle de açıklanabilir. Lewis (1954)'ün sınırsız emek arzı ile kalkınma olarak adlandırdığı modelinde azgelişmiş bir ekonomi dual veya ikili yapıya sahiptir.

[76] Bu başlık altındaki bilgilerin çoğunluğu yazarın Kalkınma ve Büyüme İktisadı adlı çalışmasının bir bölümünde yer alan bilgilere dayanmaktadır.

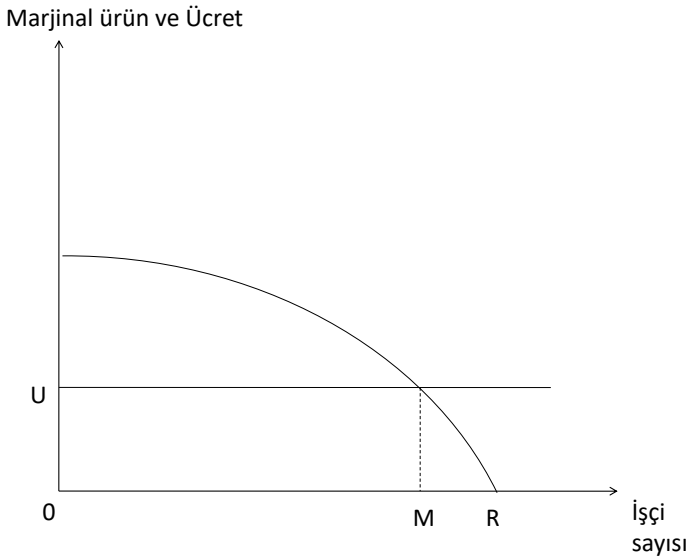
Dual veya ikili ekonomi, kapitalist olmayan geçimlik sektör ile kapitalist modern sektörden meydana gelir. Lewis'e göre geri kalmış ülkelerin temel sorunu, kapitalist olan ve olmayan iki sektörün bir arada var olması, yani geri kalmış ülkelerin dual ekonomik yapıya sahip olmalarıdır. Lewis, geri kalmış ülkelerin dual ekonomik yapıya sahip geri kalmış bir ekonomiden gelişmiş modern kapitalist bir ekonomiye nasıl geçilebileceğini tahlil etmiştir.

Lewis modelindeki emek, geçimlik ücret düzey düzeyinde (yani yaşamayı ancak mümkün kulan ücret düzeyinde) emek arzının emek talebini aşması anlamında sınırsızdır (Lewis, 1966: 91-92). Böylece Lewis modelinde yeni sanayilerin kurulması veya eski sanayi kollarının genişletilmesi için yeterli sayıda emek vardır. Lewis'e göre, sınırsız emeği oluşturan kaynak şunlardan meydana gelir: çiftçiler, işportacılar, süresiz işçiler, hademeler, ev işinde çalışan kadınlar ve nüfusa yeni eklenen insanlar. Bir başka deyişle, Lewis modelinde emek sıkıntısı çekmeden yeni iş imkânlarının oluşturulması için yeterli sayıda emeği var olması anlamında sınırsız emek arzı bulunmaktadır. Böylece, göç edenler aslında Lewis modelindeki sınırsız emek arzını meydana getiren kaynak olarak okunabilir.

Lewis'e göre mühendis gibi nitelikli işçi açısından bir kıtlık yaşanabilirse de, sermaye sahibi veya devlet işçiye söz konusu niteliği kazandırabilecek eğitimi verecektir. O halde böyle bir darboğaz bir gecikme yaratabilir ancak aşılacaktır. Lewis, bu durumda emek faktörünü yukarıdaki anlamda sınırsız, sermaye faktörünü ise kıt olarak tespit etmiştir.

Lewis modelinde ne kadar emek istihdam edilir? Bunu açıklamak üzere Lewis'in çizdiği Şekil 1 kullanılabilir. Yatay eksende işçi sayısı dikey eksende ise işçi sayısına karşılık gelen marjinal ürün ve işçinin geçinmesi için gerekli ücret yani geçimlik ücret yer almaktadır. Geçimlik ücreti gösteren mesafe 0U kadardır. Bu mesafeye karşılık gelen işçi sayısı ise 0M kadardır. 0M kadar işçi çalışırsa, son işçinin üretime katkısı 0U iken aldığı ücret de 0U kadardır. Bu durumda, kapitalist sektörde 0M kadar emek istihdam edilir. Eğer örneğin 0M'den daha fazla emek istihdam edilirse son emeğin marjinal ürünü yani üretime katkısı ona verilen ücretten küçük olur. Böylece, kapitalist sektörde 0M kadar emek istihdam edilir ve MR kadar emek ise geçimlik sektörde kazandığı ile yetinir.

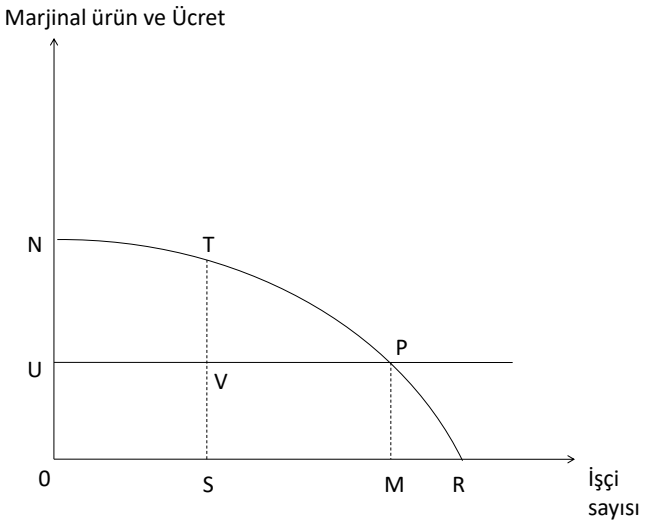
Şekil 1. Lewis Modelinde Emeğin İstihdamı



Kaynak: Lewis (1966: 94).

Lewis modelinde kalkınma nasıl başlar? Kalkınma süreci, kapitalist artığın yatırıma dönüşmesi ve bu genişlemenin sınırsız emeği kullanması ile başlar. Lewis modelinde kapitalist artık ya da toplam kar nasıl ortaya çıkar? Şekil 2'ye göre, söz gelimi 0M arasındaki S gibi bir noktada işçinin marjinal ürünü ST iken geçimlik ücret SV kadar olur. Yani ST – SV = kapitalist artığı gösterir. Buradaki kapitalist artık kapitalistin karıdır. Aynı şekilde 0M arasındaki tüm işçiler için düşünüldüğünde mesafelerden meydana gelen UNP alanı elde edilir. UNP alanı kapitalistin elde ettiği toplam kardır.

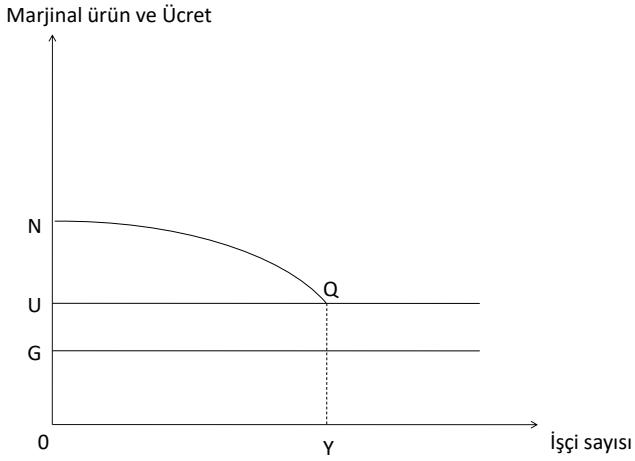
Şekil 2. Lewis Modelinde Kapitalist Artık-I



Kaynak: Lewis (1966)'dan hareketle yazar tarafından oluşturulmuştur.

Lewis modelinde, kapitalist artığın yatırıma dönüşmesi durumunda ne olur? Lewis bu soruya cevap vermek için Şekil 2'de bir değişikliğe gitmiştir (bkz. Şekil 3). Kapitalist sektördeki ücret, Lewis'e göre geçimlik düzeyin üzerindedir. Bu durumda OG geçimlik ücret iken OU kapitalist sektördeki daha yüksek olan ücrettir. Bu durumda UNQ kadar kapitalist artık oluşmuştur ve bu kapitalist artık yatırıma dönüşecektir.

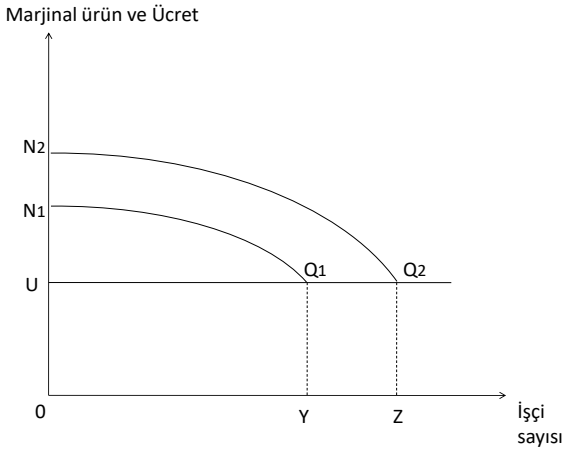
Şekil 3. Lewis Modelinde Kapitalist Artık-II



Kaynak: Lewis (1966: 98).

Şekil 4 kullanılarak $U_1N_1Q_1$ kadar kapitalist artığın yatırıma dönüştüğü durum ele alınabilir. Bu durumda, daha fazla makine ile donanmış işçinin marjinal ürünü yükseleceği için marjinal ürün eğrisi yukarıya kayacaktır. Bir başka deyişle, yatay eksen sabitken (verili işçi sayısında) dikey eksen artmıştır (verili işçinin marjinal ürünü artmıştır). Şekil 4'ten görüldüğü gibi kapitalist sektörde yatırımların kaynağı olan kapitalist artık yani kar hacim olarak $U_2N_2Q_2$'ye yükselmiştir. $U_2N_2Q_2$ kadar kapitalist artık yatırıma dönüşecek ve öncekinden daha fazla işçi istihdam edilecektir. Yani, sınırsız emek kaynağından YZ kadar fazla emek istihdam edilecektir. Böylece ekonomi kapitalist kalkınma yoluna girmiştir. Sınırsız emek tükenene kadar bu süreç işleyecektir.

Şekil 4. Lewis Modelinde Kapitalist Artığın Yatırıma Dönüşmesi



Kaynak: Lewis (1966: 99).

Lewis modeli, bazı yazarlar tarafından gizli işsizlik kavramı üzerinden de açıklanmıştır (Ghatak, 1978: 40). Bu açıklamaya göre, geçimlik sektörde emek arzının emek talebini aşması anlamında sınırsız emek arzı vardır ve emek arzının sınırsız olmasının bir başka anlamı da gizli işsizliktir. Bir başka deyişle, örneğin bir kişinin yapabileceği işi, bir kişi yerine yedi kişi yapmaktadır; altı kişi bu işi yapmasa da üretimde bir azalma meydana gelmez. O halde, geçimlik sektördeki temel sorun düşük verimliliktir. Modern sektörde ise, tersine, emek talebi emek arzını aşmaktadır. Emek talebinin arzını aşması ise emeğin fiyatı yani ücretleri yükseltmektedir. Lewis modelinde, klasik iktisatçılara özgü bir anlatımla, kâr, hâsıla ile ücret farkına eşittir. Yani ücret yükselme eğiliminde ise kâr düşme eğiliminde olacaktır. Kârın düşmesi ise tasarrufların da düşmesi ile sonuçlanacaktır; çünkü yalnızca kâr elde edenler tasarruf yapmaktadır. Tasarrufların azalması ile birlikte yatırımlar da azalacak ve ekonomi modern sanayi sektörünün büyüyemediği bir durgunluğa yönelecektir.

Eğer geçimlik tarım sektöründeki emek fazlası modern sektöre transfer edilirse,

i) geçimlik sektörde verimlilik yükselir ve tarım sektörü geçimlik üretim yapan bir sektör olmaktan çıkar; pazar için üretim yapan bir sektör haline gelir, ticarileşmeye başlar.

ii) Sanayi sektöründe ücretlerin yükselmesi ve karın düşmesi yönündeki baskı ortadan kalkar ve sanayi sektörü büyümeye devam eder.

Böylece, tarımdan yani kırdan sanayiye yani kente fazla emeğin transfer edilmesi büyümenin olmadığı durgun duruma erişilmesini önler. Ayrıca, tarım sektörü geçimlik üretim yapan bir sektör olmaktan çıktığı ve sanayi sektörü gibi pazar için üretim yapan ticari bir sektör olduğu için dual yapı da ortadan kalkmıştır.

