



# **6<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**March 03, 2025**

**New York, USA**

## **THE PROCEEDINGS BOOK**

**EDITED BY**

**Prof. Dr. Mohammad Waheeb**

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GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**  
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**EDITOR**  
**Prof. Dr. Mohammad Waheeb**

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adopted by Mariam Rasulan

# CONFERENCE ID

## CONFERENCE TITLE

6th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## DATE & PLACE

March 03, 2025 / New York, USA

## ORGANIZATION

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**Total Number of Accepted Papers - 79**

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**Total Number of Papers from Türkiye - 11**

**Total Number of Papers from Other Countries - 68**

## PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (22)

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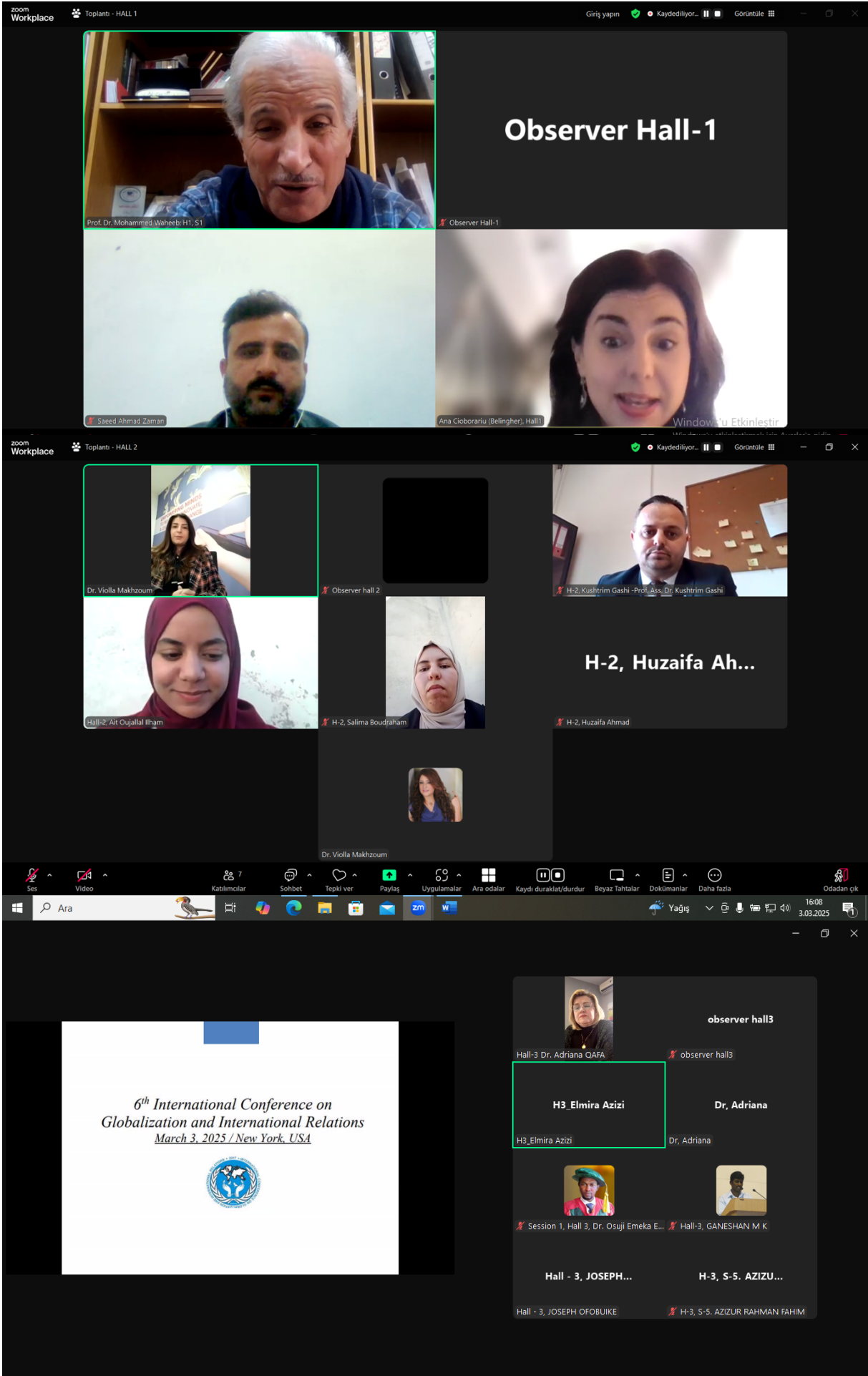
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# PHOTO GALLERY

# PHOTO GALLERY



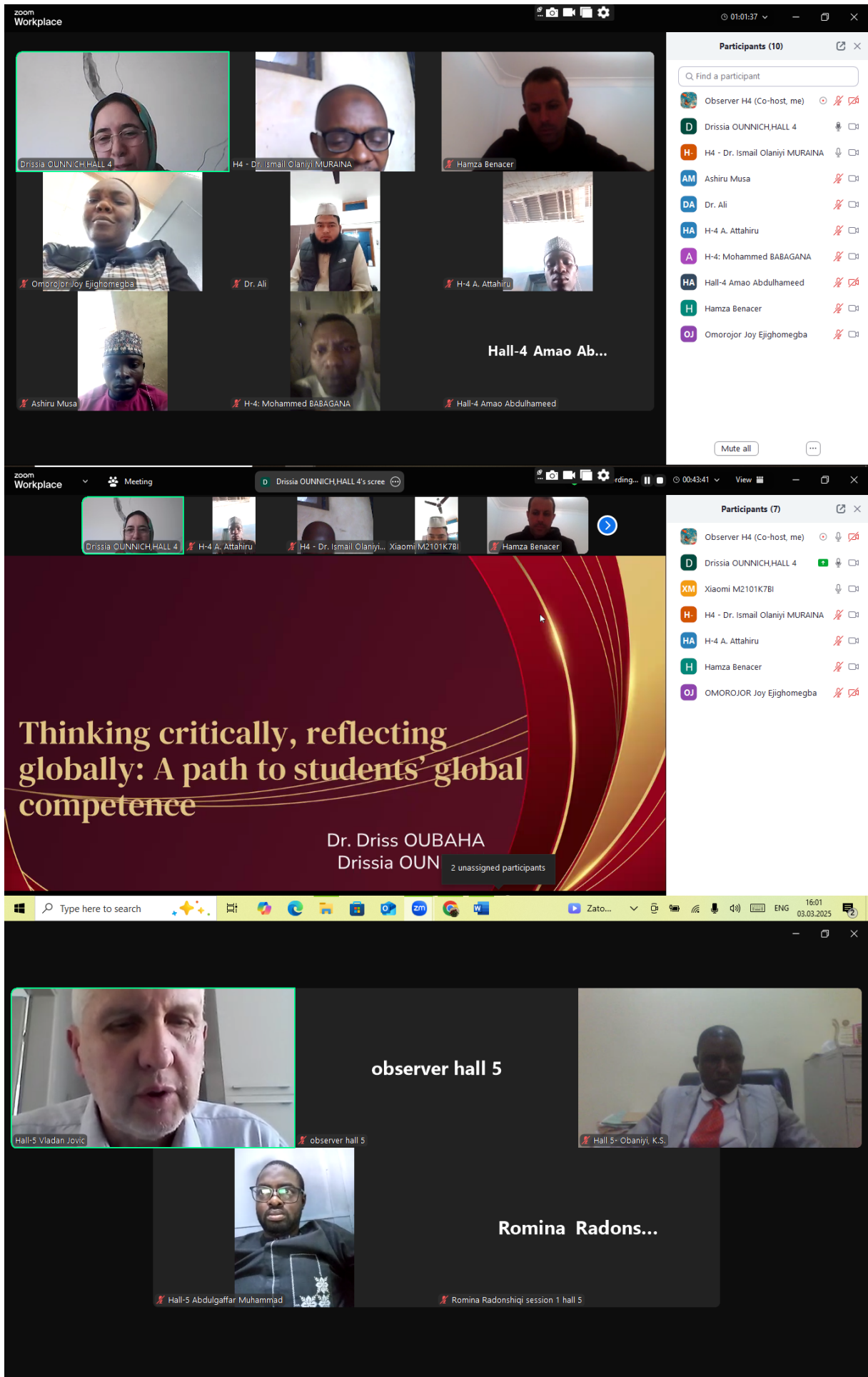
# PHOTO GALLERY

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. On the left, a slide is displayed with the title "Globalization and International Relations: Challenges and Opportunities for the Future." by Dr. Adriana Qafa, "Barleti", University, Tirane. The slide includes a graphic of a globe and a group of people. On the right, a grid of participant video thumbnails is visible, including "observer hall3", "H-3, S-5. AZIZU...", "H-3, S-5. AZIZUR RAHMAN FA...", "H3\_Elmira Azizi", "Dr, Adriana", "Session 1, Hall 3, Dr. Osuji Emek...", "Hall - 3, JOSEPH...", "H-3, S-1, Munta...", "Hall-3, GANESHAN M K", "Hall - 3, JOSEPH OFOBUIKE", and "H-3, S-1, Muntasir Elahi".

This screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a grid of participant video thumbnails. The central thumbnail is labeled "observer hall3". Other participants include "H-3, Motorca Mihaela Camelia", "Asst.Prof. JAVASHANKAR J", "Akshara Santhosh", "H-3, Adithya G P", "Ana LLazo", "H-3, Sahana SM", and "H-3, Shree shreya P".

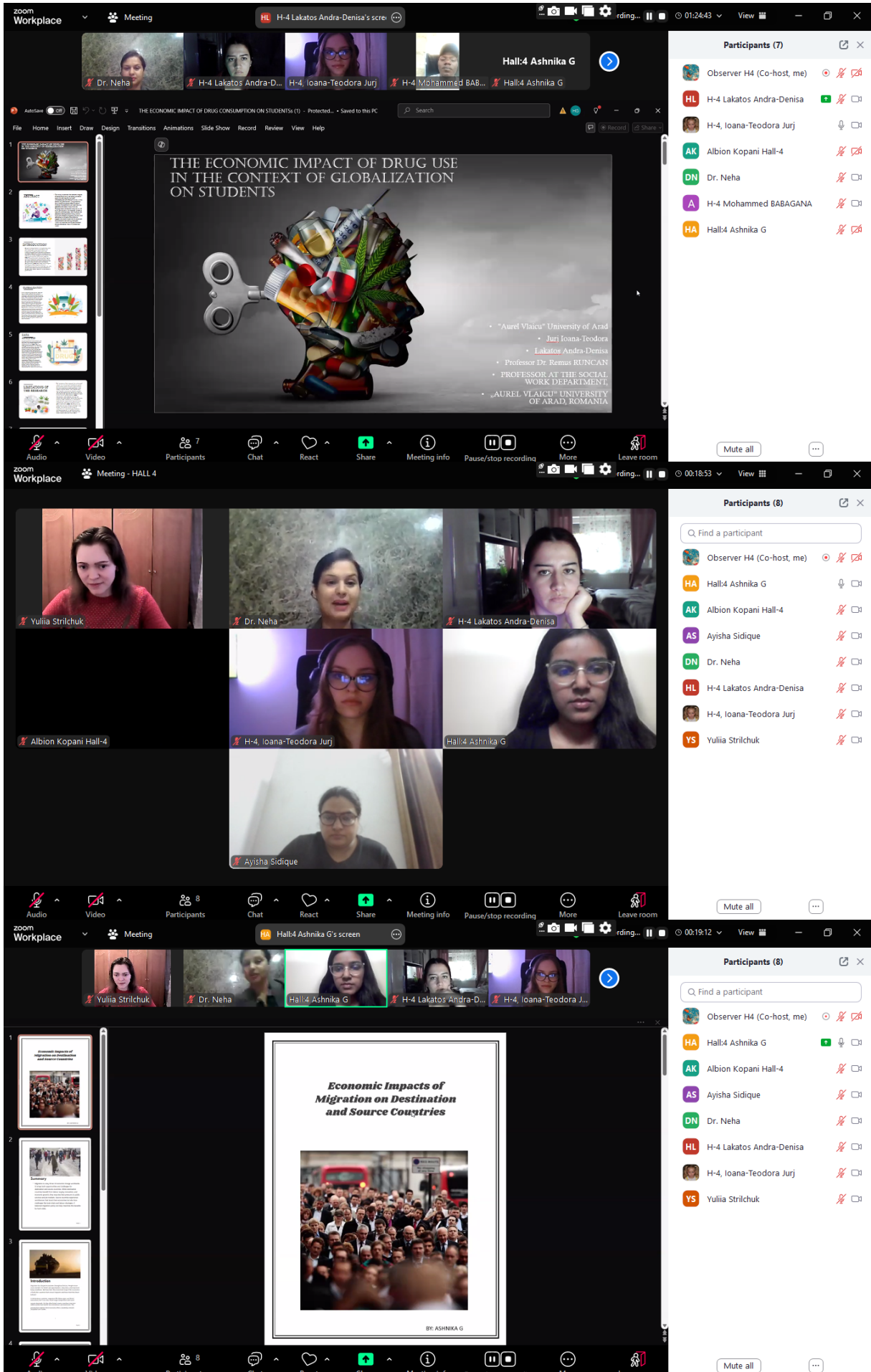
The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a slide on the left titled "DIGITAL DIPLOMACY: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHAPING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS". The slide features a globe with social media icons. On the right, a grid of participant video thumbnails is visible, including "observer hall3", "H-3, Motorca Mihaela Camelia", "Asst.Prof. JAVASHANKAR J", "Akshara Santhosh", "H-3, Adithya G P", "Ana LLazo", "H-3, Shree shreya...", "H-3, Sahana SM", and "H-3, Shree shreya P".

# PHOTO GALLERY





# PHOTO GALLERY



*6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
Globalization and International Relations  
March 3, 2025 / New York, USA*



## CONFERENCE PROGRAM

**Participant Countries:** (22) *India, Vietnam, Pakistan, Jordan, Albania, Morocco, Lebanon, Malaysia, Kosovo, Romania, Nigeria, Iran, Japan, Bangladesh, Algeria, Serbia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye, Ukraine, Egypt, USA*

### **IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY**

- ❖ To be able to attend a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
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- ❖ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- ❖ The participant must be connected to the session 5 minutes before the presentation time.
- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

### **Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

- ◆ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
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exp. H- 1, Sandeepan Saha**

**Zoom Meeting ID: 897 0755 8402**

**Zoom Passcode: 030303**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89707558402?pwd=r6Natlf47b1Y3tGLogbHG1cbsFjsbB.1>

**03.03.2025 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1**



**New York Local Time: 08:00–10:00**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mohammed Waheeb**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Sandeepan Saha Sanjana Singh Subhojit Chattaraj Sandip Sarkar	Greater Kolkata College of Engineering and Management, <b>India</b>	EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION FOR DISORGANIZED WORKFORCE WORKING IN THE CONSTRUCTION ZONE
Le Thi Hong Nhung Ms. Bui Thu Hoai	Nha Trang University, <b>Vietnam</b>	THE ATTENTION ECONOMY AND GLOBAL DISPUTES: HOW DIGITAL MARKETING SHAPES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Dr. Tahir Qureshi Dr. Mohammad Owais Farooqui Dr. Sunil George	Deemed University, <b>India</b>	POWER AND ACCOUNTABILITY: THE LEGAL AND POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS OF ICC ARREST WARRANTS
Saeed Ahmad Zaman Dr. Naima Nawaz Dr. Zain Nawaz Dr. Ijaz Ashraf Dr. Idrees Nadia Idrees Lubna Anjum Dr. Shahzad Ayesha Riaz Abdul Rahman Quratul Ain	University of Okara, <b>Pakistan</b>	DOES GLOBALIZATION DESTROY ECONOMY?
Saeed Ahmad Zaman Dr. Naima Nawaz Dr. Zain Nawaz Dr. Ijaz Ashraf Dr. Idrees Nadia Idrees Lubna Anjum Dr. Shahzad Ayesha Riaz Abdul Rahman Quratul Ain	University of Okara, <b>Pakistan</b>	GLOBALIZATION AND HUMAN COOPERATION
Prof. Dr. Mohammed Waheeb	Hashemite University, <b>Jordan</b>	TOURISM AND GLOBALIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
MSc. Denada AHMETI	Logos College University <b>Albania</b>	IMPACT OF DATA VISUALIZATION FOR IMPROVING QUALITY IN ALBANIAN EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.



