

1st International Conference on Globalization and International Relations

October 21-25, 2017

Gaziantep, Turkey



THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Editors
Dr. Kaan DİYARBAKIRLIOĞLU
Kaldygul ADILBEKOVA
Elena MAGLIO



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Name of concerence

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Participation

Keynote & Invited

Date & Place

October 21-25, 2017 – Gaziantep / TURKEY

Organizator

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Coordinator

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English

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



































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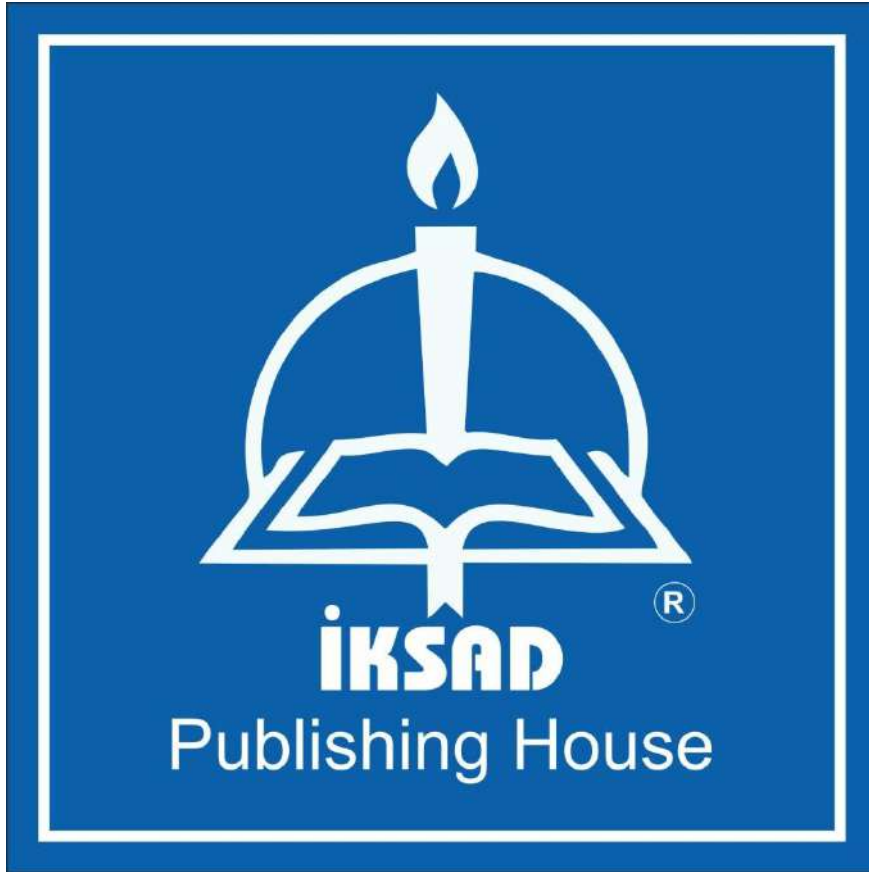
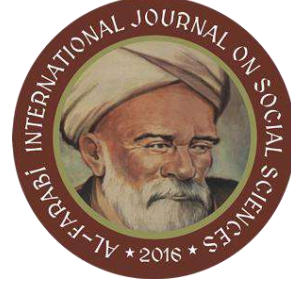
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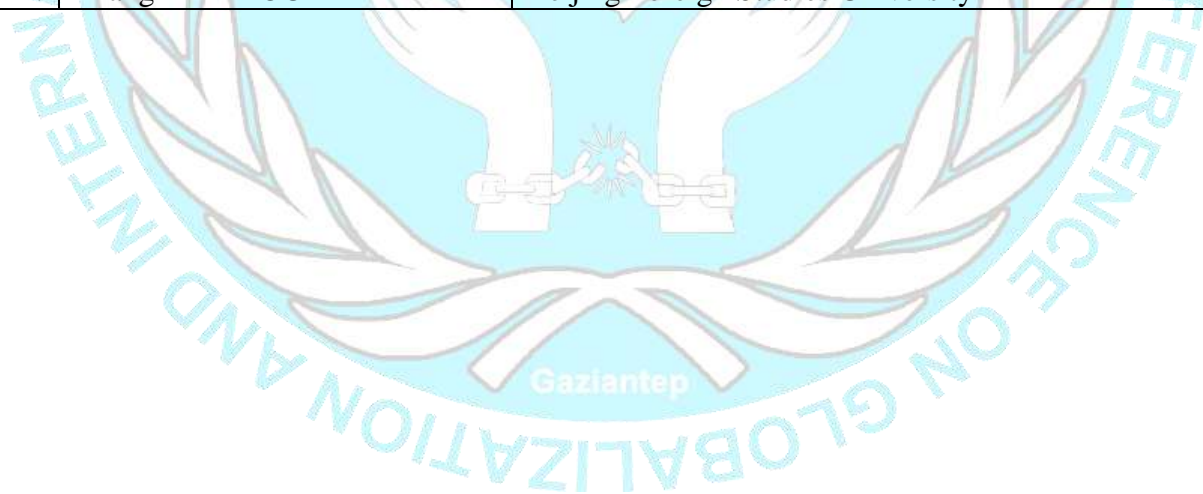


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21/10/2017

Registration 09:00-09:45
WELCOME SPEECH (09:45 – 10:00)
 Mustafa Latif EMEK
 Head of Organizing Committee

Opening Panel-I
 10:00 – 11:30
Dr. Orhun Burak SÖZEN
 Head of Panel

Panelists

Andrea NIKWIGIZE EMPOWERING THE AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY FOR ADDRESSING SOCIO-ECONOMIC ROOT CAUSES OF CONFLICTS	Betül ÇATAL GLOBAL DIPLOMACY: FROM PREXENOS TO DIGITAL DIPLOMACY	Akbar VALADBİGİ CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALS OF ETHNIC IDENTITY IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION	Mesut ŞÖHRET INVESTIGATION OF INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM OF NORTHERN IRAQ IN THE SCOPE OF RECOGNITION OF STATES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW	Kierran E. UCHEHARA TURKEY AND NIGERIA RELATIONSHIP
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BREAK (15 min.)

Opening Panel-II
 11:45 – 13:15
Dr. Akbar VALADBİGİ
 Head of Panel

Panelists

Orhun Burak SÖZEN INTEGRATING SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY TROUGH RE-INTERPRETING FRENCH EXPERIENCE	Recep CENGİZ NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY: A MYSTERIOUS INSTRUMENT FOR FREEDOM AND POWER	ELENA MAGLIO	Zehra GÜRSOY AUDIENCE COST IN FOREIGN POLICY CRISES: DO LEADERS PLAY THEIR ROLES ACCORDING TO PUBLIC OPINION?	Nazmiye TEKDEMİR AYŞEGÜL DURUCAN THE EFFECTS ON THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF THE MIGRATION: EXAMPLES OF LABOR AND HOUSING MARKETS
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TAKING MEMORY PICTURE
 LUNCH (75 min.)

Session – I
 14:30 – 15:30
Dr. Mesut ŞÖHRET
 Head of Session

Panelists

Betül ÇATAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEMOCRATIC PEACE	Dr. Mesut ŞÖHRET THE QATAR CRISIS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL DIMENSIONS OF THE CRISIS	Dilek FERUDUN OVERVIEW OF TURKEY'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AT GLOBAL SCALE	Dr. İnci AKSU KARGIN WAR HITS THE WOMEN: MARRIAGE AS SYRIAN WOMEN'S COPING MECHANISM AND ITS IMPACT ON TURKISH WOMEN
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BREAK (15 min.)

Session –II
 15:45 – 16:45
Dr. Recep CENGİZ
 Head of Session

Panelists

İnci AKSU KARGIN PORTRAYING THE "OTHER": TURKISH CITIZENS' AND SYRIAN REFUGEES' PERCEPTIONS OF ONE ANOTHER	İbrahim Fevzi GÜVEN CHINA-SERBIA RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF CHINA'S BALKANS POLICY	Dr. Yeliz POLAT IMMIGRANT PROBLEMATIC IN TURKEY AFTER 2010: A MODEL OF REGIONAL IMMIGRATION GOVERNANCE	Esra GÖRGÜLÜ FATMA PINAR EŞSİZ LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED BY SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR GLOBAL IMMIGRANTS: SAMPLE OF KIRIKKALE
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BREAK (15 min.)

Session –III
 17:00 – 18:00
Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK
 Head of Session

IGNAT KRUPNYSKYI	Veyssel BABAHANOĞLU ULUSLARARASI POLİTİKADA DEĞERLER VE ÇIKARLAR ÇATIŞMASINDA GÖÇ OLGUSU VE TÜRKİYE	Dr. Rezzan Ayhan TÜRK BAY MODERN SİYASAL TEORİDE DOĞU-BATI İKİLİĞİ	Waseem İFTIKHAR AFGHAN REFUGEES AND 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION: LESSONS FROM PAKISTAN
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22/10/2017

Panel-I
12:00 – 13:30
Mustafa Latif EMEK
Head of Panel

Panelists

Dr. Mesut ŞÖHRET SECURITY DILEMMA OF THE NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR POWER AND ITS EFFECTS ON GLOBAL SECURITY	ABDULHADİ SEÇKİN İSMAIL SEKİ REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF TOLERANCE AGAINST FOREIGN MIGRANTS IN ÇANAKKALE AREA	Dr. Ahmet MAZLUM D. ALİ ARSLAN Dr. Mustafa ÇAĞLAYANDERELİ AHMET ÇAĞRICI THE RELATION BETWEEN MIGRATION AND TERROR: THE CASE STUDY OF MERSİN	Dr. SİBEL SELİM Derya BİLGİN GÖKHAN ÖZKUBAT AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF MIGRATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN TURKEY
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BREAK (15 min.)

Panel-II
13:45 – 15:00
Dr. Akbar VALADBİGİ
Head of Panel

Panelists

Dilek FERUDUN ASSESSMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES IN TURKEY WITH IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES	Dr. SİBEL SELİM GÖKHAN ÖZKUBAT Derya BİLGİN INTERNAL MIGRATION MOBILITY IN TURKEY: A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC APPROACH	İbrahim Fevzi GÜVEN POLICIES OF YUGOSLAVIA WHICH CAUSED MIGRATION TO TURKEY FROM KOSOVO IN THE 1950's.	Dr. D. ALİ ARSLAN Dr. Mustafa ÇAĞLAYANDERELİ Dr. Ahmet MAZLUM AHMET ÇAĞRICI THE TRANSFORMATIVE INFLUENCE OF THE MIGRATION ON THE POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF THE INDIVIDUALS: PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM MERSİN CASE STUDY
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BREAK (15 min.)