Lewis modeli kullanılarak uluslararası göçün etkileri de incelenebilir. Bir ülkeden diğerine göç, ülkenin sınırsız emek arzı kaynağını çoğaltır. Eğer ülkenin sınırsız emek arzı kaynağı ülke sanayileşme sürecinde belirli hedeflere erişmeden tükenmeye başlıyorsa, göç sayesinde bu kaynak genişleyecektir. Böylece, göç sayesinde ücretlerin yükselmesi yönündeki baskı hafifletilerek karlılığın arttırılması ve bu sayede sanayi sektörünün büyümeye devam etmesi sağlanır.

5. SONUÇ

Göç olgusu Türkiye için güncel olarak önemli ve belirleyici bir konudur. Göçün iktisadi, sosyal, politik ve demografik açıdan neden olacağı etkiler, Türkiye'nin uzak olmayan geleceği için tayin edici sonuçlar yaratabilir.

Bu çalışmada, göçün geniş bir yelpazede neden olabileceği etkiler arasında yalnızca iktisadi etkiler ele alınmıştır. İktisadi etkiler arasında da yalnızca üretim fonksiyonuna dayanılarak arz yanlı etkiler tartışılmıştır.

Göçün arz yanlı etkileri üretim fonksiyonuna dayanılarak incelendiğinde en azından şu etkiler araştırılmalıdır: i) Göç edenlerin işgücü başına sermaye büyümesi üzerindeki etkisi, ii) Göç edenlerin verimlilik büyümesi üzerindeki etkisi, iii) Göç edenlerin işgücü büyümesi üzerindeki etkisi, iv) Göç edenlerin işgücü başına sermayenin marjinal ürünü / işgücü başına sermayenin ortalama ürünü üzerindeki etkisi, v) Göçün sınırsız emek arzını çoğaltan etkisi.

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QLOBAL INFORMASIYA MƏKANINDA INFORMASIYA PROSESLƏRININ IDARƏ OLUNMASI VƏ MARAQLARIN TOQQUŞMASI

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ÖZET
Qlobal informasiya məkanına "peşəkarcasına yanaşan" hər bir "mütəxəssis" bu məkanda baş verən proseslərin iştirakçısı olmaqla yanaşı, daimi mürəkkəb sosial problemlərin də şahidi olur. Xüsusilə maraqlar toqquşması halında istifadəçi düzgün mövqe tutmaq məcburiyyətində qalır. Bəzi hallarda "maraqlar toqquşması" istehlakçını çıxılmaz vəziyyətə sala bilər. Bu kimi hallara daha çox sosial şəbəkələrdə rast gəlinir. Məlumat istehlakçısı da bu informasiya məkanında bir məlumat paylayıcısı kimi iştirak edir. Bəzi hallarda, məlumatın etibarlılığı "şübhə doğurduğu" səbəbindən, istehlakçı həm də yayıcı rolunu oynayır. Qlobal informasiya məkanında "dezinformasiya məhsulları" kütləsi artdıqca, bu kimi hallarla daha çox şahid olmaq məcburiyyətində qalacağıq.
Qlobal informasiya məkanında maraqlar toqquşması çoxşaxəlidir. İnhisarçılar ilə dövlət arasında, satıcılarla istehlakçı arasında, informasiya ehtiyatları ilə informasiya istehlakçıları arasında ziddiyyətlər və s. Sistematik müzakirələr nəticəsində maraqlar toqquşması probleminə yeni yanaşmaların ortaya çıxa biləcəyini güman etmək olar ki, bu da "irəliləmənin sürətlənməsinə" kömək edə bilər. Bu baxımdan kitabxanaların, ilk növbədə qlobal şəbəkələrdə etibarlı bir məlumat mənbəyi olduğu fikri dəstəklənir və tövsiyə olunur.
Məqalənin məqsədi maraqlar toqquşması problemini gündəmə gətirmək, inteqrasiya olunmuş bir sistem çərçivəsində modelləşdirmək və müxtəlif korporativ maraqlar kontekstində optimal həllər tapmaqdır. Bu, qlobal şəbəkədəki münaqişələrin manipulyasiyasını istisna edəcəkdir.
Məlumat bolluğu və informasiya kütləsinin böyüməsi dinamikası, informasiya məhsullarının etibarlılığı problemi və böyüyən informasiya bazarı ilə manipulyasiya cəhdləri, məlumat etibarlılığı probleminin yaxın 10-20 ildə aktuallığını qoruyacağını göstərir.
İnanırıq ki, məlumatın etibarlılığı sahəsindəki "Kitabxana-informasiya" mənbələrinə yönəldilən istiqamət düzgün seçim ola bilər və bu da məlumat etibarlılığı problemini qismən həll edə bilər.
Açar sözlər: məlumatın etibarlılığı, məlumatın aktuallıq, qlobal informasiya məkanı, informasiya bazarındakı maraqlar, kitabxana resursları.

MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION PROCESSES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION NETWORK

ABSTRACT
Every "professional" who "professionally approaches" the global information space, in addition to being a participant in the processes taking place in this space, is also a witness to constant social problems. Especially in the event of a conflict of interest, the user is forced to take the right position. In some cases, a "conflict of interest" can present the consumer with a dilemma. Such cases are more common on social networks. The consumer of information also participates in this information space as a distributor of information. In some cases, because the reliability of the information is "questionable", the distributor becomes the distributor of disinformation. We will also have to deal with such cases more and more as the mass of "disinformation products" in the global information space increases.

Conflicts of interest in the global information space are multi-stage. It can be assumed that as a result of systematic discussions, new approaches to the problem of conflicts of interest may emerge, which can contribute to “accelerating progress”. In this regard, the idea that libraries are a "reliable source" of information, primarily on global networks, is supported and recommended.
The abundance of information and the dynamics of its growth, the problem of the reliability of information products and attempts to manipulate the growing information products show that the problem of the reliability of information will remain relevant for many years. The current focus on "library and information" resources in the field of information reliability may be the right choice, and this may partially solve the problem of information reliability.
KEY WORDS: information reliability, relevance, global information space, interests in the information market, library resources

INTRODUCTION

Since the moment of globalization, two centers of power have emerged, which, in reality, can influence information processes. The first side is corporations that not only implement and manage technological processes, but also manage the global information space (hence globalization). Small networks, enterprises, “local information service” enterprises cannot compete and are “bought” by large companies.

State structures that own the information space, which in many cases act only as observers of the processes occurring due to their inability to influence information processes or to resist this situation, look helpless. States, on the one hand, are interested in taking advantage of the benefits of globalization, on the other, they face the consequences of complete exclusion from the information process.

The creators of global networks and the owners of key technologies want to keep "everything as it is" based on "free speech". On the other hand, states are trying to manage this process by applying legislation that protects state interests in information processes.

There are also “forces” trying to maintain a monopoly on information processes by forming an international “information law”. It is well known that international information law protects only the rights of corporations that manage information processes, because the average consumer of information does not have the ability to protect any rights based on international information law. The global network is the place where "copyright", "intellectual property" rights and many other rights are most often violated.

OBJECT OF CONFLICT

One of the parties to the conflict controls the advertising market on the basis of "freedom of speech" and evades taxes in various ways. At the same time, small businesses and small countries are being ousted from this market. Countries with small advertising markets in the global network have virtually no chance of competition. From political and cultural chaos to plagiarism, painting and music, to blackmail and threats from the press, all actions are disguised as “freedom of speech”.

The second side is "state structures". Of course, states are interested in gaining a share of the advertising market, collecting taxes from the electronic market, protecting against provocations, protecting moral and ethical frameworks, as well as in the fight against "various groups" and social "diseases", and in active intervention in information processes.

In such a conflict, interests are not “antagonistic” and can be resolved by dividing the market share, and this is exactly what happens. Although the market share determined by the loss of small countries is not fair, there is currently no other alternative.

The nature of the information consumer is special. The consumer of information is not subject to evaluation when receiving and using information, since the information received is not updated, leaves traces, and often leads to incorrect results. Many sociologists and analysts, having come to terms with this situation, say that the process is expanding and becoming more aggressive.

There is a lot of research in the scientific literature on the effects of exposure to disinformation in childhood. Of course, much of this research is simply exaggerating the problem and recommending that children stay away from the Internet as a solution. However, it is widely discussed that not only children, but also adolescents and university students are exposed to misinformation. And this happens regularly and aggressively.

Students “traditionally” receive information from reading. In many cases, the global network provides information not as a result of reading, but in the form of "ready-made answers", and students are mostly happy with this. Students who are satisfied with such ready-made answers demonstrate a lack of "problem analysis" and, undoubtedly, hinder their development as specialists in the future.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM

As noted, the difference between a consumer of a product and a consumer of information is so different that it can have serious social consequences. In recent years, misconceptions about reading have formed due to the need to obtain any information from sources. Ready-made answers destroy traditional reading habits and do not encourage creativity. On the contrary, if the answers emerge as a result of the reading process, the information becomes knowledge that stimulates the creative process.

It is known that there are huge resources in the field of so-called free information services in the information space, which, due to the lack of "commercial interests", attract attention by their nature, but "serve different interests". In many cases, a "free information service" is guided either by implicit commercial interests or specific political, religious, ideological, and sometimes "provocative" goals.

A survey of hundreds of young users who meet their information needs in the global information environment revealed an interesting picture.

Layout: 1

Selecting information when searching for information.

Question - "How many of the answers are you looking at when searching the Internet?"

№	Question	Positive responses	Negative responses	Notes
1	First suggested answer	31		
2	First five answers	36		
3	First ten answers	24		
4	To all suggested answers	9		

Layout: 2
Selecting information when searching for information:
Question - What sources do you prefer from the answers offered when searching the Internet?

№	Question	Positive responses	Negative responses	Notes
1	To all suggested sources	22		
2	Ready answers	34		
3	To Wikipedia	38		
4	Library resources	6		

Layout: 3
Selecting information when searching for information:
Question - How do you make sure that the answers given when searching the Internet are reliable?

№	Question	Positive responses	Negative responses	Notes
1	According to answer source	26		
2	I compare the answers	19		
3	I believe the answers	43		
4	I have no other choice	12		

Apparently, the overwhelming majority of users do not think about the reliability of the information. In many cases, he obeys the general course of the situation and is reconciled. In some cases, young people unreasonably rely on the accuracy of the information they receive, express their opinions and draw conclusions.
It is known that students belong to an active group that owns information technology. As users of information, they are also “complex” consumers. On the one hand, they are active users of the social network, on the other hand, they are looking for information related to education, as well as participants in information processes in various fields, worldviews, careers, history, culture and music.
The respondents who answered yes to the first and fourth questions of the first questionnaire indicated that they “in fact” are not serious consumers of information. Because it is wrong to “be satisfied” with the first answer, on the other hand, it is impossible to view all the relevant proposals. These two groups make up forty percent of the respondents.
The main goal of the second questionnaire is to determine the attitude of young people towards library resources. It turned out that only six percent of respondents refer to library resources and consider these resources to be a reliable information resource. Obviously, this is not a welcome sight.
The main purpose of the third questionnaire was to determine the analytical skills of young people in the search for information. The fact that 45% of those who answered the first and second questions in the affirmative shows that the reliability of the source of information and the comparative results obtained is less than half of young people. The fact that 12% of respondents answered the fourth question of the third survey - “I have no other choice”, shows that this category of consumers does not have information about alternative sources of information.

Among younger consumers of information (for example, schoolchildren), the percentage of those who answered “I have no other choice” is even higher. Having determined that there are few such opinion polls in the industry literature, we decided to share this problem with our colleagues and active participants in the information space. I think there is also a serious conflict of interest here.

Another important feature that attracts attention in the global information space is that after the commercialization of information services, sanctions are applied in terms of regulation, legal support, interaction and violations of the law. There are two examples on this score.

1. Electronic commerce,
2. Use of paid scientific databases.

In both cases, legal action is initiated if the information provided does not meet the “preconditions”. The paradox is that the impact of social information on society is many times greater than the value of the product purchased on the electronic market.

Sanctions applied in the event that a tie purchased from an online store does not meet the initial conditions do not apply to socıal ınformatıon processes.

An information attack aimed at “destroying the political foundation of the state” that does not correspond to national, religious and “age norms” does not lead to any retaliatory measures.

Experience shows that it is possible to regulate the relationship between the two parties involved in the information process (information consumer and information service provider). So, if we approach the information process as a relationship between two parties, the conflict between the parties can be resolved It is no secret that there are groups and even networks dedicated to disinformation. Until now, we have not met the facts of exposure and punishment of such groups. Large corporations engaged in information processes can ultimately create “information chaos” in the policy of “information management” with slogans of liberalism, democratic values, and “freedom of speech”.

