August 1–2, 2021
Ankara, Turkey

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PROCEEDINGS BOOK

Editor
Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

CONFERENCE TITLE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - IV

DATE and PLACE
August 1-2, 2021
Ankara - Turkey

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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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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.
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.

According to Jo Becker, Director of Children Advocacy, Human Rights Watch, due to this pandemic, the crisis for the children is enormous. He said that policymakers of every country should take steps for the protection of child rights during the crisis and after the crisis.

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.

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. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, online child sexual exploitation has been increased by seeking child abuse materials according to Europe. Children are not going to school due to temporary closure; they are using online materials for studies and they are becoming vulnerable to online sexual exploitation.
Sustainable Economic Development Is The Only Way Forward For The Developing Nations In The Post-pandemic Era

Kshitij Tewari
School of Planning and Architecture Vijayawada

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

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ÖZET

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 ekonomisyle 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 en iyi projesi olarak görülmektedir. Çin bu projeyle Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika’ya surunusuz ve güvenli bir şekilde bağlanmayı hedeflemesinin yanı sıra Rusya ve ABD karşısında küresel bir gücü ortaya çıkarmak istemektedir.


Kuşak ve Yol Projesi
Gelişen ekonomisi ve artan nüfusuyla enerji ihtiyacını sürekli yükseklerken bir irmı gosteren 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 tedarikçileriyle sürekli bir enerji ticaretini sürdürmektedir. Ancak enerji temin etme güzergahlarının coğrafyası olarak uzak olması ve deniz haydutluğu, sabotaj veya çeşitli terör eylemleri nedeniyle enerji kaynağındaki bir alternatif yol seçmekte zorluklar yaşayabilir.

Çin’in kuruluşunun ikinci yüzyılında (2049) gerçek bir dünya gücü haline getirmeyi hedefleyen proje, rota üzerindeki 69 ülke ve yaklaşık 4,4 milyar nüfusu kapsamaktadır. 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 çıkabilecek bu projesiyle birçok hedefi aynı anda gerçekleştirmeyi hedeflemektedir:

1. Çin’in çelik, çimento ve altyapı mühendisliğindeki fazla kapasitesini kullanabileceği Asya ve Hint Okyanusu boyunca limanlar, demiryolları, boru hatları ve otoyollar geliştirilmek.
2. Sürekli çeşitlenen Çin mallarını Avrupa’ya ulaştırabilmek için yüksek hızlı ulaşım ağları oluşturmak ve Avrasya’nın uzun bacaklazı mesafelerini aşınmak.
3. Orta Doğu ve Afrika’dan Hürmüz ve Malacca boğazları gibi dar noktalarda yasaklanma ihtimaline karşı alternatif bir enerji rotası oluşturmak.
4. Üretim kapasitelerini artırmak ve küresel değer zincirinde yukarı çıkmak.
5. Çin liderliğindeki finansal kurumları desteklemek için Çin nakit rezervlerini kullanmak ve mevcut Çin finansal kurumlara bir pay vermek.
6. Çin’in 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 kırılánlık olarak görülen Sincan’ı geliştirmek.
8. Yeni ticaret normları ve rejimleri geliştirdikçe gelecekteki herhangi bir mekanizma ile rekabeti yakalamak ve hatta bozguna uğratmak.

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

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5 A.g.e. s. 8.
Gwadar Liman Projesi


Çin- Pakistan Ekonomik Koridoru (ÇPEK)


Rauf, S. “China-Pakistan Economic Corridor”. Web: https://www.britannica.com/topic/China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor


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 kıylarından Şanghay Limanı'na kadar olan toplam mesafe Çin’in kuzeybatı Sincan bölgesi de dahil edildiğinde yaklaşık 16.000 km'dir.


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

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**Tespitler/ Öneriler**


Üstelik bu projeye 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 endişe etmektedir ve bu nedenle de çeşitli eylemlerle projeyi sekteye uğratmak istemektedir. 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 danışarak ortak bir mutabakata varılmalıdır. Son olarak Belucistan’ın düşük yaşam standartları göz önünde bulundurularak bu projeye mümkün olduğuna kalkınmalarına destek olunmalıdır.


KAYNAKÇA
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


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


KÜLTÜREL POLİTTİKA OLARAK ORYANTALİZM


Dahası Batı, internet sayesinde tüm dünyada popüler bir temsil biçimine dönüşen ve Doğu’ya atfedilen olumsuz imajları ve çağrışmaları bilişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmelerle tüm dünyaya yaymakta Whil.


Oryantalizmdede ötekileştirmiilen milleterin veya kültürlerin nasıl algılandığı, günümüzde çoğu zaman mevcut gerçekliğin ve hakikatin önüne geçmektedir.

COVID-19 HABERLERİNDEN TÜRKEİ’NİN ORYANTALİST SUNUMUNA YÖNELİK GÜNCÜL ÖRNEKLER


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

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


Görsel 2. BBC News ve Türkiye’nin Oryantalist Sunumu


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


Görsel 4. Reuters ve Türkiye’nin Oryantalist Sunumu

Kaynak: Reuters Resmi Twitter Hesabı, 2021.

Görsel 4, Reuters haber ajansının resmi 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.

SONUÇ


Doğu ve Batı arasındaki farklıklarla dayalı gelişen Oryantalizm sonucunda Türkiye’nin de Batı tarafından İslam dinine ve Müslüman kimliğine sahip olduğundan Batı’nın kendi grubuna uzak ve marjinal bir Doğu ülke olarak konumlandırılması yol açtığı görülmektedir. Türkiye’yeye yönelik Oryantalist yaklaşımlının, COVID-19 pandemisinde medyaya yansıyan haber içeriklerinde ve görsellerinde de devam ettiğine dair belgeler mevcuttur. Çalışmada yer verilen ve incelenen dört görselde, pandemi sürecinde Türkiye’nin Batı medyasında yine Oryantalistik bakış açısıyla ve kendisine özgü bir görsel dille dünyaya sunulmakta. Çalışma kapsamında incelenen görsellerde Batı’nın kendi içinde birlik olduğu ve ‘biz’ grubunda yer alan, kendine yakını olduğu diğer ülkeleri yükemeye ve Doğu karşısında üstünlük kurtarmaya çalıştığını görülmektedir.

Buna karşın Batı, Oryantalizm ekseninde Doğu olarak görüldüğü ülkelerle ideolojik tavırını devam ettirmekte ve medya aracılığıyla Müslüman Doğu ülkesi stereotipine uygun konumlandırılgı Türkiye’yı döşayıp ötekiylestirecek tüm dünyaya kendi gözünden yansıtmaktadır. Ancak Batı medyasından dünyaya yansıyan görüntülerde Türkiye, kendi görseleri yerine genellikle abartılan ve çarptılan görsellerle temsil edilmektedir. Çalışmada yer verilen haberlerde ve görsellerle Batı medyasının Türkiye’yi Doğu ülkesi olarak görülme biçimini ve çaba, zaman İslafobisi düzeyinde düşünüldükten sonra, ötekiyleştirdiği göze çarpılmaktadır ve Oryantalist yaklaşımların 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-East 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 İLİŞKISİNDE KÜLTÜRÜN ROLÜ VE EŞITLIKÇİ KÜRESELLEŞME

ÖZET

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 and other 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 an 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 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 (Şahbali & 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 (Aydn, 2018).

First, so that the nation-state can arise due to its nature 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 (Aydn, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Order</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Deaths</th>
<th>Total Tests</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>35,588,314</td>
<td>628,513</td>
<td>528,127,530</td>
<td>333,087,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>3,774,013</td>
<td>92,148</td>
<td>67,083,026</td>
<td>84,071,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>5,682,630</td>
<td>51,184</td>
<td>67,353,195</td>
<td>85,313,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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 unrequired 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.

RESOURCES


WHO. (2021). https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1. WWW.WHO.INT: https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1 adresinden alındı
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

- **U.S. Constitution's Requirements for a Democratic Candidate:**
  - Natural Born Citizen
  - Minimum Age: 35 Years
  - U.S. Resident: 22 Years

- **Step 1: Primaries and Caucuses**
  - Candidates meet and declare interest in running for the presidency
  - Iowa Caucus: First on the list

- **Step 2: National Conventions**
  - Nomination and selection of candidates
  - Convention in Denver, Colorado

- **Step 3: General Election**
  - Registered voters decide the winner
  - States vote on November 3, 2020

- **Step 4: Electoral College**
  - States vote on November 3, 2020
  - Congress announces the winners

- **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.

**Kaynakça**


Ballotpedia.org


USA.GOV/election
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
ÖZET

KAVRAMSAL ÇEVRİYE
Kriz kavramının sözlükte farklı disiplin ve alanları kapsayacak şekilde tanımlar bulunmaktadır. Genel olarak, canlı bir metabolizmada birdenbire ortaya çıkan fiziolojik bir bozukluk, psikolojik bir yaklaşma ruhsal bir bunalım, herhangi bir kaynağın kit bulunan, yoklu hali, bir şeye aşırı istek, ekonomik anlamda kök hücre uzamaları gelmektedir (www.tdk.gov.tr).
Kriz, örgütSEL ve yönetimSEL bağlamda bir örgütün misyon, vizyon ve işleyiş biçimini tehdit eden veya devamlı olarak tehdide sokan, ani ortaya çıkan ve acil karar verilmesi gereken, uyum ve önleme mekanizmalarını kilitleyen gerilim ve genel anlamda düzgün olmayan, reform gerektiren bir durumdur (Tüz, 2015). Krizin ortaya çıkarma 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 faktörler (yetersizlik, bilgisizlik, hatalar vb.), örgütSEL ve yönetimSEL yapı, finansal yapı, işletmenin yaşam döngüsü, personelin niteliği, örgüt üyesi veya diğer durumları, ürün ve üretim sürecinden kaynaklanan faktörlerdir.

YÖNETSEL BOYUTUILA “KRİZ” ve “KRİZ YÖNETİMİ”
Kriz kavramı yukarıda da vurulmuştur gibi günümüz toplumlarının ve yerleşmelerinin ortak ve öncelikli sorunlarından biri haline gelmiştir. İster metropoller ister büyük kentler ister kırsal alanlar ister tarım alanları olsun “kriz” hemen her ölçekli bir problematik. Farklı konu ve açılamalar temellenen kriz kavramı; ani veya yavaş gelişen, periyodik veya tek vb. hangi şekilde olursa olsun yönetilmesi gereken bir süreç olarak kabul edilmektedir. Çağdaş yönetim sistemi içinde bakıldığında bu konunun bir “Yönetim Süreci ve Sistematiği” içinde ele alınması gerektiği mutlak bir kabuldir.