Panel-III
15:15 – 16:15
Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK
Head of Panel

Panelists

Dr. Elnur Hasan MİKAIL THE 2000 ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA AND DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT VLADIMİR PUTİN	Veysel BABAHANOĞLU ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLERDE BİR İŞBİRLİĞİ UNSURU OLARAK GÖÇ OLGUSU: İMKAN VE FIRSATLAR EKSENİ	Mikail YUSİFOV KARABAGH ISSUE ON INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY	Lamneivah SİTLHOV A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF HUMAN SECURITY IN CHINA: A CASE STUDY ON TIBET	Ali WASİF ANTI MIGRATION DISCOURSE IN U.S. AND IT'S IMPACT ON SECURITIZATION OF REFUGEE ISSUE IN EUROPE
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BREAK (15 min.)

Panel-IV
16:30 – 17:30
S. Salih BİLDİRİCİ
Head of Panel

Panelists

MA Yuzhong INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC BANKING: MALAYSIA SAMPLE	Agnese LUCİANO WOMEN'S COURTS AS OPPORTUNITY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR IMMIGRANT WOMEN	Kaldygul ADİLBKOVA SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY	Elena MAGLIO L' IMMIGRAZIONE COME RISORSA E LA SOLIDARIETÀ DAL BASSO IN ITALIA
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BREAK (30 min.)

Panel-V
18:00 – 19:00
S. Salih BİLDİRİCİ
Head of Panel

Panelists

Isabella BIANCO FROM CALAIS TO GAZIANTEP, COMPARING THE FAILURE OF THE STATE IN THE REFUGEE CRISIS	Roberta Ylenia TARTAGLIA ABOUT THE EVS PROGRAMME	Mustafa Latif EMEK MIGRATION, AFRICA TO EUROPE
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FOREWORD

Dear academics, diplomats and students,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the International Conference on Globalization and International Relations here in Gaziantep. We are very grateful to the City of Gaziantep for their tremendous support they have provided as host. Besides its historical and natural beauties, Gaziantep's strategic location is also an important reason why this conference was performed here. International relations are an exceptionally important aspect of citizenship in a global society. As our world becomes smaller and smaller through communication technology, rapid air transportation and a complex international economy, the value of peaceful and cooperative relationships between nations is increasingly important. Historically, one of the oldest expressions of international relations was the establishment of treaties and agreements between nations. Maintenance of these treaties ensured that ordinary people could go about their everyday tasks of earning a living and raising their families rather than dedicating themselves to armed conflict with neighbors. This function of international relations remains just as relevant today. Positive international relations also promotes effective trade policies between nations, both in terms of importing natural resources and finished products not available in one country and in terms of gaining access to the larger market afforded by exports to foreign countries. International relations define the requirements and limitations of cross-border trade. Besides the transport of goods over international borders, people also frequently migrate between countries, looking for opportunities to enhance their lives. This travel may be temporary or permanent, but in either case it must be regulated to ensure the rule of law--criminals must be kept out of the country while legitimate business, tourist and immigrant travel is preserved. International relations plays a key role in determining border control policies. Nations often face global issues that are larger than any specific country or even continent, such as concerns over the environment, pandemics and terrorism. Sound international relations are required for nations to cooperate effectively to meet these challenges, allowing nations to share relevant information quickly and pool resources. In that conference, our distinguished participants discussed about the headlines written above, and in workshops major global issues were studied. I would like to thank to Mr. Andre NIKWIGIZE, the senior programme officer of UN; to Prof. Dr. Akbar VALADBIGI distinguished academic from Iran; to Dr. Mesut SOHRET, Dr. Kierra E. UCHEHARA and to Dr. Orhun Burak SOZEN academics from Gaziantep; to Kaldygu ADILBEKOVA, senior coordinator of conference; to Elena MAGLIO member of organizing committee. Also I would like to thank our media partners. As you know, there are a range of reforms under consideration in Europe. The speakers in the programme are uniquely placed to debate these and highlight the key themes, trends and current practices for the audience. Especially interesting will be to learn the priorities and developments from several local, regional and international investors, companies, standard setters and other influencers. The wonderful thing about conference is the international perspective our members bring to these discussions. I am very glad we found a selection of them prepared to speak to you about their lessons learned over the past 7 years and also to look ahead in the panel after the opening key notes. And I already wish to note that we have something special in store for later today to recognise them. Before coming to a close of these remarks, I would also like to remind you and especially our moderators to strictly stick to our time schedule and not to let any session overrun. I sincerely hope you will enjoyed of debate and networking.

Thank you for your participation.

Mustafa Latif EMEK
Head of Organizing Committee

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THE 2000 ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA AND DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT VLADIMIR PUTIN

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ABSTRACT

Putin proved himself administrator despite his evil origin. In the State Duma elections held in December 1999 government-sided “Union” Party that was formed just two months ago came in second after Communist Party. Putin not only impressed Yeltsin by his being a loyal statesman, skilled, hardworking, fast, and productive but also the whole Russian people. For that reason, Yeltsin explained formally that he made over the office to Putin without waiting the year 2000 by making a gesture for Putin whom he trusted before the world and Russian public opinion and by challenging the current democracy basis. Apart from this gesture mannered demonstration, it was pointed out to the whole world that the current political procedures in Russia were still carried out just like in the old junta regime. Everyone knows why Yeltsin trusts in Putin. Putin was an old intelligence officer. He undertook a number of dangerous duties abroad. He earned trust via his overachievements in the protection of the works of arts in East Germany under Soviet influence, and of the documents of high importance. And, he is known as a person loyal to the state and Russian government.

Keywords: The 2000 Elections in Russian Federation, The Russian Foreign Policy, Vladimir Putin, Geo Political History of Russia.

RESEARCH QUESTION OF IMMIGRANT IN TURKEY AFTER 2010: A MODEL OF REGIONAL IMMIGRATION GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT

Within historical process, local administrations in Europe have developed as a result of social and economic transformations. Those local administrations, within the process, have taken over the responsibility of the services that would be generated in that location by creating a balanced relationship with centralized administrations. Meanwhile, local administrations have developed a reciprocal / mutual coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) over service delivery. In Turkey, however, as a result of an endeavour for modernization, local administrations started to develop since the legislative regulations made by the centralized government in 18th century. The same situation is also valid for the development of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As a result of this reality, centralized government in Turkey has taken over the responsibility of Syrian immigrants' problems, who have fled from their country because of the war started in 2011 and whose numbers reached about 3,5 million, although it has very limited opportunity and the number of the Syrian immigrants is so high. Nevertheless, the EU wants Turkey to encourage non-governmental organizations (NGOs) so that they overtake the initial role, but This is not a realistic or factual demand to solve the immigrant problematic. Meanly, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Turkey don't have enough experience or specialization. Nonetheless, since the number of the Syrian immigrants' reaching almost 3,5 million and their being everywhere around Turkey, devising policies by the centralized government and implementing them fail to satisfy and centralized policies cannot become effective in local scale. So, fast decision making mechanisms that would meet the needs of the local administrations and is compatible with centralized decision making mechanisms should be formed. This is possible with the 'international immigration governance' model within the urban and region scale; in which local organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are expert or trying to be expert at international immigration, universities and centralized decision making mechanisms will take place. The study will be put into practice by analyzing the information and data that is going to be reached as a result of literature search.

Keywords: International Immigration, Syrian Immigrants, Regional Governance

EVS PROGRAMME

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ABSTRACT

The EVS (European Voluntary Service) is an international volunteer programme founded by the European Commission, which enables all European residents aged between 18 and 20 years to volunteer abroad for organisations or public bodies in Europe, Africa, Asia or South America. Projects last from 2 weeks to 12 months, and the volunteers can work in a wide range of fields, such as culture, youth, sports, children, cultural heritage, arts, animal welfare, environment and development cooperation. The EVS is part of the Erasmus + programme, a project that promotes mobility between and beyond the European borders. The youth activities under Erasmus+ are based on non-formal learning and intercultural dialogue, and encourage the inclusion of all young people, regardless of their educational, social or cultural background. Most volunteers participate in a project granted by National Agencies established in each of the 33 Programme Countries. Depending on the country of residence of the volunteer or on the country where the EVS takes place, the project can also be granted by the Executive Agency located in Brussels. The National and Executive Agencies are promoting the programme, supporting applicants, managing applications and following-up the projects.

Keywords: Evs, voluntary, immigration

INVESTIGATION OF INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM OF NORTHERN IRAQ IN THE SCOPE OF RECOGNITION OF STATES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The independence referendum organized by the Northern Iraq Regional Authority in spite of the opposition of almost all of the international community undoubtedly constitutes the first phase of the actual division of Iraq and the loss of territorial integrity. The inclusion of regions outside northern Iraq Kurds as part of the referendum has increased the reaction against to referenda. Especially, the inclusion of Turkmen, Arab and other ethnic and religious minorities in other contested territories, especially Kirkuk, within the scope of this referendum will of course have consequences for the historical interests of the other states in the region. This controversial referendum, which is strongly opposed by the regional powers especially Turkey and Iran. The referendum seems to be a turning point in terms of the Kurds in the Middle East, but it has a controversial structure in terms of the suitability of its timing. Because while the DAESH threat in Iraq and Syria is still going on, it is interesting to see that the Kurds, led by Masood Barzani, are trying to establish an independent state in northern Iraq with a fait accompli. It is clear that it is one of the most important debates in the coming period that a possible Kurdish state, which Kurds would declare as a referendum, would be recognized as an independent state or not recognized or legitimate, while being demanded by almost no regional and global power except Israel. In this context, this study investigates the meaning of the independence referendum organized by the Northern Iraq Regional Kurdish administration in international law, and investigates whether it is possible for the international community to recognize this region as an independent state as a result of the independence request resulting from the referendum, within the framework of international conventions and international ius cogens principles.

Keywords: Northern Iraq, Kurdish Referendum on Independence, International Law, Recognition of States, Division of Iraq

AFGHAN REFUGEES AND THE 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION: LESSONS FROM PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Globally, Pakistan has the singular honor of hosting the largest number of refugees, for longest number of years. Afghan refugees flocked the streets of Pakistan even before the start of Russo-Afghan War in 1979. Over past four decades, millions of Afghan refugees have been repatriated back to Afghanistan, with a large number of same refugees returning to Pakistan. Despite most hospitable environment and provision of assistance through all possible means, Pakistan has been repeatedly criticized for not handling the refugee problem in a befitting manner, and for not being a signatory to The 1951 Refugees Convention. Protracted conflict inside Afghanistan, Pakistan's fractured relationship with The 1951 Refugees Convention, and absence of a comprehensive domestic refugee policy, may partly be to blame for the current Afghan refugee crisis in Pakistan. To this end, this paper aims to first explicate the issues which have led Pakistan for not being part of The 1951 Refugees Convention. This will be followed by a discussion on Pakistan's experience of dealing with the Afghan refugees. Finally, this research begs attention to Pakistan's handling of massive influx of refugees, in order to draw important lessons, expedient in handling 21st Century Middle Eastern Refugees by Turkey and Europe.

Keywords: Refugee, Afghanistan, Pakistan, 1951 Refugees Convention, protracted conflict, Middle Eastern Refugees.