The problem of copyright protection in the global information space is also relevant. In this direction, the conflict of interests is more pronounced. Samples of classical literature are in free circulation. While modern writers are interested in being recognized, read and promoted using the power of the global information space, on the other hand, they also want to reap the benefits of their work. This process applies not only to literary works, but also to musical materials, works of art and a number of other information materials. The problem does not have regional solutions; it needs to be addressed more broadly.

If information support of the educational process is fully provided and managed in secondary school, then in higher education this process becomes more complicated. Information support for university students is wide and multifaceted. On the one hand, it is aimed at acquiring knowledge. On the other hand, he loses his analytical skills, receiving “ready-made answers”. In the classical sense, reading habits are violated, which affects the form of the process of "obtaining information". It is important to teach the skills of searching for information, the skills of assessing information, starting from high school, I think this can be the subject of a separate conversation.

In some countries, we are faced with interesting scenes that want to influence information processes. In Germany, for example, denial of Halakosta is punishable by specific legal documents and sanctions.

This means that all other genocides, the “Kosovo” genocide, the “Khojaly” genocide, what the French did in Africa, the genocide of the “abarigens” in Canada can be denied. It is noteworthy that the illogicality and double standards that we observe in public life are reflected in the global information space. In these cases, the “conflict of interest” is resolved in favor of the strong side.

Another example offers a completely different picture. The Russian Federation has banned a large number of books and various information resources (according to the latest data, about 5,000 titles) by various court decisions, as well as decisions of central and regional legislative assemblies. However, the free distribution of these materials is also observed in the information space. In such a situation, the "conflict of interest" becomes a "punitive instrument" in the hands of the powerful.

Restricting Internet use does not solve this problem. On the contrary, there is a need for a broader educational process related to information literacy in universities. There are several programs for the "correct classification" of information users and their targeted training. This is the subject of a separate study.

It is noteworthy that the presence of such a problem in Azerbaijan is widespread in public opinion. However, the work done in this direction is in practice seen as the work of only a few central libraries. In the absence of coordination and "design" by the centers, this work is seen as a haphazard "enlightenment". Serious administrative impact on the problem can be described as “restriction of freedom”. Without intervention, serious social problems can arise.

Trust in information resources remains relevant even with distance learning. At the same time, along with technological problems, the issue of "modeling education" is on the agenda. This topic can be discussed and analyzed in a separate article.

It can be assumed that the tendencies in distrust of the "information received" will continue and expand in the coming years. Various surveys of doctors and medical professionals showed that not a single specialist meets his information needs in the field of medicine and health care through open resources. Finding information takes a long time and the results are questionable. For these reasons, healthcare providers use special paid resources.

CONCLUSION

Working with historical materials on the global network, you see how unreliable "information products" and even the dissemination of inaccurate information in a number of "authoritative sources" are. In historical materials, state interests, religious interests, national interests, regional and even "linguistic interests" collide. The Internet has undoubtedly accelerated the process of romanization in the world.

Speaking about the conflict of interest and the reliability of information, it is necessary to note the contradictions in the information environment created by the "pandemic", which is very important today. It should be noted that the reliability of information materials circulating in the field of medicine and health care over the past year, especially in the field of statistics “medicine and health care”, is constantly questioned. In addition, the conflict of interest between the state and pharmaceutical corporations, the conflict between politicians who instill in people unfounded hopes contrary to people's expectations, are likely to be the subject of a separate study.

From the early days of the pandemic, the main information centers took the initiative to collect global statistics and make them available to experts as well as the public. However, the veracity of information obtained during this period (especially statistical information) was questioned, and this mistrust was not even discussed on the basis of a conflict of interest. Today there are no forecasts as to what percentage of statistical information is reliable. The reliability of the information circulating in the field of medicine and health is a serious issue. I believe that international centers that systematize global information processes can carry out scientific modeling of the reliability of information and do it outside of corporate interests.

Apparently, the conflict of interest and the problem of information reliability directs specialists to paid databases. The provision of reputable scientific journals and library resources as a reliable source of information will primarily partially solve this problem.

It should be noted that the concept of "information security" is widely used in global information processes. However, in all cases, the problem of information security gives the concept of "information protection". The social threat of information, the problem of "protection from disinformation" is not a subject of discussion in the context of information security. I believe that these areas need to be studied, especially in the context of the "social protection" of information security.

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KÜRESELLEŞME VE SAĞLIK ALANINDA ORTAYA ÇIKAN YENİ RİSKLER

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ÖZET
Dünya tarihine bakıldığında küreselleşme sürecinin büyük bir değişim ve dönüşümü ortaya çıkardığı rahatlıkla söylenebilir. İlk olarak ve genellikle "ekonomik" temelli değişimleri çağrıştıran küreselleşme tüm toplumları ve toplumsal kurumları önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Kuşkusuz ki küreselleşmenin ortaya çıkardığı bu büyük değişim ve dönüşümün net bir biçimde gözlenebildiği alanların başında da sağlık gelmektedir. Sağlıkla ilgili pek çok farklı tanımlama yapılsa da bireyin kendini iyi hissetmesi veya iyi olma halini sağlıklı olmak olarak ifade edebiliriz. Sosyolojik olarak bakıldığında küreselleşme ve sağlık ilişkisi son dönemde üzerinde sıkça konuşulan konulardan birisini oluşturmaktadır. Küreselleşmenin sunmuş olduğu imkânların fazlalığı "sağlık" ile ilgili her sorunun da kolaylıkla çözülebileceği yanılgısını yaratmaktadır. Ancak özellikle Koronavirüs pandemisi ekseninde bakıldığında küresel dünyadaki hızlı iletişim ve ulaşım olanaklarının virüsün yayılmasında önemli bir risk oluşturduğu anlaşılmıştır. Diğer bir açıdan bakıldığında ise teşhis ve tedavi noktasında sağlık alanında olağanüstü ilerlemeler olmasına karşın tüm toplumların önemli bir süre koronavirüse karşı bir tedavinin geliştirilmesi konusunda çaresiz kaldıkları görülmüştür. Bu açılardan değerlendirildiğinde küreselleşen dünyada artık sağlık alanındaki risklerin daha da belirgin hale geldiği ve önümüzdeki süreçlerde koronavirüs pandemisi gibi pek çok türden salgının yaşanma ihtimali yüksek görünmektedir. Bu bağlamda ele alınacak olan çalışmada küreselleşmenin sağlık alanında ortaya çıkacak riskleri ne ölçüde etkileyebileceği tartışılacaktır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Sağlık, Riskler

GLOBALIZATION AND NEW RISKS IN HEALTH

ABSTRACT
Looking at the history of the world, it can easily be said that the process called globalization has brought about a great change and transformation. First, globalization, which often evokes "economic"-based changes, has significantly affected all societies and social institutions. Undoubtedly, health is one of the areas where this great change and transformation brought about by globalization can be clearly observed. Although there are many different definitions of health, we can express the individual's feeling of well-being or well-being as being healthy. From a sociological point of view, the relationship between globalization and health is one of the topics that has been talked about frequently recently. The abundance of opportunities offered by globalization creates the illusion that every problem related to "health" can be easily solved. However, especially on the axis of the coronavirus pandemic, it has been understood that rapid communication and transportation opportunities in the global world pose a significant risk in the spread of the virus. On the other hand, despite the extraordinary advances in health in terms of diagnosis and treatment, it was seen that all societies were helpless to develop a treatment against the coronavirus for a significant period of time. When evaluated from all these aspects, it seems highly likely that the risks in the field of health have become more evident in the globalizing world and that many types of pandemics such as the coronavirus pandemic may occur in the coming periods. In this context, the study will be discussed to what extent globalization can affect the risks that will arise in the field of health.
Keywords: Globalization, Health, Risk

GİRİŞ

Küreselleşen dünya bireylere her alanda kolaylıklar ve fırsatlar sunmasının yanında olumsuzlukları ve riskleri de barındırmaktadır. Küreselleşme, bir süreç olarak okunduğunda özellikle teknik alanda olan gelişmelerin bu süreci önemli ölçüde etkileyip şekillendirdiği görülmektedir. Her ne kadar küreselleşme dediğimiz sürecin net bir başlangıcı olmasa da sanayi devriminin önemli bir kırılma noktası oluşturduğu söylenebilir. Kuşkusuz ki Sanayi Devrimini ortaya çıkaran birikimin de çok boyutlu olduğu unutulmamalıdır. Sanayi Devrimi sonrası döneme bakıldığında ise küreselleşmenin nimetlerinden başta gelişmiş ülkeler olmak üzere pek çok toplumun faydalandığı görülebilmektedir. Başta teknik alandaki ilerlemeler olmak üzere iletişim ve ulaşım olanaklarının artması, sağlık alanında muazzam gelişmelerin ortaya çıkması, her alanda dijitalleşmenin başlaması ve buna benzer pek çok gelişme bireylerin hayatlarını kolaylaştırmakta ve dünyanın küçük bir köye dönüşmesine neden olmaktadır. Ancak bu olanakların ve kolaylıkların yanında küreselleşen dünyada bireyler pek çok türden risklerle ve tehditlerle de karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Küresel ısınma, nükleer riskler, çevresel riskler, temiz suya ve gıdaya ulaşmada yaşanan zorluklar, insan eliyle doğanın tahrip edilmesi sonucu ortaya çıkan afetler gibi pek çok alanda ve farklı boyutlarda riskler bireylerin etrafını sarmış durumdadır. Bu risklerden en önemlilerin başında ise sağlık alanında ortaya çıkan riskler gelmektedir. Günümüz dünyasında sağlık alanında ortaya çıkan veya çıkabilecek risklerin boyutunu tahmin etmek çok güçtür. Koronavirüs pandemisi bu durumun en açık kanıtını bizlere sunmaktadır. Bunun yanında gıda ve su kaynaklarının kirlenmesi sonucu ortaya çıkan sağlık sorunları, kanser vakalarındaki hızlı artış, bulaşıcı hastalıkların artışı gibi sorunlar da bireylerin yaşamlarını tehdit etmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada koronavirüs pandemisi çerçevesinde sağlık alanında ortaya çıkan risklerin boyutu ve etkileri tartışılacaktır.

SAĞLIKLA İLGİLİ RİSKLERİN KÜRESELLEŞMESİ

Küreselleşmenin hem olumlu hem de olumsuz etkilerinin net bir biçimde görülebildiği alanların başında sağlık gelmektedir. Modern dünyanın bireylere sunduğu üstün teknolojilerle donatılmış cihazlar, internet hizmeti, ulaşım ve iletişim imkânlarının fazlalaşması, ilaç ve aşı tedavilerinde önemli gelişmeler sağlanması ve daha pek çok gelişme hastalıklarla mücadelede önemli başarılara imza atılmasını sağlamıştır. Günümüz dünyasında hemen hemen pek çok hastalık önceden tespit edilebilmekte, farklı tedavi yöntemleri uygulanarak hastalıkların ortadan kaldırılmasına çalışılmaktadır. Ancak bir başka açıdan bakıldığında bu olanakların yanında modern dünyada sağlıklı alakalı risklerin giderek arttığı bir sürecinde yaşanmaya başlandığı görülebilmektedir[1]. Afetler ve bunun sonucunda oluşan sağlık riskleri, salgın hastalıkların yaygınlaşması ve hızlı yayılımı, gıda temelli sağlık risklerinin ortaya çıkması, çevre temelli risklerin artması gibi pek çok süreç küreselleşen dünyada bireylerin sağlıklı bir yaşam sürmelerinin önünde engel oluşturmaktadır.

Tarihsel sürece bakıldığında insanlığın pek çok türden salgın hastalıklarla karşı karşıya kaldığı ve bunun sonucunda da ölümlerin yaşandığı bilinmektedir. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem'de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bunun sonucunda da salgın hastalıkların yayılabileceği ortamlar oluşmuştur. Salgın hastalıklar nedeniyle ölümler yaşandığından dolayı bu dönem epidemiyolojik geçiş dönemi olarak adlandırılmıştır. Neolitik dönemde insanların hayvanlarla aynı ortamda yaşamaları ve yakın temas halinde olmaları neticesinde tüberküloz, çiçek hastalığı, kızamık gibi pek çok bulaşıcı hastalık insanlar arasında hızla yayılarak ölümlere yol açmıştır.

"Bilinen ilk edebi eser olan Gılgamış Destanı'nda (MÖ 2000) Gılgamış'ın arkadaşı olan Enkidu'nun Tanrıça İştar'ın gazabı yüzünden hastalanıp 12 gün boyunca yatması ve sonunda

[1] Turner ve Kuhender (2019) hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldıran bir özelliği olduğunu söyler. Örneğin 2003 yılında Pekin'de ortaya çıkan SARS virüsü hızlı bir şekilde Toronto'ya ulaşmıştır. Bu anlamda bakıldığında küreselleşmenin niteliksel ve niceliksel anlamda bir risk dönüşümünü içerdiği söylenebilecektir.