Kriz yönetimini; krizi önleme (risk yönetimi), yavaşlatma, durdurma, sonrasında hızlı ve etkin çözüm üretme, hızla sorunlara çözüm geliştirme, kayıplar ilgili her ölçek ve aşamada minimize etme ve geri dönüşü sağlayacak yeni yapılandırımları tamamlayabilme pek çok boyutu vardır. Bu durum, krizin doğmasına / oluşmasına neden olan faktörleri, dinamikleri sezgilemek, ortadan kaldırmak ve veya minimuma indirgeyecik önlemleri almakla başlayıp önceden tahminleri sağlayan örgütSEL yapı ile tamamlayan bir yönetim tekniğidir.

Ki ne ise erken uyarı sistemleri gibi araçlarla desteklenen bu yapı; her türlü kurgulanması gereken “planlama” ve “kent planlama” ile ilgili temel şirkertik ve planlama ilkelelerinin yapılandırılması ve kurgulanması ile gươnglandırılması gereken bir temelde sahip değildir. Her durumda orayta krizin çıkması halinde uygulanacak çalışmalar olarak da tanımlanacak ikinci aşama ise yönetim ve yönetici kabiliyetinin büyük etkisi altında olup sistem ne kadar kuvvetli bir örgütSEL yapı-karar destek sistem ve mevzuat temeline sahip olduğu ile de direkt ilgilidir. Organizasyon-kordinasyon ve esnek yönetim teknikleriyle bütünleşme gereken bu sistem “durumsal 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 yönetim araçlarının da etkin tutulmasını gerektirmektedir.

Sonuçta kriz yönetiminde temel amacı; öncelikle örgütü kriz durumuna hazırlamak ardından bu noktadan en az zarar en yüksek fayda ile tekrar denge durumuna getirmek olarak özetlenebilir.


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

Kriz yönetim süreçleri:
- Kriz sinyallerinin alınması / değerlendirilmesi
- Hazırlık ve korunma
- Denetim
- Gereklı 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afet Yönetimi</th>
<th>Aşamalar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk Yönetimi</td>
<td>Hazırlıklı Olma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk Azaltma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kriz Yönetimi</td>
<td>Müdahale ve Yağmurlama Önleme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>İyileştirme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normalleşme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kaynak: (Turan ve Çelikyay, 2020: 9)
Yerleşmelerimiz ve toplumsal yapının sürdürülebilirliği için önemli etkenlerden biri olan kriz yönetimi, kamu hizmetlerinin aksatılmadan yürütülmesini sağlamak, kurumun itibarının, halkın güven ve desteğinin azalmasını önlemek üzere, kurumsal çözmeyi sağlayabileceği büyük çaplı problemlerin daha meydana gelmeden veya kontrolden çıkmadan bilişten, sistemli ve koordineli bir şekilde yönetilmelidir. Temel amacı, kamu yönetiminde krize ve kriz algısına ilişkin sağlıklı bir nitelikte ve doğru ön kabulü geliştirerek, krizi daha önceden fark edip önüne geçip, ortaya çıktığında ise gereken adımları atarak kamu kurumunun hakkında ve manevi tüzel kişiliğinin önüne gelen zararlar, kamu yararının alacağı hasarın mümkün olduğunca en aza indirilmesidir (Bilgiç, 2018: 4-5).


Kamu hizmetlerinin en belirgin özellikleri aşırı statükocu ve merkezizleştirilmişdir. Bu nedenle kamu hizmetlerinin krize hazırlık ve yönetiminin en önemli görevlerinden biri de bu duruma büyük ölçude etkileşimlerin yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bu anlamda temel kırılma noktaları şu şekildedir (Putra, 2009:158)

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

TÜRK KAMU YÖNETİMİ MEVZUATINDA “KRİZ YÖNETİMİ”


- Erzincan Depremi (1939)
- İmar Kanunu (1956)
- Başbakanlık Kriz Yönetim Merkezi Yönetmeliği (1996)
- Marmara ve Düzce Depremi (1999)
- Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı'nın Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun (2009)
1939 Erzincan Depremi
Cumhuriyetin ilanından sonra 1939 yılına kadar afetle ilgili doğrudan bir düzenleme yapılmamıştır. 1939 yılında Erzincan depremi meydana gelmiştir. Bu yıldan sonra afet yönetimi konusunda paradigma değişmiştir.
Bu kanunlarda, imar planlarının hazırlanması, yapıların sağlamlığı ve denetimi, yeni inşa edilecek yapılar gibi konularda düzenlemeler görüşmektedir. Deprem öncesinde devletin afet yönetimiyle yaklaşımda çıkacak zararların giderilmesi ve mevcut yapı ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması olarak görülmektedir. Erzincan Depremi Sonrası yapılan düzenlemeler Tablo 2’de verilmektedir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yıl</th>
<th>Sayı</th>
<th>Kanun / Yönetmelik</th>
<th>Özelliği</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>3773 sayılı</td>
<td>Erzincan’da ve Erzincan Depreminden Müteessir Olan Mıntıkalarda Zarar Görenle Yaptık Sayılı Yapılar Hakkında Kanun</td>
<td>Çıkarıldığı dönemde afetle ilgili ilk düzenleme olarak kabul edilmektedir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>4373 sayılı</td>
<td>Taşın Sulara ve Su Baskınlarına Karşı Korunma Kanunu</td>
<td>Bu kanunda, afet öncesi hazırlık ve koruyucu önlemleri yer almaktadır.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>4623 sayılı</td>
<td>Yer Sarsıntılarından Evvel ve Sonra Alınacak Tedbirler Hakkında Kanun</td>
<td>“Türkiye Bölge Yönetimi Yapı Yönetimi” hazırlanmıştır</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>6785 sayılı</td>
<td>İmar Kanunu</td>
<td>Kanun, yerleşme yerleri, afet tehlikesi ile yapı denetimi gibi hükmüleri içermektedir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>7269 sayılı</td>
<td>“İmar ve İskân Vekâleti Kuruluş ve Vazifeleri Hakkında Kanun”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>9906 sayılı</td>
<td>“Sivil Müdafa Kanunu”</td>
<td>Sivil savunma faaliyetlerini kapsamaktadır</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


Bu dönemde önemli bir raporuz hazırlanmıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Programı (UNDP) tarafından yürütülen “Türkiye’nin Afet Yönetimi Sisteminin友情链接ılması” 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


1 R.G. 20.03.1997 tarih ve 22939 sayılı

**Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemi ve Kriz Yönetimi**

16 Nisan 2017 referandumuyla kabul edilen 2018 yılında uygulanmaya başlanan Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sisteminde geçiş ile beraber merkez teşkilatında temel değişiklik yapılmış, yeni sisteme uyum öngören mevcut kanun ve yönetmeliklerde değişiklikler geçirilmiştir.

Bu kapsamda, afet ve kriz yönetimi ile ilgili düzenlemelere de gidildiği görülmektedir. 5902 Sayılı Kanun’un Adı “Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı’nın Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun” iken, 703 sayılı KHK ile «Afet Ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı’ı İle İlgili Bazı Düzenlemeler Hakkında Kanun» şeklinde değiştirilmiştir.

İlgili kanuna 2019 yılında getirilen diğer bir düzenleme ile krizler sonrasında kaynak oluşturma hakkında düzenlemeler 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).


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2 RG 12.02.2011 tarih ve 27844 sayılı
3 KHK 02.70.2018 tarih ve 703 sayılı
Cumhurbaşkanlığı teşkilat yapısında söz konusu birimler Şekil 1’de gösternmektedir.

**Şekil 1.** Cumhurbaşkanlığı Teşkilatında Afet ve Kriz Yönetimi

**Kaynak:** Yazarlar tarafından oluşturulmuştur.


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4 RG 10/7/2018 tarihli 30474 sayılı
Tablo 3. Bakanlıklar ve Afet / Kriz Kapsamında görevleri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bakanlığı</th>
<th>Birim</th>
<th>Görevi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dışişleri Bakanlığı</td>
<td>Dış Politika, Analiz ve Eşgüdüm Genel Müdürlüğü</td>
<td>Araruluculuk, çatışmalara önlenmesi ve kriz yönetimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı</td>
<td>Mekânsal Planlama Genel Müdürlüğü</td>
<td>Binalar, genel sağmak alanların, kritik konumda tesislerin planları, harita, etüt, plan ve parselasyon planları</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı</td>
<td>Yönetim Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü</td>
<td>Afet ve acil durumlarla ilgili olarak iş ve işlemlerle yürütme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sağlık Bakanlığı</td>
<td>Acil Sağlık Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü</td>
<td>Sağlık hizmetlerini planlamak ve diğer sağlık hizmetleriyle ilgili iş birliği ve koordinasyon sağlamak, sağlık ve insani yardım faaliyetlerine katılmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarım Ve Orman Bakanlığı</td>
<td>Tarım Reformu Genel Müdürlüğü</td>
<td>Küresel iklim değişiklikleri, çevre, tarımsal afetler ve tarım sigortası hizmetleri, afetlerden zarar gören çiftçilere destek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticaret Bakanlığı</td>
<td>İç Ticaret Genel Müdürlüğü</td>
<td>Salın hastalık ve afetlerle ortaya çıkan ekonomik krizlerde ticari işletmeler teşvik ve destekler vermek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 gündemde gelmiştir. Aynı şekilde içinde bulunduğu tüm düzenlemeler ve Pandemisi krizine de tanık olduğumuz bir dönemdir. Bu iki örnek de krizin ne kadar ani ne kadar beklenmedik bir kriz olarak yükselebildiğini ve etkileyici olduğu için bir dikkat çekicidir.

Büyük ölçekli ve hâlâ devam eden karantinadaki kuvvetlendirilecek olan “Türk Kamu Yönetim Sistemi İçinde Kriz Yönetimi” konusunun ele alınması, bu durumu, bu krizi ve acil bir konu olduğunu bir kez daha öne çıkarmaktadır. Bu duruma da ise bu durumun ortaya çıktığı ve hâlâ devam eden bir kriz gibi görünebileceği ve bu krizin, bu süreçle etkileşmesi bir dikkat çekicidir.