ANTI-MIGRATION DISCOURSE IN USA AND ITS IMPACT ON SECURITIZATION OF REFUGEE ISSUE IN EUROPE

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ABSTRACT

Migration has been an extensively discussed issue for past few years. Donald Trump, during his electoral campaign, subjected the issue of migration to serious criticism. Incidentally, the world witnessed record number of refugees trying to reach Europe during the same year 2015. Some of these were asylum seekers who were part of genuine refugee discourse, whereas many economic migrants joined this movement. President Trump's excessive rhetoric oration, set an anti-migrant discourse in USA. Presumably, this discourse subjected European refugee crisis to securitization. Ole Wæver's 1995 concept entails 'securitization' as a process, whereby a securitizing actor defines a particular issue or actor as an 'existential threat' to a particular referent object and this move is accepted by a relevant audience. Copenhagen School advocates securitization as a discursive construction through 'speech acts'. Securitization has received significant amount of criticism, however, in this 'post truth era' this notion has only gained momentum. To this end, this paper aims at analyzing nine of the Trump's anti-migration presidential campaign speeches, in order to ascertain if an anti-migration discourse has been generated by these speeches. This paper will also examine the impact of this anti-migration discourse, on the securitization of refugee issue in Europe.

Keywords: Securitization, Refugee, Migration, Discourse, Post Truth

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF HUMAN SECURITY IN CHINA: A CASE STUDY ON TIBET

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ABSTRACT

For the past few decades, China has been rising, changing and developing at a very fast rate and has been expanding its economy unceasingly. It has become important economic and political power in the international politics. In the era where China has shown outstanding reform and development it has failed miserably in the field of human security. By Human security, it means the basic quality of life of an individual, the safety and welfare of an ordinary people and their well being. China faced daunting challenges to protect its people interest as seen among the minority groups such as the Tibetan and the Uyghur's. In order to bring development in these regions, the government introduced the Western Development Programme (2000) but the programme failed to reduce the gap between the local minorities and the majority Han Chinese in the region. The programme also challenge the livelihood and peaceful living of the people as it restricts the Tibetans to practice their way of life and were forced for relocation and become a migrant population in their own land. The paper tries to critically analyse the Development programmes and its challenge to Human security in China. The paper central argument rests in the claim that Modernisation in Tibet in the name of Development challenge human security.

Keywords: Globalization, Development, Human security, State, ethnic minorities

TURKEY AND NIGERIA RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to give an over view of Turkey's relations with Nigeria, arguing that the two nations as a whole have continued to maintained good relations. With this backdrop, the objective of this paper is not only to discuss political, bilateral trade volume, and high-level official visits. But also to analyse the recent security and diplomatic tension between the two countries. It is further asserted that new cooperation opportunities have been grasped in every field and that the legal bases for bilateral relations have been largely completed with the signing of agreements in political, military, economic, commercial, cultural and educational fields. However, at no time has the diplomatic relation between Nigeria and Turkey been put to the test more rigorously than currently in 2016. It is concluded that even with the current diplomatic hurdles, Turkey and Nigeria remain close allies as relations have always been cordial by tradition.

Keywords: Turkey, Nigeria, bilateral trade volume, good relations

**CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALS OF ETHNIC 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 ethnicities have been the focus of sociological-political studies. Having rich natural resources, multiple identities, multi-ethnic 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 ethnic 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 ethnic 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 ethnic identity.

Keywords: Globalization, ethnic identity, the Middle East, regional studies

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEMOCRATIC PEACE

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ABSTRACT

The concept of security which is one of the most policies carried out over throughout history, be examined under the discipline of International Relations, raises the possibility of addressing all of the variables in the system level from its level of individuals. The right proportional relationship between change and security also witnesses this process; explains the differentiation in perception from the level of the individual to the level of the system. The whole of these differentiations involves, in practice (in international politics), the expansion, deepening and expansion of the concept; they are present in the container agenda that exists in perceptions. The handling of the concept of security in the discipline of International Relations is synchronous with the development of discipline. The basis for conceptual investigation and research in the field of security has also been established under this platform. In the first place, the main focus of security work has shifted to a field of peace-focused work as the scope of the warfare, international discipline has expanded. Security was perceived as a multi-disciplinary and multidimensional field during the first and second world war. International law, international organizations and concepts such as political theory and disarmament to support democracy have manifested themselves in the early workings of discipline. They produce a number of strategies against threats to security that may or may not be internal or external. These security strategies are the state; geopolitical and geostrategic structure, economic base, population and perceived threat. While some tools are different, the goal is usually the same; by first eliminating existing threats and by keeping preventive measures against near threats, without disturbing the integrity of the state, and to provide a peaceful and safe life for the citizen after it has been provided. After the Cold War, increasing security worries have become increasingly popular after the September 11 attacks and have been on the agenda of international relations. There are many tools used to solve international security problems such as war, arming, alliance. We will study whether these democracy and democratization efforts will be able to overcome these problems.

Keywords: International security, democracy, democratic peace, security.

GLOBAL DIPLOMACY: FROM PREXENOS TO DIGITAL DIPLOMACY

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ABSTRACT

The use of diplomacy, which has helped to carry out the foreign policies of states in international relations, has wrought curiosity and interest for centuries, as old as human history. Diplomatic activities and diplomatic institutions have become increasingly important by the time we return to where we live. In our rapidly globalizing world, it will be well to say that diplomatic activities will continue increasingly with the rapid convergence of international relations. Diplomacy is a universal concept synonymous with international relations and policies. Diplomacy has been an important foreign policy instrument used to eliminate or reduce international crises, conflicts and disputes. Diplomacy has made this useful task possible in the light of constant negotiations, through objective and on-site observations, diplomat's knowledge and cultural experiences. Globalization is at the top of the most debated topics in the world over the past two decades. Globalization is spreading across the globe, transcending local and national boundaries, in economic, political, social and cultural spheres. In the globalized world of communication, traditional diplomacy has left its place to new methods of diplomacy. In this context, to discuss the issue of how globalization affects diplomacy is the objective of our research. Achieving a high standard in global diplomacy is not possible with an average democracy habit and tradition. In this respect, the importance of integrating the global diploma with the peoples and convincing them with positive results and conclusions emerges clearly. Diplomacy which is a means in pursuing of the foreign policy has been greatly changed since the ancient times. The changes happened in the field of communication at the same time with the globalization have caused important effects on diplomacy. In this study, the effects of globalization on policy makers that have great importance in the shaping of foreign policy have been dwelled on from the reflection of globalization perspective on foreign policy. How the change coming with the globalization has reflected on the diplomatic institutions is studied. The deadweight losses that happened in the past as the result of diplomatic acts within the globalizing world have been mentioned. It is determined that the objective of this study needs to be researched deeply, and it is still a virgin area.

Keyword: Foreign policy, diplomacy, digital diplomacy, globalization.

SECURITY DILEMMA OF THE NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEER POWER AND ITS EFFECTS ON GLOBAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Despite, being one of the poorest countries in the world, North Korea, which has attracted all the attention in the international system in recent years, thanks to its nuclear weapons, has become a major threat to world security in its neighbouring geography and global sense. Managed by a totally totalitarian regime, the country is challenging the countries with the greatest economic and political power of the world by spending almost all their revenues on nuclear weapons programs, long-range and ballistic missile systems. When the totalitarian regime in North Korea explores the greatest cause of spending so much money on nuclear weapons despite such poverty, it will no doubt be seen that our antagonism is the anarchic nature of the international system and its insecurity in this anarchic structure. A state in this situation will undoubtedly go a long way to increase its military strength by investing primarily in the most powerful weapons with has deterrent effects. This, of course, obliges North Korea to have the most powerful weapons in them, causing a security dilemma on other global actors such as their neighbours, South Korea and Japan, as well as the USA. However, it is clear, that nuclear weapons possessed by North Korea provide a great advantage against other actors who are very strong in themselves politically and economically, and that they have made themselves immune against to them. In this work, one of the important concepts in international relations discipline in the framework security dilemma, the advantages and disadvantages of having a nuclear power will be analyzed from the North Korea example by examining North Korea's nuclear power and its emerging effects on other actors on global security.

Keywords: Nuclear Weapons, North Korea Crisis, Security Dilemma, Global Security, USA and North Korea, Anarchic International System

WOMEN'S COURTS AS OPPORTUNITY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR IMMIGRANT WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The Women's Courts have a rather recent history developed during the last twenty-five years. The first Court was organized in 1992 in Lahore, Pakistan. Since then, about forty Women's Courts have taken place around the world, most of them in Asian and African continents. The Women's Court organized after the Yugoslavian war, and set up in May 2015, is the first experimentation within European continent. These courts, examples of justice models following a bottom up approach, start from the assertion that the institutional legal system usually does not work to favour the part of the victim, although the results achieved by national and international tribunals should not be denied or even diminished. Even fairer processes do not always guarantee justice for those who have been subjected to a violation of fundamental rights: if justice is not just to punish the perpetrators but to recognize the violation with consequent willingness to change the attitudes; if it involves support to the victims, initiating a process of reconciliation that ensures effective peace. The institutional legal system often does not recognize or sanction the violence committed against women and, in general, of all those who have little influence on the processes, especially in terms of economic and political power. This can happen for legal reasons, because of limits inside the nature of international law and his tribunals, but also for political reasons. The most important effort to overcome the limits of institutional legal systems is represented by transitional justice. This doctrine has developed in the last decades, starting from the need to answer to the constant challenges and structural limits indeed the concept of justice. These new patterns of justice and judicial mechanisms promote a radical change in traditional doctrines: for example, civil society becomes an active subject in terms of responsibility. This is possible through the creation of different concepts of justice, more inclusive and less categorical, and through the establishment of alternative mechanisms, such as people's tribunals and women's courts. The Women's Court is a broad concept that develops itself through a series of initiatives that differ from traditional court procedures. The Tribunal does not issue binding rulings, nor does it impose penalties on those who are held responsible for fundamental human rights violations, nor forms of compensation for the victims. Indeed, those initiatives are not presented as an alternative to institutional judicial mechanisms but they are intended as integrator of traditional system, rereading it through a new lens, the gender dimension, and creating new patterns of justice. There are no judges in Women's Court, no public prosecution, no sentenced; the scene is entirely occupied by women who, as active protagonists, tell about their experience of pain, highlighting the reality of the process. Such mechanisms have been poorly analyzed by the internationalist doctrines, as their authority does not come from states or international organizations, and as incapable to influence the inter-State relations. Yet, such forms of self-determination and grassroots-based, represent a sort of global movement that address issues about