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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2



New York Local Time: 08:00–10:00

### HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Viola Makzhoum

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. BOUDRAHAM Salima MABROUKI Jamal AIT OUJALLAL Ilham ANOUZLA Abdelkader ABROUKI Younes	Mohammed V University in Rabat, <b>Morocco</b>	INTERNATIONAL HYDROPOLITICAL ECONOMY IN A THIRSTY WORLD: DESALINATION, MIGRATION, AND POWER DYNAMICS IN THE GLOBAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
Dr. AIT OUJALLAL Ilham MABROUKI Jamal BOUDRAHAM Salima MOUSSADIK Ali ABROUKI Younes	Mohammed V University in Rabat, <b>Morocco</b>	CRISIS MANAGEMENT FOR EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY IN THE GLOBAL POLITICAL ECONOMY: HYDROPOLITICS, MIGRATION AND GEOPOLITICAL POWER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Viola Makzhoum	Modern University for Business and Science (MUBS), <b>Lebanon</b>	THE ROLE OF DIGITAL GLOBALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-BORDER EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.
Prof. Asoc. Edita Stojani PhD. Vanina Kanini PhD Jola Bojaxhi	Polytechnic University of Tirana, <b>Albania</b>	FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN AN INTERCULTURAL CONTEXT
Huzaifa Ahmad	Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahmann, <b>Malaysia</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL DYNAMICS: A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS
Prof. Ass. Dr. Kushtrim GASHI Prof. Ass. Dr. Festim TAFOLLI Prof. Ass. Dr. Luan VARDARI Ass. PhD (c). Vesel USAJ	University “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren, <b>Kosovo</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION AND CSR PERCEPTIONS ON EMPLOYEE MIGRATION INTENTIONS: EVIDENCE FROM AN EMERGING MARKET
Bianca-Maria MADESCU Madalina Alexandra DAVIDESCU Ioana BOLOHAN Paul Corneliu BOISTEANU	“Ion Ionescu de la Brad” Iasi University of Life Sciences, <b>Romania</b>	IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE AGRI- FOOD SECTOR IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3



New York Local Time: 08:00–10:00

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Adriana QAFA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr.M.K.GANESHAN	AMET University Chennai, <b>India</b>	THE ROLE OF GLOBALIZATION IN INDIA'S EMERGING DIGITAL ECONOMY
Osuji E.E., Igberi C.O., Iheanacho R.A., Agunanne U.T., Odor A.H.	Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike Ebonyi State, <b>Nigeria</b>	LABOUR MIGRATION IN AGRICULTURE; GLOBAL IMPLICATION FOR NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Joseph Chinedu Ofobuike	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, <b>Nigeria</b>	AGENDA 2063 AS A STRATEGIC PAN-AFRICAN RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
Sakineh Sojoodi Elmira Azizi Norouzabadi	University of Tabriz, <b>Iran</b>	THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY ON MIGRATION IN IRAN
Md. Ashraful Amin Fahim Azizur Rahman Muntasir Elahi Salsabil Umama Chaurasiya Shrawan kumar Mehedi Hasan	Tokyo International University, <b>Japan</b> University of Chittagong, <b>Bangladesh</b>	THE DIPLOMATIC ADVANTAGE: STRATEGIES FOR GLOBAL BUSINESS RESILIENCE
Dr. Adriana QAFA	“Barleti” University Tiranë, <b>Albania</b>	GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE
Dr. Shikha Dimri	School of Law UPES Dehradun. <b>India</b>	WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MIGRATION: LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST EXPLOITATION AND VIOLENCE

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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**03.03.2025 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4**



New York Local Time: 08:00–10:00

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. S Sem Ali**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Sintayehu Ermias Lolemo	Gujarat University, <b>India</b>	WHAT MAKES AFRICA ATTRACTIVE TO DEVELOPED NATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION?
Assistant Prof. Hamza Benacer Meriem Kahoul	Oum El Bouaghi University, <b>Algeria</b>	IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON URBANISM- THE CASE OF GENERIC CITY BETWEEN MODERNISATION AND DISAPPEARANCE OF LOCAL IDENTITY
Ashiru Musa	Umaru Musa Yaradua University Katsina, <b>Nigeria</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION ON NIGERIA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM
Dr. S Sem Ali	Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh, <b>India</b>	GLOBALIZATION, RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS, AND DEMOCRATIC POLITICS: THE CASE STUDY OF HAMAS
Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA Benjamin O. OMOROJOR Abdulhameed Oluwatosin AMAO	Lagos State University of Education, <b>Nigeria</b>	THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF LARGE-SCALE IMMIGRATION TO THE USA AND EMIGRATION FROM NIGERIA
Driss OUBAHA Drissia OUNNICH	Moulay Ismail University, <b>Morocco</b>	THINKING CRITICALLY REFLECTING GLOBALLY: A PATH TO STUDENT'S GLOBAL COMPETENCE
A. Attahiru	University of Science and Technology, <b>Nigeria</b>	NIGERIA ROLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION IN AFRICA

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-1 | HALL-5



New York Local Time: 08:00–10:00

### HEAD OF SESSION: Vladan Jović

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Vladan Jović	Megatrend Univerzitet, <b>Serbia</b>	GLOBALIZATION AS A DRIVING FORCE OF THE ECONOMY IN THE CONSIDERATION OF OBSERVING THE GROWING FINANCIAL CRISIS AS A REAL FACTOR IN THE ECONOMY OF SMALL COUNTRIES LIKE THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Vladan Jović	Megatrend Univerzitet, <b>Serbia</b>	GLOBALIZATION AS A FRAMEWORK IN WHICH NUMEROUS SYSTEMS OPERATE
PhD. Romina RADONSHIQI Msc. Bledar RADONSHIQI	University College LOGOS Tirane, <b>Albania</b>	THE REASONS WHY YOUNG PEOPLE IN ALBANIA SEEK EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MARKET
Obaniyi, K.S. Ikechukwu C.	Landmark. University Omu- Aran, <b>Nigeria</b>	GLOBALIZATIONS AND FOOD INSECURITY ISSUE IN NIGERIA
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Adedokun Lateef Adetunji Sonia Sewuese Suswam Iortyom Terfa Terry David Danjuma Zhiri Christian Azubike	Ahmadu Bello University, <b>Nigeria</b> Federal University of Technology, <b>Nigeria</b>	GLOBALIZATION AND THE IMPACT OF U.S. TARIFFS ON CHINESE EXPORTS (2017–2025)
Younes Fayand Mohammad Ali Balafar Reza Fayand	University of Tabriz, <b>Iran</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON REDUCING CYBER VIOLENCE BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ALGORITHMS
POPESCU Gh. Cristina Raluca	University of Bucharest, <b>Romania</b> University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, <b>Romania</b>	FOREIGN RELATIONS, IMMIGRATION, AND GLOBALIZATION IN AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD: NEW DIRECTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, COOPERATION, INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION, AND DIPLOMACY

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**03.03.2025 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1**



New York Local Time: 10:<sup>30</sup>–12:<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Vivien Vágner**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Anshit Mukherjee Sudeshna Das Avishek Gupta	Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, <b>India</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON CULTURAL IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY
Dr. Vivien Vágner	University of Pannonia, <b>Hungary</b>	MINDS WITHOUT BORDERS: GLOBALIZATION, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND NEUROSCIENCE IN THE NEW ERA OF MARKETING
Rimsha Imran Farhana Naz	Lahore College for Women University, <b>Pakistan</b>	THE STUDY OF MUGHAL MIGRATION FROM PERSIA TO THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT
Chilaka Deekshitha Dr. P. Suganthi	R.M.K Engineering College, <b>India</b>	THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN ADVANCING GLOBALIZATION
Ciobotariu Ana. PhD. Mihaela Gavrilă-Ardelean, Professor Doctor, Ph.	Social Work” Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad, <b>Romania</b>	THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL MIGRATION ON THE SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN LEFT AT HOME: ROMANIA IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT
Aliu Otaniyi Habib Olayiwola Joy Oluwabukola	Federal Polytechnic, <b>Nigeria</b>	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2



New York Local Time: 10:<sup>30</sup>–12:<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Gulzhan Kadyrovna

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Koichumanova Gulzhan Kadyrovna Turgunbaeva Baktygul	Osh State University. <b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	GLOBAL ISSUES AND CONTEMPORARY POETRY: A BRIDGE FOR INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE
Aminu Maikudi Ph.D.	Federal University Dutsin-ma, <b>Nigeria</b>	GLOBALIZATION'S IMPACT TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIMS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA
Dr. Jyoti Sanjay Yadav Mrs. Sanyogita P Patil Dr. Vidya Sunil Kadam	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, <b>India</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Dr. Vidya Sunil Kadam Dr. Jyoti Sanjay Yadav Prof. Sanyogita Prithviraj Patil	Shivaji University, Kolhapur, <b>India</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN LABOR MARKETS: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND INEQUALITIES
Prof. Sanyogita P Patil Dr. Vidya S Kadam Dr Jyoti S Yadav	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, <b>India</b>	TRANSCENDING BOUNDARIES: THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES
Dr. Seema Rathee Nishu Goyal Sonali	Maharshi Dayanand University, <b>India</b>	FROM REALISM TO GLOBALIZATION: UNDERSTANDING THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Meenakshi Pati		GLOBALIZATION
Zakia Hussaini	Al-Al-Bayt International University, <b>Iran</b>	THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS: EXAMINING LEGAL PROTECTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3



New York Local Time: 10:<sup>30</sup>–12:<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: MSC. Ana LLAZO

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Dr. Iryna SHKODINA Prof. Dr. Sergii ARKHIIEREIEV	V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, <b>Ukraine</b>	A NEW WAVE OF GLOBALIZATION: THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND ESG
Ms Adithya G P Mr. Jayashankar.J	Dc School of Management and Technology, <b>India</b>	CLIMATE CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY: TRADE-OFFS AND OPPORTUNITIES
Ms Akshara Santhosh Mr Jayashankar J	Dc School of Management and Technology, <b>India</b>	DIGITAL DIPLOMACY: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHAPING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
MSC. Ana LLAZO	University of Tirana, <b>Albania</b>	THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON ONLINE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL GROWTH IN ALBANIA
Favour C. Uroko (Ph.D)	University of Nigeria, <b>Nigeria</b>	USAID, GLOBALIZATION AND THE INFILTRATION OF ISLAMIST TERRORIST GROUPS INTO NORTHERN NIGERIA: ANY HOPE?
Motorca Mihaela Camelia Mihaela Gavrita Ardelean	” Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad, <b>Romania</b>	TECHNOLOGY AND GLOBALIZATION: NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR INCLUSION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH BIOFEEDBACK AND VIRTUAL REALITY
Shree Shreya Nixon Samuel Vijayakumar	R.M.K Engineering College, <b>India</b>	REIMAGINING AIRPORT IMMIGRATION: A FOCUS ON SAFETY

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-2 | HALL-4



New York Local Time: 10:<sup>30</sup>–12:<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Neha

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Ashnika G Dr. P. Suganthi	R.M.K Engineering College, <b>India</b>	ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MIGRATION ON DESTINATION AND SOURCE COUNTRIES
Babagana Mohammed Shuaeeb Ibn Ahmed Abdullahi Usman Laka	Federal University of Technology Minna, <b>Nigeria</b>	INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION ON NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS AND POLICIES
Albion Kopani Xhevdet Kopani	“Luarasi” University, Tirana, <b>Albania</b>	THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS ON INSURANCE MARKETS IN ALBANIA
PhD, Yuliia Strilchuk	Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman, <b>Ukraine</b>	SUSTAINABLE FINANCE PARADIGM IN TERMS OF GLOBALIZATION
Ayisha Siddique Dr. Kanchal Gupta	UPES, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, <b>India</b>	TRANSNATIONAL APPROACHES TO INCARCERATION: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRISON SYSTEMS IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD
Jurj Ioana-Teodora Lakatoş Andra-Denisa Professor Dr. Remus RUNCAN	“Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad, <b>Romania</b>	THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DRUG USE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION ON STUDENTS
Ms. Khushbu Sharma Dr. Kanchal Gupta	UPES, Dehradun, <b>India</b>	GLOBALIZATION AND JUVENILE REHABILITATION MODELS: LESSONS FROM INTERNATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS AND THE ROLE OF NGOS
Dr. Neha	Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, <b>India</b>	GENDER WISE MIGRATION PATTERNS AND ISSUES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-2 | HALL-5



New York Local Time: 10:30–12:30

### HEAD OF SESSION: Gürayhan ALPAR

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Saltuk Buğra Özbek	Başkent University, Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü, <b>Türkiye</b>	RE-INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF TURKISHNESS, ISLAMIZATION AND MODERNIZATION
Hisam Hussein	GFI Araştırmacı Asistan, <b>Egypt</b>	THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPACT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Gürayhan ALPAR	Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Felsefe Bölümü, <b>Türkiye</b>	SOCRATIC TEACHING METHOD AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE GEOPOLITICAL FIELD
Gabriel Enrique Sánchez Ramírez	Ankara University Uluslararası İlişkiler, <b>Türkiye</b>	POPULISM AND ITS POSSIBLE INFLUENCE ON DEMOCRACIES IN LATIN AMERICA
Güray ALPAR	Chairman of Geopolitical Foresight Institute, <b>Türkiye</b>	THE CONCEPT OF GEOPOLITICAL RISK
Simay İlbilge DEMİRTEL	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, <b>Türkiye</b>	GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE TARIMIN DİPLOMASİDEKİ YERİ VE ÖNEMİ
Rumeysa MÜJDECİ	International Islamic University, Political Science, <b>Malaysia</b>	MALACCA SULTANATE-STRAIT AND COLONIALISM
Zeynep Sarıkaya Emir Mert Polat	Kırıkkale University, <b>Türkiye</b>	RUSSIA'S GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGY IN CENTRAL ASIA AND REGIONAL POWER DYNAMICS

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## 03.03.2025 | SESSION-2 | HALL-6



New York Local Time: 10:<sup>30</sup>–12:<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Yusuf Hakan Demirci

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Yusuf Hakan Demirci Sudenaz apacı	Kırıkkale University, <b>Türkiye</b>	THE NEW SYRIAN REGIME AND TURKEY'S ROLE IN THE "MIDDLE EAST"
Aleyna Seçil SARIGÜN	Erzurum Atatürk University, <b>Türkiye</b>	RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
İsa KASUM	Ankara University, <b>Türkiye</b>	NEUM AND THE GEOPOLITICS OF DIVISION: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S COASTAL ENCLAVE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CROATIA, EU INTEGRATION, AND REGIONAL STABILITY
İbrahim Furkan ŞEN	Geopolitical Foresight Institute, <b>Türkiye</b>	FERTILITY CRESCENT AND GEOPOLITICAL EVALUATION
Murat Osmanođlu	Ankara University, <b>Türkiye</b> Harvard University, <b>USA</b>	THE FALL OF ASSAD'S REGIME, A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MENA REGION
Öđr. Gör. Kübra Merve TAŞ	Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas University, <b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	TURKISH IN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION: SPECIAL PURPOSE LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR DIPLOMATS
Mustafa ANA	GFI Hukuk ve Eđitim Koordinatörü, <b>Türkiye</b>	RESULTS OF US PRESIDENT TRUMP'S IMMIGRANT POLICY

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# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE ROLE OF INDICATOR PLANTS IN THE RECLAMATION OF SIYEZENNEFT ECOSYSTEMS

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has significantly transformed the construction industry, introducing both opportunities and challenges for the disorganized workforce operating in this dynamic sector. This review paper explores the multifaceted impacts of globalization on these labourers, who often work in informal, unregulated environments. Globalization has facilitated the cross-border movement of resources, technology, and labour, enhancing productivity and innovation. However, it has also exacerbated job insecurity, wage disparities, and unsafe working conditions for many construction workers. The paper examines how globalized practices have influenced labour market dynamics, highlighting the increasing dependence on migrant labour and its socio-economic implications. It also addresses the role of international labour standards, policies, and the challenges in their implementation, particularly in developing regions. The impact of advanced construction technologies, driven by globalization, is analysed concerning skill requirements and the growing need for workforce training and development. Furthermore, the review underscores the social and psychological effects of globalization on construction workers, such as diminished job satisfaction, exploitation, and lack of job stability. It also discusses potential strategies for mitigating these challenges, including policy reforms, skill development programs, and better regulatory frameworks. By synthesizing existing research, this paper aims to provide insights into the evolving nature of the construction workforce in the context of globalization and suggests actionable measures to foster a more inclusive, secure, and sustainable working environment for these vulnerable labour groups.

**Keywords:** Keywords: Globalization, Construction Industry, Disorganized Workforce, Migrant Labour, Labour Market Dynamics, Workforce Training, Socio-Economic Implications.



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## THE ATTENTION ECONOMY AND GLOBAL DISPUTES: HOW DIGITAL MARKETING SHAPES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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### Abstract

In the digital age, the power of marketing has moved beyond a business strategy; it has become a globally influential tool that shapes economies, public opinion, and international relations. The attention economy, fueled by data-driven marketing and algorithmic content distribution, has led to international tensions, particularly regarding the power that digital platforms have over the flow of information. This article explores the ethical implications of digital marketing in an era when states deal with data control, media influence, and cybersecurity threats.

A key case study is the tense dispute between the U.S. government and TikTok (which has only recently been eased by Trump's intervention), where concerns about data privacy, disinformation, and national security have fueled legislative efforts to ban or regulate the platform. Meanwhile, North Korea's recent decision to allow its citizens limited access to TikTok has raised questions about digital influence and state-controlled propaganda. Conversely, China's strict censorship policies, which ban citizens from using international social media while promoting domestic social networks such as WeChat and Weibo, reflect the government's desire to control public discourse.

This article argues that as digital marketing strategies cross national borders, they increasingly challenge sovereignty, media control, and ethical governance. The rise of algorithmic influence calls for a global discussion of marketing ethics, ensuring that consumer engagement does not come at the expense of privacy, manipulation, and international instability.