ölmesi tarihte yazıya dökülen ilk salgın hastalık olarak geçer (60). Eski Ahit'in "Mısır'dan Çıkış" adlı bölümünde Tanrı'nın Mısır halkı üzerine gönderdiği "Kan Belası, Kurbağa Belası, Sivrisinek Belası, At Sineği Belası, Hayvanların Ölümü, Karanlık Belası", gibi musibetlerin birkaçı salgın özelliği olan illetlerdir. Eski Ahit'te İsrailoğullarına öfkelenen Rab, Davud Peygamber döneminde halkı salgın hastalık ile cezalandırır. Yetmiş bin kişi ölür. Salgın, Davud Peygamber'in sunak inşa edip, kurbanlar adamasıyla son bulmuştur. Yeni Ahit'in "Vahiy" bölümünde ise Tanrı yedi melek vasıtasıyla yeryüzüne hastalık dolu yedi tası boşalttırır. Tanrı'nın öfkesi ile dolu taslardan bir tanesi melekler vasıtasıyla canavarın heykelini taşıyanların üzerinde iğrenç yaralar oluşturmuştur. MÖ 12. yüzyıla tarihlenen Troya Savaşı'nda Akhalara Apollon tarafından gönderilen bir salgından bahsedilir. Akhalara gönderilen ceza niteliğindeki bu salgın Homeros'un İlyada adlı eserinde geçer. Homeros'un İlyada adlı eserinde geçen yukarıdaki salgından sonra bir salgın da Girit Adası'nda geçer. Salgın öyle şiddetlidir ki Girit salgın sonrası dışarıdan gelen bir halk tarafından yeniden kurulur. Girit "Boşalan Girit" olarak tarihe geçer" (Berk, 2020).

Görüldüğü gibi insanların yerleşik hayata geçmesiyle birlikte hayvanlarla aynı ortamda yaşamaları salgın hastalıkların ortaya çıkmasında ve yayılımda önemli bir kırılma noktasını oluşturmaktadır. Bunun sonucunda ise gerek tarihi metinlerde gerekse dini metinlerde insanların karşılaştığı salgınlardan bahsedilmektedir. Richard Sennett (2008), Perikles'in Cenaze Söylevi Thukydides'in *Tarih*'inde MÖ 430 yılının kış ve bahar aylarında Atina'da yaşanan büyük bir salgından bahsedildiğini söyler. Ortaya çıkan bu kolera salgınıyla nasıl baş edileceği konusunda doktorların bir bilgisi bulunmamaktaydı. Sennett bu salgının en büyük yıkıcı etkisinin kentin sosyal yaşamında görüldüğünü ifade eder. İnsanlar birbirlerinin ölülerine saygısızlık yapmaya başlamış ve dinin hiçbir kuralı bu ortamda işlemez olmuştur. Bu açıdan bakıldığında salgınların aynı zamanda toplumsal yaşamın rutinini bozucu bir etki yarattığı da söylenebilecektir. Salgının yarattığı toplumsal şokun etkisiyle bireyler farklı davranışlar sergileyebilmektedir. Bryan Walsh (2020) tarih boyunca hiçbir şeyin virüslerin öldürdüğü kadar insanı öldürmediğinden bahseder. Ona göre bir hesaplamaya göre sıtma, bugüne kadar yaşamış olan tüm insanların yarısını öldürmüştür. Günümüzde de sıtma nedeniyle yılda yarım milyon insan ölmektedir. 6.yüzyılda ortaya çıkan Jüstinyen Vebası nedeniyle yaklaşık 50 milyon insan ölmüştür. Kara Veba nedeniyle 200 milyon, çiçek hastalığı nedeniyle de 300 milyona yakın insanın öldüğü tahmin edilmektedir.

Tarih boyunca farklı zamanlarda çeşitli salgınlarla karşılaşan toplumlar küreselleşme süreciyle birlikte farklı bir gelişim çizgisi izlemişlerdir. Özellikle Sanayi Devrimi sonrası ortaya çıkan pek çok gelişmeyle birlikte dünya hızla küresel hale gelmeye başlamıştır. Bu durumun en net biçimde görüldüğü alanlardan birisi de sağlıktır. Küreselleşmenin ortaya koymuş olduğu imkânlar bireylere, karşılaştıkları tüm sorunların çözülebileceği, daha risksiz bir dünya vaadinde bulunmuştur. Ancak bakıldığında sağlık başta olmak üzere pek çok türden riskin modern dünyada yaşayan bireylerin etrafını sardığı görülebilecektir. Beck (2019)'in ifadesiyle artık bir risk toplumunun içerisinde yaşamaktayız. Beck, geçmişteki toplumları tehdit eden risklerle günümüzde ortaya çıkan riskleri birbirinden ayırır. Ona göre geçmişteki tehlikeler duyular tarafından algılanabilirken veya hijyen noksanlığı nedeniyle ortaya çıkarken günümüzdeki riskleri bireysel olarak algılamamız mümkün değildir. Günümüzdeki tehlikelerin temelini sanayideki aşırı üretim oluşturmaktadır. Ona göre günümüzde sağlık ile alakalı riskler de gündemi meşgul etmeye başlamıştır.

Beck, geç modernlikte ortaya çıkan ve sağlığı tehdit eden risklerden bahsederken radyoaktiviteden bahseder. Günümüzde havadaki, sudaki ve gıda maddelerindeki sağlığa zararlı maddeler ve bunların canlılar üzerindeki etkileri geri döndürülemez boyutlardadır. Modern dönemde doğanın, beslenmenin[2] ve sağlığın tehdit edilmesiyle birlikte tüm insanlar için tıbbi riskler de artmaktadır.

Lara (2020) günümüzde yaşanan salgınları kentleşmenin bir sonucu olarak görebileceğimizden bahseder. Kentleşme sürecinin küreselleşmesiyle birlikte artık salgınlar da küresel bir özellik kazanmaya başlamıştır. Hızlı kentleşmenin sonucu olarak eskiden doğaya uygun yapılan tarımsal ve hayvansal üretim sanayileşmiştir[3]. Sonuç olarak ise yaban hayvanları ile çiftlik hayvanlarının temas imkânları arttığından bu canlılardan insanlara hastalıkların sıçrama riski de önemli ölçüde yükselmiş oldu. Covid-19'un ortaya çıkış süreci de böyle bir gelişmenin sonucunda olmuştur. Bu açıdan değerlendirildiğinde hızlı kentleşme ve endüstrileşme sürecinin bireyleri doğadan uzaklaştırdığı ve ortaya çıkan yeni durumun ise pek çok sağlık riskini ortaya çıkardığı söylenebilecektir. Yeni Tip Koronavirüs (Covid-19)'ün ortaya çıktığı zamandaki tartışmalara bakıldığında bu durum daha net bir biçimde anlaşılabilecektir.

SONUÇ

Küreselleşme süreci dünyanın çehresini önemli ölçüde değiştirmiştir. Özellikle Sanayi Devriminin gerçekleşmesi ve bunun sonucunda yaşanan hızlı kentleşme yalnızca büyük bir nüfus hareketliliğini ortaya çıkarmamış aynı zamanda bireylerin yaşamını kolaylaştıran imkânların önemli ölçüde artmasını sağlamıştır. Küreselleşmenin bu olumlu tarafının yanında doğanın ciddi bir biçimde tahrip edilmesi ve insanların yaban hayatın sınırlarını ihlal etmesi pek çok sağlık riskini de ortaya çıkarmıştır. Doğanın hızlı bir biçimde dönüştürülmesi başta gıda ve su temelli sağlık risklerinin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Kentleşmenin sınırlarının yaban hayatın sınırlarıyla yakınlaşması hayvanlardan insanlara bulaşıcı hastalıkların geçmesini kolaylaştırmıştır. Covid-19 pandemisi de böyle bir sürecin sonunda şekillenmiştir. Tarihsel süreçte toplumlar salgın hastalıklarla sıklıkla karşılaşmışlardır ancak bu salgınların etkisi ve yayılımı daha yavaş bir seyir izlemiştir. Modern dönemdeki en önemli salgın olarak gösterilen Covid-19 ise küreselleşmenin tüm olanaklarını kullanarak çok kısa sürede kırlardan kentlere kadar her alana yayılmıştır. Modern dünya olağanüstü imkânlarla donatılmasına rağmen Covid-19 karşısında bir çözüm üretme noktasında yetersiz kalmıştır. Bu süreç tüm toplumlara sağlıkla ilgili risklerin ne denli büyük bir etki yaratabileceğini göstermiştir. Küreselleşmenin vahşi tarafı sağlıkla ilgili risklerin artmasına neden olmaktadır.

[2] Giddens, yeme bozukluklarındaki artışı küreselleşmenin ortaya çıkardığı bir sağlık riski olarak ele almaktadır. Gıda üretiminin küreselleşmesi yeme bozukluklarının temel nedenlerinin başında gelmektedir (Giddens ve Sutton, 2016).

[3] Tıbbi uygulamalara eleştirel yaklaşan Illich (2011), modern dönemdeki salgınların değişen yaşam tarzıyla yakından ilişkili olduğunu savunur. Örneğin zührevi hastalıkların oranındaki artış tıbbi müdahalelerin yetersizliğinden ziyade yeni yaşam tarzının ortaya çıkmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Dolayısıyla modern dönemde temel olarak beslenme, su, hava, sosyopolitik ve ekonomik eşitlikler gibi belirleyiciler hastalıkların ortaya çıkmasında ve yayılımında etkili olmaktadırlar. Bu bakımdan çevresel faktörler toplumların genel sağlık durumunu belirlemede önemli bir yere sahiptir.

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EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON HERITAGE CUISINES AND SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT
Globalization, which highly developed and well-organized all kinds of media, communication and information technologies are used, tries to gather the all mankind from different identities around a common universal communication language. Supporters of globalization present a uniform culture to the whole world, from clothing to diet, from TV programs to women's rights, as a socio-cultural attitude, approach and common value of western societies. The famous French word "*la cuisine, c'est de la culture*" or in English, "*kitchen is culture*" is well known. According to Alain Senderens, "*globalization movements circulate the world with culinary cultures*". Turkish cuisine has also taken its portion from the effects of globalization on heritage cuisines. Early Westernization period divided the Turkish cuisine into two as Turkish and European. Necip Ertürk, who was the most senior chef at the end of his 58-year culinary life in America, explained this distinction with these sentences: "*When I was young, cooks were divided into two. Turkish style cooks who cook Turkish foods and European cooks who know French cuisine. Turkish style cooks were very despised, no matter how good cooks they were, they were oppressed. When I saw this, I decided to become a European chef*". The 1980s started to make Turkey a host for global food brands and kitchens. While regional cuisines cannot be promoted adequately in domestic consumption in Turkey, industrialized foods and cuisines from countries such as America, France, India, China, Italia, Japan and Mexica have begun to fill the gap. While it was perceived as a luxury consumption object and a symbol of economic belonging, today, with the effects of globalization, there are places suitable for every budget and it can reach the majority of the society. At this point, it is a question that needs to answered whether world cultures are globalized or multinational brands are universalized.
Keywords: Globalization, Cuisine culture, Cultural sustainability

Предотвращающие Развитие Кризисов в Обществе Единые Общечеловеческие Ценности в Откровениях от Единого Творца

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Резюме
В статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы современности, такие как отношение к блуду, лихоимству и предотвращение кризисов, содрогающих устои каждого государства и приводящих к нищете революционных переворотов. Для разрешения столь, казалось бы, неразрешимых проблем следует обратиться к Откровениям, ниспосланным человечеству через пророков, особенно таких избранных пророков как Мухаммад (мир ему), Иисуса и Моисея. Пристальный взгляд на все три Откровения приводит к одной главной концепции: Тот Кто Послал их, Послал с одной единственной целью: создать мир и гармонию в среде человечества, предотвратить притеснение слабых сильными, Помочь относительно равноправному распределению благ, что и лежит в корне любого жизнеспособного общества. В статье затрагиваются вопросы избранности Иисуса и его пречистой матери, св. Марии с точки зрения Последнего Божьего Откровения, Корана, а также Библии. Нормальное гармоничное мировоззрение не может быть носителем идеи избранности какой-либо нации путем притеснения других людей, как это привнесено, например в Тору с целью возвеличения одного народа над другим: мол, евреи могут брать проценты с других народов во имя процветания еврейского народа, но нельзя брать проценты с евреев. Страх из-за перенаселения земли не оправдан, потому что каждый человек рождается с предписанным им Господом пропитанием и благами, поэтому слова пророков Мухаммада (мир ему) и Иисуса должны быть приняты в качестве лозунга жизни: «Еды двоих хватит и на троих, и т.д.». В статье доказывается на примере св. Писаний со слов самих пророков и Откровения Аллаха, что все пророки посылались только к их народам, как например Иисус – только к народу израилеву, тогда как Мухаммад (мир ему) послан ко всему человечеству.
Ключевые слова: Библия, богобоязненность, Коран, лихва, Тора