rights, violations and other concepts related to the sphere of justice, starting from individual experiences and from an analysis of women's lives. The Women's Court in Sarajevo was organised by groups of activists, experts, academics and theorists belonging to the international feminist movement. The feminist approach to the social justice was adopted as method, not only because the promoters were women activists but also because the participants found themselves adopting feminist principles during the work organization, learning to know how to apply feminist theories of justice. It was characterized by exceptional interactivity and a fruitful contribution of the participants involved in the process, thus confirming the feminist approach that see women as active agents and interpreters of historical process. Thanks to this approach, linked to the feminist ethics of care, responsibility and sharing, a strong network of witnesses was created where a woman's experience was the experience of many of them. They became active agents of this process, creating activities and requiring new forms of educational policies. These principles have led to the production of a new feminist knowledge and to solidarity policies that eliminate the hierarchy between activists and victim community, between academic knowledge and experience. Thus, the Tribunal in Sarajevo represented a space for women's voices and an invitation to bear witness of injustices in front of an empathic audience ready to offer them support, recognizing those rights that were violated. Through this path, instead of being objects of injustice and violence, women became agents of justice: from narrative objects had become narrative agents - a source of information about their own experience and historical processes. Women told about their experiences of organized resistance: contrary to the dominant rhetoric that sees them as impotent and passive victims, they have assumed the role of agents in the fight against injustice and violence, carrying out their paths of resistance. The Tribunal was a long-lasting journey: the three days in Sarajevo in May 2015 were only the culmination of a process that has been characterized by many different activities. Ample and regular dissemination of information and reports, hundreds of meetings organized in countries, cities, villages involved in the conflict, discussions chaired by women in roundtables, public debates, workshops, seminars and educational activities. The aim to raise awareness among the participants was also stimulated through art, theatre performances, movie projections and exhibitions. The Tribunal was therefore loaded with an intense aesthetic capacity, aiming to spread the message of suffered injustice on one hand and forms of resistance on the other hand. All these activities have created space and prerequisites to overcome the dominant narrative in terms of justice and conflict vision. The methodology of Women's Court links a subjective text, the women's testimony, with an objective analysis of political, socio-economic and cultural context in which violence has been perpetrated. There is an intent to reveal and think about those social, political and economic forces that have offered structural support to injustices, and then to get a fair and rational distribution of faults. The goal is to promote an in-depth understanding about the conflict and the ideological roots of the war, and also an elaboration of a reconciliation process capable to ensure a lasting peace. This kind of process becomes a daily commitment of all the parties to reconstruct the interrupted bonds through respect for diversity, mutual recognition, assumption of responsibilities. Therefore, the result of this path is to make visible and recognize the continuing violence suffered by women, committed as in peace that in war time, give voice to their individual experiences, including them in a 'public memory', make pressure on institutional system, bringing attention to forgotten

situations. Through the creation of a new approach to the justice, which promotes networks of solidarity among women, there is the aim to rebuild social, economic, cultural, personal and political context, to prevent future crimes and establish a lasting peace. Women's migration covers a rather broad category of motivation that has led migrant women to make this decision: economic migration, catastrophes, family reunifications, political consequences and armed conflicts. Moreover, women are leaving their country as victims of specific abuses: forced marriages, genital mutilation, sexual slavery, various inequalities because of gender. War, in particular, is a factor that implements gender violence: rape is used as a weapon and it is rooted where there is no education, awareness of rights, freedom. Also, it can happen very frequently that sexual or gender violence occurs during their journeys: rape is used as punishment for those who do not have money to pay the immigrants traffickers, or to force families to send some sort of ransom. Violence continues throughout the trip and tend not to diminish in refugee centers where migrants arrive. Women are more exposed to psychical and physical violence, with high chances of ending up in human being traffics because economically and legally dependents and lacking of a legal status. Once arrived in landing countries, for immigrant women, it is very difficult to have access to work, especially because of gender-based and ethnic-related discriminations, thus implementing the high rates of unemployment and the possibility to finish in prostitution traffics. A minority is employed in temporary or poorly paid jobs, without social and economic protection, in submerged economy and clandestine work. This is going to limit their participation in social, political, trade union and cultural life of the landing countries, creating poverty and social exclusion and increasing their vulnerabilities. As discussed, high levels of vulnerability, implemented by multiple factors, raise the chance to be subjected to violence, in origin countries, during the journey and in landing countries: immigrant women enter in a circle of violence from which it is really difficult to get out and which is difficult to document. Thus, they are one of the most vulnerable categories within the complex phenomenon of migration, being subject to a double discrimination, because of their ethnic group and because of gender. In addition, there are others dimensions which exponentially increase their vulnerability, for example, linked to low level of education, to poverty. This is the case of multiple and intersectional discrimination suffered by immigrant women. It could be interesting to analyze the experience of the Women's Court in Yugoslavia and try to create a model: in this way, it can be applied in other contexts of conflict or not, where women's rights are deeply violated. It would become possible apply this model to the phenomenon of migration where immigrant women are subjected to multiple forms of violence (gender, ethnicity, economic, militarism...) in their countries, while they travel and in landing countries. Through a Tribunal of immigrant women, the migratory phenomenon can be in-depth analysed, especially the gender perspective, rebuilding geopolitical, economic, social and cultural context in which violence are perpetrated and bringing international attention to those situations that are suffering of a public attention deficit. The aim is precisely to include their experience in a 'public memory'; make a pressure on institutional system and bring attention to situations whose relevance is not sufficiently recognized at legal, academics and media level. As already highlighted, the individual testimonies will add information to the comprehension of these global processes. Giving voice to the witnesses and turning them into narrative agents, networks of solidarity could be created between native women in landing countries and immigrants women,

aiming to create shared resistance paths: common denominators lie on abuses suffered by every woman, in a different way, but as result of the same patriarchal system in which each one lives, facing the same oppressive consequences. The Tribunal of immigrant women, as it was in Sarajevo, will undermine the rhetoric of immigrant women as victims of multiple forms of violence and it will highlight the resistance stories that have characterised their experiences. The Tribunal also move along a paradigm of reconciliation justice: time dedicated to testimonies, recognition of violation of fundamental rights, seminars and workshops to stimulate awareness will allow immigrant women to rebuild the social, economic and cultural context, personal and political, in order to be reconciled in landing countries.

Keywords: Women courts, women immigration, social balance



THE RELATION BETWEEN MIGRATION AND TERROR: THE CASE STUDY OF MERSİN

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ABSTRACT

As social relations change in the process of modernization, the structure of population components (birth, death and migration) also changes. Some of these are decreasing birth rates, increasing mortality rates, and the change in the behaviors of people from different classes and cultures related to the inhabitation and change of location. Just as the quality of social structure changes in the process of globalization, the rate of change is constantly increasing. Turkey, which has experienced modernization since the Ottoman period, is one of the countries where the results of these changes can be clearly observed. For example, at the beginning of the Republican era, which is approaching 100 years, whereas 80% of the population lives in the villages, 80% of the population lives in the cities nowadays. Interurban migration has reached the decisive position because of the migration, as the classical village / rural migration reaches a certain degree of saturation concerning the structure and dynamism of migration in Turkey. The second main concept discussed in the study is terror. In the course of social change, terrorist incidents have increased and changed in quality. Turkey has become one of the countries that the terror, caused by the internal and (mostly) external conjuncture, has targeted. Though migration and terror are different concepts, they have been started to be used together in the process of change, and in fact this is also a change. People have left their locations that have become terrorist-homelands and migrate to cities that they see more secure. Mersin province is among the most important cities that are the target of the internal and external migration. Newcomers to the city are increasing the problem of ghettoization. When we evaluate this and other sociological reasons together, the general problem is not being able to create urban integration. In the city, opposing binary structures multiply. This situation damages the urban development. In this study, the relation between Migration and Terrorism will be described through Mersin case study. Current field survey data and theoretical information will be evaluated together.

Keywords: Migration, Terror, Modernization, Differentiation, Integration, Mersin

**THE TRANSFORMATIVE INFLUENCE OF THE MIGRATION ON THE POLITICAL
ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF THE INDIVIDUALS: PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM
MERSIN CASE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of this study is to examine and discuss the transformative influence of the migration on the political attitudes and behaviors of the individuals. Mersin is one of the most important city of the Mediterranean Region of Turkey and takes migration from the most part of the country. Mersin city center selected as the sampling group. Mersin is a metropolitan city of Turkey. It has been taking huge migration especially from the East and the South East Anatolian regions. The proportion of migrants has been reached about seventy per cent of the population of Mersin city. According to the Official data of TSI of 2017, about 1.773.852 people were living in the 2016 in the province of Mersin. Multiple research techniques are used to realise the aim. Main data were gathered from the field. A rather comprehensive field research with more than 1000 individuals were realised about Presidential System in Mersin city center in 2017. Observation, historical and documentary research techniques were used too.

Keywords: Mersin, Political Attitude, Political Behavior, Presidential System, Migration, Migrant

AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF MIGRATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Migration, one of the signs of change in the social structure, can be defined as a movement of labor, one of the production factor, from one place to another geographically. This movement of labor can occur within countries as well as between countries. There are many factors at the core of immigration incidents as natural, economic, social and political. These factors manifest themselves in the decision to migrate, as pushing factors that force people to migrate and as pulling factors that encourage migration. Migration is a result of complex personal decisions, and the interaction between push and pull factors determines the timing, shape and direction of the migration movement. Internal migrations can be from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Generally studies in Turkey have examined the migration from the rural to urban. The main reason for the migrants from rural to urban comes from rural-urban differentiation. These differences are constantly evolving in favor of urban and triggering migration again. Among the factors driving the population to the city are the rapidly growing population in the rural area, inadequate agricultural land, low productivity, natural disasters, fragmentation of land through inheritance and integration of agricultural land in certain people, poverty, poverty as a result of mechanization in agriculture. According to TURKSTAT's ABPRS migration statistics, it is seen that in 2008-2016 women's immigration increased gradually and more than half of the immigrants were women. In this respect, the aim of this study is to analyze the factors affecting the number of immigrants of married women aged 15-49 in Turkey using count data models, using data from 2013 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TNSA) by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies. In this study, the most important variables that have an impact on the number of migration of married women in Turkey were found as living area, age of woman, women's education, women's employment status, family wealth, duration of marriage and number of households.

Keywords: Internal migration, Women, Count data model,

INTERNAL MIGRATION MOBILITY IN TURKEY: A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Migration phenomena can be described as moving of individuals or communities from one settlement to another. Internal migration is to migrate from one region to another within the boundaries of a country. It is observed that internal migration mostly results from development differences among regions in a country. Uneven urbanization, unplanned settlement, rapid population growth, environment pollution etc. are encountered in regions where internal migration is excessive. In previous studies in the field of migration, economic, social and cultural regional imbalances, low shares of agricultural sector from income distribution, job opportunities, desiring to have better living conditions, rapid population growth, political causes, physical inadequacies in provinces and attractiveness of cities etc. are mentioned as reasons of migration, it is concluded that the migration occurs from rural areas to urban areas in the meantime. In this study, unlike other studies, economic, physical and social factors of provinces affecting internal migration and spatial interaction of migration among provinces are researched with spatial econometric method. Theoretical idea of spatial interaction results from Tobler (1970)'s law of "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things". For this reason, migration mobility in neighbouring regions is expected to be similar and affect one another. Various economic, physical and social indicators of provinces in Turkey are utilized in this study. Data, including years from 2008 to 2015, were collected General Directorate of Incentive Implementation and Foreign Investment, Social Security Institution, The Banks Association of Turkey, Turkish Statistical Institute and Ministry of Finance. Besides, in this study, development index for each province is calculated by using several economic, physical and social indicators in Turkey between years 2008 and 2015. Thus, the correlation between migration mobility and development levels of provinces can be compared.