**KAYNAKÇA**


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https://visuwords.com/crisis

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 ülkeler ve toplumları ilgilendiren, ulus ve sınırları aşan niteliktedir. Zorunlu göçün “hücum” niteliğindeki bu yönemi ve yarattığı “kriz” ortamı, göçe ve göç edene ilişkin “kriz odaklı” çözm arayışlarını gündeme getirmekte; yönetimsel ve hukuki açıdan genellikle “geçici” tanım ve yaklaşımları gündemde getirmektedir.

Uluslararası kurum, kuruluş ve örgütlerce hazırlanan çözüme ve yasal düzenlemelerin bir “bağlayıcılığı ve yaparımı” olmaması, ülke ve devletlerin zorunlu göç karşısında kendi göç politikalarını ve tanımlamalarını oluşturmamasına; mevcut politikalariyle sorunları çözüm çabasına girmelerine neden olmaktadır.

Çalışmada, literatür taraması ve yasal kaynakların derinlemesine analizi ile ulusal ve uluslararası kurum, kuruluş ve çeşitli örgütlerce hazırlanan ve onaylanan belgeler, anlaşmaların uygulanması açısından; “zorunlu” göçe ilişkin kimlik inşasının tarihsel süreç içerisindeki gelişimi, değişimi, ortak yaklaşımlar, çelişkiler, çatışmalar ve farklılıklar tartışmaktadır.

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 değişiminin tarihsel süreç içerisindeki gelişimi, değişimi, ortak yaklaşımlar, çelişkiler, çatışmalar ve farklılıklar tartışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zorunlu Göç, Kavramsal Analiz, Yasal Düzenleme, Türkiye.

GİRİŞ

Mevcut literatürde “göç” olgusu ile kavramsallaştırma olarak “yer değiştirme eylemi” farklı disiplinler kapsamında ele alınmaktadır ve açıklanmaya çalışılmaktadır. İnsan hareketlerine ilişkin kuramsal açıklamalar, insanların göç etmeyi/ yer değiştirme eylemi iten temel nedenin “daha iyi bir yaşam kavuşma” arzusu olduğunu vurgulamaktadır; bu arzusalara yönelik girişimlerin “gönüllü” ya da “zorunlu” olarak; siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik, çevresel, iklimsel, vb. farklı etkenler doğrultusunda tezahür ettiği belirtilmektedir.

Göç eylemini tetikleyen itici nedenler ne dersiniz, insanların yer değiştirme eylemini, hem terk edilen yer (kaynak ülke), hem gelinen yeni yer (hedef ülke) hem de bu eylemi gerçekleştirenler (göçmen, mülteci, sığınmacı, vb.) açısından önemli sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Göç eyleminin akademik çalışmaları, küresel düzlemde yaşanan göç olgusunun yeni bir gündem olmadığını, tarih boyunca yaşanan ekonomik, politik, vb. birçok farklı kırmızı noktaların göçü tetiklediğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır.


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.),
- eylemi gerçekleştiği ve yöneltiği yer (“kaynak, transit, hedef, ev sahibi”),
- eylemi gerçekleştirenler (misafir, “göçmen”, mülteci, sığınmacı, geçici koruma altındaklärler, vb.) açısından farklı kavramsal analizler yapılmıştır.

Bu noktadan yola çıkılarak geniş bir yelpazede 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 yansısa göç edenin kimliğine ilişkin belirleyici unsur olan ve sürec etkileyen (Uluslararası kurum,kuruluş, örgütler,vb.) aktörlerin göçe ve göç edene ilişkin hukuvi tanımlamaları ile, süreçten etkilenen (yabancı,mülteci, sığınmacı, şartlı mülteci, ikincil koruma, geçici koruma altındaki, vb.) kitlenin kimliği ve davranışını yönlendiren statüsünün hukuki zemini irdelemiş,

Ayrıca; uluslararası koruma hukukunda yer alan sözleşme, antlaşma ve yasal düzenlemelerin, Türkiye’nin tarihsel süreç içinde ev sahipliği yaptığı uluslararası ve zorunlu göçlere &göç edenlerle yönelik geliştirmişti. Özellikle 1920-1950, 1951-1980 ve 80 sonrası olmak üzere ~30 yıllık periyodlarda ele alınarak kavramları ortaya çıkışı ve içeriğinin, küresel ölçüde yaşanan kitlesel göç olayları ile ilişkisi sorgulanmıştır.

KÜRESEL DÜZLEMDE YAŞANAN ZORUNLU GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ
Dönemsel Kırılma Noktaları ve Olaylar

Gününüzde dünya üzerindeki tüm ülkeleri ve toplumlara ilgilendiren, giderek karmaşılaşan ve uluslararası sözleşmeler, vealus & smr aşan ve özellikle 2000’ler itibariyle hızlı, zorunlu ve kitlesel niteliğinde bir yapı taşıyan göç olgusunu, kaynak ülke ya da bölgelerindeki trendi, akımların yoğunlaşması, ağların karmaşıklaması gibi etkenleri nedeniyle küresel bir süreç haline gittiğinde, göç edenin kimliğine ilişkin hukuki kavram ve statüsünün de düşündüğünde bu sürecin küresel bir süreç haline gelmiş ve bu süreçle birlikte ülkelerin ve toplumların hukuki çözümleri ve yönetimi de zorunlu göç durumuna uyum sağlaması gerekmektedir. Bu aşamada mevcut uluslararası literaturun önündeki temel zorluk hem göç süreci hem de göç eden dönemdeki hukuki ve yönetim düzenlemelerin “belirsizlikler” taşmasıyla dolu bir süreçtir.

Göç sürecine odaklanan çalışmalarla, “göçün” sırları olarak bilinen bir süreç, göç edenin hukuki statüsünü ve süreç içindeki kimliğini tarif etmeye çalışılan en temel kavramlardan biri olan “mülteci” tanımlanmıştır, bu günümüz zamanında “zorunlu göç” plaisındaki birçok grubunun, özellikle Mülteci, İkincil koruma, geçici koruma vb. gibi benzer zorunlu sürece maruz kalanların, bu süreçle birlikte değerlendirilmesi ve ele alınması gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda, küresel düzlemde yaşanan zorunlu göç hareketleri döneminde ilişkin yürütmeler göç edenin hukuki kimliği ile ilgili ele alınarak özetlenece olursa;
(1) Yirminci yüzyılın başından İkinci Dünya Savaşı’na kadar olan (1901-1940 arası dönem): ASİMİLASYON¹ DÖNEMİ

**Döneme ilişkin genel tanımlama:** “Uluscı-devlet merkezli” yaklaşım doğrultusunda o ülkenin "etnik ve dinsel kimlik yapısına “uygun” yabancıların göçlerinin cesaretlendiği; o kimliğe uymayanların da kısa sürede asimile olmalarını öngören yaklaşım benimsenmiştir.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KİTA</th>
<th>YILLAR</th>
<th>OLAY</th>
<th>YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİSİ)²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVRUPA</td>
<td>1914-1918</td>
<td>1. VE 2.ĐÜNYA SAVAŞLARI</td>
<td>66 MİLYON KİŞİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1939-1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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, farklılıkların önemini bir düzeyde kabullenmesi ve göçmen kimliklerinin bazı özelliklerinin kaybedilmeden de “uyumun” sağlanabileceği anlayışı yerleşmeye başlamıştır.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KİTA</th>
<th>YILLAR</th>
<th>OLAY</th>
<th>YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİSİ)²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASYA</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>HINDİSTAN VE PAKİSTAN AYRILMASI / İKİ AYRI DEVLET OLARAK BÖLÜNMESİ</td>
<td>~16 MİLYON KİŞİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1948-1950</td>
<td>ISRAİL DEVLETTİNİN KURULUŞU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1950-1954</td>
<td>ÇİN PROLERET KÜLTÜR DEVRİMİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1954-1956</td>
<td>KUZEY VIETNAM KOMUNİST DEVRİMİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965-1972</td>
<td>VIETNAM SAVAŞI</td>
<td>~13,2 MİLYON KİŞİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>ARAP-İSRAİL SAVAŞI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>BANGLADEŞ BAĞIMSIZLIK SAVAŞI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>UGANDA SINIRDIŞI EMİRİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>LAOS İÇ SAVAŞI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRİKA</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>CEZAYİR BAĞIMSIZLIK İLANI &amp; SAVAŞI</td>
<td>~3,4 MİLYON KİŞİ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ İçduyg, A. ve diğ. (2014).
² “Yerinden edilen nüfus” olarak belirtilen kişi sayısı hem ülke içerisinde yer değiştiren hem de ülke dışında göç eden nüfusun toplamını ifade etmektedir.
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - IV

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960-1964</th>
<th>BELÇİKA’NIN HUTU’YU DESTEKLEMEŞİ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>BİAFRA SAVAŞI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>SOVYET GÜÇLERİNIN MACAR AYAKLANMASINI BASTIRMAŞI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AVRUPA

(3) 1970’lerin ortasından 1990’lı yılların sonlarına kadar süren (1975-1999 arası dönem): ÇOKKÜLTÜRLÜLUK¹ DÖNEMİ

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KİTA</th>
<th>YILLAR</th>
<th>OLAY</th>
<th>YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİŞİ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFİKA</td>
<td>1976-1992</td>
<td>MOZAMBIK İÇ SAVAŞI</td>
<td>~9 MİLYON KİŞİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-1979</td>
<td>SOMALİNİN ETİYOPYA İŞGALİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-1984</td>
<td>ETİYOPYANIN ERIŞTRE İŞGALİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>RODEZYADA BEYAZ MİLLİYETÇİ YÖNETİME KARŞI AYAKLANMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>RUANDA SOYKIRIMI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASYA</td>
<td>1975-1995</td>
<td>VIETNAM SAVAŞI</td>
<td>~11 MİLYON KİŞİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1976-1985</td>
<td>KAMBOÇYA İÇ SAVAŞI</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>BURMA SINIRDİŞİ EMRİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>SOVYETLERİN AFGANİSTAN İŞGALİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1980-1988</td>
<td>İRAN-IRAK SAVAŞI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>İRAN IN KARŞI / MUHALİF HAREKETİ BASTIRMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1991-1992</td>
<td>BURMA HÜKÜMETİNİN ZULMÜ &amp; İŞKENCESİ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>ENDONEZYA NIN DOĞU TIMOR U BASTIRMAŞI &amp; SİNDİRMEŞI &amp; BASKILAMASI</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AVLUPA</td>
<td>1989-1993</td>
<td>GÜRCİSTAN BÖLÜCÜ-AYRILIKÇI TARTIŞMALAR</td>
<td>~6.6 MİLYON KİŞİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1989-1998</td>
<td>SİRBISTAN IN KOSOSVA IN BAĞIMSIZLİĞİNİ REDDETMESİ &amp; GERİ ALMASI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ İçduygu, A. ve diğ. (2014).
1990 | ERMEŃİSTAN-azerbaycan Savası (Karabağ Savaşı)
---|---
1991 | ÇeçenİstaN Bağımsızlık İlanı
1991 | HırvatİstaN Bağımsızlık Savaşı ve Takıben Etnik Temzilik
1992 | TaçıkıstaN İç Savaşı
1994 | Rusya Nın Çeçen Bağımsızlık Hareketini Bastırması
1994-1995 | Yuvoslavya Nın Dagılmısından Sonra Bosna HerzıgoVa Daki Çatısmalar
1998-1999 | Sirplarin KostoValı Arnavutlara BaskıSına Karşılik NATO Hava Saldırısı
1999 | ÇeçenİstaN Da Çatısmaların Artması
**AMERİKA** | 1981-1989 | Central America İç Savaşı | ~2 Milyon Kişi