THE COMMON HUMAN VALUES PREVENTING DEVELOPMENT OF CRISES IN SOCIETY IN REVELATIONS FROM THE ONE CREATOR

Abstract
The article examines topical problems of our time, such as attitudes towards fornication, extortion and the prevention of crises, that shake the foundations of every state and lead to poverty of revolutionary upheavals. To resolve such seemingly insoluble problems, one should turn to the Revelations sent down to mankind through the prophets, especially such chosen prophets as Muhammad (peace be upon him), Jesus and Moses. A harmonious

worldview cannot be the bearer of the idea of being chosen based on oppression of other people, as it was introduced, for example, into the Torah with the aim of exalting one nation over another: they say, Jews can take bank ratio from other nations in the name of the prosperity of the Jewish people, but you cannot take bank ratio from Jews. Of course, Allah is the Creator of all that exists, He Loves all His creations, therefore such a concept cannot come from God, but racism and chauvinism as a manifestation of the cruelty of some people nature. The fear of overpopulation is the wrong point of view, because every person is born with the food and blessings prescribed by the Lord, Allah, therefore, the words of the prophets Muhammad (peace be upon him) and Jesus should be accepted as the slogan of nowadays life: “Food for two person is enough for three ones, etc.". The article proves, on the example of St. Scriptures from the words of the prophets themselves, and the Revelation of Allah, that all the prophets were sent only to their nations, like Jesus - only to the nation of Israel, while Muhammad (peace be upon him) was sent to all mankind.
Keywords: bank ratio, Bible, god-fearer, Quran, To

1. Введение

Избранность Богом – это право служить Ему во благо человечества, не притесняя при этом других

Пророк Иса (по Библии Иисус) был зачат во чреве непорочной девы Марии (по Гурану: Марьям) согласно Божьего Замысла [1, 2]. Иудеи, к которым были посланы св.дева Мария и св. пророк Иисус, оклеветали их[3], обвинив св.Марию в порочности со словами: « О сестра Аарона, не был отец твой плохим человеком, и не была мать твоя порочной. Что это за безобразие ты сотворила?»[4] Она же, давшая обет молчания, лишь указала на младенца, которого принесла на руках[5]. И тогда Иисус заговорил[6]. Впервые с ними говорил младенец, что само по себе уже было чудом. Чудо – это то, что не является общепринятым, а даруется только избранным, для того чтобы выделить их избранность[7]. Избранность Иисуса и его матери, св. девы Марии заключалась не в миллионах, нажитых всеми правдами и неправдами, а в их богобоязненности[8]. Это следовало бы учесть тем, кто «во имя Христа» не гнушается лихвы, запрещенной Господом [9, 10], оправдывая себя тем, что «цель оправдывает средства». Средства не могут быть грязными, если цель у человека святая[11]. И тем более если ты идешь дорогой к Пречистому Творцу. И тем более если поступки твои будет оценивать [12]твой Пречистый Создатель: Сам Создатель вселенной. Так вот, исключительность св.девы Марии и ее пречистого сына Иисуса заключалась именно в том, что они знали к Кому они идут, и какой дорогой для этого надо идти: они шли к Богу, и к Богу могла их вывести только тропинка благих дел. Благие дела – это все поступки, совершенные в соответствии с созданной Создателем гармонией окружающего нас мира[13]. Гармония эта подразумевает мир для всех, блага для всех, радость для всех.

Борьба с кризисами и предотвращение революционных переворотов в обществе благодаря следованию Предписаниям Великого Аллаха, переданным человечеству в Гуране

Господь в Гуране Сообщил, что блага земные и небесные были созданы еще до того как было создано человечество[14]. Т.е. с рождением каждого человека осуществляется и процесс привнесения в мир благ, отведенных для него Господом. Как это не сочетается с идеей 5G, подразумевающей уничтожение большей части населения в связи с так называемым перенаселением[15]. На самом деле никакого перенаселения не существует. Никто на земле не мешает никому жить, каждому блага отведены его собственные, и с его уходом из этого мира уходят и блага, отведенные для него. Об

этом Господь Аллах четко Говорит, когда Поясняет, что не надо убивать собственных детей в утробе из страха что они протянут ручку к столу: Господь Аллах Пояснил, что это Он Кормит и родителей, и детей [16]. А потому единственное, чем родители действительно должны быть обеспокоены, так это не то чем кормить детей, а тем, как их воспитать в духе богобоязненности и послушания Создателю [8, 16, 17]. Потому что неправильное воспитание и непослушание Всевышнему ведут к стиранию благ, отведенных для него, и в конечном счете – к Наказанию[17, 18]. Кстати, коронавирус COVİD, SARS-CoV-2 и все его мутантные формы являются не чем иным как наказанием от Господа[19]. Потому что пророк Мухаммад (мир ему и благословение от Господа Аллаха), пояснил: «Болезни являются кнутом от Творца, Он ими Воспитывает Свои создания»[19, 20]. Конечно же повсеместное распространение блуда и лихвы не могло остаться безнаказанным. Но как показала история, Творец долго Не Посылал всемирного наказания, даже несмотря на распространение в мировых масштабах запрещенных в Гуране, Библии и Торе грехов, таких как лихва, взяточничество, блуд и т.д. Ниспослание общечеловеческой беды в виде коронавируса стало Наказанием от Аллаха только в ответ уже на бесстыжее уничтожение целых цивилизаций, как это произошло например в Сирии [21, 22], в которой практически стерто с лица земли все коренное население страны. И все из-за ненасытного эго злотворящих, готовых ради роскошной жизни горстки людей растерзать половину, а то и большую часть человечества [23]. Хотя пророк Иисус говорил: «Делись своим пайком»[24]. И все пророки проповедовали одно и то же, как и Мухаммад (мир ему и благословение от Творца): « Еды, достаточной для одного, хватит на двоих. Еда, рассчитанная на двоих, сможет прокормить троих, и т.д.»[25]. Как видим, в отличие от эгоистов, желающих присвоить блага мира , рассчитанные на все человечество, и использовать их с целью ублажать свое эго, Создатель Воспитывает в нас чувство сострадания и способность делиться благами. Кстати еще раз подчеркну, что мировые блага рассчитаны отнюдь не на горстку алчных людей, а предусмотрены для обеспечения благосостояния каждого жителя земли [14]. Так что если «вдруг» получается, что у одного скопилось состояние с горы, а другой остался без крыши над головой, это одно уже само по себе свидетельствует о том, что тот у кого скопились блага, просто схитрив присвоил больше положенного [25]. Господь Знает человеческую натуру, и потому Не Требует полного равенства, а Призывает хотя бы к частичному заглаживанию вины богатых перед бедными, которых они, имея власть, обобрали. Господь Аллах Призывает, и даже Повелевает отдавать беднякам одну пятую часть от имущества [26], лежащего мертвым грузом и не используемого владельцем, например отложенного в качестве золота, серебра и драгоценностей. Призыв к такой социальной справедливости не только стирает и без того невыносимо резкую грань между «обобравшими» и «обобранными», но и решает две очень важные социальные проблемы, от которых гибнут цивилизации, не выполняющие этого простого Предписания Аллаха. Так, когда в обществе богатые делятся с малоимущими из накопленных (честно говоря «награбленных») благ, у малоимущих отпадает желание производить революционные перевороты [27] и свергать их: бедняки свергают, как правило, не интересующихся их бедственным положением богачей [28]. Так что в странах, где соблюдаются Заповеди Божьи, менее всего возникает желание резких поворотов в истории. Во-вторых, конечно же Господь Знает алчную природу человека и его нежелание делиться с другими[28]. Богобоязненный человек, зная что Аллаху Ненавистно скопление богатств в виде «мертвого груза», станет пускать их в кругооборот, подсознательно понимая что чем меньше у него скопится не используемого добра в виде золота и серебра, тем меньше ему придется делиться. Таким образом, в подсознании богобоязненного человека

всегда тикают часики, стрелки которых указывают на то что время идет, а деньги не пущены в кругооборот. Это стимулирует нормального человека вкладывать деньги в производство. Новое производство – это новые рабочие места [29]. Это повышение благосостояния остальной части человечества. Так что Аллах очень мягко стимулирует богача изымать награбленное злато и серебро из сундука и тратить его во имя процветания человечества. Так богач, хотя бы частично, искупает свою вину перед обобранными. Другой очень важный аспект в отношениях между работодателем и работником - это стимулирование отдавать заработок работника в срок. Так, пророк Мухаммад (мир ему и благословение от Творца Аллаха) говорил: «Отдавайте заработок работника до того как остынет его пот»[30, 31]. История знает немало случаев, когда в момент кризиса богобоязненные работодатели отдавали работникам последнее, сами принося при этом зачастую в дом доход чуть ли не меньше чем их работник[31].

Отдельно хочу коснуться проблемы лихвы, процентов, являющихся бичом современной цивилизации. Творец Аллах Сказал в Гуране: «Тот кто взял лихву, подобен тому кто объявил войну Творцу и его пророку»[32]. Почему лихва настолько ненавистна Создателю, что Он Сравнивает ее с объявлением Ему войны. Да по той же самой простой причине, что блага на земле Созданы и Распределены Создателем еще до создания человека. Человек приходит в этот мир со своим пропитанием и своим обеспечением. Когда он начинает выплачивать проценты, эта гармония, созданная Создателем изначально, искривляется в виде воронки, отверстие которой направлено в сторону того кто берет проценты. Он дал, например, 500 рублей, а требует 700. Сверхдобыча, которую он присваивает при этом, не заработана им, а является «цивилизованным воровством» [33]: он лезет в карман к человеку, который оказался в затруднительном положении, все больше сталкивая его с обрыва в пропасть. И без того малоимущий человек начинает выплачивать кредит, и в случае если он не может его выплатить, семья его будет лишена самого насущного: куска хлеба, дома, средств производства (например машины, при помощи которой он до того выплачивал свой долг). Т.е. проценты – это не что иное как долговая яма, из которой неимущему нет выхода, и он уже через некоторое время оказывается «на дне», семья его голодает, очень часто разваливается, дети растут беспризорными, оставшиеся без куска хлеба люди нищенствуют, попрошайничают, развратничают, иногда даже грабят, убивают: т.е. проценты толкают людей на все виды преступлений и являются ключом к ним [34]. Кроме того, высасывающий в открывшееся отверстие воронки доходы наивных людей кредитор богатеет не прикладывая при этом для этого никаких усилий, и развивается самая что ни на есть социальная несправедливость во всей красе: один спит, и к нему текут деньги без труда, а другие трудятся в поте лица, и при этом живут впроголодь. Причем кредитор делает при этом невинное лицо: «Ну он же сам взял деньги под проценты, я же его не просил!» Как же Творец Советует выходить из затруднительного положения, когда деньги нужны, а их нет? Первое, чему Учит нас наш Создатель: довольствуйся малым, не зарься на блага соседей твоих. Т.е. если есть у соседа, это еще не означает, что тебе Господом тоже предписано иметь это. Будь терпелив пока Господь Одарит тебя благами, Он Знает о твоих желаниях [35]. Если же Он по Всезнанию Своему, Сочтет что тебе лучше этого не иметь, значит не было блага в том чтобы приобретать это [36]. Ведь Создатель Твой Любит тебя и Заботится о тебе больше чем ты сам. Разница лишь в том, что ты не знаешь в чем благо для тебя, а Он Знает и прошлое, и будущее [37], а потому Не Захочет навредить тебе: Он Будет всячески препятствовать тому, что может привести тебя к духовному краху. Кстати, духовное истощение возникает не только и не столько от недостатка материальных благ, сколько от их избытка, и мы это часто видим на примере окружающих нас людей.