**Keywords:** Attention economy, ethical marketing, global disputes, international relations, digital overload, data privacy.

### INTRODUCTION

Digital marketing has evolved beyond a tool for promoting goods and services; it now serves as a means of shaping cultural narratives, influencing global political discourse, and fueling international disputes. The attention economy, a concept that describes the competition for consumer attention in an era of information overload, has become the foundation of digital marketing strategies. As companies and governments increasingly rely on algorithmic curation, data collection, and targeted content, the implications extend beyond business into geopolitics.

In recent years, digital marketing has played a significant role in international relations, affecting everything from election interference and geopolitical propaganda to trade disputes and national security concerns. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and TikTok are not just channels for consumer engagement but also battlegrounds where governments and corporations fight for ideological dominance and strategic influence.

The global disputes surrounding digital marketing often stem from concerns about data privacy, information manipulation, and the monopolization of public discourse by tech giants. For example, the United States' scrutiny of TikTok is not merely about user data but also about the broader



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implications of foreign-controlled algorithms shaping public opinion. Likewise, China's restrictions on Western digital platforms reflect a strategy to maintain state control over narratives, prevent foreign influence, and protect national security.

At the heart of these disputes is the growing interplay between digital marketing, national security, and soft power diplomacy. As businesses and governments seek to capture attention and influence global audiences, ethical dilemmas surrounding algorithmic bias, censorship, misinformation, and surveillance capitalism emerge. This paper examines how digital marketing practices contribute to international conflicts, explores real-world case studies of state-controlled marketing efforts, and discusses the ethical challenges that must be addressed to ensure a fair and transparent global digital economy.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of the attention economy was first introduced by Herbert Simon (1971), who argued that in an age of information abundance, attention becomes a scarce resource. This principle has become increasingly relevant with the rise of digital platforms that monetize engagement through targeted advertising and algorithmic content delivery (Davenport & Beck, 2001). Scholars have since explored how attention-driven platforms shape consumer behavior, political discourse, and international relations (Zuboff, 2019).

Research by Tufekci (2018) and Noble (2018) highlights how algorithmic curation can amplify bias, misinformation, and ideological divides. Social media platforms prioritize content that drives engagement, often at the cost of accuracy and ethical considerations (Pariser, 2011). Studies show that countries with strict digital policies, like China and Russia, have used similar algorithms for state-sponsored propaganda and censorship (Roberts, 2018).

Data privacy concerns have fueled global disputes over digital marketing ethics. The Cambridge Analytica scandal (2018) revealed how personal data can be harvested and exploited for political gain, raising alarms about foreign interference in democratic elections (Cadwalladr & Graham-Harrison, 2018). Governments worldwide regulate digital marketing to protect national security and control narratives. China's Great Firewall restricts access to Western platforms like Facebook and Google while promoting state-approved alternatives (Tsui, 2007) is an avid evidence. This literature review highlights the growing intersection between digital marketing, geopolitics, and ethical concerns. As marketing strategies evolve, understanding their implications on international relations becomes crucial for policymakers, businesses, and scholars alike.

## CASE STUDIES

### Case study 1: The U.S. vs. TikTok

The dispute between the United States government and TikTok exemplifies the global implications of digital marketing and data privacy concerns. In 2020, former U.S. President Donald Trump attempted to ban TikTok, citing fears that the app's Chinese parent company, ByteDance, could share user data with the Chinese government. This concern was echoed in 2023, with continued legislative efforts to regulate or ban TikTok due to national security risks (Feldstein, 2023).

TikTok's algorithm-driven content distribution model raises ethical concerns regarding the manipulation of public discourse. Critics argue that TikTok's algorithm amplifies certain narratives while suppressing others, potentially influencing political opinions, elections, and social movements (West, 2021). Conversely, TikTok maintains that it operates independently of Chinese government influence and has taken measures to store U.S. user data on domestic servers.

The US's concerns about TikTok, which mainly cite national security threats and data privacy risks, have led to legislative efforts to ban or regulate the platform. This has increased tensions between the US and China, as TikTok's parent company, ByteDance, is based in China. China, on the other hand,





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sees this as economic protectionism and an attack on its technological advancements. The dispute has fueled discussions about digital sovereignty, where countries seek more control over their cyberspace. Another layer of the conflict is the economic rivalry between China and the United States in the technology sector, it's a battle for market dominance in the digital age. The rise of TikTok challenges the dominance of American tech giants like Meta (Facebook, Instagram) and Google (YouTube), raising concerns about foreign control of digital spaces traditionally dominated by U.S. companies. At its core, this dispute is about who gets to control the world's most lucrative digital attention economy. The U.S. has long been home to tech giants like Facebook, Google, and Instagram, platforms that have shaped global discourse and advertising revenue streams. But TikTok, a Chinese-owned platform, has disrupted this balance, pulling billions of users into its ecosystem and shifting power dynamics in the tech industry.

However, this is not just a two-player fight between the U.S. and China. The real game lies in who gets to share the pie. Countries around the world are carefully watching this standoff, assessing which side to align with for strategic advantages. Some nations impose restrictions on TikTok, echoing U.S. concerns about data privacy and national security. Others embrace the platform, recognizing its potential to influence youth culture, digital marketing, and economic opportunities. In this high-stakes competition, alliances are being formed not just based on security concerns but also on economic interests - who gets a slice of the digital advertising revenue, who benefits from user engagement, and who holds the keys to global influence?

On a separate note, the US's strict stance on TikTok has also influenced other Western allies (e.g., the UK, Australia, Canada) to impose similar bans on government devices, further complicating diplomatic relations.

As the battle for dominance unfolds, the world isn't just a passive spectator. It is a marketplace of shifting allegiances, where countries make calculated moves to secure their position in the future of the digital economy. This isn't just about TikTok versus the U.S.; it's about how nations negotiate their place in the evolving digital order, ensuring they are not just consumers but also power players in shaping the future of global attention and influence.

### **Case study 2. China's Social Media Restrictions**

China has implemented some of the world's strictest internet regulations, known as the Great Firewall of China, ensures that digital marketing within China is carefully monitored and controlled by the government (Roberts, 2020). By restricting access to global platforms like Google, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube while promoting domestic alternatives such as WeChat, Weibo, and Baidu, China has created a parallel digital ecosystem that reinforces state control but also generates tensions with other countries.

First of all, Western tech giants such as Google and Meta (Facebook) have long sought entry into the massive Chinese market but have been systematically blocked unless they comply with strict government regulations. This has led to trade disputes and accusations of unfair competition, as Chinese companies like TikTok and Alibaba expand globally while their Western counterparts are barred from China. The U.S. and the European Union have frequently criticized this digital protectionism, arguing that it gives Chinese companies an unfair advantage in global markets while limiting foreign businesses' opportunities in China.

Secondly, the Great Firewall has contributed to China's global influence strategy. By promoting homegrown apps like WeChat and TikTok internationally while keeping foreign platforms out, China strengthens its soft power and the ability to shape global narratives. Chinese platforms are now central to digital marketing, entertainment, and even political discourse worldwide, creating a one-way digital flow where China exports influence but limits foreign penetration into its own society.



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### **Case study 3: Trump and his changing stance on Tiktok**

Among the TikTok-U.S. dispute, an interesting shift in political stance has emerged—former President Donald Trump, who once advocated for banning TikTok due to security concerns, has become a key advocate for the platform. Trump’s recent support for TikTok can be attributed to the platform’s massive user base and its ability to amplify political messaging on a global scale. TikTok has provided Trump and his supporters with an unprecedented channel to reach audiences beyond traditional media, strengthening his influence internationally.

Through TikTok, Trump has garnered significant support from a global audience, including large segments of Asian users who express their political views and opinions on U.S. elections. This phenomenon has not only reshaped domestic political engagement but has also had broader implications for international relations. By leveraging TikTok’s virality, Trump’s campaign strategies have transcended borders, allowing foreign voices to play a role in shaping the narrative surrounding American politics.

This shift highlights how digital marketing strategies extend beyond commercial applications, influencing global political movements. The intersection of digital marketing and political diplomacy underscores the need for clearer regulations on how foreign-controlled platforms shape domestic and international discourse. As the TikTok debate unfolds, it serves as a critical case study on the complex role that social media marketing plays in modern geopolitics.

### **KEY FINDINGS AND LESSONS LEARNT**

First, it is clear that digital marketing has evolved beyond its traditional role as a business tool and has emerged as a powerful geopolitical weapon. Nations strategically deploy marketing techniques to shape international perception, influence public opinion, and control narratives in ways that extend far beyond commerce. This transformation has heightened global tensions, particularly in the absence of unified digital governance. Without internationally agreed-upon regulations, disputes over platform control, censorship, and data security will only continue to escalate, further complicating diplomatic relations between nations.

Second, the ethical dilemmas surrounding digital marketing also demand urgent attention, as the manipulation of consumer behavior for political and economic gains raises profound concerns about misinformation, digital sovereignty, and public trust. The unchecked spread of algorithm-driven content has the potential to deepen ideological divides and fuel global instability. Third, in this context, data transparency will become a critical competitive advantage, with tech companies that proactively address privacy concerns and adopt transparent policies gaining favor in global markets where regulatory scrutiny is intensifying. The key takeaway is that, in order to mitigate risks, both governments and technology corporations must work together to establish ethical guidelines that ensure digital marketing does not contribute to exploitation, polarization, or international instability. The evolving landscape of digital influence requires a concerted effort to balance innovation with responsibility, ensuring that marketing strategies serve not only commercial interests but also the broader goal of maintaining global stability and trust.

### **CONCLUSION**

The intersection of digital marketing and international relations presents both opportunities and challenges. While digital platforms facilitate global communication and commerce, they also serve as battlegrounds for ideological conflicts, cyber warfare, and geopolitical disputes. The U.S.-TikTok conflict, China’s digital censorship policies, and North Korea’s strategic use of social media illustrate the pressing need for ethical digital governance.

As marketing in the attention economy increasingly influences international relations, ethical concerns must be addressed through global cooperation, transparent regulations, and responsible digital practices. Policymakers should create clear frameworks for data privacy, while platforms



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should uphold algorithmic transparency and ethical content moderation. Ultimately, the future of digital marketing must balance innovation with ethical responsibility, ensuring that its impact on global relations fosters trust rather than conflict.

This paper underscores the need for an international dialogue on the role of digital marketing in shaping global narratives, safeguarding consumer rights, and promoting fair cross-border competition. Without ethical oversight, marketing strategies risk deepening geopolitical divisions rather than bridging them.

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## POWER AND ACCOUNTABILITY: THE LEGAL AND POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS OF ICC ARREST WARRANTS

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### **Abstract**

The International Criminal Court (ICC) issuance of arrest warrants represents a significant intersection of power and accountability within the global legal framework. These warrants serve as a mechanism to hold individuals accountable for crimes such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. However, such actions' legal and political ramifications often extend beyond the courtroom, influencing international relations and state sovereignty. This paper examines ICC arrest warrants' dual role as tools for justice and instruments of political contention. It explores how the pursuit of accountability can conflict with national interests, diplomatic relations, and the principles of state sovereignty. The paper further evaluates the effectiveness of ICC warrants in achieving justice, particularly in cases where the accused hold positions of power within their respective states. Additionally, the presentation will highlight key case studies, including notable figures subject to ICC warrants, to illustrate the challenges and successes of the Court's mandate. Through this analysis, the paper aims to comprehensively understand the legal and political dynamics surrounding ICC arrest warrants and their broader implications for international justice and governance.

**Keywords:** International Criminal Court (ICC), War Crimes, Genocide, International Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law etc.



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## DOES GLOBALIZATION DESTROY ECONOMY?

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### Abstract

Globalization is routinely decried for its disruptive effects, particularly as it relates to local culture and community enterprises and institutions. Even as it's proven to drive significant economic growth, questions remain about its steamrolling influence on the culture. "Even if we grant that global competitive markets create prosperity, is it worth the fast food chains and the big box chains we see everywhere we go?" asks Michael Miller in an excerpt from PovertyCure. "What about a sense of vulgarity and bringing things to the lowest common denominator? And perhaps most important, does globalization destroy local culture?" The threats to culture are real and pronounced. It is undeniable that globalization *can* and *has* and *will* diminish or destroy certain cultures, traditions, and enterprises. Yet as Miller and others remind us in, we are not powerless in our response, whether as creators or consumers. Indeed, globalization also presents a tremendous opportunity for cultural diversity. It's a reorientation that we would all do well to heed, and it doesn't just apply to more tangible cultural artifacts. For Christians, as with any other proponent of any other belief system, the avenues for application should be obvious. Whether we're trying to spread a particular message through more direct communications or cultivating culture and serving our neighbors in the day-to-day economic order, the channels are already there, and they're only continuing to expand. "Man cannot live by bread alone," concludes Coleman. "It's very important that developing countries do not see the global market and the opportunities of a global market as a substitute for their native culture and values. It's extremely important to know who you are and what your culture is."



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## GLOBALIZATION AND HUMAN COOPERATION

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### Abstract

Globalization magnifies the problems that affect all people and that require large-scale human cooperation, for example, the overharvesting of natural resources and human-induced global warming. However, what does globalization imply for the cooperation needed to address such global social dilemmas? Two competing hypotheses are offered. One hypothesis is that globalization prompts reactionary movements that reinforce parochial distinctions among people. Large-scale cooperation then focuses on favoring one's own ethnic, racial, or language group. The alternative hypothesis suggests that globalization strengthens cosmopolitan attitudes by weakening the relevance of ethnicity, locality, or nationhood as sources of identification. In essence, globalization, the increasing interconnectedness of people worldwide, broadens the group boundaries within which individuals perceive they belong. We test these hypotheses by measuring globalization at both the country and individual levels and analyzing the relationship between globalization and individual cooperation with distal others in multilevel sequential cooperation experiments in which players can contribute to individual, local, and/or global accounts. Our samples were drawn from the general populations of the United States, Italy, Russia, Argentina, South Africa, and Iran. We find that as country and individual levels of globalization increase, so too does individual cooperation at the global level vis-à-vis the local level. In essence, “globalized” individuals draw broader group boundaries than others, eschewing parochial motivations in favor of cosmopolitan ones. Globalization may thus be fundamental in shaping contemporary large-scale cooperation and may be a positive force toward the provision of global public goods.

**Keywords:** economic experiments, social dilemmas, public goods provision, cosmopolitanism, parochialism



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## TOURISM AND GLOBALIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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### Abstract

The general concept of globalization refers to the interconnection of all parts of the world through a universal system that governs all countries. Based on this, definitions of globalization vary according to researchers' perspectives and orientations.

There is a clear distinction between the international system and globalization. The former involves cooperation and exchange between countries in various fields such as trade, culture, commerce, and technology. The latter, however, entails cooperation between all countries and major global institutions through comprehensive exchanges with different regions of the world, transforming the globe into a single connected village. This eliminates boundaries and divisions under a new global system based on the information revolution, without regard to civilizations, values, cultures, or geographical borders.

Tourism in the Middle East in general, and in Jordan in particular, directly impacts local and national life. Tourism has the ability to frame history, nature, and heritage, shaping culture and nature according to the needs of the tourism sector while aligning with the country's available resources under the following conditions:

- The continuous expansion of global tourism is a result of population growth, the increasing influence of certain nations, the expansion and diversification of travel motives, and technological advancements that have enhanced media and communication.
- Fierce competition in the emergence of large tourist destinations and the restructuring of tourism laws in various countries have provided a strong foundation for globalization.
- The growing awareness of the importance of preserving cultural and material heritage has led to the adoption of **sustainable development** in tourism.
- The **cultural diversity** of tourism destinations plays a crucial role in offering tourists a wide array of choices for selecting a travel destination.
- The emergence of other factors such as **quality in tourism products, marketing policies, governmental roles, and economic structures** has reinforced globalization trends in tourism.
- Competition in tourism will take a new direction under globalization, influencing product transformation and introducing new marketing strategies.
- Modern tourism trends have emerged due to various factors and characteristics, meaning that destinations with unique and diverse attractions, along with continuous and clear facilities, will remain attractive to tourists and maintain their place on the regional and international tourism map.

When analyzing the top ten countries in the world in terms of tourist arrivals and tourism revenues, these nations have developed a **comprehensive vision** that aligns with global tourism trends and integrates with globalization.

**Tourism and Globalization: A Symbiotic Relationship:** Tourism globalization is one of the **primary dimensions of global globalization**, characterized by rapid advances in communication and transportation, enabling people to travel anywhere in the world with ease.