(4) 1990’ların sonunda başlayan bugüne kadar geçen (2000 ve sonrası dönem): “AsımİLasyonA Gerİ Dönüş ve Ulus-Ötesİ / kültürlErArası etKİleŞİm” 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 siyasetlarının “ulus-ötesi” ve “kültürelarasi etkileşim” içerecek bir alanda daha özgürlükçü düşünülmesini öneren ve kuramsallaşan bazı açıları hakim olmuştur.

**Tablo 4.** 2000 ve sonrası Dönemde Gerçekleșen Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KİTA</th>
<th>YİLLAR</th>
<th>OLAY</th>
<th>YERİNDEN EDİLEN NÜFUS (KİŞİ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRİKA</strong></td>
<td>2013-2015</td>
<td>Güney Sudan İç Savaşı</td>
<td>~2.5 Milyon Kişi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AMERİKA</strong></td>
<td>2000-2015</td>
<td>Kolombiya İç Savaşı - Çatışma</td>
<td>~22 Milyon Kişi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASYA</strong></td>
<td>2003-2015</td>
<td>Amerika Nın Irak I İşgalı</td>
<td>~3 Milyon Kişi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>Burma Da Yaşanan Baskı &amp; Zulüm</td>
<td>~12 Milyon Kişi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011- &amp;</td>
<td>Surîye İç Savaşı</td>
<td>~12 Milyon Kişi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

| Tarih | Kurum/Kuruluş (Ülke) | Sözleşme/Anlaşma (Altlık) | Kapsam
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900-1940</td>
<td>ASİMİLASYON</td>
<td>MİLLETLER CEMİYETİ MİLLETLER CEMİYETİ (1920)</td>
<td>DEKOLONİZASYON, GÜNEY AFRİKA'DAKİ IRK AYRIMI, MİLLETLER CEMİYETİ SÖZLEŞMESİ (1920)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1950-1975 | ASİMİLASYON | BM GENEL KURULUNUN İNSAN HAKLARI KONUSU ANLAŞMASI (1951) | ASIMİLASYON Sözleşmeler/Anlaşmalar
| 2000-2021 | ASİMİLASYON | 2030 SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ (2015) | 2030 SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİNİN HAYATA ULAŞILMASI, DÜŞÜKLÜKLERİNİN YAŞANMASI VE "MİLLİYET İLKESİ", "HER ULUSA BİR DEVLET" ÇAĞRISI İLE YENİ DEVLETLERIN KURULMASI

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 çoğulukla “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 yıllarda ulus-devlette geçiş, ulusal sınırların belirginleşmesi ve daha “türdeş” bir toplum yaratma yaklaşıını doğrultusunda Lozan Anlaşması ile gerçekleştirilen “uluslararası koruma altına” ilk zorunlu göç olarak tanımlanan Mübadele (Rum -Türk kökenli) Süreci,

1951- ülkede nüfusun “türdeşliği” yaklaşımının sürdürüldüğü bu dönemde kentleşme ve sanayiye dayalı bir toplum yaratma siyaseti9 doğrultusunda bir anlamda “açık kapı politikası” izlediği tehcir ve bazı nedeniyle Balkanlardan (Bulgaristan, Yugoslavya) ülkeye yönelen „Türk“ göçü,


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7 Erder (2018).
8 İnan (2016).
10 Tablo 6, yazarlar tarafından ilgili kaynaklardan derlenerek oluşturulmuştur.
Tablo 6. Türkiye’ye Yönelen Küresel Düzlemde Yaşanan Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri ve Yasal Düzenlemeler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DÖNEM &amp; ŞİYASET</th>
<th>OLAY / KIRLI KONUŞTA</th>
<th>YASAL MEVEUAT</th>
<th>YAŞA KAPSAMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923-1939 ARASI DÖNEM</td>
<td>GÜVENIÇELİK ZAFERI: GÜÇ İÇİN BAŞKARILAN MISIL</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-1945</td>
<td>İSTANBUL SAVAŞI</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950 İN'DİS İLÇESİ TÜRKÇÂN İLKÖREN</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1959 ARASI DÖNEM</td>
<td>&quot;YELI&quot; OLMAK İÇİN &quot;KÜRT&quot; İÇİN BAŞKARILAN BİR BOYUZ KAZANMASI</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-1958</td>
<td>TÜRKİYE'DE &quot;BURJEST&quot; GÖÇ ANLAŞMASI</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-1979' ARASI DÖNEM</td>
<td>TÜRKİYE-BULGARIYAN YAKIN ARKADA GÖÇ ANLAŞMASI</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>İRAN SİYASET</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-2011</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot;ANLAMASI&quot;</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990' ARASI</td>
<td>İRAN SİYASET</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-1999</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot;ANLAMASI&quot;</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2005</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot;ANLAMASI&quot;</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot;ANLAMASI&quot;</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DÖNEM &amp; ŞİYASET</th>
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<th>YASAL MEVEUAT</th>
<th>YAŞA KAPSAMI</th>
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<tr>
<td>1923-1939 ARASI DÖNEM</td>
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<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-1945</td>
<td>İSTANBUL SAVAŞI</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950 İN'DİS İLÇESİ TÜRKÇÂN İLKÖREN</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1959 ARASI DÖNEM</td>
<td>&quot;YELI&quot; OLMAK İÇİN &quot;KÜRT&quot; İÇİN BAŞKARILAN BİR BOYUZ KAZANMASI</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-1958</td>
<td>TÜRKİYE'DE &quot;BURJEST&quot; GÖÇ ANLAŞMASI</td>
<td>ISVEZ</td>
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<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
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Tablo 6. Türkiye’ye Yönelen Küresel Düzlemde Yaşanan Zorunlu Göç Hareketleri ve Yasal Düzenlemeler

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<td>ISVEZ</td>
<td>&quot;BAKIR&quot; (1923)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEĞERLENDİRME VE SONUÇ

Araştırmaya yönelik yapılan değerlendirmede, uluslararası ve ulusal düzeyde yapılan sözleşme, antlaşma, eylem planları, vb. düzenlemelerin ortaya çıkışı, 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 tespit edilmiştir. Bu durum, onların hukuki statüne yönelik olduğu son derece belirgin.酪

Türkiye'de göçe yönelik yasal düzenlemelerin ise, ülkenin maruz kaldığı göçün niteliğinin “ulus aşırı” düzlemde seyretmesi itibarıyla Uluslararası koruma hukuğu, 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 & yöresel olarak süreci ve gelenleri kontrol altında almak doğrultusunda bahse konu uluslararası yasal düzenlemelerden farklı kendine özgü statüler geliştirmekte; yasal düzenleme ve göç politikasını oluşturmaktadır.

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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
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.

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 globalizitaton 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-19 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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>COVID</th>
<th>HDI</th>
<th>FDI</th>
<th>INF</th>
<th>EXC</th>
<th>PS</th>
<th>RQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>-0.02*</td>
<td>0.03**</td>
<td>0.31*</td>
<td>-0.52*</td>
<td>-0.01**</td>
<td>0.53*</td>
<td>0.16**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>-0.15*</td>
<td>0.10*</td>
<td>0.29**</td>
<td>-0.19*</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>0.35**</td>
<td>0.11**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>-0.01*</td>
<td>0.23*</td>
<td>0.16*</td>
<td>-0.44*</td>
<td>-0.11**</td>
<td>0.51*</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>-0.34**</td>
<td>0.17*</td>
<td>0.53**</td>
<td>-0.18*</td>
<td>-0.16</td>
<td>0.37*</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>-0.05*</td>
<td>0.13**</td>
<td>0.15*</td>
<td>-0.51*</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>0.53*</td>
<td>0.11*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>-0.21*</td>
<td>0.09*</td>
<td>0.37**</td>
<td>0.03*</td>
<td>-0.17**</td>
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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).

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](image)

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).
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
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 conflicts in post-Soviet area. The conflict itself emerged at the end of the 20th century and lasted for about 30 years. Thousands people among them 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 Azerbaijan 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 toponym 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 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 world 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.
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

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 disturbing. As the historical trends are suggesting, the global fight to reduce 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 (%)

“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)
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 sighted. 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 sighted 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 beneficial 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 hazardous 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 INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING 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 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 discreetly, 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 play 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 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
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 & Wolfgang 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. Favoring 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 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 facilities/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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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"
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 we are 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 adopted.

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 much 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.

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 leadersh. 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.

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 summarized 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 aimed at combining the rearing of animals with production of forest products 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 is an agroforestry system that incorporates or utilizes the land for the production of forest products, 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 perennials 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 intercropping): 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 tree 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 takes 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 are 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. Based on this new and improved technologies relating to agroforestry business have been innovated by Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) that can serve 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 flour 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.
REFERENCES
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 lockdown 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 contact 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.