Keywords: Spatial econometrics, migration, development level

L' IMMIGRAZIONE COME RISORSA E LA SOLIDARIETÀ DAL BASSO IN ITALIA

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ABSTRACT

Sono 113.360 cittadini stranieri oggi inseriti nel sistema di accoglienza italiano divisi tra i cosiddetti CAS (Centri di accoglienza straordinaria) CARA (Centri per richiedenti asilo) e SPRAR (centri del Sistema di protezione per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati). Il 70 per cento di loro si trova nei CAS, che spesso sono alberghi o capannoni ubicati sistematicamente lontani dal centro della città; il restante 30 per cento è diviso tra i CARA e i Centri SPRAR. I CARA sono grosse strutture governative, dove secondo la legge la permanenza massima è di 35 giorni, ma l'attesa per svariati mesi al suo interno è diventata una consuetudine. Infine i più "fortunati" finiscono nei centri SPRAR, che spesso sono gli unici a fornire autentici percorsi di formazione e di integrazione. Solo il caso determina in quale di questi luoghi finiranno le singole persone: la disponibilità di posti al momento dell'arrivo, le disposizioni del ministero dell'interno, a volte anche la necessità di fare cassa da parte di amministratori e operatori del terzo settore disonesti, come ha dimostrato l'inchiesta Mafia capitale. Nell'ultimo anno, in particolare, abbiamo assistito al proliferare dei cosiddetti CAS, concessi dalle prefetture tramite gare d'appalto e intorno a cui è nato un vero e proprio business. Il sistema di accoglienza firmato Italia, dunque, è ancora segnato da una gestione emergenziale, poco trasparente e il più delle volte inefficace e da una burocrazia lenta che non tiene conto delle peculiarità dei casi e della realtà sul terreno, come quella che impedisce la regolarizzazione di richiedenti asilo che hanno ricevuto il diniego, anche se nel frattempo sono riusciti a trovare un lavoro e a costruirsi una nuova vita. L'immigrazione in Italia è sempre vista come un costo e un problema, invece che come una risorsa, come dimostra la narrazione dei media. Quest'ultima, spesso improntata su slogan allarmistici e paura, è finalizzata a legittimare l'attuale gestione dell'accoglienza, spostando l'attenzione dalle altre problematiche che affliggono il paese e celando o non concedendo ampio spazio alle ragioni che sono alla base del fenomeno migratorio, come le numerose guerre militari ed economiche ad opera di potenze occidentali che hanno destabilizzato e impoverito l'area africana e mediorientale. Si nutre così una guerra tra poveri (tra migranti e cittadini italiani indigenti) e il razzismo e la disinformazione incalzano. Nonostante il bombardamento mediatico che descrive l'immigrazione con un'accezione negativa, in Italia ci sono diversi esempi di "Solidarietà dal basso" che mirano a informare correttamente e a colmare le lacune dell'attuale sistema di accoglienza. Alcuni di questi esempi sono il Baobab di Roma e Nablus-scuola di migranti (all'interno de Lo Scugnizzo) di Napoli; nati dalla riqualificazione di spazi abbandonati e organizzati spontaneamente professano antirazzismo, attivismo e creazione di comunità. In questi spazi semplici cittadini, abitanti del quartiere circostante e non, si attivano nel loro tempo libero per mettere a disposizione le proprie qualifiche. Nascono così corsi di lingua italiana e corsi di formazione lavorativa, ma anche sportelli di

assistenza legale gratuita; la peculiarità è che questi spazi sono aperti a tutti i rifugiati, richiedenti asilo e anche ai migranti privi di documenti. Lo scambio è reciproco, molto spesso, infatti, i migranti mettono a disposizione le proprie qualifiche oppure organizzano attività finalizzate a far conoscere la propria cultura: corsi di danze tradizionali africane, corsi di arabo, corsi di cucina sono solo alcuni esempi. L'immigrazione diventa ricchezza, cultura, scambio e solidarietà. La conoscenza reciproca diviene un'arma contro i luoghi comuni.



OVERVIEW OF TURKEY'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AT GLOBAL SCALE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the concept of sustainable development has gained importance due to the adverse reactions of the environment to economic and human activities such as climate change in the world. When it is recognized that economic activities are damaging to nature, it is also understood that giving damage to nature will cause the depletion of resources and lead to disasters. Due to this fact that economic activities which are protecting nature or giving the least amount of harm to nature are started to be admitted. However, sustainable development does not just mean an environmentally friendly economy. It incorporates social equity, economic growth and environmental protection concepts together. In this sense of sustainable development, it can be said that there are three aspects of which are "social, economic, and environmental" in short. While social sustainability covers equal distribution of health, education, gender, social services, economic sustainability covers the balanced distribution of activities such as agriculture, industry and tourism, the manageability of foreign debts in short, a stable economy, and environmental sustainability covers conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem and atmospheric equilibrium, and instead of depletion of environmental uses it includes the consumption of as much as it is reusable. In addition to these, leaving nature, economy and social structure intact to future generations is among the targets of sustainability. The concept of sustainable development has been on the agenda of the world in the 1990s and has been transformed into a development perspective that covers the whole world with international treaties. Today, governments regulate their policies in accordance with these development plans. Nevertheless, there are differences between the policies of states depending on development and investment opportunities. The interest in environmental issues in TURKEY is based on the 1970s. Sustainable development was first dealt with in the Third Five-Year Development Plan (1973-1977). Today's global sustainable development perspective has been formed in TURKEY in 2002. In our country, the issues of economic development and protection of the environment are perceived as the opposite of each other and this causes many confusion and problems. The purpose of this study is to identify the problems that TURKEY has with regard to sustainable development activities when it is looked at on a global scale, and to propose solutions to these problems. In the study, comparative analyzes were carried out by using sustainability indicators, economic stability coefficients, environmental protection coefficients and social equality coefficients of TURKEY and other countries. As a result of these analyzes, it is seen that there is a problem in the implementation policies of TURKEY and there is a need to increase the sustainability coefficients when compared to the developed countries in the global scale.

Key words: Sustainable development, global, TURKEY, comparison

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY: A MYSTERIOUS INSTRUMENT FOR FREEDOM AND POWER

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ABSTRACT

Any scientific field of development, is with only limited work and knowledge available in that area, but also in other scientific fields related. Nuclear technology in this context, not only technically, the atoms and which have arisen as not enough for the provision of energy. Because a number of international institutions to obtain nuclear technology, developing technology, speculative and subjective assessment of the political and legal decisions, prepare the ground. A typical example of this, institutions such as the UN and the IEAU attempt to obtain nuclear technology to Iran's Islamic republic's nuclear weapons out of the claim and sanction printing applications. In contrast, the world's largest nuclear power, like France, the U.S. and most western countries, particularly health, including electrical needs nuclear technology can provide all the needs of a wide range of weapons. The method of the study, were determined on the basis of theoretical and literature. In the research, nuclear energy, nuclear power plants and nuclear reactors because it contains more general meaning instead of "nuclear technology" concept is used. In the article " the United States, Canada and European countries, is meant by concept of Western". This research due to prevalence, activity, and the easy accessibility by the general structure, based on the information and documents that broadcast over the internet.

Key Words: nuclear, technology, energy, radiation, politics, law.

THE PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION AND TURKEY BETWEEN VALUES AND INTERESTS IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of migration is one of the current and complex problems of the modern world. The phenomenon of immigration has many components and sides. The eyelid problem for the capitalist world to not see, is getting widespread day by day. States, the most active actors of international politics, are the most effective and important side in the solution of the problem. The purpose of this study is to investigate the phenomenon of migration between values and interests. The cause and consequences of migration will be assessed to achieve this purpose. Moving from Turkey as a model country, migration phenomena in international politics will be analyzed. Basic universal values such as property rights, sanctity of human life, human rights and democracy are like compasses of states in the international politics. However, from time to time, states and international actors such as terrorist organizations are predated their interests to universal values. Migration phenomenon with economic, political, social, legal and many other features is transformed into a compulsory way to be resorted to as the "solution" of the conflicts, the absences, the otherifications and the insolvencies. Great powers have a historical responsibility for the prevention of immigration and the resolution of problems. Migration that started with religious, ethnic, sectarian, economic and political reasons can be resolved to some extent with the policies that states will follow and acting on other international actors. However, states often do not show the necessary sensitivity in resolving the problem. The reason for this is that they are not suitable for immigration interests or they do not want to endure financial difficulties to prevent immigration. In the study, it is argued that the causes of migration are closely related to the attitudes of states, terrorist organizations and other international organizations, and that it is possible to solve them in the same way. For the solution of the migration phenomenon, material and spiritual effort must be shown and short-term costs should not be avoided. The opposite attitudes are not moral values and interests and increase costs in the medium and long term. In this context, the dimensions, sides, causes and consequences of the problem have been examined and suggested moving from the example of Turkey.

Keywords: Migration Phenomenon, Refugee, State, International Politics, Turkey

MIGRATION AS A COOPERATION FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: POSSIBILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES AXIS

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ABSTRACT

It is possible that the phenomenon of migration is perceived as a problem or an opportunity. Migration is a phenomenon that can be evaluated as a phenomenon where possibilities and opportunities are common. This study focuses on what possibilities and opportunities can be the subject of migration as a factor of cooperation in international relations. The phenomenon of migration is a kind of social integration and cooperation between nations. The phenomenon of migration necessitates cooperation in international, economic, social, legal and political spheres. This cooperation takes place both between the states and international organizations. For example, the migration due to the Syrian problem has necessitated cooperation between Turkey and European countries as well as the United Nations Organization. The possibilities and opportunities that immigration may reveal can be examined in the context of societies and inter-actor relations. Migration and communities interact. At the same time, states and international organizations cooperate with political and diplomatic means to meet the needs of the emergence of migration. Migration-oriented cooperation opens new doors and opportunities in other areas. European countries and Turkey are cooperating on Syrian immigrants. Syrian immigrants are establishing businesses in Turkey and in other countries. There is also a field of cooperation through friendships and marriages. Similarly, there are opportunities for cooperation between societies and international actors in areas such as trade, education and health. In this study, the possibilities and opportunities created by the cooperation that the migration has emerged are examined. It is argued that the study includes opportunities to contribute to international peace and stability through principles such as international law and universal morality, which the British School has put forward.