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Globalization has positively impacted tourism by integrating economic relations, increasing **global flows of people and resources**, and advancing communication and transportation, which has significantly facilitated movement between countries. This research will focus on :

### **Tourism Characteristics in Middle East (Jordan Case Study) in the Age of Globalization**

- Tourism processes will increasingly adopt a **global character**, removing psychological, linguistic, and cultural barriers among people worldwide.
- **Modern technology will play a crucial role** in determining tourist destinations, particularly in technologically advanced regions such as **the U.S., Japan, and Europe**.
- Tourism activities will be characterized by **faster transport and improved services**.
- People will increasingly rely on **the internet for tourism shopping**, selecting destinations, booking hotels, and exploring new adventure and exploration sites.
- **Environmental awareness will rise**, prompting people to prioritize sustainable tourism practices.
- Tourism enthusiasts will begin looking beyond **Earth-bound destinations**, shifting their focus toward **space tourism** in the future

**Keywords:** Globalization, Tourism, Technology, Development, Economic impacts





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## IMPACT OF DATA VISUALIZATION FOR IMPROVING QUALITY IN ALBANIAN EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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### **Abstract**

In the era of globalization, education systems worldwide are increasingly relying on data-driven approaches to enhance transparency, efficiency, and quality. Data visualization plays a crucial role in transforming complex educational data into meaningful insights that inform policy decisions, improve teaching methods, and enhance student performance. In Albania, where educational reforms are continuously evolving, leveraging data visualization can provide an innovative approach to monitor progress, identify gaps, and implement evidence-based improvements. The aim of this study is to explore how data visualization contributes to improving the quality of education in Albania and assess the effectiveness of data visualization in educational decision-making. Evaluate its role in monitoring student performance and institutional efficiency. Identify challenges and opportunities in implementing data visualization tools in the Albanian education system. This research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of educational performance data with qualitative insights from policy reports and expert interviews. The study utilizes data from national education statistics, school performance reports, and digital learning platforms. Visualization techniques such as dashboards, heat maps, and trend analysis are applied to interpret patterns in student achievement, teacher effectiveness, and policy outcomes. Surveys and interviews with educators and policymakers provide additional insights into the perceived benefits and limitations of data visualization in Albanian education. The findings indicate a significant impact of data visualization on educational quality improvement in Albania improved decision-making where 82% of surveyed educators reported that data visualization tools helped them make more informed teaching and administrative decisions. Schools using data visualization saw a 15% improvement in student performance tracking and intervention strategies. Data-driven policies led to a 10% increase in resource allocation efficiency, particularly in underperforming schools. Despite the benefits, 60% of respondents identified a lack of digital literacy and inadequate infrastructure as major barriers to effective implementation. The study highlights that data visualization is a powerful tool for improving education quality in Albania. By enabling real-time monitoring of student progress, resource distribution, and policy impact, it fosters a more transparent and effective education system. However, to fully leverage its potential, investments in digital infrastructure and educator training are essential. Future research should focus on integrating artificial intelligence with data visualization to further enhance predictive analytics in education.

**Keywords:** Data Visualization, Education Quality, Globalization, Educational Policy, Student Performance, Albania.



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## INTERNATIONAL HYDROPOLITICAL ECONOMY IN A THIRSTY WORLD: DESALINATION, MIGRATION, AND POWER DYNAMICS IN THE GLOBAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

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### **Abstract**

Water scarcity is increasingly shaping global migration patterns and geopolitical tensions, positioning desalination technology as both a solution and a catalyst for complex socio-economic and political challenges. This paper examines the interplay between water scarcity, human mobility, and the political economy of desalination, arguing that access to and control over water resources—and the technologies to harness them—reinforce existing inequalities in the international system. As climate change exacerbates water stress, particularly in arid regions such as the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Asia, migration emerges as a survival strategy for vulnerable populations. Meanwhile, wealthy states and corporations invest in large-scale desalination projects to secure water autonomy, often prioritizing industrial or elite needs over equitable distribution. This dynamic entrenches a hierarchy of water security, where technologically advanced nations leverage desalination to mitigate domestic instability while exporting resource-driven displacement to less-equipped regions. The analysis employs an International Political Economy (IPE) lens to explore how desalination intersects with global capital flows, energy dependencies, and geopolitical rivalries. Case studies from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Southern Europe illustrate how desalination infrastructure becomes a tool of state power, reshaping migration policies and transboundary hydro-politics. However, the high energy and financial costs of desalination raise questions about sustainability and equity, particularly for developing nations. The paper concludes that without inclusive governance frameworks, desalination risks exacerbating hydro-political tensions and migration pressures, underscoring the need for multilateral cooperation to address water scarcity as a shared global challenge.

**Keywords:** International Hydropolitical Economy, Migration, Water Scarcity-Driven, Migration, Desalination Technology, Geopolitical Power.



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## CRISIS MANAGEMENT FOR EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY IN THE GLOBAL POLITICAL ECONOMY: HYDROPOLITICS, MIGRATION AND GEOPOLITICAL POWER

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### **Abstract**

Water scarcity has emerged as a critical challenge in the 21st century, exacerbated by climate change, population growth, and geopolitical conflicts. This crisis has far-reaching implications for human migration, international political economy, and emergency response mechanisms. Regions facing severe water shortages often experience mass displacement, as communities seek more stable and secure environments. The interplay between migration and water scarcity necessitates robust crisis management strategies, including emergency water supply systems and large-scale desalination projects. While desalination presents a viable solution to water shortages, its economic feasibility, environmental impact, and geopolitical implications create significant policy challenges. This paper examines the intersection of water scarcity, migration, and emergency response through the lens of international political economy. It explores how state and non-state actors navigate water crises, the role of desalination in mitigating water insecurity, and the financial and political constraints associated with large-scale water infrastructure projects. Additionally, it assesses the impact of international cooperation and governance structures in managing transboundary water conflicts and humanitarian responses. By analyzing case studies of water-stressed regions, this study highlights best practices and potential pitfalls in ensuring sustainable and equitable water access amid global uncertainties. Understanding the economic and political dimensions of water management is crucial for devising effective policies to address future challenges in a rapidly changing world.

**Keywords:** Migration, Crisis Management, Emergency Water Supply, Hydropolitics and Geopolitical Power.



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## THE ROLE OF DIGITAL GLOBALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS- BORDER EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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### **Abstract**

Digital globalization has significantly transformed cross-border education, reshaping the way knowledge is shared and accessed globally. This study explores the impact of digital globalization on the development of cross-border education by examining its opportunities and challenges. Key opportunities include increased accessibility to higher education, enhanced collaboration between international institutions, and the rise of virtual mobility. However, challenges such as digital inequality, accreditation issues, and cultural adaptation remain critical concerns. The research highlights the need for strategic policies to bridge the digital divide and ensure equitable access to quality education in a rapidly evolving global landscape.

**Keywords:** Digital globalization, cross-border education, higher education, virtual mobility, digital inequality, accreditation, international collaboration.



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## FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN AN INTERCULTURAL CONTEXT

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### **Abstract**

In the context of globalization communication among different cultures has become of great importance. Learning a foreign language is an important bridge between people, because it encourages the process of mutual communication among cultures, trespassing not only the linguistic borders but cultural barriers as well.

Taking into consideration the fact that intercultural education is a multidimensional process, interactive among subjects, an enriching process of everyone's personal culture, the reprocessing of texts and the adaptation of techniques for better assimilation of linguistic and cultural competences, is necessary.

By learning a foreign language, knowledge of intercultural education can be transmitted, since to communicate with a subject of a different culture, it is necessary that besides linguistics, other sub competences are known so that the objective of the intercultural communication competence is achieved. By knowing the linguistic and trans linguistic elements the student can use language in an operative way in cultural context.

The teaching methodology of foreign languages has undergone continues changes because it is considered as a liaison among cultures in which empathy, tolerance and awareness of a new culture can grow. The tendencies of foreign language teaching aim at developing linguistic, lexical and communicative competency. Now the student can gain competence in a level of verbal codes, as well as knowledge on non-verbal codes, thus of trans linguistic elements and this affects in one's better integration of the two codes.

**Key words:** foreign languages, intercultural issues, communication, text books



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL DYNAMICS: A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has fundamentally reshaped international relations, influencing economic policies, political decision-making, and socio-cultural interactions. This study explores the complex relationship between globalization and international political dynamics, focusing on key variables such as economic interdependence, political sovereignty, cultural diffusion, and transnational governance. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research analyzes how global economic trends, digital connectivity, and international institutions impact state behavior and global governance structures. The study employs both qualitative content analysis of diplomatic discourse and quantitative assessment of trade and policy data. The findings suggest that while globalization fosters cooperation and interdependence, it also challenges national sovereignty and exacerbates inequalities between states. This paper contributes to the ongoing debate on the future of international relations in an era of increasing global connectivity.

**Keywords:** Globalization, International Relations, Economic Interdependence, Political Sovereignty, Transnational Governance, Cultural Diffusion



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION AND CSR PERCEPTIONS ON EMPLOYEE MIGRATION INTENTIONS: EVIDENCE FROM AN EMERGING MARKET

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has increased mobility within the labour force, particularly within the emerging economies, as more qualified workers seek better opportunities beyond their country of origin. This study examines how perceptions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) impact migration intention, utilizing job satisfaction as a mediator and exposure to globalization as a moderator. The purpose is to determine if CSR activity is capable of deterring worker migration in highly globalized labour markets. A quantitative design was employed with a Likert-scale response structured questionnaire. Data were collected from 673 employees working in manufacturing, finance, IT, retail, and education industries in an emerging economy. Regression tests and serial mediation models were employed to examine relationships among CSR perceptions, job satisfaction, and migration intentions.

The results indicate that CSR perceptions significantly reduce migration intentions ( $\beta = -0.55$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and the effect is partially mediated by job satisfaction ( $\beta = -0.60$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Employees with greater CSR engagement reported more job satisfaction ( $M = 4.0$ ,  $SD = 0.8$ ) and less intention to migrate ( $M = 3.1$ ,  $SD = 1.1$ ). However, exposure to globalization moderates this effect because foreign employment opportunities are a strong predictor of migration ( $\beta = -0.50$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). The findings suggest that CSR can be used as a strategic tool of talent retention, but it must be founded upon general workforce policies. Companies must enhance CSR initiatives to gain greater employee satisfaction, while governments must offer incentives for the adoption of CSR to prevent brain drain. Future research must look into industry-specific CSR strategies and investigate long-term CSR effects on labor mobility.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Workforce Mobility, Migration Intentions, Job Satisfaction, Emerging Markets.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE AGRI-FOOD SECTOR IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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### **Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the agri-food sector, causing disruptions in supply chains, changes in consumer behavior, and the need for rapid adaptation by producers and retailers. Travel restrictions and lockdown policies have affected food distribution and processing, leading to supply difficulties and a decline in the workforce, particularly among migrant laborers. These challenges have influenced the availability of agricultural products, especially fruits and vegetables, and have led to decreased demand in certain sectors. At the same time, the pandemic has altered consumption patterns, driving an increase in purchases of essential foods and products associated with immune system strengthening. The shift from dining in restaurants to home consumption has required rapid adaptations from food processors and retailers, impacting the supply chain and creating difficulties for economic operators unable to adjust. Meanwhile, digitalization and the use of advanced technologies in food distribution have intensified, and online commerce has become an essential supply channel. The economic impact has been significant, with substantial losses among producers and processors unable to meet new market demands. Rising unemployment in the agri-food sector has exacerbated food insecurity, while the availability of certain products has fluctuated depending on global supply chains. The closure of trade borders has highlighted the vulnerability of international markets and the need for more flexible policies to ensure food security. In the long term, the pandemic has emphasized the importance of more resilient agri-food systems, investments in research and development, and more effective policies for crisis management. Accelerating the transition to a more sustainable food system could be one of the key lessons of the pandemic, prompting governments to reassess strategies regarding food security and the impact of climate change on agriculture.

**Keywords:** Agri-food sector, Covid-19 pandemic, Globalization





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## THE ROLE OF GLOBALIZATION IN INDIA'S EMERGING DIGITAL ECONOMY

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### **Abstract**

Globalization is used for how trade and technology have made the world into a more connected world economy. It also captures in its scope the economic and social changes. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process. Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out the production of services across countries. Globalization has played a transformative role in shaping India's emerging digital economy, driving rapid advancements in technology, innovation, and connectivity. The liberalization of economic policies, increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and integration with global markets have accelerated the growth of India's digital sector, particularly in e-commerce, fintech, information technology, and digital services. This study examines the impact of globalization on India's digital economy by analyzing key drivers such as internet penetration, digital infrastructure, policy reforms, and the rise of multinational corporations. Although globalization has expanded opportunities for economic growth and job creation, challenges such as digital inequality, data security, and regulatory concerns remain critical. The research highlights the need for strategic policies to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth in India's digital economy while leveraging global technological advancements.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Digital Economy, Economic Growth, Foreign Direct Investment, E-commerce.



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## LABOUR MIGRATION IN AGRICULTURE; GLOBAL IMPLICATION FOR NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

The research survey examined labour migration in agriculture: global implication for agricultural development in Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling was used to select 120 respondents (migrants) who were administered with a research questionnaire. The study explored primary data and was analyzed using descriptive statistics and logit regression model. Research results showed that the respondents were mostly male, single, relatively educated and in their prime age. Causes of labour migration in agriculture includes; economic hardship (100%), price inflation (95.4%), government insensitivity (87.5%), farmer/herder conflicts (81.4%), crude agro-practices (79.6%), poor agro-innovations (91.6%), poor rural infrastructures (99.3%) and poor remuneration (86.5%). An effect of labour migration includes; low exportation of agric produce (100%), low contributions to GDP (98.4%), poor agricultural productivity (85.4%), food scarcity (92.7%), labour shortage (87.5%), reduced farm efficiency (77.5%), resultant higher wages (88.1%), underutilization of arable lands (76.6%), and economic sabotage (74.7%). Age ( $P < 0.01$ ), education ( $P < 0.01$ ), technology ( $P < 0.05$ ), income and wages ( $P < 0.05$ ), remittance ( $P < 0.01$ ), economic hardship ( $P < 0.05$ ), high ambitions ( $P < 0.05$ ), improved infrastructures ( $P < 0.01$ ), and economic livelihoods ( $P < 0.05$ ) were significant contributors of labour migration. In conclusions, labour migration affects agricultural growth and developments in Nigeria. The study recommends government to implement proven economic policies to stabilize rising inflation and economic hardships in the country to quell rising labour migrations in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Labour Migration, Agriculture, Global Implication, Agricultural Development.

### Introduction

Migration is frequently a conscious choice and a significant part of household livelihood plans. The word "migration" was historically used to refer to any situation in which the individual in question made the decision to move for "personal convenience" reasons on their own initiative, independent of any other pressure (FAO, 2023). As a result, it referred to people and family members who relocated to a different nation or area in order to better their material or social circumstances and their own or their family's prospects (Adesola and Osunkoya, 2018). "Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical location to another, either on a temporary or permanent basis." According to the United Nations, a migrant is defined as an individual who has lived in a foreign country for more than a year, regardless of the reasons for their migration, whether voluntary or involuntary, and the means they used to migrate, whether regular or irregular (Hass, 2021). Those who travel for shorter periods of time, such as tourists or business people, would not be considered



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migrants under this definition, but common usage includes some types of shorter-term migrants, such as seasonal farm-workers who travel for short periods of time to work in planting or harvesting farm products. Globally, it is well acknowledged that one of the most prevalent patterns of internal movement is rural-urban mobility. Individuals or families with particular economic, social, educational, and demographic traits are impacted by the selective process of migration (Bahira 2022). People move in response to the conditions that are in place, and each person has a different motivation for doing so. Internal migration, or mobility within a single nation, and international migration, or movement from one nation to another, is the two primary categories of migration (Cirillo et al., 2022). Another kind of migration is labor migration that occurs when people move from one location to another in search of employment is in the agricultural sector. Agricultural laborers are typically unskilled individuals who work on farm locations within their localities (Kundu & Das, 2022). They offer farm help and assistance for the majority of the agricultural workforce in exchange for wages. Nowadays there is massive reduction in the workforce in Nigeria especially among the youths in the rural environments who leaves their domain to cities and towns in search of greener pastures (Eghweree and Imuetinyan, 2019). These actions of the able-bodied youths have resulted in lots of disadvantages in agricultural production and productivity in the rural settings. In the other vein, agriculture relies heavily on migratory labor across countries and production systems, from large plantations that produce food crops for global supply chains to small-scale pastoralist households that move their herds to new pastures according to the seasons (Ani et al., 2022). A large portion of migration occurs seasonally to meet labor demands at peak times, like harvest. Because of this, the lives and working circumstances of migrant workers are inextricably linked to stable agri-food systems that can help achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which is to combat hunger. In order to diversify their sources of income and adjust to economic and political shifts as well as the seasonality of agriculture and climate, rural households embrace seasonal migration. Moving for work for a portion of the year is known as seasonal migration, which is a type of temporary migration (Rai & Dangal, 2022). Thus, it is important to emphasize that safe and fair migration can be an important and positive contribution to livelihoods and skills development, among other things. Migration also generally contributes positively to the economy in destination areas by filling gaps in labor supply and tax payments by migrant workers, among other things. For instance, remittances can play an important role in funding education, housing, and other basic needs. Additionally, seasonal migration may allow families to earn an income during the agricultural off-season (Koczan et al., 2021). Families may find new opportunities as a result of migration, but children who are left behind or who migrate with their parents may face difficulties. Children in migrant families are at a much higher risk of child labor than other children in the destination area. However, this survey is centred on examining the rate of labour migration in Nigeria as it affects agricultural growth and development in the country, noting its global consequences and implications.