REFERENCE
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; Colclough, 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:

\[
y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i x_{it} + u_{it}
\]

Where, \( \alpha_i \) is an unobserved time-constant unit or fixed effect; \( \beta_i \) is coefficients to be estimated on the contrl variable and its constant across groups; \( x_{it} \) is \( (1 \times k) \) 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 $\beta$ 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).

$$\Delta y_{it} = \beta \Delta x_{it} + \Delta u_{it} \quad (2)$$

Coefficient on the levels $x_{it}$ is the same as the coefficient on the changes $\Delta x_{it}$; fixed effect or unobserved heterogeneity, $\alpha_i$, drops out and now depends on time-constancy. Now, if $E[u_{it} | X] = 0$; then, $E[\Delta u_{it} | \Delta X] = 0$ 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](image-url)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>LEYS</th>
<th>LGNI</th>
<th>LHDI</th>
<th>LLEB</th>
<th>LMYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.118160</td>
<td>4.173383</td>
<td>-0.127301</td>
<td>1.869260</td>
<td>0.950816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1.120574</td>
<td>4.163593</td>
<td>-0.121480</td>
<td>1.868350</td>
<td>0.975426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>1.252853</td>
<td>4.567779</td>
<td>-0.051587</td>
<td>1.914872</td>
<td>1.056905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>0.949390</td>
<td>3.506234</td>
<td>-0.234331</td>
<td>1.808211</td>
<td>0.653213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>0.065878</td>
<td>0.222071</td>
<td>0.040513</td>
<td>0.021038</td>
<td>0.093374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>-0.361306</td>
<td>-0.467445</td>
<td>-0.434873</td>
<td>-0.077686</td>
<td>-1.524161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
<td>2.626774</td>
<td>3.130441</td>
<td>2.757647</td>
<td>3.087823</td>
<td>4.805774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarque-Bera</td>
<td>4.960997</td>
<td>6.682742</td>
<td>6.113945</td>
<td>0.238900</td>
<td>94.14817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>0.083701</td>
<td>0.035386</td>
<td>0.047030</td>
<td>0.887408</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>201.2687</td>
<td>751.2089</td>
<td>-22.91415</td>
<td>336.4668</td>
<td>171.1469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum Sq. Dev.</td>
<td>0.776834</td>
<td>8.827488</td>
<td>0.293799</td>
<td>0.079222</td>
<td>1.560653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2: Kernel density plot of the series

Table 2: Test for Normal Distribution Assumption

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>LEYS</th>
<th>LGNI</th>
<th>LHDI</th>
<th>LLEB</th>
<th>LMYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Prob</td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Prob</td>
<td>Stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levin, Lin &amp; Chu t*</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breitung t-stat</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Null Hypothesis: Assumes individual unit root process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>LEYS</th>
<th>LGNI</th>
<th>LHDI</th>
<th>LLEB</th>
<th>LMYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Prob</td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Prob</td>
<td>Stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Im, Pesaran &amp; Shin W-stat</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADF-Fisher Chi-Sq.</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP - Fisher Chi-Sq.</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Table 4. Stationary tests

Null Hypothesis: Levels Stationary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>LEYS</th>
<th>LGNI</th>
<th>LHDI</th>
<th>LLEB</th>
<th>LMYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Pval</td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Pval</td>
<td>Stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HZ</td>
<td>7.905</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.851</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>8.532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCZ</td>
<td>7.949</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6.753</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>8.425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Null Hypothesis: First Difference Stationary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>D(LEYS)</th>
<th>D(LGNI)</th>
<th>D(LHDI)</th>
<th>D(LLEB)</th>
<th>D(LMYS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Pval</td>
<td>Stats</td>
<td>Pval</td>
<td>Stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HZ</td>
<td>0.341</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1.393</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>0.967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCZ</td>
<td>0.545</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.994</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>0.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYS)</td>
<td>0.177570</td>
<td>0.004910</td>
<td>36.16324</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.075831</td>
<td>0.001509</td>
<td>50.25607</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.497517</td>
<td>0.038874</td>
<td>12.79810</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.126097</td>
<td>0.007675</td>
<td>16.42992</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>8.82E-05</td>
<td>0.000111</td>
<td>0.794534</td>
<td>0.4280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYS)</td>
<td>0.177593</td>
<td>0.005017</td>
<td>35.39479</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.076091</td>
<td>0.001550</td>
<td>49.08239</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.455065</td>
<td>0.073061</td>
<td>6.228544</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.122483</td>
<td>0.008273</td>
<td>14.80492</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effects Description

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 -11.86340
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4.93E-05</td>
<td>8.35E-05</td>
<td>0.591118</td>
<td>0.5552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYE)</td>
<td>0.177776</td>
<td>0.004966</td>
<td>35.79517</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.075795</td>
<td>0.001524</td>
<td>49.74616</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.476574</td>
<td>0.052856</td>
<td>9.016465</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.124783</td>
<td>0.008057</td>
<td>15.48839</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effects Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>Rho</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(LEYE), 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4.93E-05</td>
<td>8.29E-05</td>
<td>0.595289</td>
<td>0.5524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYE)</td>
<td>0.177776</td>
<td>0.004932</td>
<td>36.04770</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.075795</td>
<td>0.001513</td>
<td>50.09712</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.476574</td>
<td>0.052486</td>
<td>9.080076</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.124783</td>
<td>0.008000</td>
<td>15.59766</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effects Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>Rho</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Summary</th>
<th>Chi-Sq. Statistic</th>
<th>Chi-Sq. d.f.</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross-section random</td>
<td>6.059547</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period random</td>
<td>7.119982</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-section and period random</td>
<td>9.143179</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross-section random effects test comparisons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
<th>Random</th>
<th>Var(Diff.)</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYS)</td>
<td>0.177593</td>
<td>0.177776</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.7502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.076091</td>
<td>0.075795</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.2431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.455065</td>
<td>0.476574</td>
<td>0.002472</td>
<td>0.6653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.122483</td>
<td>0.124783</td>
<td>0.000003</td>
<td>0.1854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Period random effects test comparisons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
<th>Random</th>
<th>Var(Diff.)</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYS)</td>
<td>0.180702</td>
<td>0.177776</td>
<td>0.000006</td>
<td>0.2270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.078542</td>
<td>0.075795</td>
<td>0.000001</td>
<td>0.0117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.458858</td>
<td>0.476574</td>
<td>0.000247</td>
<td>0.2601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.124139</td>
<td>0.124783</td>
<td>0.000007</td>
<td>0.8140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross-section and period random effects test comparisons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
<th>Random</th>
<th>Var(Diff.)</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYS)</td>
<td>0.180224</td>
<td>0.177776</td>
<td>0.000006</td>
<td>0.3327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.079005</td>
<td>0.075795</td>
<td>0.000001</td>
<td>0.0054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.425002</td>
<td>0.476574</td>
<td>0.004031</td>
<td>0.4167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.120914</td>
<td>0.124783</td>
<td>0.000013</td>
<td>0.2830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 10. Coefficient restriction test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Statistic</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F-statistic</td>
<td>1405.557</td>
<td>(4, 169)</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi-square</td>
<td>5622.228</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Null Hypothesis: C(2)=C(3)=C(4)=C(5)=0
Null Hypothesis Summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normalized Restriction (= 0)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C(2)</td>
<td>0.177776</td>
<td>0.004932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C(3)</td>
<td>0.075795</td>
<td>0.001513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C(4)</td>
<td>0.476574</td>
<td>0.052486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C(5)</td>
<td>0.124783</td>
<td>0.008000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 11. Confidence interval test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>90% CI Low</th>
<th>90% CI High</th>
<th>95% CI Low</th>
<th>95% CI High</th>
<th>99% CI Low</th>
<th>99% CI High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4.93E-05</td>
<td>0.000114</td>
<td>0.000213</td>
<td>-0.000167</td>
<td>0.000265</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LEYS)</td>
<td>0.177776</td>
<td>0.169619</td>
<td>0.185932</td>
<td>0.168040</td>
<td>0.187511</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LGNI)</td>
<td>0.075795</td>
<td>0.073293</td>
<td>0.078298</td>
<td>0.072809</td>
<td>0.078782</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LLEB)</td>
<td>0.476574</td>
<td>0.389767</td>
<td>0.563381</td>
<td>0.372962</td>
<td>0.580186</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(LMYS)</td>
<td>0.124783</td>
<td>0.111551</td>
<td>0.138014</td>
<td>0.108990</td>
<td>0.140575</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>d.f.</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breusch-Pagan LM</td>
<td>23.49821</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.0741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesaran scaled LM</td>
<td>1.551554</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesaran CD</td>
<td>0.659983</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weighted Statistic</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panel v-Statistic</td>
<td>1.285912</td>
<td>0.0992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel rho-Statistic</td>
<td>-2.856361</td>
<td>0.0021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel PP-Statistic</td>
<td>-6.680185</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel ADF-Statistic</td>
<td>-2.378564</td>
<td>0.0087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group rho-Statistic</td>
<td>0.0228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group PP-Statistic</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group ADF-Statistic</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14. Cointegration Test (II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADF</td>
<td>-4.015145</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual variance</td>
<td>3.48E-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAC variance</td>
<td>2.44E-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

REFERENCES


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

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University of Uyo

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FCICN, AP, PPGDCA, PHDCDPM
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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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Chirantan Konwar
Diksha Gupta

Dr. D. Y. Patil B-School, Pune, India.

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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Maharashtra (India)

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 organizational culture by creating ideals, encouraging proper member behaviour, and reinforcing punishment and rewards. On the other hand, in today's world, organizations 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 16.40 and 17.10 north latitude and 73.430 and 75.000 east longitude. The main objective of this research is to investigate 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leadership</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Significance 2 Tailed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transformational</td>
<td>0.422</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charismatic</td>
<td>0.662</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive</td>
<td>0.561</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
REFERENCES


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
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 20th 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 возможностях 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 число 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, анализируются 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 quinquilingual 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 20th and 21st century language learning standards. In the 20th 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 20th 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, quantitativity, 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. Yesperen 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, 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" [Gavrilo 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 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 biaid 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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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).

This research was funded by the grants from the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine «Reforming the lifelong learning system in Ukraine for the prevention of the labor emigration: a coopetition model of institutional partnership» (reg. n. 0120U102001), «Convergence of economic and educational transformations in the digital society: modeling the impact on regional and national security».

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 NIGERIA: 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 forcible 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. 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

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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. 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. This is how fanatical and gender-based violence is increasing in every country in the context of the COVID-19 scenario. women 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. 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. 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.

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

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 1\(^{st}\).
\(^8\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 1\(^{st}\).
\(^9\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 2\(^{nd}\).
\(^10\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 2\(^{nd}\).
\(^11\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 4\(^{th}\).
\(^12\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 6\(^{th}\).
\(^13\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 8\(^{th}\).
\(^14\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 10\(^{th}\).
\(^15\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 10\(^{th}\).
\(^16\) COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Children. Paragraph 11\(^{th}\).
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. 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. On April 22nd, 2020 estimated 57 countries temporarily suspend their air travel globally. They also decided on no exception for asylum seekers. 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.