Key Words: Migration, Cooperation, Opportunity, British School

INTEGRATING SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY THROUGH RE-INTERPRETING FRENCH EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Turkey faces serious challenges in integrating Syrian refugees into Turkish society. The Syrian refugees have reached a huge number in Turkey. Turkey's humanitarian and benevolent approach has limited international support. Muslim community is the largest demographic and religious group in France. French Muslims is the best integrated group compared with other Muslim groups in European countries. They have adopted French traditions and elements including perfect command of French language as part of their identity (Canan-Sokullu, 2016, p.109-11). However, as both urban and rural French population agree that the role of the Church ought to be restricted (Canan-Sokullu, 2016, p. 110) and Muslim French population, second largest religious group, prioritise Islam as their major identity having a primary role, French nationals conceive Islam as a socio-cultural problem, thereby sanctions against kippa, cross, covered dressing, turban, and headscarves are explained as protection of public zone by secularism against religious radicalism. French Sociologist Alain Touraine conducted a detailed research study about identity and belongingness of French Muslim women with the support of French government in 2007. The findings and results of the research and Touraine's perspective could be re-interpreted to gain insights about prospective identity and belongingness of Syrian refugee women in Turkish society and whence some inferences could be drawn about the future of Syrian refugees in Turkey. As Touraine delineates (2007), Muslim French women have citizenship ties with France; they speak French as perfectly as French national women. On the other hand, they are ambivalent between belongingness to French culture and belongingness to Muslim community culture (Ambivalence is a postmodern or late modern condition in which two opposing positions co-exist). Current secularism in Turkey tends to follow Anglo-American secular tradition, whence there are no more sanctions against covered dressing, turban and headscarf in public zone. Moreover, a vast majority of Turkish population is Muslim. Syrian refugee women who are Muslim have, then, are expected to have some less ambivalence between Turkish belongingness and Islamic belongingness. However, they must be given equal opportunities for access to education at any level, opportunities to have full command of Turkish language and Turkish legal system and be economically productive with opportunities to work. Syrian refugee women in Turkey could be entitled with positive discrimination for employment; they must be given such rights as free child care, nursery school, kindergarten to support them when they work. Mothers are cornerstone for integration as they bear, re-produce and spread culture. Thereby, Syrian refugee women must be prioritised in access to education, Turkish culture and language and work. Employment of Syrian refugee women is essential. It is an important starting point. It is also important to include young Syrian refugee girls in Turkish education system and accreditate their former education in Syria.

From the French experience the role French Muslim women in the integration of Muslim community in France could be a model for Syrian refugee women in the integration of Syrian refugees in Turkey. Vocational education must be accessible for Syrian refugee women in Turkey. From the French experience it could be inferred that Syrian refugees who would like to stay in Turkey permanently ought to integrate into Turkish society in terms of Turkish culture and language, work and become economically productive and conform to Turkish legal system. These are important parameters in integration. Then they could have Turkish citizenship with their families.

Keywords: Integrating Syrian refugee women, Muslim women in France



FROM CALAIS TO GAZIANTEP, COMPARING THE FAILURE OF THE STATE IN THE REFUGEE CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

In Calais, Northern France the mother country of égalité, liberté and fraternité many injustices are being committed every day. Thousands of refugees from around the world are converging at the tip of Europe to get to the UK, and for that they are being punished. From Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Eritrea and Sudan different people and families are trying to reach their loved ones to start a new life. The French state won't allow them to go legally because of lack of the correct documents, so they try their luck on the lorries, controlled by the smugglers, the so called 'Uncles', who come from their own country and who they learn to fear and respect. They are in control. For months refugees have been living in the forest surrounding Dunkirk and Calais, getting tear gassed every night by riot police, surrounded by smugglers who extort them for money and French police who put them in detention centres, beat them and confiscate their phones. Unaccompanied minors, from the ages of 12 to 17 travel all the way to France on their own, to find themselves stuck in awful accommodation centres hoping, in vain, that the Home office will accept their asylum claim. The UK believe Afghanistan is a safe place after all, so they often reject their applications and so innocent teenagers are forced to turn to the smugglers that prey on their naivety and vulnerability. As an individual, as a volunteer you feel helpless in the face of systematic violence and oppression from the state, you feel like you are not creating a solution to the problem but merely keeping it afloat. A number of solutions have been proposed by scholars, politicians and experts but the reality is that the people who are doing the hardest jobs are volunteers on the ground, with no particular preparation, but a big heart and a great willingness to bring about change in their capacity. If that involves having a cup of tea with someone or a laugh that is an achievement in this context. However, in order to bring about social change and ultimately revolting the system people need to know their rights, they need to be informed and educated in order to defend themselves. There is a massive lack of professionals on the ground. We need lawyers, social workers, doctors, psychologists, activists. In Europe we need to put pressure on our own governments to abide by the social contract according to which we as individuals give up our freedom for the sake of security. But maybe some people are not worth protecting. What we are witnessing is not only a humanitarian crisis, in the sense that a single or multiple events are threatening the safety of the individual and community, we are witnessing a crisis of the state, and ultimately the failure of the UN refugee convention, which should guarantee the economic and social rights of refugees. Instead, of allowing refugees to access education, start their own businesses and integrate into society, they are not allowed to provide for their own needs, mostly because of internal discrimination whether it be racial or economic. The same old rhetoric of right wing politicians pointing the finger against the outsider who is to blame for all the domestic

political problems, be it security or poverty when in reality it is the government's inefficiency and corruption to blame. Therefore, in order to avoid their international responsibility to protect refugees, states are denying them their rights and are either investing their money and resources into "securing the borders" through violence and control, or by creating refugee camps where the displaced people become the responsibility of international organizations and are ultimately forgotten or ignored.

Keywords: Refugee crisis, Syrian refugees in Gaziantep



PORTRAYING THE “OTHER”: TURKISH CITIZENS’ AND SYRIAN REFUGEES’ PERCEPTIONS OF ONE ANOTHER

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ABSTRACT

The Arab Spring that began in Tunisia in December 2010 made its way to Syria not long after its inception, and it transformed into a bloody civil war as the country’s regime responded to peaceful demonstrations with violence. Antonio Guterres, who served as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has stated that Syria’s civil war, which has been going on for more than six years, resulted in the “worst humanitarian disaster since the end of the cold war” (LaFranchi, 2013) and has caused 5.3 million Syrian citizens to seek asylum in neighboring countries, chiefly Turkey. The crisis’ large scale warrants examination regarding how the refugees have affected social life among the countries where they have sought asylum. To this end, and to assess the Turkish citizens’ and the Syrian refugees’ perceptions of one another, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 120 people in the provinces of Gaziantep (30 Turkish citizens, 30 Syrian refugees) and Hatay (30 Turkish citizens, 30 Syrian refugees), where the majority of Syrian refugees live. The interviews revealed that, although the Syrian refugees felt that the Turkish citizens supported them both financially and morally when they first arrived to Turkey, the longer the refugees remained in Turkey, the more they began to feel as though the Turkish citizens’ attitudes toward them had changed for the worse; the refugees stated that the Turkish citizens had become agitated at the Syrians’ continued presence. Further, Syrian interviewees stated that Turkish citizens perceive the refugees as the source of all of Turkey’s socioeconomic problems. The refugees have stated that the Turkish citizens even blame them for crimes (e.g., burglary) that happen as a matter of course in any country. In addition, per the refugees, Turkish citizens have elected not to befriend them because of language barriers, and they claim that the Turkish citizens belittle the Syrians and that Turkish children display similar behaviors when interacting with refugee children. Finally, the Syrian refugees stated that, although Turkey is a Muslim country, the majority of the Turkish people (especially women) do not live their daily lives according to Islamic law, and the refugees were critical of this. The Turkish citizens shared their own thoughts regarding Turkish-Syrian relations. In their interviews, the Turkish citizens, stated that they saw the Syrian refugees as *war victims* at the beginning of the Syrian crisis, so they helped the Syrians as much as they could, but their perception of and approach to the Syrian refugees changed over time due to the discrepancies that exist between their ways of life. The Turkish interviewees stated that the Syrian refugees make too much noise at night, are not clean, spend time in large groups in public parks and gardens until late hours, use public places as if they exist exclusively for the refugees, behave nonchalantly in traffic and do not obey the rules, and do not appear as war victims (especially the Syrian women) or may even be traitors.

Keywords: Syrian refugees; Turkish citizens; migration

THE EAST-WEST DICHOTOMY IN MODERN POLITICAL THEORY

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ABSTRACT

The main concepts, theories and paradigms of the political thought in twentieth century have formed and settled within the tradition which is called the West today. The process and success of differentiation of the West from the rest of the world beginning from the feudality period has resulted in the identification of itself by distinguishing from the East after the fifteenth century. The material transformation and welfare of the West has led to its dominance in scientific and intellectual world; and the East-West has transformed into a legitimate classification. The East-West, which refers to a meaning beyond just geographical concepts, what they mean, and the process of their decomposition have occupied every aspect of social sciences. This axis was also determinant in terms of political theory and political thought, and the paradigm of mainstream politics was designed within this framework. The intellectual transformation in question has generally occurred in the line and inclusion of the transition from feudalism to capitalism, the strengthening of the bourgeoisie, the Renaissance, the Reform and the Enlightenment movement. The formation of secularism, rationalization, individualization, protection of private property, church-state relations and conflict, and the creation of fundamental rights and freedoms have constituted the milestones of modern political thought. The replacement of feudality of a disorganized and fragmented understanding of power with the understanding of central power, firstly led to the creation of absolute national states, and then the limitations that began with the thought that this absoluteness hindered fundamental rights and freedoms; the ideas including separation of powers, democracy, and representation have begun to be discussed. In this framework the birth of discipline of political science as a separate discipline has occurred within the western intellectual tradition. Modern political science has nurtured the traditional, modern, developed-undeveloped dichotomic approaches that derive mainly from the East-West dichotomy. It is an indisputable reality that the rise of Western Civilization in the last five hundred years is an important historical phenomenon. However, the thought of historical shift in the way that modern political structure was declared as the victory of the East against the ancient empires or that the East could not keep up with the West is still open to debate. This discussion framework constitutes the main theme of this paper. In other words, this paper aims to evaluate this process which determined the East-West duality as a criterion concept in political thought. It will also try to question whether the West represents a true break in political thought, or the influence of the East on political theory and thought.

Keywords: East-West; feudal system; capitalist transformation; modernization; political theory

LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED BY SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR GLOBAL IMMIGRANTS: SAMPLE OF KIRIKKALE

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ABSTRACT

Immigration generally can actualize from a region that living conditions are difficult to a region that conditions are better. Also it is a mobility that created by people leaving from their home due to war or violence, as is often case in international arenas in recent years. This mobility, that affects the economic conditions by main factors like labour and housing market, causes some issues in social life too. Immigrants have join the labour force in a lower wage level, so the wages are decreased by employers and also increase in judicial cases caused negative feelings of citizens towards immigrants is a basic issues in social life after immigration. The existence of "*bridging social capital*", which is a type of social capital that based on trust and social networks, also indispensable element of social life, is expected to affect positively the interaction between citizens and immigrants. In this way, it is thought that *bridging social capital* can reduce the negative feelings between the citizens and immigrants. As well as it is thought that activities such as association can help immigrants to adopt economic life too. In order to eliminate the problems experienced by immigrants in Kırıkkale, 15 association came together and established Kırıkkale Immigrant Solidarity and Cooperation Platform (KIMYAR). This study aims to investigate the effect of the social capital on the economic life adaptation process and the facilitating role of immigrants in economic life with the platform connections. For that purpose, first of all the concepts of immigration and social capital will deal and then the socio-economic structure of Kırıkkale and how it is currently affected by the global immigration will be tried to examine with the current statistics. Lastly, the results of the research of a deep face-to-face interview with the authorities of KIMYAR will be given. With this local example, it is aimed to investigate the potential of association activity, such a product of social capital, about the involvement of transboundary individuals in the existing social network.