В народе принято говорить: «Вот, его испортила должность», хотя на самом деле должность не портит человека, а раскрывает перед ним те возможности, которых у него ранее не было. Имея должность, человеку легче строить мягкие и человечные отношения с людьми, поддерживать их, предотвращать как моральное, так и материальное скатывание их в пропасть. Однако не любящий людей человек, получив должность приобретает шанс для унижения и оскорбления их, выражения своей необузданной злости [38]: наконец-то он имеет возможность высказать людям все, что у него накипело, накопилось и конечно же все от него в шоке, потому что его появление на горизонте сродни извержению вулкана. Когда такой человек уходит на пенсию или в отставку, или из должности, все с облегчением вздыхают. Так что каждый проявляет то, что в нем изначально есть, просто должность позволяет выразить это в гиперболической форме, ярко и красочно. В принципе, именно поэтому Господь и Меняет должности между людьми [39]: чтобы каждый мог проявить себя и проверить. Человек, который не в ладу с самим собой, Господом и людьми, будет использовать такое благо как должность во зло. А тот кто в ладу с собой, Создателем и людьми, перенесет гармонию своей души в гармонию, царящую на работе, создавая уют и покой вокруг себя, где бы он ни появился.

Вернемся к Иисусу, отправленному Господом к иудеям. Как Сказал Создатель: Иисус послан к роду израилеву с тем чтобы увещевать их, призывать к праведности, справедливому отношению ко всем окружающим. Мы видим что сыны Израиля далеко отошли от предписаний Слова Божьего и стали творить нечестие на земле, вытесняя с нажитых земель тех, кто приютил их в Палестине [40, 41]. Они даже в Тору привнесли от себя предписание, что брать лихву с евреев нельзя, но со всех остальных – можно [42]. Конечно же, вопреки излюбленному высказыванию евреев, для Господа, Создавшего все человечество, нет деления на «своих» и «чужих» [43]. Все люди «свои», пока слушаются Предписаний Господа и не нарушают Его Заповедей. В Гуране так четко и сказано: о люди, нет между вами разницы и преимущества одних над другими, кроме как в богобоязненности [44]. Т.е. для Бога мы все одинаковые, и кто бы ни был творящим нечестие, даже если он когда-то был в «любимчиках» пророках [45], будет отвергнут и подвергнут наказанию в случае ущемления прав других [46]. Потому что Он Бог. Бог всех созданий. Всё создано Им. Он Любит всех и каждого из Своих созданий [47], и Не Даст их в обиду. И каждый кто станет попирать права других, неминуемо столкнется с Наказанием от Господа. Таков наш Господь – Аллах, Творец миров, Владыка всего сущего, Управляющий миром, всеми силами природы, вселенной, галактикой и судьбами людей [48, 49]. Кстати, то же самое провозглашает Совет Европы по правам человека [50].

Доказательство того, что все пророки (Иисус, Моисей) были посланы только к их народам, но пророк Мухаммад (мир ему) – ко всему человечеству

Не может быть Бог Богом только одного народа, например, быть Богом лично евреев, или Богом христиан, или еще кого бы то ни было, делающим различия между людьми по национальному признаку. Такого «бога» даже мы, люди, назвали бы шовинистом или расистом. Конечно же Есть Единый Бог, Создавший всех людей и все живые существа, и даже всю неживую природу. И такой Бог, как мы от Него справедливо и ждем, Относится одинаково справедливо ко всем людям и нациям. Так вот Имя Бога с Этими Качествами – Аллах. А сейчас мы рассмотрим различия в Библии и Торе от Корана, четко доказывающие что пророк Мухаммад (мир ему) послан ко всему человечеству, что в корне отличает его миссию от миссии предыдущих пророков.

Иисус отвечал ему: первая из всех заповедей:

«Слушай, Израиль! Господь Бог наш есть Господь единый; и возлюби Господа Бога твоего всем сердцем твоим, и всею душею твоею, и всем разумением твоим, и всею крепостию твоею, — вот первая заповедь!
Мк. 12:29-31 [51']
Отчетливо сказано, что Иисус был послан только к Израилю, а не ко всему человечеству.
Что говорит Исход?
Облако дыма окутало гору. Иисус был в облаке. Гора содрогнулась. Иисус заговорил с народом. Иисус изрек:

1. Да не будет у тебя других богов пред лицем Моим
2. Не делай себе кумира
3. Не произноси имени Господа Бога твоего напрасно
4. Помни день субботний, чтобы святить его
5. Почитай отца твоего и мать твою.
6. Не убивай.
7. Не прелюбодействуй.
8. Не кради.
9. Не произноси ложного свидетельства на ближнего своего.
10. Не желай ничего, что у ближнего твоего

Исход 19:16–25; 20:22 [51, 52].
Читаем Коран, и опять один к одному Заповеди вторят человеку: не убей, не обмани, не укради, не прелюбодействуй, почитай родителей [53]. Источник Один – Аллах, Веления одни и те же на все времена, однако рассмотрим общее и отличия заповедей двух Божественных ниспосланий:
1. Аллах Един.
2.Нет непререкаемого авторитета кроме Аллаха.
3. не клянись Аллахом напрасно.
4. Помни день пятничный, чтобы святить его
5.Почитай отца твоего и мать твою.
6. Не убивай.
7. Не прелюбодействуй.
8. Не кради.
9. Не произноси ложного свидетельства ни на кого.
10. Не желай ничего, что у другого
В 9-1 и 10-ой Заповедях из Библии мы читаем, что лжесвидетельство запретно только когда дело касается ближнего твоего, в Коране же мы читаем, что Бог Запретил лжесвидетельство вообще, кого бы оно ни касалось. Говоря простым языком, Коран – это начало глобализации мира, когда сбалансированные, полные справедливости отношения выходят за узкие рамки одного народа, или одной религии, и распространяются на всех и каждого: все и каждый имеют право от Господа быть под защитой закона, а не только те кто близок тебе. И отражение этого Коранического Закона мы видим повсеместно, люди по всей планете стремятся именно к этой высшей категории справедливости.
В 10-ой библейской Заповеди говорится: «не желай того что у ближнего твоего, тогда как в Коране это правило распространяется на всех вокруг тебя: «не желай того, что даровано Господом твоим другим, потому что у каждого из вса свой удел». Здесь мы привели только те Заповеди из Корана, которые сочетаются с библейскими и превосходят их по степени глобализации. Мы не говорим уже об откровенном выделении нации, и даже противопоставлении ее всей остальной части человечества,

как это сделали иудеи в Торе [41]. Конечно же существует множество других Заповедей, переданных человечеству в Последнем Откровении, Коране, и имеющих цель построить гармоничное справедливое общество. Хвала Тебе Господи, великая вечная неиссякаемая…

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ARMENIA-IRAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS: MAIN DIRECTIONS AND PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

Parliamentary diplomacy has an important place and role in interstate political relations. These relations are an integral part of interstate relations, contribute to its development and strengthening.

In the early 1990s, relations between the representatives of the executive authorities of the Armenia and Iran were regular. The formation of relations between the Armenian National Assembly (NA) and the Islamic Consultative Assembly (İCA) of Iran mainly dates back to the second half of the 1990s. One of the first visits of parliamentary delegations from Iran to Armenia was in August 1995. Although the visit was seen as a new beginning for the development of relations between the two countries, the recent killing of three Iranian citizens in Armenia has created tensions in relations.

The visit of the Speaker of the Armenian parliament Babken Ararktsian to Iran in February 1997 was aimed at discussing the development of inter-parliamentary relations and the establishment of friendship groups in the legislatures.

At present, inter-parliamentary friendship groups operate in the parliaments of both countries. The last Armenian-Iranian interparliamentary friendship group formed after the 2019 parliamentary elections in Armenia consisted of 19 people. The group was chaired by Mkhitar Hayrapetyan from the “My Step”

The Iran-Armenia interparliamentary friendship group also operates in the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran. The group includes 13 members of parliament. Ramazan Ali Sobhanifar was the chairman of the friendship group at the 10th convocation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The group also includes Karen Khanlari, a representative of the Armenians of Northern Iran in the parliament, and George Abramyan, a representative of the Armenians of Southern Iran. The activities of Armenian members are aimed at strengthening the rights of the Armenian community in Iran. These parliamentarians also play the role of "shield" in the pressure on Iran from abroad on national and religious issues. Armenian members of the İCA are presented as the opposite argument against the views on the violation of the rights of various national and religious groups. One of the special activities of the Armenian representatives of the İCA is the implementation of propaganda activities against Azerbaijan and Turkey. From this point of view, the so-called "genocide" problem is periodically raised by Armenian representatives.

The article examines the establishment of inter-parliamentary relations between the two countries, the current situation, problems, and the activities of Armenian members of the Iranian parliament.

Keywords: Armenia, Iran, Caucasus, parliament, diplomacy, National Assembly, Islamic Consultative Assembly

ERMENİSTAN-İRAN PARLAMENTOLARARASI İLİŞKİLER: TEMEL YÖNLER VE SORUNLAR

ÖZET

Parlamenter diplomasi devletlerarası siyasi ilişkilerde önemli bir yere ve role sahiptir. Bu ilişkiler devletlerarası ilişkilerin ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır ve devletlerarası bağlantıların gelişmesine ve güçlenmesine katkıda bulunur.

1990'ların başında, Ermenistan ve İran'ın yürütme makamlarının temsilcileri arasındaki ilişkiler düzenliydi. Ermeni Ulusal Meclisi (NA) ile İranın İslamî Şûra Meclisi (İŞM) arasındaki ilişkilerin oluşumu esas olarak 1990'ların ikinci yarısından başlamakatadır. İran'dan Ermenistan'a parlamento heyetlerinin ilk ziyaretlerinden biri Ağustos 1995'te gerçekleşti. Ziyaret iki ülke arasındaki ilişkilerin gelişmesi için yeni bir başlangıç olarak görülse de, ziyaretden kısa süre sonra Ermenistan'da üç İran vatandaşının öldürülmesi ilişkilerde gerginlik yarattı.

Ermenistan Meclis Başkanı Babken Ararktsian'ın Şubat 1997'de İran'a yaptığı ziyaret, parlamentolar arası ilişkilerin gelişimini ve yasama organlarında dostluk gruplarının kurulmasını tartışmayı amaçlıyordu.

Günümüzde her iki ülkenin parlamentolarında dostluk grubları faaliyet göstermektedir. Ermenistan'da 2019 parlamento seçimlerinin ardından kurulan son Ermeni-İran parlamentolar arası dostluk grubu 19 kişiden oluşuyordu. Gruba "Benim Adımım" Partisinden Mkhitar Hayrapetyan başkanlık ediyordu.

İran İslam Danışma Meclisi'nde de İran-Ermenistan parlamentolar arası dostluk grubu faaliyet göstermektedir. Grub 13 milletvekilinden oluşuyor. Ramazan Ali Sobhanifar, İslami Şura Meclisi'nin 10. Yasama Döneminde dostluk grubu başkanlığı yaptı. Grupta Kuzey İran Ermenilerinin parlamentodaki temsilcisi Karen Khanlari ve Güney İran Ermenilerinin temsilcisi George Abramyan da yer alıyor. Ermeni üyelerin faaliyetleri, İran'daki Ermeni cemaatinin haklarını güçlendirmeyi amaçlıyor. Bu parlamenterler, ulusal ve dini konularda İran'a yurt dışından yapılan baskıya karşı "savunma sistemi" rolü oynuyorlar. İŞM'nın Ermeni üyeleri, çeşitli ulusal ve dini grupların haklarının ihlal edildiğine ilişkin dış görüşlere karşıt argüman olarak sunulmaktadır. İŞM Ermeni temsilcilerinin faaliyetlerinin özel yönlerinden birisi de Azerbaycan ve Türkiye aleyhine propagandadır. Bu noktadan hareketle sözde "soykırım" sorunu Ermeni temsilciler tarafından periyodik olarak gündeme getirilmektedir.

Makalede iki ülke arasında parlamentolar arası ilişkilerin kurulması, mevcut durumu, sorunları ve İran parlamentosundaki Ermeni milletvekillerinin faaliyetleri incelenmektedir.

In the elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the 11th convocation held in February 2020, 6 Armenian candidates competed for the parliamentary seat. Ara Shahverdiyan, Albert Pogosyan, Aris Shahbazyan and Sevan Sohrayi competed to represent the northern Armenians, Robert Begleryan and Emin Hovsep competed to represent the southern Armenians (Six Iranian-Armenians among parliamentary elections' candidates , 2020). According to the results of the elections, Ara Shahverdiyan and Robert Begleryan were elected to the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Armenian members of parliament have come to the fore in response to accusations made by European countries about the persecution of religious minorities in Iran, especially Christians and Baha'is. For example, in August 2020, A. Shahverdiyan responded to the growing accusations after the arrest of eight Christians in Bushehr. A. Shahverdiyan said that religious minorities in the country "live without any restrictions and with complete free" (Iran continues to deny religious freedom abuses, against all evidence, 2020).