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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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.


**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.**


In Syria medical infrastructure, water facilities have been damaged totally. Children are living outside with their family members in Idlib province with little or no access to water. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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.
They are now relying on a national television broadcast for learning. 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. 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. Migrant families and lonely children in Greek Island are also facing curfew which does not apply to Greek nationals. In 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; 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, 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.

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42 Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: What needs to be done?
UNICEF is 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. 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. 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.

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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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’s 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 features 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 analyze 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 widespread issue, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentages (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-30 Years</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-60 years</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and above</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Education</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Education</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Education</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender of household head</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Farming</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 and above</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-50000</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510000-100000</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101000-150000</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151000 and above</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Education</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join Spouse</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill Acquisition</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than one</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than or equal to one</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>1.960</td>
<td>.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>-.182</td>
<td>.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security index</td>
<td>-.361</td>
<td>.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>.178</td>
<td>.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>-.435</td>
<td>.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>.936</td>
<td>.178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R²</td>
<td>.877</td>
<td>.178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>98.094</td>
<td>.178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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 R² 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 remaining 12.3% can explained by the error term. The results of the 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.
REFERENCES


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.
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

Didier KOMBIENI
Department of Anglophone Studies / University of Parakou (Benin)

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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Institute of Advanced Study in Education Thrissur, Kerala, India

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. (Encyclopedia.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.

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.

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.

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 apprehension 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 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.
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 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 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 & Tamechynová, 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 (Kirisci, 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, & İçduygü, 2019). Turkey has shown unprecedented performance while treating Syrian refugees (Saraçoğlu, & Bélanger, 2019). In addition, they have been integrated into Turkish society and culture (Akcpar, & 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-Ayyazoğlu, 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 (İNELI-CIGER, 2015; İçduygü & 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 (Madjiva & 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 (Dincer, 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 refugees (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 issues. 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
ÖZET

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Konferans, Bandung, Asya, Afrika.

BANDUNG CONFERENCE AND TURKEY'S ROLE

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.

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**


Bela ki, Fars kərəfə regionunda müəkkəb harbi-siyasi vəziyyəti şəraitində 70-80-ci illərdə onun ösü vəsirli siyasət kompromis tətikləsi və ölkənin təhlükəsizliyinə aidiyət olmayan xaricə siyasət tədbirlərindən imtiyən etmək cəhdələri olmuşdu. BƏƏ rəhbərləri etbiyətli olmışı, hər şeyi nəzərdən keçirməklə hərəkat etməyi və müxtəqəl təsəbbüsə çıxış etməyəyi üstün tutdu.


**İRAN-İRAQ MÜHARİBƏSİ DÖVRÜNƏ İİR VƏ BƏƏ ARASINDA MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİN XARAKTERİ**

Lakin İranın və İraqın başqalarına özünün mühərabası zamanı şəxsi müharibələrinin dəqiq və cəhidliyyətli təşkilatı olduğu məlumatlar da əlavə edilə bilər. (Abd al-Rahman: 1999.)


Tehran elə üçün özünün mühərabası zamanı şəxsi müharibələrinin dəqiq və cəhidliyyətli təşkilatı olduğu məlumatlar da əlavə edilə bilər. (Abd al-Rahman: 1999.)


Əmirliliklərdə, xüsusi Dubayda ümid edirdilər ki, körpəzənə mührəsəninin dayandırılması BƏƏ ilə İranın arasında ticarət-dəqəq sədəkəsinin arıməsinə kömək edəcəkdi. Nəticəda İranın Bəndər-Abbas limanının xəzinəsiləndirilmiş yerləşən Dubay özünün alverişli cəhətar məşğəlində geniş istifadə ehtedadı başlama. İran tərəfində Fars körpəzənənə qərb həssasındaki mənənlar, xüsusan də Şərəfəşir limanı bərə adılandən həmçinin Dubay limanlarından istifadə ehtedadı oldu.

SONUC

Həmid sələtlər göstərdi ki, İranın çənub qoşuşu BƏƏ ilə münasibətlərə Tehranın bütünlikdən ərəb-islam dünyası ilə münasibətlərinin mühüm bir tərkib hissəsinə təşkil edir.

-Iran-İraq mührəsən başlayandan sonra BƏƏ prezidenti Əl-Nahayının bir çox müsbət təsəvərələri qədət etdi ki, bu mührəsənə daşqınləri xarakter dəyişdirər, hammya zərər vurur, nə körpəzənəmələrinin, nə də rəsmi Tehranın manafələrinə xidmət etmir. Belə bir şərətətdə Òb-Dabi BMT-ya mührəsən edərək onu mührəsənə son qoymaq üçün şifahi mührəsənə qifayətəməmməmə, daha çox təsəvərəs göstərməyə çağırırdı.


- BƏƏ rahbərliyi eyni zamanda Səudiyyə Ərabistanı tərəfindən edilən siyasi, iqtişadi və hərbə təzyiqlərə vəs qüvvə kimi İrandan istifadə etməyə çalşırdı. Yaranmış hərbə-siyasi vəziyyət İranı vəzifətdəki İrəvə ocaqları üzərində çənənmasın. Tehran əlkənin təcrübə vəziyyətini gücləndirmə sənədində qorxurdu. BƏƏ İran-İraq müharibəsi dövründə tutmuş olduğu bitərəf mənşəyinə görə müsbət imic qazandı. Dubay və Şərça əmirlərləri isə ixracat mallarının tədarükü və xidmatinın əsas bölgə məntəqələrinin çevrildi.

KAŅNA KażA

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dağlık Karabağ Göçmenleri, Azerbaycan, Zorunlu Göç, Mecburi Göçkün, Sosyo-Ekonomik Sorunlar, Karabağ Savaşı.

**KARABAĞ 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, Azerbaycangi Turks had to leave their own lands due to the pressure they were exposed to. However, after nearly 30 years of longing, all Azerbaycangi 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**
Amaç

Yöntem
Bu araştırma sırasında zorluluk yaşanan zamanlardan bu güne kadar olan çalışmalar incelenmiş, bu çalışmalar göz önünde bulundurularak elde edilen veriler ve istatistikler değerlendirilmiştir. Makalede tüm istatistik verileri ve daha önce yapılan çalışmalarına istinaden zorluluklar ve bu zaman yaşanan sorunlar incelenmiş ve ikinci Karabağ savaşından sonra ne gibi değişim gösterdiği, bu değişim sorunlarıyla birlikte gelişimi ne şekilde etkilediği ele alınmıştır.


Azerbaycan'a karşı uygulanan soykırımı ve sürgün politikası

Azerbaycan türklerinin Ermenistan'dan (Batı Azerbaycan) tehlikede edilmesine 18. Yüzyılda başlanmıştı. Bu süreç Azerbaycan'ın Batı Azerbaycan hukuken Ermeni topraklarından sürüldüğünü ve Batı Azerbaycan'da hukuki etkinlikleri durdurulduğunu gösteren iki aşamada gerçekleştirilmiştir:
- İlk aşama 1905–1920;
- İkincı aşama 1948–1953


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

Azerbaycan türklerinin birinci Karabağ savaşı döneminde kendi topraklarını terk etme süreci

Sovyetler Birliği'nin 1985 yılında seçilense cumhurbaşkanı Mihail Gorbaçov'un Glastnost ve Perestroika (şeffaflık ve yeniden yapılarak) politikaları büyük ekonomik ve sosyal sorunlar yaşayan ülkede, bir arada yaşamanaya zorlanmış halkların bastırılması duygularının da suva vurumu duşu etmektedir. Ermenistan, Gorbaçov ile başlayan bu yeni dönem, Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasına doğru giden sürecinde bastırılmış düşmanca duyguların da suva vurumu şiddet yoluyla gerçekleşti (Oğan, 2001)

Zorunlu göçmenlerin yaşam standartlarını iyileştirmek için yapılan devlet programları

İşgal sonucunda zorunlu göçmenlerin karşılaşıkları 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 iftikada dönmesinden sonra, anavatanlarından sürülen bir milyona yakın yurttaşımızın yerini çarparak toplumsal sorunlar devlet tarafından yavaş-yavaş çözülmeye başlandı. Bu insanların sesleri dünya toplumuna iletildiştir. Haydar Aliyev devlet başkanını ve farklı ülke yetkilileriyle yaptığı sayısız görüşme, uluslararası ve yerel kuruluşlarda yaptığı toplantı konuşmalarda, kaçıncı ve zorunlu göçmenlerin konusuna değinerek, ülkenin bir numaralı sorunu olarak nitelendirmiştir.


Kaçıncı 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 müluq ödemesiz taşımak;
- geçici ikamet yerinde yaşlık, çocuk, der gelirli ve yakınını kaybetmiş kişiler için gerekli ücretsiz tıbbi bakım, günlük ihtiyaçların indirimli satın alınması;
- çocuklarının okul öncesi eğitim, ilgili eğitim kurumlarında gençlerin eğitimleri;
- yerleşim yerlerinde kalıcı olarak ikamet eden vatandaşılarla aynı gerekçelerle gıda ve sanayi malları almak;
- devlet tarafından atanan bir kerelik ve diğer yardımları almak;
- daha sonraki açıklamalara tabi olarak, ilgili belgeleri yokluğuunda bile asgari miktarda emekli maaşı ve yardım almak;
- öncelikle bekar emeklilerin ve özsürlülerin özel sosyal güvenlik kurumlarına yerleştirilmesi;

Kaçıncı ve mecburi göçmenlerin evle temin olunması bu kananda yer almaktadır. Şöyleki, devlet tarafından ev ve ya toprakla temin edilmiş, taşıma zamanı tüm harçlar devlet tarafından karşılanmalıdır, özel mülkiyete dayalı olarak bir daire veya müşterek ev satın alınması, işlemler noter ücreti ödenmeden gerçekleştirilir.


Bu zaman zarfında Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkan'ının 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 Programı Eklernin başaryla uygulanmıştır. Ülkemin 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 sağlıklı, 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 prograama da yeni eklmeler yapılırak devlet progranın içeriği tüm hızıyla devam ettilmiştir.