### **Materials and Methods**

The study was conducted in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. The state is located in the southeast zone, with expanse of landmass and biodiversity. The total land mass is about 5,533 km<sup>2</sup> with Latitude: 6°10' 40.7028" and Longitude: 7°57' 33.4296". The State has 13 local government areas with estimated population of 3,242,500 persons. Temperature in the state is at 25<sup>o</sup>c while rainfall is between 1200mm to 1500mm. Between November and March, there are two seasons: the dry and the rainy. The state is dominated with rainforest-vegetation and has most of its economies reliant on climate and weather events. Multistage sampling technique was deployed in selecting 120 respondents for the study. The study used descriptive statistics and logit regression model in data analysis for the study.



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## Results and Discussion

### Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1 results showed that the respondents were mostly male 93.3%, single 91.7%, relatively educated, and in their prime age 36 years. Household size of the respondents was 6 persons with mixed occupation 78.5% and recorded 80.7% of migrants.

**Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of respondents (n=120)**

Variable	Percentage/Mean
Age	36
Sex (Male)	93.3
Marital Status (Single)	91.7
Education	14
Household size	6
Occupation (Mixed)	78.5
Labour Migrants	80.7

### Causes of Labour Migration in Agriculture in Nigeria

Table 2 shows the causes of labour migration in agriculture and these includes; economic hardship (100%), price inflation (95.4%), government insensitivity (87.5%), farmer/herder conflicts (81.4%), crude agro-practices (79.6%), poor agro-innovations (91.6%), poor rural infrastructures (99.3%) and poor remuneration (86.5%).

**Table 2: Causes of labour migration in agriculture**

Causes of Labour Migration	Percentage
Economic hardship	100
Price inflation	95.4
Government insensitivity	87.5
Farmer/herder conflicts	81.4
Crude agro-practices	79.6
Poor agro-innovations	91.6
Poor rural infrastructures	99.3
Poor remuneration	86.5
Search of white collar opportunities	77.8%
Bad leadership	67.3%

\*Multiple Responses

### Effect of Labour Migration in Agriculture in Nigeria

Table 3 shows the effect of labour migration to include; low exportations of agric produce (100%), low contributions to GDP (98.4%), poor agricultural productivity (85.4%), food scarcity (92.7%), labour shortage (87.5%), reduced farm efficiency (77.5%), resultant higher wages (88.1%), underutilization of arable lands (76.6%), and economic sabotage (74.7%).

**Table 3: Effect of labour migration in agriculture in Nigeria**

Effect of labour migration	Percentage
Low exportation of agric produces	100
Reduction in export contribution to GDP	98.4
Reduction in cash crops production	90.5%
Poor agricultural productivity	85.4
Food scarcity	92.7
Labour shortage	87.5
Reduced farm efficiency	77.5
Resultant higher wages	88.1
Underutilization of arable lands	76.6
Economic sabotage	74.7

\*Multiple Responses



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### Factors Influencing Labour Migration in Nigeria

Table 4 showed that Age ( $P < 0.01$ ), education ( $P < 0.01$ ), technology ( $P < 0.05$ ), income and wages ( $P < 0.05$ ), remittance ( $P < 0.01$ ), economic hardship ( $P < 0.05$ ), high ambitions ( $P < 0.05$ ), improved infrastructures ( $P < 0.01$ ), and economic livelihoods ( $P < 0.05$ ) were significant contributors of labour migration in the country.

**Table 4: Factors influencing labour migration in Nigeria**

Factors influencing labour migration	Significance Levels
Age	$P < 0.01$
Education	$P < 0.01$
Technology	$P < 0.05$
Income and wages	$P < 0.05$
Remittance	$P < 0.01$
Economic hardship	$P < 0.05$
High ambitions	$P < 0.05$
Improved infrastructures	$P < 0.01$
Economic livelihoods	$P < 0.05$
High unemployment	$P < 0.01$

\*Multiple Responses

### Conclusion and Recommendation

The research survey examined labour migration in agriculture: global implication for agricultural development in Nigeria. Results showed that the respondents were mostly male, single, relatively educated, and in their prime age. The respondent had relatively large household size with mixed occupation and a large number of migrants. Result shows the causes of labour migration in agriculture to include; economic hardship, price inflation, government insensitivity, farmer/herder conflicts, crude agro-practices, poor agro-innovations, poor rural infrastructures, and poor remuneration. Result shows the effect of labour migration to include; low exportations of agric produce, low contributions to GDP, poor agricultural productivity, food scarcity, labour shortage, reduced farm efficiency, resultant higher wages, underutilization of arable lands, and economic sabotage. Age, education, technology, income and wages, remittance, economic hardship, high ambitions, improved infrastructures, and economic livelihoods were significant contributors of labour migration in the country. In conclusion, labour migration affects agricultural growth and developments in Nigeria. The study recommends government to implement proven economic policies to stabilize rising inflation and economic hardships in the country to quell rising labour migrations in Nigeria.

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## AGENDA 2063 AS A STRATEGIC PAN-AFRICAN RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

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### **Abstract**

As globalization continues to reshape economic, social, and political landscapes across the world, African nations face significant obstacles navigating and implementing this development paradigm to drive sustainable transformation across the continent. Agenda 2063, a fifty years development scheme adopted by the African Union in 2015, provides a comprehensive framework aimed at transforming Africa into a prosperous and integrated continent by 2063. Through an analytical approach, this paper examines Agenda 2063 as a strategic Pan-African response to the challenges of globalization in African development. Identifying the specific challenges posed by globalization, the paper contextualizes Agenda 2063 within Africa's historical development landscape. This lays the groundwork to discuss its economic strategies, social initiatives and political measures aimed at strengthening Africa's position in global scheme of affairs. Ultimately, this analysis aims to underscore the importance of collective commitment to Agenda 2063 as a means to harness the opportunities of globalization while mitigating its adverse effects on Africa's development trajectory to drive sustainable growth that benefits all its citizens.

**Keywords;** African Development, Globalization, Agenda 2063, African Union, Pan Africanism.



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## THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY ON MIGRATION IN IRAN

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### Abstract

Migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon influenced by a variety of economic, social, political, and institutional factors. Among these, institutional quality stands out as one of the most significant determinants in shaping migration patterns. Institutions, as organizational and legal structures that regulate social and economic relations, can profoundly impact individuals' migration decisions. In countries like Iran, which faces various economic and social challenges, the quality of governmental and executive institutions plays a crucial role in either attracting or deterring migrants. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of institutional quality on migration trends in Iran from 1996 to 2023. Using the ARDL (Autoregressive Distributed Lag) model, this study analyzes both short-term and long-term relationships between institutional quality and migration. The research includes variables such as governance indicators, administrative corruption, transparency, and institutional efficiency alongside economic and social factors, to provide a comprehensive understanding of how these elements interact with migration flows. This study seeks to provide policymakers with insights into how improving institutional quality can reduce undesirable migration patterns and foster better conditions for economic and social development in the country.

**Keywords:** Institutional quality, migration, ARDL, governance, Iran.

### 1. Introduction

Migration is a complex social and economic phenomenon influenced by a variety of factors, including economic, political, social conditions, and the institutional frameworks in both origin and destination countries. The quality of institutions across different nations can exert varying impacts on migration patterns. In countries with robust and effective institutions, migrants—particularly skilled professionals and highly qualified labor—tend to exhibit a greater inclination to live and work there. Specifically, institutions that prioritize political stability, economic security, and social justice are recognized as strong attractors for migration (Gignarta et al., 2020). In contrast, in countries with weak institutions, such as Iran, individuals may seek migration due to economic insecurity, corruption, and the government's inability to provide public services effectively. Weak institutions and structural corruption in Iran have contributed to significant emigration, especially among youth and educated individuals, as they search for better opportunities abroad (Vasilyeva et al., 2023; Khan, 2021).

In recent years, considerable attention has been directed toward the role of institutions in shaping migration decisions. Institutions, as fundamental mechanisms shaping policies and economic, social, and political conditions within countries, play a critical role in either driving or deterring migration. This study examines the impact of institutional quality on migration in Iran, investigating how weaknesses in political, economic, and social institutions serve as a significant driver of emigration from the country.





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## 2. Theoretical Framework

### 2.1. Definition of Institutional Quality

Institutional quality refers to a set of governance characteristics, including the rule of law, transparency, and accountability of institutions, which directly influence the economic, social, and political performance of countries. High-quality institutions are capable of delivering effective public services, protecting property rights, creating job opportunities, and fostering an environment conducive to economic growth. These institutions typically enhance public trust and create a secure, stable environment that can significantly influence migration decisions. In contrast, weak institutions—characterized by corruption, political instability, and ineffective law enforcement—can lead to social disillusionment and, consequently, migration incentives. Research indicates that institutional quality and good governance are among the most critical factors in individuals' migration decisions (Bertocchi & Strozzi, 2008; Vasilyeva et al., 2023).

### 2.2. Economic Opportunities

One of the primary mechanisms through which institutional quality and good governance influence migration is by providing economic opportunities. Strong economic institutions can create transparent labor markets, reduce corruption, and implement sound economic policies, thereby encouraging individuals to remain in their home country in pursuit of job and economic opportunities. This can lead to a reduction in emigration to other countries. Various studies have demonstrated that individuals are more likely to migrate from countries with weak economic institutions and widespread corruption to nations with good governance and better job opportunities. For instance, in countries where economic opportunities are limited and unemployment rates are high, weak institutions drive individuals to leave their home country in favor of nations with freer and more transparent economies (Gignarta et al., 2020; Vasilyeva et al., 2023).

A study conducted on African countries has shown that economic freedom and institutional quality can directly impact migration. Countries with weak economic institutions experience higher labor emigration, whereas those with well-functioning economic institutions retain individuals who prefer to leverage existing job opportunities (Gignarta et al., 2020).

### 2.3. Political Stability

Political stability is another critical mechanism through which institutional quality influences migration. Countries with strong governance institutions, where the rule of law is effectively implemented, naturally exhibit greater political stability. This stability, characterized by reduced risks of wars, conflicts, and unrest, makes these countries more attractive destinations for migrants. Conversely, countries with weak institutions, plagued by corruption and political instability, may attract migrants seeking security and stability.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that the quality of institutions in origin countries significantly affects migration decisions. Particularly in countries with weak institutions, individuals feel insecure and unstable, increasing their inclination to migrate to nations with greater political stability. In Iran, political instabilities and governmental restrictions may contribute to higher emigration rates, especially among specific groups such as elites and educated individuals seeking better and safer living conditions (Vasilyeva et al., 2023; Khan, 2021).

### 2.4. Social Services and Infrastructure



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Institutional quality directly impacts a country's social services and infrastructure. High-quality institutions typically improve public services, such as healthcare, education, and social welfare, thereby enhancing living conditions within a country. These services can deter potential migrants from deciding to emigrate, as individuals often seek destinations offering better healthcare, education, and efficient public infrastructure.

In this regard, multiple studies have shown that countries with good governance and strong social institutions attract more migrants, as individuals seek access to superior services unavailable in nations with weak governance (Bertocchi & Strozzi, 2008; Vasilyeva et al., 2023). In Iran, challenges such as limited access to public services and poor infrastructure quality may drive individuals to migrate to countries with more effective service systems.

## 2.5. Regulatory Environment

Effective institutions create a favorable regulatory environment that can facilitate migration processes. In countries with weak institutions, complex bureaucracy and legal challenges may create barriers to migration. For example, cumbersome processes for obtaining visas, work permits, or residency can discourage individuals from migrating. In contrast, in countries with effective institutions, these processes are simpler and faster, making migration more attractive and feasible.

A study on labor migration in developing countries has shown that institutional quality directly affects migration processes. Specifically, countries with weak institutions and complex regulations face greater bureaucratic challenges, which can delay or even prevent migration (Bertocchi & Strozzi, 2008; Vasilyeva et al., 2023).

## 2.6. Trust in Institutions

Trust in institutions is a key indicator of governance quality. When individuals trust governmental and social institutions, they are less inclined to leave their home country. This trust directly influences migration decisions. In countries with weak institutions and corruption, people have low trust in existing institutions, prompting them to migrate to other countries in search of security and better opportunities.

Research based on migration data from various countries has demonstrated that in nations with weak institutions and corruption, trust in institutions is low, leading to higher migration rates. Conversely, in countries with transparent and accountable institutions, individuals are less likely to emigrate (Bertocchi & Strozzi, 2008; Vasilyeva et al., 2023).

## 3. Literature Review

Borjas (1987) investigated the impact of economic disparities and political institutions on labor migration from developing to developed countries. Employing econometric methods to analyze migration data, the primary objective of this study was to examine the influence of wages and economic conditions on labor migration decisions. The results indicated that wage differentials and economic conditions in destination countries are the primary drivers of migrants' decisions.

Timmer and Williamson (1998) explored changes in migration policies across various countries between 1860 and 1930. Their study aimed to assess the impact of shifts in migration policies and laws governing migrant admission on migration flows. Using a historical approach focused on policy changes, the analysis covered countries such as the United States, Canada, and several European nations. The findings revealed that changes in migration laws, particularly in the United States and Canada, significantly increased migrant inflows.



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Engerman and Sokoloff (2002) examined the relationship between economic and political institutions and migration flows in North and Latin American countries. Their objective was to analyze the impact of political and economic institutions on migration from poorer to wealthier countries. Employing a comparative historical method to analyze migration data in these regions, their results demonstrated that countries with better economic and political institutions succeeded in attracting more migrants.

Hatton and Williamson (2005) analyzed the influence of economic and demographic differences on international migration across various periods, from the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Using economic models and migration data, their primary goal was to investigate the effects of factors such as wages and demographic changes on migration. Their findings revealed that economic disparities and wage differences in destination countries significantly influenced migration decisions.

Bertocchi and Strozzi (2008) explored the role of political and migration institutions in international migration flows during the nineteenth century. Their main objective was to analyze the impact of institutions on migration patterns. They analyzed migration data from various countries using a historical-comparative approach. The results indicated that governmental and migration institutions, particularly in destination countries, played a crucial role in attracting migrants. They emphasized that migration policies and state institutions were fundamental in shaping migration flows.

Ariu et al. (2014) investigated the impact of economic and political institutions on the migration of skilled labor. The study aimed to analyze how differences in institutional quality between origin and destination countries affect the migration of skilled workers. The findings showed that skilled individuals are more inclined to migrate to countries with stronger governance and economic institutions, with institutional quality in destination countries significantly influencing migration decisions.

Nejad and Young (2014) examined the impact of social institutions and women's rights on the migration of skilled labor from developing countries. They utilized migration data and social institution indicators to analyze this relationship. The results indicated that stronger social institutions, particularly in the area of women's rights, can attract skilled labor migration, while improvements in legal conditions can reduce emigration.

Poprawe (2015) investigated the relationship between corruption and migration in developing countries. The study's objective was to analyze the impact of corruption on migration decisions. Using a gravity model of migration and economic and social data, the results demonstrated that corruption acts as a push factor in origin countries, driving higher migration rates.

Khan (2021) explored the impact of institutional quality on international migration in developing countries. The study aimed to examine the relationship between institutional quality and labor migration using a gravity model. The findings revealed that the quality of governance and economic institutions plays a critical role in attracting migrants, while weak institutions in origin countries contribute to higher emigration rates.

Kwilinski et al. (2022) investigated the impact of economic, social, environmental, and political factors on international migration. Their objective was to analyze and compare causal relationships between migration and various dimensions of development in European Union (EU) countries and candidate countries. Using panel data for the period 2000–2018 and employing Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) and Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) for cointegration analysis, their results showed that factors such as wages, unemployment rates, income inequality, corruption, political stability, CO2 emissions, and natural resource use significantly influence



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migration flows. Additionally, the study found that migration tends to favor countries with stronger governance and economic institutions, and appropriate migration policies can have positive effects on reducing global inequalities.

Vasilyeva et al. (2023) examined the impact of governance and economic institutions on bidirectional migration flows between European Union countries, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, and the United States. Their objective was to analyze the influence of governance and economic institutions on international migration using a gravity model. The results indicated that stronger governance and economic institutions significantly attract more migration, while corruption and weak governance in origin countries drive higher emigration rates.

## 4. Research Methodology

This study was conducted over the time period from 1996 to 2023, utilizing data collected from the World Bank database and employing the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach, implemented through the EViews software. The primary objective of this research is to examine the long-term and short-term relationships between variables related to institutional quality and migration. The ARDL model is utilized to investigate these relationships at the time series level. The main model is specified as follows:

$$MIG_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=0}^p \beta_i MIG_{t-i} + \sum_{j=0}^q \gamma_j QI_{t-j} + \sum_{k=0}^T \delta_k EC_{t-k} + \epsilon_t$$

Where:

- $MIG_t$ : The dependent variable, representing the net migration rate (inflows minus outflows) per 1,000 individuals at time t.
- $QI_t$ : The institutional quality variable at time t, constructed as a composite index (using Principal Component Analysis, PCA) of the following six dimensions:
  - GE: Government Effectiveness
  - PS: Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (Percentile Rank)
  - RQ: Regulatory Quality (Percentile Rank)
  - RL: Rule of Law (Percentile Rank)
  - VA: Voice and Accountability (Percentile Rank)
- $EC_t$ : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth at time ttt.
- $\beta_i, \gamma_j, \delta_k$ : Coefficients to be estimated for the respective variables.
- $\epsilon_t$ : The stochastic error term of the model.

The Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach is a widely used econometric technique for analyzing the long-term and short-term relationships among time series variables, particularly when the variables are integrated of order zero (I(0)) or order one (I(1)). The methodology involves the following systematic steps to ensure a robust estimation of dynamic relationships:



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1. **Stationarity Test:** The initial step involves assessing the stationarity properties of the time series data using unit root tests, such as the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) tests. These tests determine whether the variables are integrated of order zero ( $I(0)$ ), order one ( $I(1)$ ), or higher. This step is critical to confirm the suitability of the ARDL model, which requires that the variables are not integrated of order two ( $I(2)$ ) or higher, ensuring the absence of spurious regressions.
2. **ARDL Bounds Testing for Cointegration:** Once stationarity is established, the ARDL bounds test, as developed by Pesaran et al. (2001), is conducted to examine the existence of a long-term cointegrating relationship among the variables. This test compares the computed F-statistic with critical bounds (lower bound for  $I(0)$  and upper bound for  $I(1)$ ) at various significance levels (e.g., 1%, 5%, 10%). If the F-statistic exceeds the upper bound, a long-term relationship is confirmed, enabling the estimation of both short-term dynamics and long-term equilibrium.
3. **Estimation of the ARDL Model:** If cointegration is confirmed, the ARDL model is estimated to derive the short-term and long-term coefficients. The model incorporates lagged levels and differences of the variables, capturing their dynamic interactions over time. The general form includes autoregressive terms (lagged dependent variables) and distributed lag terms (lagged independent variables), allowing for the analysis of both immediate and lagged effects.
4. **Short-Term and Long-Term Analysis:** The ARDL framework facilitates the simultaneous estimation of short-term dynamics and long-term equilibrium relationships. Short-term coefficients, derived from the differenced variables and lagged differences, reflect immediate adjustments and transitory effects. Long-term coefficients, obtained from the level variables, indicate stable, equilibrium relationships. The error correction term (from the Error Correction Model, ECM) measures the speed at which deviations from the long-term equilibrium are corrected over time.
5. **Diagnostic Tests:** To ensure the robustness and validity of the ARDL model, diagnostic tests are performed on the residuals. These include:
  - Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: To test for the absence of serial autocorrelation in the residuals.
  - Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Heteroscedasticity Test: To verify the homoscedasticity (constant variance) of the residuals.
  - Jarque-Bera Normality Test: To assess whether the residuals are normally distributed, a key assumption for reliable statistical inference. These tests confirm that the model meets the necessary econometric assumptions, enhancing the reliability of the results.
6. **Stability Tests:** To evaluate the stability of the ARDL model parameters over time, the Cumulative Sum of Recursive Residuals (CUSUM) and Cumulative Sum of Squares of Recursive Residuals (CUSUM Squares) tests are conducted. These tests assess whether structural breaks or parameter instability exist, ensuring that the estimated coefficients remain consistent across the sample period. Stability is confirmed if the CUSUM and CUSUM Squares lines remain within the critical bounds (typically  $\pm 5\%$  significance levels).

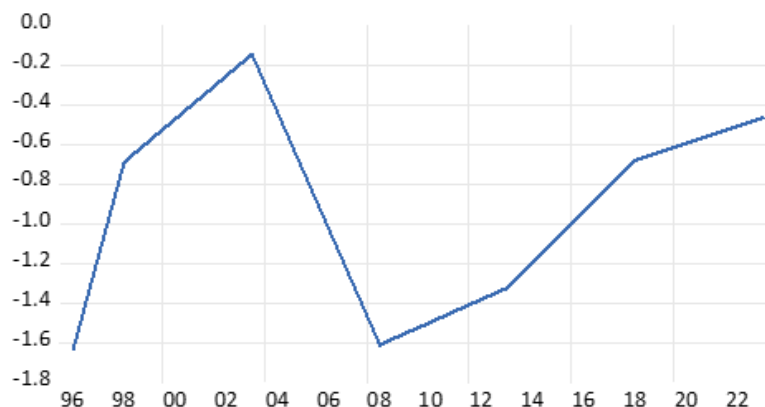
By following these steps, the ARDL methodology provides a robust framework for analyzing the dynamic relationships among time series variables, accommodating both short-term fluctuations and long-term equilibrium conditions in econometric studies.



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## 5. Findings

Prior to estimating the model, we examine the variables of interest to understand their dynamics. To investigate the relationships among institutional quality, economic growth, and net migration rates in Iran, data collected from the World Bank over the period 1996 to 2023 were plotted in graphical form. The first figure (with the horizontal axis representing years and the vertical axis indicating the net migration rate per 1,000 individuals) illustrates temporal variations in the net migration rate (MIG). The figure depicting the variations in the net migration rate in Iran over the study period illustrates a general pattern of persistent population outflow, accompanied by notable fluctuations. These fluctuations may reflect shifting economic conditions, including unstable growth or labor market constraints. In certain phases, a relative reduction in migration intensity is observed, potentially linked to temporary improvements in economic circumstances or institutional reforms, whereas other periods exhibit heightened emigration, possibly attributable to exacerbated economic challenges, political instabilities, or external influences such as sanctions. From the mid-period onward, the graph suggests a relative stability in migration patterns, which could indicate a limited equilibrium in migration flows influenced by structural institutional factors and global economic conditions. Overall, these patterns suggest that migration decisions in Iran are shaped by a complex interplay of economic and institutional factors, necessitating further rigorous econometric analysis to enhance the understanding of these dynamics and inform effective policy interventions.

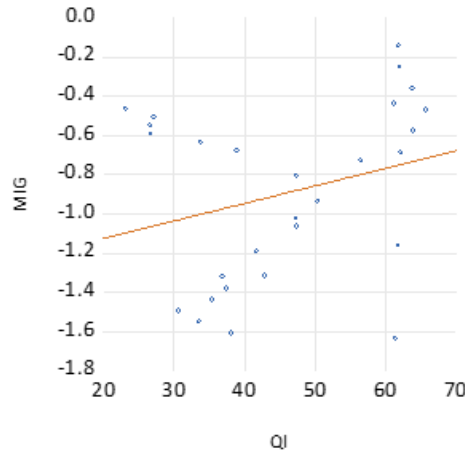


**Figure 1. Net migration**

Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between institutional quality (QI) and the net migration rate (MIG) in Iran. The horizontal axis represents the institutional quality index (QI), ranging from lower values (indicating weaker institutions) to higher values (indicating stronger institutions), while the vertical axis depicts the net migration rate. Scattered points represent the observed data, and the red line indicates the trend line (trend line) or approximate linear relationship between these two variables.



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**Figure 2. The relationship between net migration and institutional quality**

Analysis of this graph reveals that the net migration rate remains negative throughout the range, which may initially suggest a net outflow of population. However, the red trend line reveals a positive relationship between institutional quality and the net migration rate. Given the definition of net migration (inflows minus outflows), this positive relationship implies that an increase in institutional quality—such as enhanced transparency, political stability, or the rule of law—leads to an increase in the net migration rate. This could result from either an increase in inflows (migration into Iran) or a decrease in outflows (migration from Iran). This pattern may indicate that improvements in institutional quality, through the creation of better job opportunities, economic stability, and the attraction of foreign labor, foster a more favorable environment for inward migration while simultaneously curbing population outflows due to improved domestic conditions.

The dispersion of the points suggests that this relationship is not entirely linear, and other factors—such as economic growth, political conditions, or external influences—may also play a role. Nevertheless, the positive slope of the trend line confirms that enhancements in institutional quality are associated with an increase in net migration (implying greater inflows or reduced outflows).

### 5.1. Results of Stationarity Tests

One of the critical preliminary tests conducted prior to estimating the model is the examination of the stationarity of the variables. A fundamental assumption of the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) models is that the variables are stationary at level (I(0)) or first difference (I(1)). Therefore, the stationarity of the variables under investigation was initially tested using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test, with the results presented in the table below. As observed, all variables exhibit a unit root and are stationary at the first difference, thus integrated of order one (I(1)). Consequently, given the order of integration of the model’s variables, the ARDL approach is deemed appropriate for this analysis.

**Table 1: Results of the Unit Root Test (Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test)**

Variable	At Level	First Difference	Critical Value (5%)
MIG	-2.545432	-3.811188	-2.98
QI	-1.75964	-5.086428	-2.98
EC	-0.72276	-6.69125	-2.98

*Source: Regression results*



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## 5.2. Bounds Test Results

The results of the F-Bounds Test indicate the existence of a significant long-term relationship among the variables at a 5% significance level. The F-statistic value of 4.81 is compared to the critical bounds at the 5% level (3.10 for I(0) and 3.87 for I(1)). Since the F-statistic exceeds the upper bound (3.87), the null hypothesis (no long-term relationship) is rejected. This finding confirms that the variables maintain a long-term equilibrium relationship, satisfying the prerequisite for employing the ARDL model to analyze long-term relationships. The number of independent variables ( $k=2$ ) is also consistent with the model's assumptions.

**Table 2: F-Bounds Test Results**

Test Statistic	Value	Significance Level	I(0)	I(1)
F-statistic	4.81	10%	2.63	3.35
K	2	5%	3.10	3.87
		2.5%	3.55	4.38
		1%	4.13	5.00

*Source:* Regression results

## 5.3. Short-Term Results

The estimation results of the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model provide insights into the short-term dynamics of the variables. The coefficient of the institutional quality variable (QI) is 0.021, with a significance level of 0.001 (less than 0.05), indicating statistical significance. This finding suggests that a one-unit increase in the institutional quality index in the short term leads to an increase of 0.021 units in the net migration rate (MIG). The positive and significant coefficient of institutional quality indicates that improvements in institutional quality—such as enhanced transparency, political stability, or the rule of law—increase the net migration rate in the short term. Given the definition of MIG (inflows minus outflows), this result could imply an increase in inflows (migration into Iran) or a reduction in outflows (migration from Iran). This pattern may suggest that the enhancement of institutions, by creating better job opportunities and economic stability, fosters a more attractive environment for inward migration or reduces population outflows, although its impact may vary depending on specific economic conditions.

The coefficient of the first lag of the net migration rate (MIG(-1)) is 0.86, with a significance level of 0.00 (highly significant at the 1% level), reflecting a strong and positive influence of the previous period's net migration rate on its current value in the short term. This coefficient indicates that changes in the net migration rate from the previous period account for approximately 86.36% of the current period's changes in this variable. Economically, this finding suggests that migration patterns in Iran exhibit a time-dependent path; that is, individuals' migration decisions are heavily influenced by past migration trends. This dependency may point to structural factors, such as persistent institutional, economic, or social conditions in Iran, that sustain migration behavior over time.

**Table 3: ARDL Model Short-Term Results**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
MIG(-1)	0.86	0.081	10.56	0.000
QI	0.021	0.005	3.57	0.001





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<b>EC</b>	0.004	0.008	0.507	0.617
<b>EC(-1)</b>	0.012	0.008	1.48	0.152
<b>EC(-2)</b>	0.014	0.008	1.64	0.100
<b>C</b>	-0.23	0.13	-1.71	0.102
<b>R-squared</b>	0.91	<b>Prob(F-statistic)</b>	0.000000	
<b>Adjusted R-squared</b>	0.89	<b>Durbin-Watson stat</b>	1.934532	

*Source:* Regression results

### 5.4. Long-Term Results

The long-term estimation results of the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model reveal the following insights regarding the relationship between the variables. The results of this estimation are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Long-Term ARDL Model Estimation Results: ARDL(1, 0, 2)**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
<b>QI</b>	0.15	0.085	1.83	0.08
<b>EC</b>	0.23	0.207	1.11	0.27
<b>C</b>	-1.72	0.55	-3.138	0.00

*Source:* Regression results

The coefficient of QI is 0.15, with a p-value of 0.08 (significant at the 10% level). The positive and significant coefficient of institutional quality (QI) indicates that improvements in institutional quality—such as enhanced transparency, political stability, or the rule of law—increase the net migration rate in the long term. Given the definition of MIG (inflows minus outflows), this result may suggest an increase in inflows (migration into Iran) or a reduction in outflows (migration from Iran). This pattern may reflect that the strengthening of institutions in the long term, through the creation of sustainable job opportunities, economic stability, and the attraction of foreign labor, fosters a more favorable environment for inward migration while simultaneously curbing population outflows due to improved domestic conditions. However, this impact may vary depending on specific economic circumstances, such as structural limitations or external pressures. The constant term is -1.728686, with a p-value of 0.0052 (significant at the 1% level), indicating a strong negative baseline effect on the net migration rate in the long term. This may be linked to structural conditions or unmodeled factors, such as sanctions, political instabilities, or economic constraints in Iran. These results underscore that institutional quality plays a more critical role than economic growth in the long-term dynamics of migration in Iran.

Given the long-term equilibrium relationship among the model variables, it is essential to estimate the Error Correction Model (ECM) to assess the speed of adjustment of short-term deviations toward long-term equilibrium values. The results of this estimation are reported in Table 5.



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**Table 5: ARDL Error Correction Model (ECM) Regression Results**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
<b>D(EC)</b>	0.004	0.006	0.67	0.50
<b>D(EC(-1))</b>	0.014	0.006	2.094	0.04
<b>CointEq(-1)*</b>	-0.1363	0.028	-4.70	0.00
<b>R-squared</b>	0.49	<b>Durbin-Watson stat</b>	1.93	

*Source:* Regression results

The coefficient of the long-term error correction term (CointEq(-1)) is -0.1363, with a significance level of 0.00 (highly significant at the 1% level), indicating the speed at which short-term deviations in the net migration rate (MIG) adjust toward the long-term equilibrium. This negative and significant coefficient suggests that, in each period, approximately 13.63% of the short-term deviations of the net migration rate from its long-term equilibrium are corrected. The relatively low adjustment speed (about 13.63% per period) indicates that the return to long-term equilibrium in Iran may be a time-consuming process, potentially linked to economic, institutional, or political instabilities over the period 1996 to 2023. This finding confirms that short-term changes in the independent variables (QI and EC) impact the net migration rate gradually and at a slow pace.

### 5.5. Diagnostic Test Results

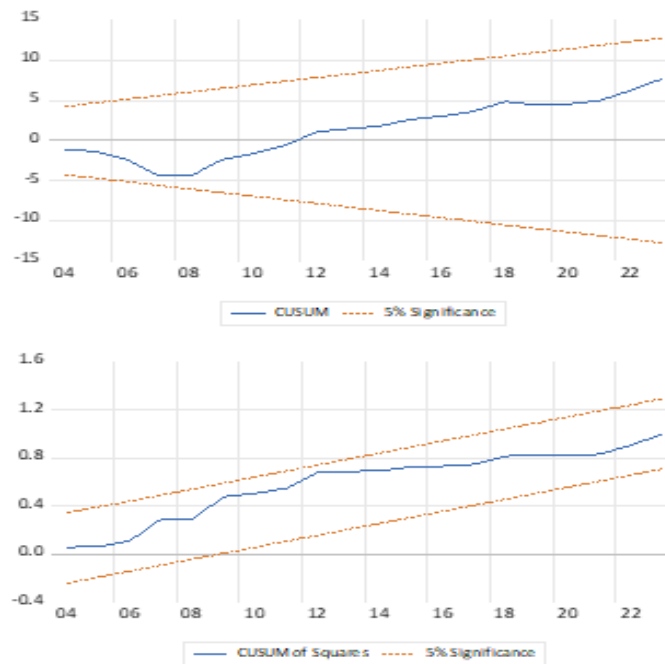
The results of the diagnostic tests indicate that the residuals of the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model are free of serial autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, and deviations from normality. These findings validate the accuracy and reliability of the model's estimates, encompassing both the long-term and short-term relationships among institutional quality, economic growth, and net migration rates in Iran. Consequently, confidence can be placed in the results of this model for analyzing the institutional and economic impacts on migration patterns in Iran. These outcomes are consistent with the assumptions of the ARDL model and ensure the overall quality of the analysis.

**Table 6: Diagnostic Test Results**

Test	Related Statistic	p-value
<b>Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test</b>	1.73	0.20
<b>Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Heteroskedasticity Test</b>	1.95	0.12
<b>Jarque-Bera Normality Test</b>	0.77	0.67

*Source:* Regression results

The results of the stability and consistency of the long-term estimated coefficients, based on the CUSUM and CUSUMSQ tests, are presented in Figure 3. Given that the calculated statistic does not cross the critical boundary lines, the estimated coefficients are stable throughout the study period.



**Figure 3: Coefficient stability test**

## 6. Conclusion

This study employed the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model, utilizing time series data, to examine the impact of institutional quality and economic growth on migration patterns in Iran. The findings indicate that institutional quality plays a more prominent role than economic growth in shaping net migration rates, with its improvement associated with an increase in net migration. Given the definition of net migration (inflows minus outflows), this result suggests that enhancing institutional factors—such as transparency, political stability, and the rule of law—may lead to an increase in net migration by either boosting inflows (migration into Iran) or reducing outflows (migration from Iran). This pattern may reflect that stronger institutions generate new opportunities within Iran, fostering economic stability and attracting foreign labor, thereby creating a more favorable environment for inward migration or curbing emigration due to improved domestic conditions. However, this effect may be influenced by Iran’s specific economic and political circumstances, including structural constraints and external pressures such as sanctions, which could shape individuals’ migration decisions.