Keywords: Immigration, social capital, Kırıkkale

THE EFFECTS ON THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF THE MIGRATION: EXAMPLES OF BUSINESS POWER AND HOUSING MARKETS

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ABSTRACT

In general, there are two groups; internal and external migration, and migration, which has social, political and economic consequences; it is possible to define labor as a production factor as a movement from one geography to another geography. There are some macroeconomic influences as well as social and political influences of the immigration action, which may or may not take place on a voluntary basis. These effects, in particular in labor and housing markets, have some effects on income distribution. The impact of migration on macroeconomic variables is significant. It is thought that immigration can stimulate demand in the markets when considering the fact that migrants can increase labor supply in labor markets, create new business lines, open new business places, migrants are production factors, as well as consumers. On the other hand, immigration can lay the groundwork for the creation of the informal economy and, in parallel to the growing demand, can lead to inflation, especially in regions that receive immigration. If we consider immigration as a housing market, the price increases that may arise as a result of the failure of the housing and workplace supply to meet the demand can lead to detrimental effects on income distribution between those who want to buy or rent and those who want to rent. The aim of this study is to analyze and evaluate the effect of income distribution on labor force and housing markets in particular. In this context, the study will firstly provide explanations at the conceptual level, then the impact of the migration phenomenon on the labor and housing markets will be examined separately and a situation assessment will be made for Turkey.

Keywords: Migration, Income Distribution, Labor Market, Housing Market

WAR HITS THE WOMEN: MARRIAGE AS SYRIAN WOMEN'S COPING MECHANISM AND ITS IMPACT ON TURKISH WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The peaceful public demonstrations that began in the Syrian town of Daraa in March 2011 against the Bashar al-Assad regime turned into a civil war. The war, along with the regime's atrocities against civilians, caused hundreds of thousands of Syrian citizens to die and millions to become internally displaced and to seek refuge in neighboring countries. As of September 2017, Turkey has served as host to the largest refugee population in the world by harboring over 3 million Syrian refugees within its borders. IN order to analyze in depth the impact of the Syrian refugees on Turkey, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 Turkish citizens and 30 Syrian refugees in Hatay, and 30 Turkish citizens and 30 Syrian refugees in Gaziantep. The interviews provide evidence to suggest that the mass inflow of Syrian refugees to Turkey resulted in unfortunate consequences in the labor market, the housing market, and healthcare services, especially in the border provinces such as Hatay and Gaziantep. The research also revealed that, in addition to these problems, the Syrian refugees' arrival to Turkey caused serious social problems in the border provinces such as Hatay (especially in Reyhanlı town) and Gaziantep. Child brides and religious marriages have been central to these problems. Through the research, it was observed that the Syrian families are inclined to consent to marry off their very young daughters because of the economic hardships they experience. By doing this, the families hope to lessen the burden of the household, guarantee more secure futures for their daughters, and protect their daughters' honor under the so-called protection of a husband. Sometimes the Syrian girls sacrifice themselves in order to provide dowry money to their families. In addition, Syrian women who were divorced or who lost their husbands before or during the war enter into religious marriages with both single and married Turkish men; these marriages have no legal basis, according to Turkish civil law. Since these marriages have no legal validity, the children who are born from them are considered stateless. These problems have both had a considerable impact on life in Turkey. First, the prevalence of child brides among Syrians worsened the child-bride problem in Turkey. Second, the marriages that take place between Syrian women and married Turkish men serve to victimize the Turkish women and force them to unwillingly accept their situations (mostly due to financial dependency on their spouses); these marriages also damage the Turkish family structure.

Keywords: Syrian refugee women; migration; Turkey

AUDIENCE COST IN FOREIGN POLICY CRISES: DO LEADERS PLAY THEIR ROLES ACCORDING TO PUBLIC OPINION?

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ABSTRACT

According to current developments in International Relations, leaders' choice in political issues and their characteristics are the decisive factors in the fate of the societies. And, during the international conflict, crisis and war; a state leader's ability to control the process, perception capabilities and leadership skills of the decision-maker, intention to solve the problem by peaceful methods and instruments, protection and even improving the capacity of basic values and priorities suggest about the political identity of decision makers. According to "Audience Cost" approach; domestic publics can punish their leaders because they could not stand firm during a crisis. Publics priority contradicts with leaders' one or leader behaves in favor of his/her political survival. During the some of the crisis management process, the decision-maker, who has the responsibility and authority to make a decision in the name of the state, can conduct a reactive policy after considering statements or behavior as the trigger of the crisis. Thus, they can escalate the crisis faster with the probability of resorting to crisis management strategies that include military violence. In contrary, with the attention of the "audience cost, decision makers can try to decrease escalation of crisis by applying peaceful statements or implementations. In this research, it will be examined that while leaders manage the crisis in which circumstances and situations they tie their hands by creating domestic audience costs. The research initiate by focusing on the definition of a foreign policy crisis. It defines how the concept of foreign crisis is formed. In such cases, the crisis management ability of the leader and the consistency of foreign policy decisions become prominent. Therefore, in the second part of this paper, "audience cost" discussions will be held in crisis situations. In international relations literature, while many scholars argue that audience cost is very important theoretical approach and needed to be searched, many of the others see this approach not as a trivial issue. So in this part, it will be analyzed that why audience cost is necessary or not. If "audience cost" is important for leaders, when they encountered with the foreign policy crisis, they will take the responsibilities to solve the crisis and then they will support their statements with consistent attitudes. Because creating support of public opinion depends on the consistency of foreign policy decisions. In the last part, audience cost approach will be applied crisis instances of Turkish foreign policy crisis with Greece. By this way, it is possible to see how the "audience cost" work in practice or not. As a result, leaders can apply most of dangerous enterprises for their political survivals without thinking or with deceiving their public. People, even they are not decision makers as their leaders they affect their leaders' political future. That is why in this research audience cost will be examined from the view of leaders' reading of their societies in foreign policy crisis.

Keywords: audience cost, leaders, crisis management, foreign policy crisis, public opinion.

THE QATAR CRISIS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL DIMENSIONS OF THE CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

Qatar is one of the richest and strategically important countries in the world with its geopolitical position and natural resources trading in the Persian Gulf, although it is one of the smallest states in the world in terms of area and population. On the other hand, The Qatar has recently become one of the most debated countries in international politics. The fact that this small but rich state is one of the most important agenda items in the international system is undoubtedly the desire of the Saudi Arabia and some other Arab states to be abstracted from international politics by being lynched from the international community. Although this problem is seen by some politicians and scholars as an internal affair between the brother states of the Persian Gulf, it has also become a crisis that has to be examined within the scope of intervention in international law and state sovereignty, but also on a global scale. The developments that have taken place since the emergence of the Qatar Crisis and the efforts of other states to intervene in the crisis have brought the crisis out of the regional scale and made it a global problem. Moreover, the politics and political discourse the Qatari state pursues to solve the problem, and the political stance and foreign policy discourse put forth by states that have reacted by interrupting their geographical ties by leaving Qatar alone in a diplomatic sense have caused quite interesting developments. In this study, Qatar Crisis, which has been occupying the world agenda recently, will be examined objectively by putting the politics of the states which are being parties to the problem within the frame of international law norms such as principle of non-intervention and principle of respecting territorial sovereignty considering their foreign policy and discourses. In addition, after the emergence of this problem, the problem will be tried to be analyzed in terms of regional and global dimensions

Keywords: Qatar Crisis, International Law, Global Dimensions of Qatar Crisis, International Relations, Blockade, Isolation

CHINA-SERBIA RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF CHINA'S BALKANS POLICY

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ABSTRACT

China, which has made major investments in Eastern Europe and the Balkans in recent years, aims to boost its economic cooperation with the countries of the region through the "16 + 1" initiative with 16 post-socialist countries consisting of 11 European Union member countries and 5 countries at various stages of membership of the Union. In this context, the Balkans have great geopolitical importance and constitute an important part of the Beijing's "One Belt One Road" initiative which is also called "New Silk Road". On the other hand, the development of economic relations with China is an important alternative for the Western Balkan countries, which are in an indefinite period of European Union membership. Beijing is developing economic co-operation with those countries that need industrial and infrastructure projects, through offering more attractive credit facilities and investment projects compared to European Union countries and institutions. While economic relations between China and Serbia alone constitute almost half of the trade volume between China and all Western Balkan countries, Belgrade stands out as the most important partner of Beijing in the Balkans. China is developing the bilateral relations and economic cooperation with Serbia by investing in industrial and infrastructure projects which Serbia needs through private companies and state-owned enterprises. In return, China wants to achieve some political, economic and geopolitical gains. As a political gain, establishing friendship with a country that is likely to become an European Union member will offer China an opportunity to become more active in European politics. From a geopolitical and economical point of view, Serbia is in a central position for China's project of creating an alternative trade route starting from Piraeus Port in Greece and reaching northern Europe through Serbia and Hungary. In addition, China probably wants to enter into the European market via Balkans and East Europe through good economic relations in those regions. Some countries in North Europe have concerns about compete with China, which aims to "enter the back door" to the European economy.

Keywords: China; Serbia; Balkans; One Belt One Road; New Silk Road; European Union

POLICIES OF YUGOSLAVIA WHICH CAUSED MIGRATION TO TURKEY FROM KOSOVO IN THE 1950's

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effects of the policies implemented by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo on the immigration of Turks and Albanians from Kosovo to Turkey in 1950s. In this context, under Josip Broz Tito's leadership, Yugoslavia's political, military and economic policies towards Kosovo from the post-World War II period until the late 1950's have been analyzed. The main aim of this study is to reveal push factors of the migration which occurred from Kosovo to Turkey and reached remarkable dimensions in the 1950's, due to the politics of the Yugoslav administration in that period. Following the deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union and Albania, the Belgrade administration began to see Kosovo which Albanians and Turks constitute the majority of the population, as a "problematic" region that open to the influence of these countries and then imposed repressive policies to increase state control in the region. As an autonomous region of Serbia, the implementation of repressive policies that could be called state terror such as arbitrary arrests, torture against Albanians and Turks took place in Kosovo by the People's Protection Department (OZNA) with leadership of Alexander Rankovic, assistant to Tito's internal affairs, who thinks that the minority issue should be resolved by pressure. Moreover, confiscation of individual weapons of Muslims in the region turned into a pressure and intimidation tool and all of these were one of the political factors that cause of migration. In Kosovo, economic policies put into effect by Yugoslavia administration without regarding to the interests of the local people and implementation of a regional economic policy also aimed at meeting the needs of Serbia rather than Kosovo. Furthermore, heavy taxes and nationalization of private property policies took place and some of these practices involved double standards for Albanian and Turks in the region, so these policies were one of the socio-economic causes of migration in the 1950s. When we look at the policies of Yugoslavia towards religion, although the 1946 Constitution of the Yugoslavia contained phrases that would protect the freedom of religion and belief, some policies that restrict religious freedom applied by the Belgrad administration and they were one of the push factors that led to the migration of Kosovar Muslims.