After the heavy defeat of Armenia by Azerbaijan in the 44-day war in 2020, both deputies began to take a particularly active role in strengthening Armenian-Iranian relations. They also discussed this issue at a meeting with the Special Representative of the Speaker of the Iranian

Parliament. In December 2020, a meeting was held between the Armenian Ambassador to Iran Artashes Tumanyan and both deputies. A statement issued by the embassy said that the December 28 meeting focused on the development of Armenian-Iranian relations, the difficult situation in post-war Armenia and new challenges in the region, as well as steps to be taken to strengthen inter-parliamentary ties (Ambassador, Armenian MPs of Iranian Parliament discuss Armenia-Iran relations, 2020).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ermenistan, İran, Kafkaslar, parlamento, diplomasi, Millet Meclisi, İslami Şura Meclisi

Introduction

Inter-parliamentary relations has an important place and role in interstate political relations in modern world politics. These relations, being an integral part of interstate relations, contribute to its development and strengthening (Axundov & Qasımlı, 1996, s. 54).

Before focusing on the history of inter-parliamentary relations between Armenia and the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is necessary to determine the place and role of parliament in the structure of these states. According to the constitution adopted in Iran after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, the legislature is represented by two bodies. One of them is the Majles-e Showrā-ye Eslāmī- Islamic Consultative Assembly (İCA) and the other is the Shouraye-Negahban or the The Guardian Council (GC). According to the 1979 constitution, the ICP was to consist of 270 people directly elected by the people. Legislation allows for the addition of 20 members to parliament every 10 years since the 1989 referendum, taking into account social, geographical, political and other factors. At present, the number of parliamentarians are 290. According to the Constitution, laws adopted by the Islamic Consultative Assembly are approved by the GC. Another task of the parliament, the Islamic Consultative Assembly, is to interpret and explain laws that are written very briefly and are difficult to understand (Tahereh, 2008, ss. 50-51).

The main function of The Guardian Council, the other side of the legislature, is to ensure that laws passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly are in accordance with Sharia law, the Islamic system and the Constitution. In some respects, this body can be equated with the Constitutional Council in France and the Constitutional Court in Germany.

The Guardian Council also determines whether candidates for the presidency meet legal requirements, interprets the Constitution, monitors the results of presidential and parliamentary elections and referendums, and performs a number of other functions.

The legislative body in Armenia is called the Milli Majlis (Parliament). At present, the number of MP members is 132. The assembly is expected to consist of at least 101 people. The number of deputies has changed in different years. For example, in the first convocation held in 1995, there were 190 deputies of the Armenian Milli Majlis, of which 150 were elected by the majority system and 40 by the proportional system. After the second elections in 1999, the parliament consisted of 131 deputies. 75 member were elected by majoritarian and 56 by party lists. The number of deputies of the third convocation held in 2003 has not changed. Fifty-six members of the new parliament won majoritarian seats and 75 on party lists.

In the 2007 elections, 41 people were members of the Assembly on majoritarian and 90 on party lists. After the 2012 parliamentary elections, the role of parties in the parliamentary elections has already come to the fore. Finally, in the parliamentary elections of the seventh convocation held in 2019, the parliament was formed of 132 deputies. After the recent constitutional changes, the role of the parliament in the state system of Armenia has increased compared to the institution of the presidency.

II. Parliamentary diplomacy

The formation of relations between the Armenian National Assembly (NA) and the Islamic Consultative Assembly (İCA) of Iran mainly dates back to the second half of the 1990s. One of the first visits of parliamentary delegations from Iran to Armenia was in August 1995. Although the visit was seen as a new beginning for the development of relations between the two countries, the recent killing of three Iranian citizens in Armenia has created tensions in relations (Cabbarlı, 2012. № 10(10), s. 151).

The visit of the Speaker of the Armenian parliament Babken Ararktsian to Iran in February 1997 was aimed at discussing the development of inter-parliamentary relations and the establishment of friendship groups in the legislatures. Although mainly these issues were discussed during the meetings with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and the Speaker of the Parliament Ali Akbar Nateg-Nuri, the Speaker of the Armenian Parliament touched upon a number of other issues And the parties agreed on some issues. Thus, agreements were signed on the construction of a plant for the production of medicines in Yerevan, the settlement of financial issues for the construction of a gas pipeline to Armenia, the transportation of LNG to Armenia and the construction of the Gajaran tunnel (Talıblı, 2007. № 10, s. 29).

It should be noted that during this period, the visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Speaker of the Armenian Parliament and the meeting with the Chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran were also aimed at Armenia's future goals. Thus, one of the main candidates in the 1997 presidential elections in Iran was Ali Akbar Nateg-Nuri. Prior to the election, it was clear that Iran's Supreme Leader Seyed Ali Khamenei supported Nateg-Nuri's candidacy more than other candidate - Mohammad Khatami. Taking into account the state structure of Iran, the Armenian side believed that the establishment of sincere relations with the future president could allow more use of the opportunities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, as Armenia had predicted in the 1997 elections, Ali Akbar Nateg-Nuri failed to win. In the elections, A. Nuri won 7,000 votes and M. Khatami 20,000 votes.

During his visit to Iran in August 1998, Armenian Foreign Minister Vartan Oskanian also met with Parliament Speaker Nateg Nuri to discuss the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries' legislatures (Oskanian Continues Iran Visit Meets With Khatemi Nateq Nouri , 1998).

The next visit of the Iranian parliamentary delegation to Armenia took place in December 2002. Members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly met with Armenian Prime Minister Andranik Markaryan, Parliament Speaker Armen Khachatryan and Foreign Minister Vartan Oskanian. During the meeting of Iranian MPs with the Prime Minister of Armenia, Markaryan called the Armenian-Iranian bilateral relations "strategic" and "long-term." He also called for the expansion of economic ties and bilateral trade between Armenia and Iran. (Kelbizadeh, 2019, s. 85)

During his visit to Armenia in September 2004, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad Khatami also met and addressed Armenian deputies in the Armenian Parliament. In his speech, Khatami stressed that Iran attaches great importance to maintaining stability in the Caucasus region, added the importance of bringing common interests and goals to the fore in the region.

He also stressed the importance of a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Interestingly, even the deputies who boycotted the activities of the Armenian Parliament attended the meeting of the Iranian President in the parliament (Kelkitli, 2013, s. 131).

In September 2006, the Speaker of the Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran Gulamali Haddad Adel paid a visit to Armenia. During this visit, the Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly visited the so-called "genocide monument" in Tsitsernakaberd. Haddad Adel, who met with his Armenian counterpart Tigran Torosyan in Yerevan, spoke about the role of the Armenian community in Iran at a press conference after the meeting. It should be noted that Armenians are represented in the parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran by two deputies (Համատեղ մամլո ասուլիս Ազգային ժողովում , 2006). Answering a question at a press conference on whether it was possible for Iran to recognize the so-called "Armenian genocide" during his presidency, Adel only said, "I am proud of the people who died for their homeland." He did not specify whether the so-called "genocide" was recognized in parliament (Համատեղ մամլո ասուլիս Ազգային ժողովում , 2006). It should be noted that Haddad Adel, a representative of the conservative political forces, as the speaker of the parliament until the middle of 2005 - during the presidency of Seyyed Mohammad Khatami - could not take such steps that violated the official state policy of Iran. This was hampered by the negative attitude of the reformist S.M. Khatami towards the conservative Haddad Adel (ARXİNA, 2005, s. 19).

In March 2009, during his visit to Armenia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Manouchehr Mottaki also met with the Speaker of the Armenian Parliament Hovik Abrahamyan. In September of the same year, Hovik Abrahamyan visited Iran. It should be noted that Hovik Abrahamyan was appointed Governor of the Ararat region in 1998-2000, Minister of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia in 2000-2002, a member of the Security Council under the President of Armenia since 2005, and Deputy Prime Minister in 2007. . O. Abrahamyan, who was appointed Chief of Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia in 2008, was elected Chairman of the Armenian Parliament in September of that year. Abrahamyan, who received the strong support of Serzh Sargsyan, the head of the military junta regime in Armenia, chaired the parliament with 110 out of 115 deputies voting in favor.

During his visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hovik Abrahamyan met with President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Speaker of the Parliament Ali Larijani. Along with a number of other issues, diplomatic talks between Armenia and Turkey were discussed at these meetings (Начался официальный визит председателя Национального собрания Армении Овика Абрамяна в Иран, 2009).

After this visit, inter-parliamentary relations were strengthened, and in October 2010, the chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Ali Larijani, visited Armenia.

One of the next meetings between the parliamentary leaders of Armenia and Iran was held in October 2011 in Bern, Switzerland. During his working visit, Speaker of the Armenian Parliament O.Abramyan met with Speaker of the Iranian Parliament Ali Larjani. During the meeting, Ali Larijani noted with satisfaction that after his official visit to Armenia, inter-parliamentary cooperation and bilateral partnership in various fields have become more active. Abramyan and Larijani also discussed the Karabakh conflict, Armenian-Turkish relations, regional stability, peace and security (Armenian Parliament Speaker meets with Iranian and Kuwaiti counterparts, 2011).

In February 2019, the Prime Minister of Armenia N. Pashinyan also met with the Chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran Ali Larijani. The meeting was based on traditional views on the development of relations between the parliaments of the two countries. The only serious issue discussed between N. Pashinyan and A. Larijani was the early ratification of the free trade agreement signed between the Eurasian Economic Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran by the parliaments of two countries (Նիկոլ Փաշինյանը հանդիպում է ունեցել Իրանի Մեջլիսի նախագահ Ալի Լարիջանիի հետ, 2019). At that time, the chairmanship of the organization was Armenia. It created a desire in the Islamic Republic of Iran to take advantage of this opportunity and speed up the process.

At present, inter-parliamentary friendship groups operate in the parliaments of both countries. The Armenian-Iranian interparliamentary friendship group formed after the 2019 parliamentary elections in Armenia consisted of 19 people. The group was chaired by Mkhitar Hayrapetyan from the My Step faction (Friendship Groups of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia. Friendship Group Armenia-Iran, 2020). M. Hayrapetyan, born in 1990, graduated from the "Turkish Studies" faculty of Yerevan State University. From May 2018 to January 2019, he served as Minister of Diaspora of the Republic of Armenia. Representatives of the same faction, Rustam Bakoyan, Hayk Gevorkyan, Hripsime Grigoryan, Vagharshak Hakobyan, Tatevik Hayrapetyan, Artak Manukyan, Sipan Pashinyan, Ruben Rubinyan, Lilit Stepanyan, Babken Tunyan were also members of this friendship group. It should be noted that the "My Step" faction consisted of deputies elected from the Civil Contract Mission, Strong Motherland parties and neutrals. Due to its political position, the organization is considered a national liberal party. In the ideological line, civic nationalism is chosen as a special direction. Pashinyan, who is the country's prime minister after 2018, is also a representative of this party. (Hacıyev, Kəlbizadə, Eyvazov, Əzimova, İmaməli, & İsmayılova, 2019, s. 78)

The group includes Vahe Enficanyan, Shake Isayan, Mikayel Melkumyan, Gevorg Petrosyan, Naira Zohrabyan from the Prosperous Armenia party, Sarik Minasyan, Karen Simonyan and Stepan Stepanyan from the pro-European, classic liberal-centrist Bright Armenia party (Friendship Groups of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia. Friendship Group Armenia-Iran, 2020).

The Iran-Armenia interparliamentary friendship group also operates in the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly. The group includes 13 members of parliament (Friendship Groups - 10th Term-Armenia , 2020). Ramazan Ali Sobhanifar was the chairman of the friendship group at the 10th convocation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. He is also a member of inter-parliamentary friendship groups with Russia and Belarus. He was elected to the parliament from Khorasan Razavi province (Sobhanifar Ramazan Ali, 2020). The group also includes Karen Khanlari, a representative of the Armenians of Northern Iran in the parliament, and George Abramyan, a representative of the Armenians of Southern Iran.

Activity of Armenian members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly

Since 1980, the Armenian community has been represented in the Iranian parliament by two deputies (ارجمند & کیخسرو, 1391, ص. 200). This is reflected in Article 64 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Article says:

"Zoroastrians and Jews each elect a representative; Assyrian and Chaldean Christians together elect a representative; North and South Armenian Christians each elect a representative. The law determines the number of polling stations and the number of representatives" (Constitution of İRİ, 1979).

After being elected, the members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly take an oath of allegiance to the Holy Qur'an. According to Article 67 of the Constitution, members of religious minorities perform this procedure by swearing on the holy book of their religion (Constitution of İRİ, 1979).

According to the established tradition, the Armenian members who were represented in the previous convocation usually meet with the Armenian members of the next convocation and give recommendations on the continuation of their activities. In 1980-1984, Herach Khachaturyan was the representative of the Isfahan and Southern Armenians in the Iranian parliament (1389 ,مانوکیان, نمایندگان منتخب ارمنیان در قاب تاریخ شفاهی مجلس شورای اسلامی), and Hrayr Khalatiyan was the representative of the Tehran and Northern Armenians (Atrapatakan) (نمایندۀ مسیحیان ارمنی تهران و شمال کشور در دورۀ اول مجلس شورای اسلامی , 1389).