**İkinci Karabağ savaşı ve toprakların işgalden Kurtarılması süreci**


Azerbaycan ordusu 44 günlük savaşta Harop insansız kamikaze olarak ve bu arada Azerbaycan’a İsrail ile ortak üretilen “Zerbe” dronlarından ve diğer İHA’lardan, o sırada Bayraktar TB2 insansız hava araçlarından geniş ölçüde faydalanmıştır. Bir tek Bayraktar TB2 IHA’larıyla Azerbaycan Ermenistan’ın 1 milyar dolarlık askeri araç ve gerecini mahvettiştir. IHA’lar hem düşmanın askeri araçlarına ve insan gücüne isabetli darbeler indirilmesi, hem de topçu atışlarının isabet oranını artırması ve keşif amacıyla kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı İlham Aliyev’in seneler boyu yapmış olduğu titiz çalışmalar sayesinde geri alınamaz denilen topraklarımız geri alınmış, tarihimize şanlı bir kahramanlık destanı olarak kazınmış ve ülkemizi için yeni bir devinim temeli atılmıştır. Bu sayede Azerbaycanın bütün dünyada consortium olarak kabul edildiği, özgüvemiyle işgalci Ermenistan’a karşı verilen mücadelede büyük bir moral ve çocukluğu karşılanmıştır. Azerbaycan yurttaşları, yürütüldüğü ikamet eden Azerbaycanlılar ve aynı zamanda Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşları için Cumhurbaşkanı, Başkomutan İlham Aliyev’e sayısız kutlama ve teşekkür mesajları göndermiştir.

Sonuç ve değerlendirme
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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 doğmuştur ve yeni başlangıçlar temelini koymmuştur. Şuşa ve Ağdam camilerinde 27 yıl aradan sonra yine geçen sesler işlendi, o topraklara 30 yıl aradan sonra hayat gelmekte, o topraklar için yeni bir dönem başlamaktadır. Azerbaycan Cumhurbaşkanı Muzaffer Başıkomutanı İlham Aliyev liderliğinde cesur ordumuz tarafından vatanımızın Kurtarılması, yaklaştık otuz yıl olduğu sürgünde yaşayan zorunlu göçmenlerin geri dönüşlerine olanak sağlamıştır.


Vatan Savaşı’nın baş⊄yla 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 bizi gücüne güç katma, Ermenistan’ın destekçilerini güvende bırakarak, 30 yılda beri süregelen status-quo günümüzde kalkmıştır. Tunun yerine Karabağ’ın yıkılmış kentlerinin ve köylerin yeniden yapılandırılması programı uygulanmaya konmuştur.


KAYNAKÇA
Dr. Rehman SEFEROV, Dr. Adalet IBADOV “ERMENİSTAN'IN KARABAG'İ İŞGAL SÜRECİ VE SONRASINDA AZERBAYCAN'DA YAŞANAN ZORUNLU GÖÇLER VE SORUNLARI Selçuk Üniversitesi,Edebiyat Dergisi Yıl: 2007,Sayı: 18, 159-173”


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 Kırşehir, 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 İKTİSADÎ KALKINMA VE BÜYÜME ÜZERİNEKİ ARZ YANLI ETKİSİ, DÜNYA GÖÇ RAPORU VE TÜRKİYE

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ÖZET

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 1970. According to the 2019 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**


2. **AMAÇ, KAPSAM VE YÖNTEM**

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 muhasebesini açıklamak için önce üretim fonksiyonu Harrod-nötr teknolojiyi içerecek şekilde şöyle yazılır:

\[ Y = F(K, AL) \] (1)

Burada, \( Y \) üretim miktarını, \( K \) sermaye stokunu, \( L \) işgücünü ve \( A \) teknoloji düzeyini göstermektedir. Üretim fonksiyonu Cobb-Douglas formunda şöyle yazılır:

\[ Y = K^\alpha(AL)^\beta \] (2)

Ölçeğe göre sabit getiri geçerlilik şunlar yazılır:

\[ \alpha + \beta = 1 \] (3)
\[ \beta = 1 - \alpha \] (4)
\[ Y = K^\alpha(AL)^{1-\alpha} \] (5)

Büyüme oranı cinsinden yazmak için önce doğal logaritma alınarak aşağıdaki işlemler yapılır:

\[ \ln Y = \ln[K^\alpha(AL)^{1-\alpha}] \] (6)
\[ \ln Y = \ln K^\alpha + \ln(AL)^{1-\alpha} \] (7)
\[ \ln Y = \alpha \ln K + (1 - \alpha) \ln A \] (8)
\[ \ln Y = \alpha \ln K + (1 - \alpha) \ln A + (1 - \alpha) \ln L \] (9)

Her bir değişken zamanın fonksiyonu olduğu için zamana göre türev alınır:

\[ \frac{d\ln Y}{dt} = \frac{d(\alpha \ln K)}{dt} + \frac{d((1-\alpha) \ln A)}{dt} + \frac{d((1-\alpha) \ln L)}{dt} \] (10)

\[ \frac{d\ln Y}{dt} = \left( \frac{d\ln K}{dt} \right) \alpha + \left( \frac{d\ln A}{dt} \right) (1 - \alpha) + \left( \frac{d\ln L}{dt} \right) (1 - \alpha) \] (11)

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dK}{dt} \alpha + \frac{dA}{dt} (1 - \alpha) + \frac{dL}{dt} (1 - \alpha) \] (12)

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dK}{dt} \alpha + \frac{dA}{dt} (1 - \alpha) + \frac{dL}{dt} \frac{1}{A} \alpha \] (13)

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \left( \frac{dK}{dt} \alpha \right) \frac{dA}{dt} A + \frac{dA}{dt} \frac{1}{A} (1 - \alpha) + \frac{dL}{dt} \frac{1}{L} \alpha \] (14)

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dK}{dt} \alpha - \frac{dL}{dt} \frac{1}{L} \alpha = \left( \frac{dK}{dt} \alpha \right) \frac{dA}{dt} A + \frac{dA}{dt} \frac{1}{A} (1 - \alpha) \] (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:

\[ Y = F(K_1, A_1 L_1, K_2, A_2 L_2) \]  

(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:

\[ Y = A_1 L_1^\alpha_1 K_1^{\beta_1} + A_2 L_2^\alpha_1 K_2^{\beta_1} \]  

(17)

Büyümü oransı cinsinden yazmak için önce doğal logaritma alınarak ilgili işlemler yapılır:

\[ \ln Y = \ln A_1 + \ln L_1 + \alpha_1 \ln K_1 + \beta_1 \ln K_2 + \ln A_2 + \ln L_2 \]  

(18)

Her bir değişken zamanın fonksiyonu olduğu için zaman göre türev alınır:

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dA_1}{dt} \frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dL_1}{dt} \frac{1}{L_1} \beta_1 + \frac{dL_2}{dt} \frac{1}{L_2} \beta_1 + \frac{dA_2}{dt} \frac{1}{A_2} + \frac{dK_1}{dt} \alpha_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} \beta_1 \]  

(19)

Ardından gerekli işlemler yapılır:

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dA_1}{dt} \frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dL_1}{dt} \frac{1}{L_1} \beta_1 + \frac{dA_2}{dt} \frac{1}{A_2} + \frac{dK_1}{dt} \alpha_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} \beta_1 \]  

(20)

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dA_1}{dt} \frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dL_1}{dt} \frac{1}{L_1} \beta_1 + \frac{dA_2}{dt} \frac{1}{A_2} + \frac{dK_1}{dt} \alpha_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} \beta_1 \]  

(21)

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dA_1}{dt} \frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dL_1}{dt} \frac{1}{L_1} \beta_1 + \frac{dA_2}{dt} \frac{1}{A_2} + \frac{dK_1}{dt} \alpha_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} \beta_1 \]  

(22)

\[ \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{dA_1}{dt} \frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{dL_1}{dt} \frac{1}{L_1} \beta_1 + \frac{dA_2}{dt} \frac{1}{A_2} + \frac{dK_1}{dt} \alpha_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} \beta_1 \]  

(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 büyümessinin etkisi

22 ve 23 numaralı denklemler kullanarak şu tespit yapılabilir: Eğer \( \frac{dK_1}{dt} K_1 - \frac{dL_1}{dt} L_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} K_2 - \frac{dL_2}{dt} L_2 < 0 \) ise göç sonucunda meydana gelen işgücü başına sermaye büyümessi işgücü başına hasıla büyümessini yükseltir. Göçten önce işgücü başına sermaye büyümessi \( \frac{dK_1}{dt} K_1 - \frac{dL_1}{dt} L_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} K_2 - \frac{dL_2}{dt} L_2 = 0 \) idi. Göç ile birlikte \( \frac{dK_1}{dt} K_1 - \frac{dL_1}{dt} L_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} K_2 - \frac{dL_2}{dt} L_2 > 0 \) olmuştur. Buradaki \( \frac{dK_1}{dt} K_1 - \frac{dL_1}{dt} L_1 \) ülkeye göç gerçekleşmesinin arından ülke içinindeki işgücü başına sermaye büyümessidir.

Göçün gerçekleşmesiyle birlikte, ülkeye göç edenlerin ihtiyaçları için sağlanabilirmişdir. Diğer taraftan, göç edenler ülkeye parasal sermaye getirmişse bunları fiziki sermaye birikimini finanse etmesi nedeniyle \( \frac{dK_1}{dt} K_1 - \frac{dL_1}{dt} L_1 > 0 \) olur. Bu durumda nihai etki için \( \frac{dK_1}{dt} K_1 - \frac{dL_1}{dt} L_1 + \frac{dK_2}{dt} K_2 - \frac{dL_2}{dt} L_2 \) \( \alpha \) kıyaslanyor.
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 arasında işgücüne katılma oranını yüksekletmek işgücü üzerinden üretim büyümesini etkilemektedir.