In contrast, economic growth exhibited no significant impact on migration patterns, potentially reflecting economic volatility or the overriding influence of institutional factors. The Error Correction Model (ECM) indicates that the adjustment toward long-term equilibrium in migration is a slow and protracted process, likely attributable to institutional, economic, and political complexities in Iran. This slow adjustment suggests that short-term changes in institutional or economic variables gradually and with a lag influence migration decisions.

Moreover, diagnostic tests (e.g., serial autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, and normality) and stability tests (CUSUM and CUSUMSQ) confirmed the robustness and quality of the model, demonstrating that the residuals are free of statistical issues and the parameters remain stable over time, thus ensuring the reliability of the analysis.

These findings underscore the necessity of institutional policy reforms—focusing on enhancing transparency, political stability, and rule of law—to mitigate migration in Iran, while considering economic constraints, structural instabilities, and global opportunities. As a recommendation, future



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research could incorporate additional variables, such as unemployment rates, international migration indices, or environmental factors, to provide a deeper understanding of migration dynamics in Iran and inform more comprehensive policy solutions.

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# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE DIPLOMATIC ADVANTAGE: STRATEGIES FOR GLOBAL BUSINESS RESILIENCE

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### **Abstract**

In an increasingly complex global environment, businesses face challenges from geopolitical shifts, evolving stakeholder expectations, and operational risks. Corporate diplomacy has emerged as a strategic tool for enhancing resilience, fostering international relationships, and ensuring long-term sustainability. Despite its growing importance, its definition and practical applications remain unclear. This paper addresses this gap by examining corporate diplomacy's role in global business resilience.

Grounded in social capital theory and transaction cost economics, this study explores corporate diplomacy's impact on multinational enterprises (MNEs) and family firms. For MNEs, it identifies three types: compatriot-oriented, host-partner-oriented, and host-regulator-oriented. Research indicates that while compatriot-oriented diplomacy is the most effective, the other forms also mitigate risks and support market integration. In family firms, corporate diplomacy helps overcome biases, strengthen social capital, and balance familial and business priorities.

Using survey data from Chinese MNEs, this paper demonstrates how diplomatic strategies improve subsidiary performance and conflict resolution. It also examines how family firms build trust and ensure smoother succession planning through diplomacy.

By offering practical insights, this research highlights corporate diplomacy as a proactive approach to navigating global complexities. It calls on business leaders to integrate diplomatic principles not just for crisis management but as a foundation for resilience, sustainable growth, and broader societal impact.

**Keywords:** Corporate Strategy, Business Resilience, Global Relations, Risk Management.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE

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### **Abstract**

Globalization, a transformative force of our era, has fundamentally redefined the architecture of international relations. This complex and multidimensional process, characterized by the increasing integration of economies, cultures, and societies across borders, has fostered an unprecedented interdependence among states and non-state actors. Globalization has unveiled a range of promising opportunities, including the growth of trade exchanges, the spread of technological and cultural innovations, and the strengthening of international cooperation on issues such as climate change and global health.

However, it is important to recognize that globalization is not a process without challenges. It has deepened economic inequalities between and within states, fueled cultural tensions, and created new spaces for transnational threats such as terrorism and organized crime. Furthermore, globalization challenges state sovereignty and the effectiveness of international institutions, calling for a reassessment of the principles and practices of international politics.

This article aims to critically analyze the impact of globalization on international relations, exploring the numerous opportunities and challenges this phenomenon presents. It will also examine the implications of globalization for international security, economic development, and cultural identity. In conclusion, the article will offer concrete recommendations for governments, international organizations, and other relevant actors to manage international relations more effectively and justly within the context of globalization. This includes proposals for policies that promote sustainable growth, reduce inequality, strengthen international cooperation, and protect cultural identities in an increasingly interconnected world.

**Keywords:** Globalization, international relations, international politics, economic development, cultural identity, international cooperation, inequality, transnational threats.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MIGRATION: LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST EXPLOITATION AND VIOLENCE

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### **Abstract**

Women and children represent some of the most vulnerable groups in global migration, often facing risks of exploitation, trafficking, abuse, and violence. Despite existing international legal frameworks such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, the protection mechanisms remain fragmented and inconsistent across jurisdictions. This research examines the adequacy of current international and regional legal frameworks in safeguarding migrant women and children from exploitation and violence. It critically assesses the implementation challenges faced by host and transit countries, including legal loopholes, lack of enforcement and the impact of restrictive immigration policies. Additionally, the study explores the role of international organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Organization for Migration, and International Labour Organization in addressing migration-related gender and child-specific vulnerabilities. Through a comparative legal analysis, the research highlights best practices from various jurisdictions and proposes recommendations for strengthening legal protections and policy interventions. The research underscores the need for a more harmonized international legal response, enhanced cooperation between states, and the adoption of a victim-centered approach to ensure the safety and dignity of migrant women and children.

**Keywords:** Migration law, women and children, human trafficking, exploitation, refugee rights, international legal frameworks, human rights.



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## WHAT MAKES AFRICA ATTRACTIVE TO DEVELOPED NATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION?

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to investigate the factors that contribute to Africa's attractiveness to developed countries within the framework of globalization and international relations.

Using a qualitative research design, the study involved interviews and focus group discussions to gain an in-depth understanding of why developed nations view Africa as a viable destination for investment and business.

Data for this research were collected through both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained via open-ended interviews and focus group discussions with individuals and organizations from developed countries that have shown interest in African markets. A purposive sampling technique identified five African nations and four developed countries based on their foreign direct investment activity. Data saturation guided the sample size determination, ensuring diverse representation across age, professional backgrounds, and experiences.

The study reveals that Africa's abundant natural resources, significant market potential, and rich cultural heritage are primary factors attracting developed countries. However, challenges such as political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and bureaucratic hurdles were also recognized.

Insights from this research provide valuable information for policymakers, investors, and organizations to facilitate increased collaboration and economic growth between Africa and developed nations. By understanding the drivers of Africa's attractiveness, stakeholders can devise informed strategies that enhance investment and trade relations.

**Keywords:** Investment, Business Partnerships, Trade, Qualitative research, Thematic analysis, Natural resources, Sustainable Partnerships, Governance, Poverty.





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## IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON URBANISM- THE CASE OF GENERIC CITY- BETWEEN MODERNISATION AND DISAPPEARANCE OF LOCAL IDENTITY

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### **Abstract**

Globalisation had various impact on urban and architectural composition; some see this impact positive while others see it more negative; for instance experiencing today four cities from different continents where the local identities are extremely different like Frankfurt, Shanghai, Singapore and Toronto, we will find that the skyscrapers of the economical districts, banks and shopping moles have the same architectural forms creating the same urban landscape and places without a particularities as a result the presence of local identity is almost excluded. According to Shamai, S. (1991, Sense of place) these behaviours are leading to Uniformity of urban space, disappearance of local identity, loss of sense of place and in the worst cases loss of sense of belonging.

Starting from the origine, different theoreticians claim that the Second World War and the industrial revolution were the turning point from which we begin to experience a loss of place and change its meaning. On that time and in order to restore the massive built destruction and to tackle the growing number of demands the task gave another perception to the built environment especially to the housing context based on build as much as soon as cheap as possible giving the privilege to the cost time and quantity rather than the quality as result new settlements are lacking a clear definition of enclosure and density, streets have lost their traditional use and buildings are viewed independently and no longer meaningful.

This paper is a part of research that investigates on the importance of producing a locally responsive living environment, in this phase we are going to investigate on the negative impact globalization through the concept of generic city and the process of uniformization and standardization of our living environment.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION ON NIGERIA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

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### **Abstract**

Globalization and migration have profoundly influenced Nigeria's education system, offering both advantages and challenges. Globalization has enabled the exchange of knowledge, technological progress, and international collaborations, while migration has led to brain drain, shifts in educational priorities, and cultural adaptation. This analysis explores the effects of these dynamics on curriculum development, teaching methodologies, and access to quality education in Nigeria.

A significant advantage of globalization and migration is the exposure of Nigerian students and educators to international learning resources and digital education platforms. This exposure has enhanced research opportunities, elevated academic standards, and attracted foreign investments into the education sector. International partnerships have facilitated the adoption of innovative teaching techniques, fostering a more globally competitive workforce. However, disparities persist, especially in rural and economically disadvantaged areas where access to technology and quality education remains limited.

The emigration of skilled educators seeking better career prospects abroad has exacerbated the shortage of qualified teachers in Nigeria. This brain drain has widened educational inequalities, particularly in public institutions that struggle to retain experienced professionals. Moreover, globalization has led to the increasing adoption of Western educational models, often at the expense of indigenous knowledge and languages. While aligning with global academic standards is essential for international competitiveness, the marginalization of traditional learning practices raises concerns about cultural preservation and identity loss.

The trend of Nigerian students pursuing education abroad has prompted policy reforms aimed at strengthening local institutions to reduce reliance on foreign education. To maximize the benefits of globalization and migration while addressing their challenges, Nigeria must implement strategic policies. Strengthening local institutions, integrating indigenous knowledge into curricula, addressing digital divides, and creating incentives to retain skilled educators are essential steps toward ensuring equitable access to quality education for all.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Migration, Education System, Brain Drain, Curriculum Development, Digital Education



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## GLOBALIZATION, RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS, AND DEMOCRATIC POLITICS: THE CASE STUDY OF HAMAS

**S SEM ALI**

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has redesigned political landscapes, transforming the dynamics of resistance movements and their involvement in democratic processes. This paper critically examines the impact of globalization on Hamas, focusing on its dual identity as a political party and a resistance movement within Palestinian democratic politics. The study explores how global political trends, international diplomacy, and transnational networks have influenced Hamas' electoral strategies, policy positions, and public image. Additionally, it assesses the role of digital media and globalized communication platforms in amplifying Hamas' political narrative and outreach. The paper also highlights the challenges Hamas faces within the international system, including political isolation and sanctions, and how these global pressures shape its approach to governance and democracy. By evaluating Hamas' participation in the 2006 Palestinian legislative elections and its subsequent political trajectory, this research provides insights into the complex relationship between globalization, resistance movements, and democratic engagement. Special attention is given to the 2023 Israel-Hamas war, analyzing its impact on Hamas' global standing, political strategies, and approach to democratic engagement.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Resistance Movements, Hamas, Palestinian Politics, Democratic Processes, International Relations.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF LARGE-SCALE IMMIGRATION TO THE USA AND EMIGRATION FROM NIGERIA: A DATA SCIENTIST'S COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

Global migration patterns significantly impact both host and origin countries, shaping their economies, labour markets, and social structures. The United States continues to experience a surge in immigration, while Nigeria faces a substantial outflow of skilled professionals, including data scientists, seeking better opportunities abroad. This study provides a comparative analysis of the socioeconomic effects of large-scale immigration to the USA and the consequences of emigration from Nigeria, specifically focusing on the role of data scientists in these migration trends. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative data from migration reports, labour statistics, and economic indicators with qualitative insights from scholarly articles and policy analyses. Machine learning and statistical modelling techniques analyze migration patterns, economic contributions, and skill shortages resulting from emigration. Findings reveal that immigration has positively contributed to the U.S. economy, particularly in sectors such as technology, healthcare, and academia, where data scientists play a crucial role. Conversely, Nigeria experiences a significant brain drain, leading to skill gaps in key industries, slowed technological advancements, and economic stagnation. Despite remittances from the diaspora partially offsetting economic losses, the long-term effects of talent outflow remain a concern. The study concludes that while immigration benefits the USA, Nigeria must implement strategic policies to mitigate brain drain, such as improving local opportunities for data scientists and leveraging the expertise of its diaspora. The paper recommends bilateral collaborations between both nations to foster knowledge transfer and create a sustainable framework for addressing migration challenges.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Emigration, Data Scientists, Brain Drain, Socioeconomic Impact.

### Introduction

Global migration has an impact on the economies, cultures, and demography of many countries. This surge caused major social changes in the United States, a major immigration destination. Nigeria, on the other hand, has problems as a result of its inhabitants leaving the country. By examining these patterns, this study seeks to compare the impacts of immigration to the United States with emigration from Nigeria. People who were born in a country other than their home country are known as international migrants. It also covers refugees. The primary source of information used to calculate



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the number of foreign migrants at a given time is population census data. Data on the foreign-born population—those who were born in another country but currently reside in one—is the source of the estimates. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on the foreign population—that is, persons who are citizens of a nation other than the country in which they reside—are utilized as estimations. Immigration statistics tell us how many individuals move to different countries and why. Governments and organizations use this data to make informed decisions about policies, economies, and social programs.

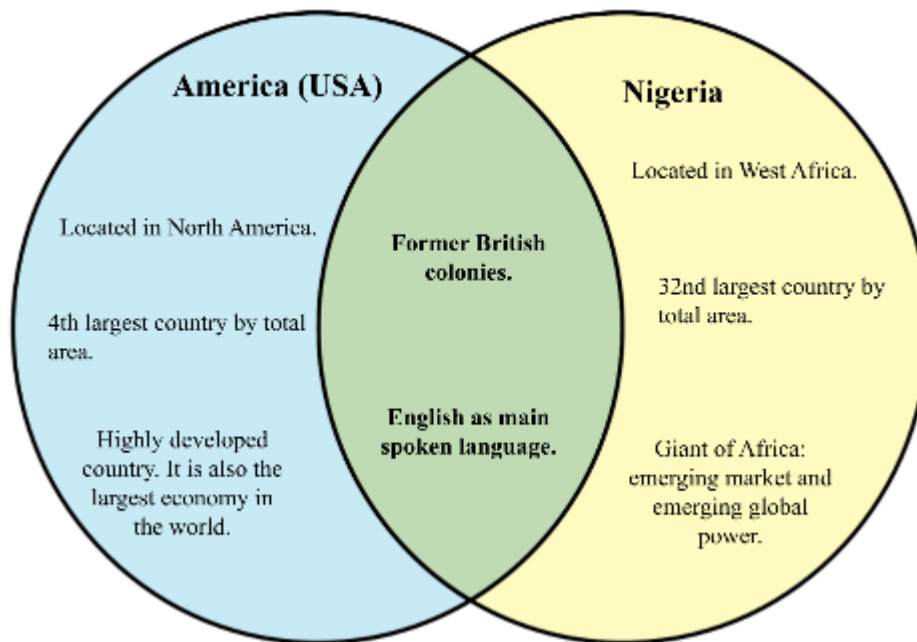


Fig. 1: Comparison between Nigeria and the USA

### Global immigration trends

As of 2024, there were over 304 million foreign migrants globally, which accounts for roughly 3.7% of the world's population. Since 1990, when migrants accounted for just 2.9% of the global population, this number has almost doubled. For comparison, a nation made up entirely of migrants would rank as the fourth largest in the world. It is said that there are Nigerians in almost every U.S. state. Nonetheless, certain states have a higher concentration of Nigerians than others. Texas, Maryland, New York, California, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania are the states in Nigeria with the most populations.

### History of Nigeria-to-U.S. Migration

Nigeria gained independence in 1960, and wealthy Nigerians began to migrate to the United States and the United Kingdom for education, while fewer migrated for employment opportunities. The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act made it easier for Africans to enter the United States, which led to a surge in Nigerian immigration in the 1970s and 1980s, primarily because of political unrest and economic stagnation in Nigeria. According to the Migration Policy Institute, a “well-developed culture of professional migration emerged” as Nigerians started to stay abroad for longer and saw little incentive to return, and by 1984, 10,000 Nigerians were living in the United States. Nigeria is now one of the nations from which immigrants to the United States are coming at the fastest rate.



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Between 2010 and 2019, the number of Nigerian immigrants to the United States grew by 79%, from 219,000 in 2010 to 345,000 in 2017.

### Nigerians in the United States

Nigerians ranked as the 29th most numerous immigrant group in the United States in 2015. Among themselves, they exhibit certain noteworthy traits. For instance, among the most educated groups in the United States are Nigerian Americans. 17% of Nigerians in the United States have a master's degree, while more than 60% of people aged 25 and over have at least a bachelor's degree. Over half work in the fields of business, science, management, and the arts. Comparatively speaking to other foreign-born communities, Nigerian immigrants have greater rates of labour force involvement and are more likely to speak English at home.

### Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt Are Top Birthplaces for African Immigrants in U.S.