Keywords: Kosovo; Turkey; Migration; Josip Broz Tito; OZNA; Yugoslavia

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF TOLERANCE AGAINST FOREIGN MIGRANTS IN ÇANAKKALE AREA

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing mass migrations throughout human history have seriously affected both those who migrated and those places which accepted immigrants. These migrations have entered into the definition of human-caused disasters because of the high human casualty rates. Due to civil war and confusion that started in Syria in 2011, Turkey had to open its door for many immigrants. Life and property losses, unlike a natural disaster which takes place suddenly not gradually, still have an ongoing disaster effect. Turkey, a country on migration routes, apart from the war in Syria, is a bridge and a transit route between Europe and third world countries. Our country, which had to deal with the problems of the transit passengers, had to accommodate the foreign immigrants for a long time after Europe's new policies made it difficult to obtain foreign immigrants. A great number of foreign immigrants from many countries have come to our country. This situation poses a great risk especially for the negativities that may arise in the economic and sociological structure of the country. When the literature is examined, it is seen that there are no academic studies on the risks that can be encountered when foreigners can accommodate by their own capacities while the regions exceed its immigrant capacities. The main aim of the study is to contribute to this deficiency in the literature. Çanakkale is one of the closest cities of our country to Europe as a migration transit route. Çanakkale is an attractive place for immigrants with its natural beauties, open development and business opportunities in agriculture. Çanakkale; which is a suitable place for immigrants who want to transit through the country and who would like to settle by not returning to their countries again, will set up surveys for the foreign migrants accommodation capacity within tolerance approach, and will provide instruments that will help to predict the risks that may arise from exceeding immigrant accommodation capacities. Thus, the effects of this slowly moving human-induced affair will be minimized.

Keywords: Migrants in Çanakkale, regional analysis

"TOLERANCE" FOR CORRUPTION AS ONE OF THE FACETS OF KAZAKH NATIONAL IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Organising and participating in regional integration projects became a major trend for Central Asian republics. Apart from the contribution of Eurasian Economic Union, which is one of the biggest projects that affects the region's future development, discussions among experts and publicity about the convergence of Central Asian states, remain relevant thanks to the geographical, cultural and ethnical connections between the regional states. The countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), being in the very center of the Eurasian space, occupy very important strategic positions within the international community with a combined population of around 70 million people. At the present stage of their development, these countries, are looking for -by trial and error method- a way to become independent participants of geopolitics while at the same time seeking their place in the overall global architecture. However, the main contributor for aggravating their image in the international community and for hindering the local commune from developing a better Central Asia, with integration projects and other initiatives, is the high level of corruption that doesn't allow regional states to prosper politically, socially and economically. The majority of the proposed explanations for corruption are political or economic, while the cultural aspects of behavioral patterns of corruption have been less studied and are rarely taken into account, especially in Central Asian states. Existing literature on corruption studies, offers various approaches to the interrelation between culture and corruption that should be accentuated. According to H. Yageneh's findings on conceptualizations of culture and corruption, Hofstede's High Power Distance, High Uncertainty Avoidance, Masculinity and Collectivism, Schwartz's Conservatism and Harmony, and Inglehart's Survival and Traditional-religious dimensions are also associated with corrupt behavior. By contrast, the opposite values and practices, as presented in Hofstede's Low Power Distance, Low Uncertainty Avoidance, Femininity, and Individualism, Schwartz's Autonomy and Mastery, and Inglehart's Self-Expression and Rational-secular dimensions tend to impede corruption. R. Klitgaard defines the culture of corruption as an organizational culture characterized by cynicism and a loss of common sense. While Hirschman's hypothesis shares factors, shaping normative barriers, emphasizing on how the occurrence of corruption depends not only on institutional opportunities, but also on "public morality" or "public spirit". Thus corruption itself is a culture and should be analyzed from the perspectives of symbols, myths, customs, representations and basic values prevailing a society or organization. The culture of corruption tolerance, is a widespread and shared practice in all post soviet Central Asian states and existent in major state institutions, especially amongst the low echelons of power distribution. According to the Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International, Kazakhstan (131), Kyrgyzstan (136), Tajikistan (151), Turkmenistan (154) and Uzbekistan (156) respectively, remain at the last entries of the log. Apparently, the tolerance of corruption exhibited by the new generation of citizens of those states that reproduces the phenomenon of corruption and bribery, is a distinguishing feature of the national and cultural identities of the contemporary Central Asian populations. To this day policy recommendations on reducing corruption practices, targets official institutions, bureaucrats and politicians. Kazakhstan receives substantial assistance

in combating corruption, from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The OECD reports of the last few years, show significant changes in kazakh legislation on state purchases, electronic procurement for tenders, legal regulations of the civil services integrity, motivation of public servants, modernization reforms of the criminal legislation etc. However, many OECD recommendations still need to be fulfilled in a way that objectively coincides with the interests of the state apparatus and of the society. Accordingly, the primary route in addressing society's reflection to confront and prevent corruption, (see progress reports of Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan of OECD) show that there is no progress made on awareness-raising campaigns due to the lack of sociological surveys and the low impact they have on the dynamics of corruption. The impact of citizens as major actors in allowing the persistence of corruption, to the level of corruption in Kazakhstan, is mostly ignored and it hardly ever draws the attention of the official institutions and the donors. Pilot surveys conducted in order to evaluate ordinary citizens' views on corruption in Kyzylorda region, among the self-employed people at commercial outlets (main bazaar in Kyzylorda city) and among students at The National University of Kyzylorda, demonstrate that bribery is a common and accepted practice in the everyday life of the vast majority of the respondents as a way to easily receive community services in kindergarten, hospitals, schools, universities, army and employment. Last but not least, the majority of respondents agree that they feel incapable of changing or influencing the corruption level of the local government institutions. This, in turn means that awareness-raising campaigns among population, should deeply consider complex types of behavior of all society aspects to address the culture of corruption tolerance. It is evident that the fight against corruption from a superficial level, with noisy and short-term agitation campaigns or the toughening of punishment, are ineffective, since they are unable to counter the deeply rooted stereotypes and values that were cultivated through the years. The proposed research will analyze the behavioral patterns of corruption from the cultural point of view. The subject of analysis will not be the historical origins of this reality, but present day practices and the youth's reactions to it. In order to combat corruption, economy bloom and empowerment of control bodies are not enough. It is essential to study both the victims and the actors involved. The focus is the citizen and norms and values of a mass consciousness that legitimize the corruption tolerance. The main objectives in studying this phenomenon is to determine the most effective ways to address corruption issues among the population of Kazakhstan and to find constructive ways of encouraging the younger generation to be actively involved in the advocacy against corruption. Capitalizing on the knowledge gained and the results produced from this proposed study, donor and local civil society organizations, who work on advocating the active participation of citizens in decision making processes, will be able to develop new approaches on combating corruption in Kazakhstan and Central Asian societies.

Keywords: Kazakh national identity, tolerance for corruption

KHOJALY GENOCIDE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The Khojaly genocide is one of the most terrible and tragic pages of Azerbaijan history. Azerbaijan's national leader Heydar Aliyev said in his speech addressed to the nation of Azerbaijan on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Khojaly genocide: "This merciless and cruel genocide was the most dreadful mass terror act in the history of humankind." It should be mentioned that Azerbaijan has endured ethnic cleansing and genocide by Armenian nationalist-chauvinists for 200 years. The people of Azerbaijan were deported from their historical lands and became refugees and internally displaced persons because of Armenian occupation. Azerbaijanis were also forced from their historical lands during the Soviet period. 150,000 Azerbaijanis were deported from Armenia and placed in the Kur-Araz plain from 1948-1953. 250,000 Azerbaijanis were forced from their historical territories in 1988 and Armenia became a mono-ethnic state. The Daghigh Garabagh events, which began in 1988 along with continuous efforts to implement the Armenian desire of building a state from sea to sea, led to the destruction of towns and villages, murder of thousands of innocent people, as well as the exile of hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis from their native lands.

Keywords: Khojaly genocide, captured land

KAZAKH NATIONAL IDENTITY BUILDING PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

In Kazakhstan, the process of developing national identity faces significant problems, such as the lack of integrating discourses, the lack of established ideologies, and the lack of a common cultural space. It is very difficult to meet narratives that unite the polyethnic population of Kazakhstan together that are able to form common values, common interests and a holistic identification, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, etc. manifolds in society. Efforts in the form of reforms, appeals and messages at the level of the central government to build a civic nation were not crowned with success, and "Kazakhstanis" as ideologems do not motivate intellectuals, as the meaning remains incomprehensible. All this set of values defines the nation not as a biological or ethnic, but as a cultural phenomenon that is necessary for the formation of a modern Kazakh nation with a strong civil society, responsible for the long-term development of the country through a stable image of itself as a whole. Symbols of national identity in essence should reduce the obvious differences, integrate despite individual, social and ethnic diversity in society. It should be mentioned that significant positive changes in society towards democratization will be achieved through the use of a collective social identity that will strengthen and improve civil society. Consequently, the issue of universal national identity plays a crucial role in future transformations in society. And in this context, instead of hasty tasks, it is necessary to focus on the long-term goals of the nation's development, which are primarily related to the upbringing of the country's future generation. In this work, the issue of nation building is considered in the context of the country's cultural policy. In particular, narratives propagated through Kazakh television that affect the formation of civic identity in Kazakhstan will be analyzed. The focus is on the extent to which these narratives take into account the existing socio-cultural context, and also solve the task of constructing a single civic nation

Keywords: National identity, identity building

ASSESSMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES IN TURKEY WITH IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

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ABSTRACT

When the damage caused by climate change to natural resources, economy and living is noticed, measures have been taken all over the world. For this, the First World Climate Conference was held in 1979. In 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established. In 1991, the IPCC issued its First Assessment Report (FAR) and began negotiations on international issues. In 2000, for the 8th Four Year Development Plan of TURKEY, the Climate Change Specialist Commission Study and a proposal for the preparation of the Action Plan was submitted. In 2004, TURKEY became a party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It was the warmest year in TURKEY in 2010. With this development, the issue of climate change has created more agenda. As it is seen, the measures taken for climate change in the world and in TURKEY are very new applications on the global scale from a historical point of view. For this reason, problems, incompatibilities are encountered in the application systems. Each country's action plans on climate change are shaped in accordance with their own policies. In addition, a standard policy around the world is not yet fully implemented in a productive way. The purpose of this study is to reveal the differences of climate change policies at global scale, local implementations and the differences of climate change part in sustainable development movements in TURKEY, to identify compliance problems and to suggest recommendations. In this study, climate change measures, action plans used by the countries, international treaties and action plans in effect in TURKEY and short history data were used. This data has been converted into classification maps with the Geographic Information System (GIS). These maps summarize the differences in the global scale and make them more understandable in a visualized form. As a result, it is seen that small revision procedures should be taken in politics.

Keywords: Climate Change, Global Scale, TURKEY, Differences, Measures, Action Plans