3.3.2. Teknolojik gelişmenin etkisi

Eğer \( \left( \frac{dA_1}{dt} + \frac{dA_2}{dt} \right)(1 - \alpha) > \frac{dA_1}{dt} (1 - \alpha) \) ise göç sonucunda meydana gelen teknolojik gelişme veya verimlilik artış işgücü başına hasıla büyümesini yükseltir. Göçten önce teknolojik gelişme hızı \( \frac{dA_1}{A} \) idi. Göç ile birlikte \( \frac{dA_1}{dt} + \frac{dA_2}{A} \) olmuştur. Buradaki \( \frac{dA_1}{dt} \) ölçüe göre işgücü gerçekleşmesinin ardından ülke içindeki teknolojik gelişme hızıdır. Göçün gerçekleşmesiyle birlikte, teknolojik gelişme hızı değişebilir. Ayrıca, ölçüe gelen göçmenlerin üretkenlik artış hızı da \( \frac{dA_2}{A} \) üretim büyümesini etkiler. Bu durumda nihai etki için \( \left( \frac{dA_1}{dt} + \frac{dA_2}{dt} \right)(1 - \alpha) \) ile \( \frac{dA_1}{dt} (1 - \alpha) \) 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 \( \frac{dL_2}{dt} > 0 \) olduğu için işgücü başına hasıla büyümesi daha yüksek gerçekleşir. Önceden de ifade ettiği gibi, burada işgücü büyümesine yer verildiğine dikkat edilirse, işgücüne katılabilecek yaşta olan kişiler olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Bir başka deyişle, göç edenler arasında işgücüne katılma oranını yüksekletmek 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 ortalaması ürününe eşittir:

\[ \alpha = \frac{\text{işgücü başına sermayenin marjinal ürünü}}{\text{işgücü başına sermayenin ortalaması ürünü}} \]

Göçün gerçekleşmesi ile birlikte alfanın yükselmesi veya düşmesi de işgücü başına hasıla büyümesini etkileyecektir.

4. SANAYİLEŞMENİN SINIRSIZ EMEK ARZI KAYNAĞI OLARAK GÖÇ EDENLER

Göçün arz-yanlı etkileri Lewis modelinden hareketle de açıklanabilir. Lewis (1954)’ün sınırsız emek arzu ile kalkınma olarak adlandırdığı modelinde azgelişmiş bir ekonomi dual veya ikili yapıya sahiptir.

76 Bu başlık altındaki bilgilerin çoğunluğu yazının Kalkınma ve Büyüme İktisadı adlı çalışmasının bir bölümünde yer alan bilgileri dayanmaktadır.

Lewis’e göre mühendis gibi nitelikli işçi açısından bir kıtlık yaşanabilirse de, sermaye sahibi veya devlet işçeye söz konusu niteliği kazandırabilecek eğitimi verecektir. O halde böyle bir darboğaz bir geçikme yaratabilir ancak aşılacaktır. Lewis, bu durumda emek faktörünü yukarıdaki anlamda sınırsız, sermaye faktörünü ise küt olarak tespit etmiştir. Lewis modelinde ne kadar emek istihdam edilir? Bunu açıklamak üzere Lewis’ın çizdiği Şekil 1 kullanabiliriz. Yatay eksende işçi sayısı dikey eksende ise işçi sayısına karşılık gelen marjinal ürün ve iși içinde gecektiği 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 işçi üretimi marjinal ürün 0U iken aldığı ücret de 0U kadardır. Bu durumda, kapitalist sektörde 0M kadar emek istihdam edilir. Eğer örneğin 0M’den daha fazla emek istihdam edilsese son emeğin marjinal ürün yani üretim 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 2. Lewis Modelinde Kapitalist Artık-I

Kaynak: Lewis (1966)’dan hareketle yazar tarafından oluşturulmuştur.

Şekil 3. Lewis Modelinde Kapitalist Artık


Şekil 4. Lewis Modelinde Kapitalist Artığın Yatırıma Dönüşmesi


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 üreticilerin verimlisi ve kârın düşmesi yönündeki baskı ortadan kalkar ve sanayi sektörü büyümeye devam eder.

Böylece, tarımdan yani kirdan sanayiye yani kente fazla emeğin transfer edilmesi büyümeyi sağlamaktadır. Eğer ülkenin sınırsız emek arzı kaynağı ülke sanayileşme sürecinde belirli hedeflere erişemeden tükenmeye başlıyorsa, göç sayesinde bu kaynağı genişletecektir. Böylece, göç sayesinde üreticilerin verimlisi ve kârın düşmesi yönündeki baskı hafifletilecek ve sanayi sektörü büyümeye devam eder.

5. SONUÇ
Göç olgusu Türkiye için güncel olarak önemlidir 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 dayanarak arz yanı etkiler tartışılmıştır.

KAYNAKLAR


QLOBAL INFORMASIYA MƏKANINDA INFORMASIYA PROSESİLƏRİNIN İDARƏ OLUNMASI VƏ MARAQLARIN TOQQUŞMASI

PARVİZ FİRUDİN OQLU KAZİMİ

Baku State University, Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy

ÖZET

Açar sözlər: məlumatın etibarlılığı, məlumatın aktualıq, qlobal informasiya məkanı, informasiya bazarındakı məralar, 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:**

**Selecting information when searching for information.**

**Question - "How many of the answers are you looking at when searching the Internet?"**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Positive responses</th>
<th>Negative responses</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First suggested answer</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>First five answers</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>First ten answers</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>To all suggested answers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selecting information when searching for information:

**Question - What sources do you prefer from the answers offered when searching the Internet?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Positive responses</th>
<th>Negative responses</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To all suggested sources</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ready answers</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>To Wikipedia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Library resources</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selecting information when searching for information:

**Question - How do you make sure that the answers given when searching the Internet are reliable?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Positive responses</th>
<th>Negative responses</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>According to answer source</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I compare the answers</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I believe the answers</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I have no other choice</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 social information 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 “aborigens” 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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ÖZET

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

SAĞLIKLA ILGİLİ RİSKLERİN KÜRESELLEŞMESİ


1 Turner ve Kuhender (2019) hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığı olumsuz küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde uluslararası sınırlar ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu dönemde salgın hastalıkların yayılması nedeniyle salgın hastalığın, içerisinde yaşadığımız küresel iletişim ve ulaşım döneminde ulusal sınırları ortadan kaldırılan bir olumsuz etki olduğunu söyler. Örneğin, özellikle Neolitik Dönem de (MÖ 10000-5500) yaşanan gelişmeler epidemiyolojik改变

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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 döndürme ve bozulmaya devam etmektedir. Modern dönemde doğanın, beslenmenin² ve sağlığın tehdit edilmesiyle birlikte tüm insanlar için tıbbi riskler de artmaktadır.


SONUÇ

² Giddens, yeme bozukluklarından artan bir sağlık riski olarak ele almaktadır. Gıda üretimini küreselleşmesi yeme bozukluklarının temel nedenlerinin başında gelmektedir (Giddens ve Sutton, 2016).

KAYNAKÇA
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
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»[11]. Средства не могут быть грязными, если цель у человека святая[12]. И тем более если ты идешь дорогой к Пречистому Творцу. И тем более если поступки твои будут 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 угробе 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 богообязанности 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 COVID, 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 Посыпал 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 бестыжее 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 этого злотворящих, готовых ради колоссальной 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 убить свое собственное создание, Создатель Воспитывает в нас чувство сострадания и способность делиться благами. Кстати еще раз, 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 скопилось благ, просто схитрил 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 пяту часть от имущества, лежащего мертвым грузом и не используемого владыцем, 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, меньше всего возникает желание революций в истории. Во-вторых, конечно же Господь Знает аличную 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 нутро и распределит, подсознательно понимая. что чем меньше у него скопится не используемого добра в виде золота и серебра, тем меньше ему придется деляться. 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 изымет набранное 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 он его не получит». 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 ненаистна 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. Сверхдоходча, 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 голодают, очень часто разоряется, дети растут бесприверными, оставшиеся без куска хлеба люди нищетствуют, попрошаики ищут, развратаются, 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 доходы наивных людей кредитор богатеет не прикладывая 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 денег не хватает, а их нет? Первое, чему Учит нас наш Создатель: довольствуйся малым, не зарывся на блага соседей твоих. Т.е. если есть у соседа, это еще не значит, что тебе Господом тоже предписано иметь его. Будь терпелив пока Господь Одарит тебя благами, Он Знает о твоих желаниях [35]. Если же Он по Всезнанию Своему, Сочет 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 шансы для уничтожения и оскорбления их, выражения своей необузданной злости [38]: наконец-то он имеет возможность высказаться 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 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. Но могут ли мы сегодня 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.

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 рассматриваем различия в Библии и Коране, 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 всюю душею твою, и всем разумением твоим, и всюю крепостью твою, — 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 обманни, 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 неперерекаемого 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 на ближнего своего.
10. Не желай ничего, что у ближнего твоего.

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 вас 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 (ICA) 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 ICA 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 ICA 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

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. Grup 13 milletvekilinden oluşuyor. Ramazan Ali Sobhani, İslami Şüra Meclisi'nin 10. Yasama Döneminde dostluk grubu başkanlığını 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 parlamenteler, ulusal ve dini konularda İran'a yurt dışından yapılan baskıya karşı "savunma sistemi" rolü oynuyorlar. İŞM'nin 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 gündemde getirilmektedir. Makalede iki ülke parlamentolararasi ilişkilerin kuruluşunu, 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 Shabazyan 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 Shourā-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 (ICA) 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 Nateq 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 (Նախագահի անդամուհայրեր, 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 (Նախագահի անդամուհայրեր, 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 Larijani. 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 the 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, Vaghbashak 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, Özimova, İmamalı, & 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 IRI, 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 (مارکیان، نمایندگان منتخب ارمنیان در قاب تاریخ شهادت مجلس شورای اسلامی, 1389), and Hrayr Khalatiyan was the representative of the Tehran and Northern Armenians (سیاسیان ارمنی تهران و شمال کشور در دوره 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 Khachaturyan'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 (سیاسی حکومت ارمنیان تهران و شمال کشور در دوره اول مجلس شورای اسلامی, 1389).

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 (سیاست‌مندان مسیحیان ارمنی تهران و شمال کشور در دوره اول مجلس شورای اسلامی, 1389). The arrest of H. Khalatiyan, who was distinguished by his leftist views and promoted socialist ideas, in connection with the 28 Mordad coup 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, Hray Khalatiyan has taken various steps to recognize and promote the so-called "Armenian genocide" (سیاست‌مندان مسیحیان ارمنی تهران و شمال کشور در دوره 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 Vartanyan 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.

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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 (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 Jufa ("Nor Jugha" in Armenian) Armenians near Isfahan. Vartanyan received his primary education at the Anushiravan Protestant School in New Jufa, 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 (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, Vartanyan 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. Bagomyan received his primary education in Sangabaran village near Isfahan and continued his secondary education in Yeni Jufa 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 (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.

Baghomyan 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 (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 Abramyanyan, and the Armenians of the North by Levon Davidyan. Born in Tehran and educated in Armenian language and literature at Isfahan University, Jerjik Abramyanyan 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، 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، 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.

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’i’s. 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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