During the period when H. Khachaturyan and H. Khalatiyan were represented in the parliament, many laws of the Islamic Republic were newly adopted. At that time, Armenian deputies often raised the issue of Armenian-language schools in parliament, citing the fact that Armenians read the Bible in Armenian and performed church services in Armenian. Even after Khachaturian's speech on this issue in the parliament, the then Minister of Education of the Islamic Republic of Iran Parvaresh contacted him, and the parties discussed the issue with a political task before the adoption of legislation. In addition to Armenian schools, in those years, the issue of the fake "Armenian genocide" was brought up by H. Khachaturyan in the parliament (1389 ,مانوکیان, نمایندگان منتخب ارمنیان در قاب تاریخ شفاهی مجلس شورای اسلامی)

During this period, another representative of the Armenians in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, H. Khalatiyan, who was born in Kermanshah, was one of the well-known figures in the Armenian community in Iran. H.Khalatiyan, who was the editor-in-chief of the Armenian-language newspaper "Alik" for some time, was the author of more than 20 books in Armenian and Persian. He was included in the Assembly of Experts established to draft the 1979 Constitution and took an active part in drafting articles on minorities in the country's constitution (1389 , نمایندۀ مسیحیان ارمنی تهران و شمال کشور در دورۀ اول مجلس شورای اسلامی). The arrest of H. Khalatiyan, who was distinguished by his leftist views and promoted socialist ideas, in connection with the 28 Mordad coup[1] during the Shah's reign, led to his support by the new organization after the Islamic Revolution.

Back during the drafting of the Constitution, H. Khalatiyan opposed the use of the term "religious minority" for Armenians in Article 13 of the new law. He demanded that the statement must be written as "Iranian citizens from other religions." In addition, H. Khalatiyan opposed the article on the Persian language of education. He said that this encouraged the right of Armenians to receive education in their own language. In Article 138 of the draft Constitution (and Article 152 of the Constitution), H. Khalatiyan proposed to replace the phrase "protection of the rights of all Muslims" with "protection of the rights of all the oppressed" .

During his parliamentary career, Khalatiyan also opposed the restriction of education for Armenians in their own language, and also defended the rights of Armenian businessmen in the new Islamic republic. Throughout his career, Hrayr Khalatiyan has taken various steps to recognize and promote the so-called "Armenian genocide." (نمایندۀ مسیحیان ارمنی تهران و شمال کشور در دورۀ اول مجلس شورای اسلامی , 1389).

Armenians were represented by Vartan Vartanyan and Artavas Bagomyan in the next convocation of the parliament, which began functioning in 1984. Vartan Vatanyan represented Tehran and Northern Armenians in the second, third, fourth and fifth convocations of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in 1984-2000. Vartan Vartanyan, originally from Salmas Armenians but born in Julfa, was known for his special hatred of Turks and Azerbaijanis.

[1] 28 Mordad coup or Operation Ajax (August 19, 1953) - The aim was to overthrow Prime Minister Mossadegh and return power to Reza Shah Pahlavi. According to some reports, it was developed with the support of the United States and the United Kingdom and implemented by the CIA.

Emphasizing that his father Ibrahim Vartanyan was one of the Armenians who survived the Ottoman army's attacks on Salmas and Khoya during World War I, Vartanyan tried to point out that Ottoman Turks also committed massacres against Armenians in Salmas and Khoy (مانوکیان آ. , 1389).
After the events, the Vartanyans went to Urmia, and from there to Soviet Armenia, where their father returned to Iran after receiving his education. Vartan Vartanyan's mother was a teacher from New Julfa ("Nor Jugha" in armenian) Armenians near Isfahan. Vartanyan received his primary education at the Anushiravan Protestant School in New Julfa, his secondary education in Tehran, and high education at Tehran University. Vartanyan, who began leading the Iranian Armenian Alumni Association after the Islamic Revolution, married Anahid Farhadian, an Armenian linguist and author of the Alik newspaper, in 1977.
V.Vartanyan, who won the fight with Vigan Zargaryan to be elected to the parliament in 1984, was a member of the Parliamentary Commission on Industry and Mining.
The main issues he raised in the Islamic Consultative Assembly were the situation of Armenians in the army during the Iran-Iraq war, the situation of Armenian schools, the alleged problems of Armenians in the judiciary, the approval of the charters of Armenian religious representations and the so-called "genocide". In particular, based on Articles 13 and 15 of the Iranian Constitution, both V. Vartanyan and H. Khalatyan often raised the issues of education in the Armenian language and the teaching of the Armenian language.
It is clear from V. Vartanyan's confession that the Armenians took various measures to seize decisions in their favor. For this purpose, talks were held with Iranian politicians invited to special ceremonies and events, in particular, the religious leader of the Armenians of Tehran Ardak Manukyan met with these politicians(قاب تاریخ شفاهی مجلس شورای اسلامی , 1389)
During a meeting with then-President Seyyed Ali Khamenei, Vartanyan tried to highlight the role of Armenians for Iran by presenting a "Bible" from the pocket of an Armenian soldier who died in the Iran-Iraq war. It was during this period that as a result of meetings of Armenian deputies with the chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Hashemi Rafsanjani, special programs and plans for the teaching of the Armenian language and religion were later approved by the Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council of Iran. Later, Vardanyan worked as a consultant at the Ministry of Industry and Mining of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
During this period, the representative of Isfahan and Southern Armenians in the parliament was Artavaz Bagomyan. He was also elected a deputy in the second, third, fourth and fifth convocations of the parliament. A.Bagomyan received his primary education in Sangabaran village near Isfahan and continued his secondary education in Yeni Julfa Shah Abbas and Bazargan Schools in Isfahan. He received his higher education at Isfahan University. His father, Sadrak Baghomyan, was a priest at St. Stephen's Church in Isfahan. Artavaz Bagomyan was the youngest member of the eleven-member board of the Southern or Isfahan diocese after the Islamic Revolution (مانوکیان آ. , 1389).
Later, he became a member of the Isfahan Armenians' Assembly. In 1984, at the age of 30, he was elected to the Iranian parliament. He was a member of the Oil Commission in the third, fourth and fifth convocations of parliament.
Baghomian had a special role in the establishment and expansion of Iranian-Armenian relations after Armenia's independence, in obtaining Iran's assistance to Armenia in overcoming the consequences of the earthquake in Armenia (مانوکیان آ. , 1389).
After the elections to the sixth convocation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in 2000, the Armenians of the South and Isfahan were represented by Jerjik Abramyan, and the Armenians of the North by Levon Davidyan (مانوکیان, گزیده ای از نطق های نمایندگان منتخب ارمنیان در مجلس شورای اسلامی, 1389).
Born in Tehran and educated in Armenian language and literature at Isfahan University, Jerjik Abramyan worked in the 1990s to strengthen and expand relations between the Islamic

Republic of Iran and Armenia and to promote the so-called "Armenian genocide" (ژرژیک آبرامیان, 1389). He initiated the development of an action plan for the recognition of the fake "genocide" by the Iranian parliament. In April 2001, Jerjik Abramyan significantly increased the number of speeches in the press and in parliament on the "genocide" issue. In July 2001, against the background of tensions between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan over the violation of water borders in the Caspian Sea, the activities of this Armenian member of parliament became more active. In other words, for the sake of the common Armenian cause, the Armenians saw the above-mentioned interstate tension as an opportunity.

In the seventh (2004-2008) and eighth convocations (2008-2012) of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the South and Isfahan Armenians were represented by Robert Baylaryan, and the Tehran and Northern Armenians by Gevork Vartan (مانوکیان آ. , 1389).

R. Beylaryan, whose father is from Isfahan and mother from Khuzistan, was born in Tehran and his family has never lived in Armenian-populated neighborhoods. He was educated not in an Armenian school, but in general schools. Only at the age of 19, while living in Isfahan, he began to learn the Armenian language. At the age of 28, he graduated from Isfahan University, Faculty of Theoretical Economics. For some time he worked in the Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During his parliamentary activity, R. Beylaryan was a member of the Economic Commission, the Special Commission for Combating Money Laundering, and the Special Commission on Value Added Tax. Among the main issues he raised in the parliament was the issue of giving Armenians the right to an independent judiciary (مانوکیان, نمایندگان منتخب ارمنیان در قاب تاریخ شفاهی مجلس شورای اسلامی, 1389).

Born in 1969 in Tehran, Gevork Vartan received his primary and secondary education in Armenian schools in Tehran. He received his higher education in metallurgical engineering at the Iranian University of Science and Technology, and later studied for a master's degree at the Yerevan State University of Technology. He worked in the automotive industry for many years before being elected to parliament. For some time, he was deputy chairman of the Iran-Armenia interparliamentary friendship group. During his parliamentary activity, G.Vartan took an active part in the discussion of issues related to religious, cultural, educational, social, legal and judicial issues, youth policy. Like other Armenian parliamentarians, he has always tried to keep the so-called "Armenian genocide" on the agenda. In addition, he has developed a special program of action on Iranian-Armenian relations. During his first term as a deputy, he was a member of the board of the Industry and Mining Commission for three years in a row.

Karen Khanlari, the representative of the Armenians of Northern Iran in the Assembly of the Islamic Council of the 10th convocation (2016-2020), and Jorjik Abramyan, the representative of the Armenians of Southern Iran. Both are members of the Iran-Armenia interparliamentary friendship group (Friendship Groups - 10th Term-Armenia , 2020). Jorjik Abramyan was represented in the Parliamentary Commission on Law and Justice. He has been a member of inter-parliamentary friendship groups with Russia, Armenia, Belarus and Guinea.

Born in Tehran in 1964, Karen Khanlari is a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Education and Research. He also represented Armenians in the 9th convocation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (2012-2014). Karen Khanlari has also been a member of inter-parliamentary friendship groups with Russia, Armenia, Belarus and Guinea (Karen Khanlari, 2020).

Khanlari is also known for his active participation in provocative propaganda on Karabakh in Iran. One of his most absurd articles, which distorts the truth about Karabakh and portrays these territories as Armenian land, is entitled "In Islamic sources, Arsakh (Karabakh) belongs to Armenia." The article was published in 2017 in a collection entitled "Arsakh issue" published by Iranian Armenians. It should be noted that in the article, K. Khanlari did not provide any serious evidence to substantiate his allegations, but signed several articles citing fraudulent sources (مسألة آرتساخ(قراباغ)مجموعة مقالات، 1396).

In the elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the 11th convocation held in February 2020, 6 Armenian candidates competed for the parliamentary seat. Ara Shahverdiyan, Albert Pogosyan, Aris Shahbazyan and Sevan Sohrayi competed to represent the northern Armenians, Robert Begleryan and Emin Hovsep competed to represent the southern Armenians (Six Iranian-Armenians among parliamentary elections' candidates , 2020). According to the results of the elections, Ara Shahverdiyan and Robert Begleryan were elected to the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Armenian members of parliament have come to the fore in response to accusations made by European countries about the persecution of religious minorities in Iran, especially Christians and Baha'is. For example, in August 2020, A. Shahverdiyan responded to the growing accusations after the arrest of eight Christians in Bushehr. A. Shahverdiyan said that religious minorities in the country "live without any restrictions and with complete free" (Iran continues to deny religious freedom abuses, against all evidence, 2020).

After the heavy defeat of Armenia by Azerbaijan in the 44-day war in 2020, both deputies began to take a particularly active role in strengthening Armenian-Iranian relations. They also discussed this issue at a meeting with the Special Representative of the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament. In December 2020, a meeting was held between the Armenian Ambassador to Iran Artashes Tumanyan and both deputies. A statement issued by the embassy said that the December 28 meeting focused on the development of Armenian-Iranian relations, the difficult situation in post-war Armenia and new challenges in the region, as well as steps to be taken to strengthen inter-parliamentary ties (Ambassador, Armenian MPs of Iranian Parliament discuss Armenia-Iran relations, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Thus, the analysis of the activities of Armenian deputies in the Islamic Consultative Assembly allows us to draw a number of conclusions. First of all, the activities of these deputies are aimed at strengthening the rights of the Armenian community in Iran. These parliamentarians also play the role of "shield" in the pressure on Iran from abroad on national and religious issues. Armenian deputies are presented as the opposite argument against the views on the violation of the rights of various national and religious groups. One of the special activities of the Armenian representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly is the implementation of propaganda activities against Azerbaijan and Turkey. From this point of view, the issue of fake "genocide" is periodically raised by Armenian representatives.

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