*Leading countries of origin for the foreign-born African population in the U.S. (2013, in thousands)*

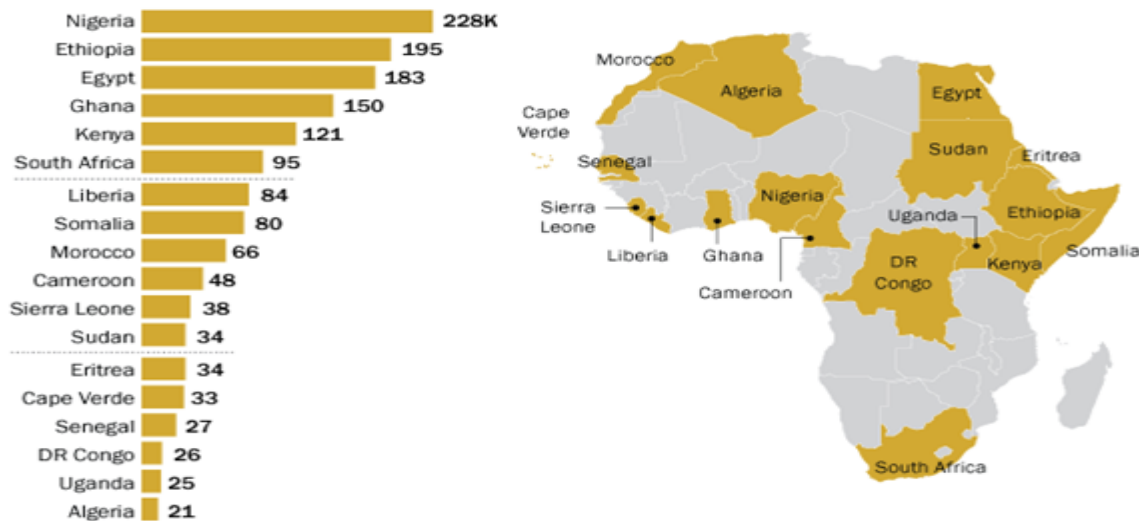


Fig. 2: Leading Countries in the USA

### Why Do Nigerians Emigrate?

Overall, the history of Nigerian migration to the US has been influenced by chances for education and employment. The majority have entered on professional or student visas rather than through the green card lottery. Family members may be sponsored by established Nigerian Americans. In 2017, family members of U.S. citizens or permanent residents accounted for 91% of newly issued Nigerian green cards. Nigerian migration has been influenced by religious and ethnic strife, but economic considerations have been the main driver. Beginning in the mid-1990s, a tiny percentage of Nigerians living in the United States came as asylum seekers escaping a military government. Between 1996 and 2005, the United States took in about 13,863 Nigerian asylum seekers, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).



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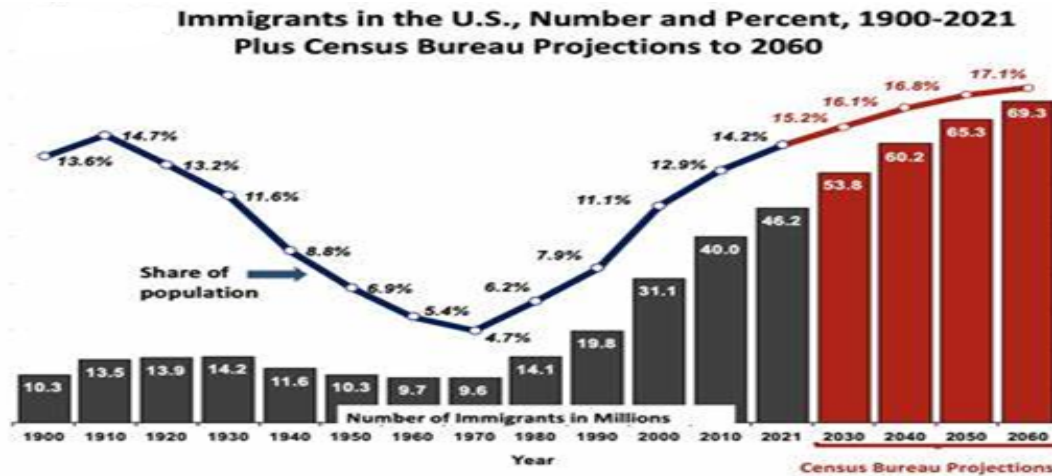


Fig. 3: Immigrant to the USA from Nigeria

No country in the world comes close to the United States of America when it comes to Nigerians travelling abroad, locally known as Japa. It is not news that the Nigerian diaspora in the United States of America is the largest source of African immigrants to the United States. Some Nigerians are also born in the United States with at least one Nigerian parent, even if they are not citizens of the United States. Some Nigerians make sure their wives give birth in the United States, making the child an American citizen by birth. The United States is the most popular country for Nigerians to relocate overseas for employment, permanent residence, or education when compared to other nations. The majority of African Americans in the United States have more African ancestry from groups that lived close to modern-day Nigeria than from populations that resided elsewhere in Atlantic Africa, according to numerous genetic studies on people of African descent throughout the Americas (Adesina, 2023).

### Popular Nigerian-American

According to a 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), the number of U.S. residents of Nigerian ancestry is rapidly increasing, with approximately 348,000 Nigerian immigrants living in the U.S. as of 2017, making Nigeria the top birthplace among African immigrants in the country. Nigerian Americans are found in large numbers in a variety of industries in the United States, including music, academia, movies, politics, activism, journalism, and more.

### Immigration Process

Through family sponsorship, work, or refugee claims, the majority of Nigerian immigrants obtain their Green Card and become Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) as close relatives of US residents. Keep in mind that all applications for immigrant visas in Nigeria are handled by the US Consulate General in Lagos. It might also be helpful to comprehend the student visa procedure as a first step toward eventually obtaining lawful permanent residency since many Nigerian immigrants start their journey in the US as students. The majority of African immigrants to the United States come from Nigeria, the continent's most populous nation. Additionally, the United States is the most popular country in the world for Nigerians to relocate overseas. According to the American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2015, 258,540 immigrants were born in Nigeria. According to World Bank data, the Nigerian diaspora abroad sent over \$17 billion in 2020, making it the largest source of financial remittances into sub-Saharan Africa.



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## Typical Causes of Migration

- Keep an eye on global trends: More individuals are moving abroad than ever before in search of employment, education, or safety.
- Assist governments with planning: Data is used by nations to control social services, housing, and employment markets.
- Economic growth, employment opportunities, and earnings are all impacted by immigration.
- Adapt laws and immigration programs to reflect changes in migration patterns.
- Dispel myths: Information aids in dispelling false claims regarding immigration.

## Immigration to the USA: Trends and Impact

**Immigration to the USA has numerous impacts on both demographic diversity as well as nation's GDP.**

**Demographic Implication:** The United States hosts the largest immigrant population globally, with immigrants constituting approximately 13.9% of the total population in 2022. These individuals originate from diverse regions, including Latin America, Asia, and Africa, contributing to the nation's demographic diversity.

**Economic Impact:** Immigrants play a crucial role in the U.S. economy. They fill essential positions across various sectors, from technology and healthcare to agriculture and construction. In 2016, immigrants added \$2 trillion to the U.S. GDP and contributed \$458.7 billion in taxes in 2018. While some concerns have been raised about potential wage suppression, studies indicate minimal adverse effects on native-born workers' wages.

**Social and Cultural Effects:** Beyond economics, immigrants enrich American culture, introducing diverse traditions, cuisines, and languages. This cultural infusion enhances social dynamism and fosters innovation. However, challenges such as assimilation difficulties and social tensions occasionally arise, necessitating effective integration policies.

**Policy Implications:** U.S. immigration policies significantly influence the nation's socioeconomic landscape. Recent debates focus on balancing border security with the benefits of legal immigration. Policies that restrict immigration may lead to labor shortages and economic slowdowns, while inclusive policies can harness immigrants' contributions to national growth.

## Emigration from Nigeria: Trends and Consequences

**Patterns of Nigerian Emigration:** Nigeria has witnessed substantial emigration, driven by factors like economic hardship, insecurity, and the pursuit of better opportunities. Between 2016 and 2018, over 9,000 Nigerian medical doctors emigrated to countries like the UK, Canada, and the USA, highlighting a significant brain drain.

**Economic Impact on Nigeria:** The emigration of skilled professionals poses challenges for Nigeria's development. The healthcare sector, for instance, suffers from a shortage of qualified personnel due to this exodus. While remittances from the diaspora provide financial support, the loss of human capital hampers economic progress and service delivery. Large wage gaps drive migration. Workers in high-income countries earn significantly more than those in developing nations. Migrants make up 169 million international workers, nearly 5% of the global workforce. The U.S., Canada, and





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Australia attract the highest numbers of skilled migrants, while Gulf countries employ millions of low-wage workers in construction and domestic work.

**Social and Political Effects:** Emigration affects Nigeria's social fabric, leading to family separations and altering community structures. Politically, the diaspora wields influence, advocating for policy changes and contributing to national discourse. However, the nation grapples with the dual challenge of benefiting from remittances while mitigating the adverse effects of brain drain. War, conflict, and persecution. At the end of 2022, there were 108.4 million forcibly displaced people, including 29.4 million refugees. 71% of refugees are in countries neighboring their home nations.

**Government Responses and Policies:** The Nigerian government has initiated policies to address emigration challenges, such as programs to attract returnees and leverage the diaspora's expertise. Efforts include creating conducive environments for professionals and engaging the diaspora in national development projects. Authoritarian rule and economic mismanagement force emigration.

### Comparative Analysis: USA vs. Nigeria

Migration impacts families, particularly those with split families. Many scholars overlook this issue, and remittances are often overlooked. This study examines the impact of migration on Nigerian men and women migrants in the USA, particularly those with split families. Data from various sources, including the National Population Commission, UNESCO, UNDP, NAPTIP, and DRC, shows that international migration can positively impact development, but Nigeria has not pursued a migration or remittance-led development strategy until recently.

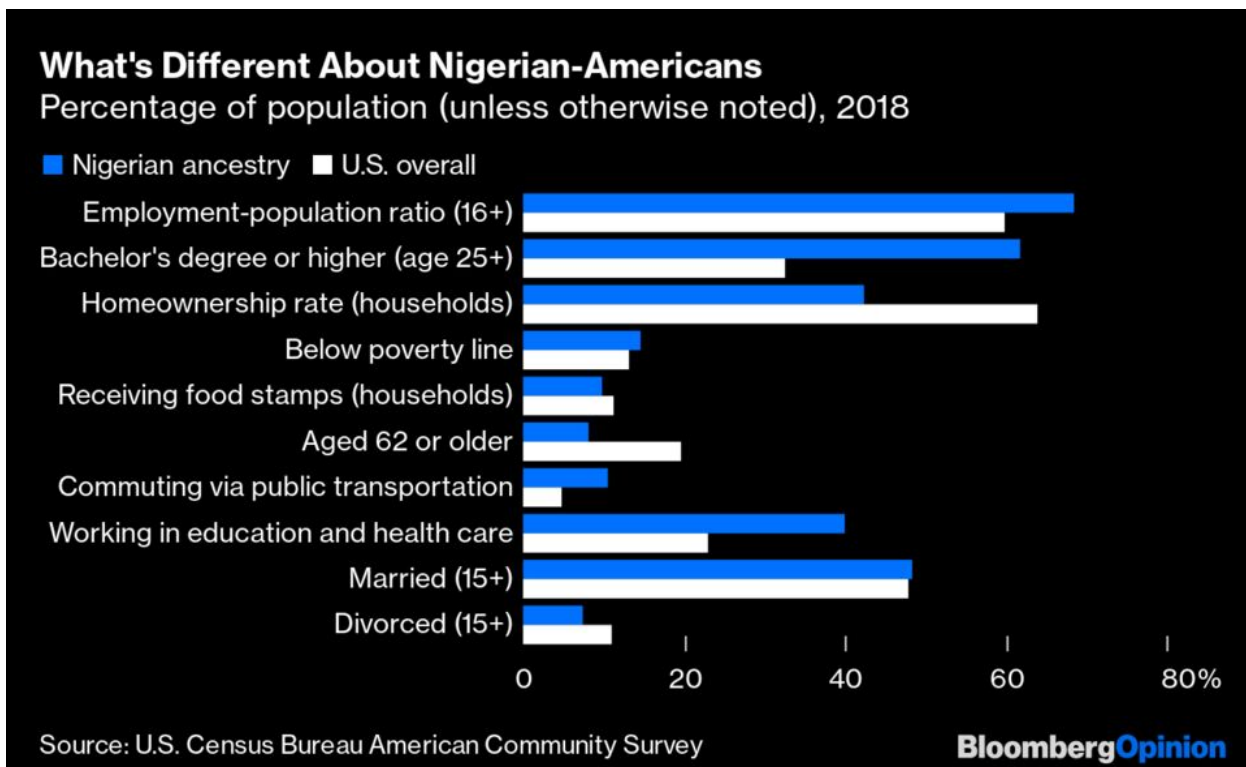


Fig. 4: Nigerian-Americans Comparative Analysis



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The USA benefits economically from immigration through labor force expansion and cultural diversity. In contrast, Nigeria faces economic and social challenges due to the emigration of its skilled workforce. Policy approaches differ, with the USA focusing on managing immigrant integration, while Nigeria seeks to retain talent and engage its diaspora.

### Recommendations and Policy Implications

For the USA, adopting balanced immigration policies that recognize immigrants' contributions while addressing security concerns is essential. Nigeria should implement strategies to retain talent, such as improving domestic conditions and creating opportunities for professionals. Additionally, fostering bilateral cooperation between the two nations can address shared migration challenges.

### Conclusion

Migration profoundly impacts both the USA and Nigeria, both Nigeria and the United States are significantly impacted by migration, which offers both special advantages and difficulties. Developing strategies that optimize benefits while minimizing drawbacks requires a sophisticated grasp of these dynamics. The potential of migration for national development can be maximized through cooperative efforts and well-informed policymaking.

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# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THINKING CRITICALLY REFLECTING GLOBALLY: A PATH TO STUDENT'S GLOBAL COMPETENCE

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### **Abstract**

In today's increasingly interconnected world, producing learners who can function beyond borders has become a key objective in education. Accordingly, EFL students need to develop global awareness which will facilitate their adaptability and resilience by helping them navigate globalization and meet international challenges through understanding, adapting to, and building international relationships. To this end, critical thinking and reflective practices have been viewed as crucial tools for equipping students with the skills that enable them to become more open minded and interact meaningfully with the world. To explore this issue, the current study adopts a qualitative research design using semi-structured interviews with EFL high school teachers. The data have been analysed through thematic analysis in order to identify teachers' perceptions and challenges implementing critical thinking-based instruction and encouraging reflective practices among students. The study contributes to the existing literature on critical thinking strategies to foster global competence and has implications and recommendations on how to foster students' global competence through integrating teaching strategies based on critical thinking and reflection.

**Keywords :** Critical Thinking ,EFL high-school students, Global Competence, Reflection.



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## NIGERIA ROLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION IN AFRICA

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### **Abstract**

Nigeria plays a significant role in the development of international organizations in Africa, primarily acting as a leading force in promoting regional integration, peace and security, and contributing substantially to the African Union (AU) through financial support, leadership in peacekeeping efforts, and advocating for democratic governance across the continent, particularly within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The aim of this study was to highlight some Key points about Nigeria's role in African international organizations, which includes Founding Member and Active Participation: Nigeria is a founding member of the African Union and has consistently been actively involved in its development and decision-making processes. Regional Leadership: Nigeria is considered a regional hegemon in West Africa, leading initiatives within ECOWAS to promote economic cooperation and resolve conflicts. Peacekeeping Efforts: Nigeria has contributed significantly to peacekeeping missions across Africa, deploying troops to conflict zones to maintain stability. Political Advocacy: Nigerian leaders have been vocal advocates for African interests on the international stage, pushing for reforms within the United Nations Security Council to better represent African nations. Economic Influence: Due to its size and economic power, Nigeria has been able to leverage its influence to promote regional trade and development within African organizations. Thus, Nigeria can be seen as a binding force that encourage and mobilizes other countries in Africa. As such, for Nigeria to be able to effect the necessary economic development in Africa, it is imperative for Nigeria to collaborate with other African countries, especially South Africa and emerging countries such as Rwanda in Africa.

**Keywords:** Africa, International organization, Nigeria, Economic.



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## GLOBALIZATION AS A DRIVING FORCE OF THE ECONOMY IN THE CONSIDERATION OF OBSERVING THE GROWING FINANCIAL CRISIS AS A REAL FACTOR IN THE ECONOMY OF SMALL COUNTRIES LIKE THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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### **Abstract**

Globalization as a factor that can significantly affect the state of the economy is increasingly coming to the fore in the modern world. It is one of the possible factors of development and is the driving force of the economy. The subject of global observation of the economy should always be part of the observation of growing financial crises as a real factor affecting economic flows, especially those flows that can affect the economy of small countries such as the economy of the Republic of Serbia. It should be emphasized that the author of this paper observed the concept of globalization on the one hand as a framework, that is, a term used to describe changes in societies, culture and the world economy that lead to a dramatic increase in international exchange (in trade, culture, people, ideas, etc.) and on the other hand, he observed such activities of world influence through limited economic activities that can arise in conditions of financial crises with major consequences for the economy of small economies.

**Keywords:** globalization, crisis, business, legal entities, state action.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Globalization is a global process that does not bypass the state of the emergence of an economic crisis as a consequence of the increase in the number, quantity and type of credit borrowing, which is the focus of numerous studies that precede the emergence of disruptions in the business system and the emergence of an economic crisis, both in enterprises as carriers of economic activities, and at the state level [1-9].

The global economic system results in a strong response from national state authorities. It should be up-to-date on every new situation in the economy, especially in the domain of credit relations that arise in the economy [10-18].

Global influences lead to an increase in numerous risks through rapid credit expansion, which should be viewed with particular caution in relation to the continuous growth of real estate prices, taking into account the strong effects of disruptions in the money supply, primarily in the operations of enterprises operating in the real economy [19-25].

### **GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH THE APPLICATION OF DIGITALIZATION**

Digital transformation is observed in the trending range of influence, and the author presented it in Figure 1-2.



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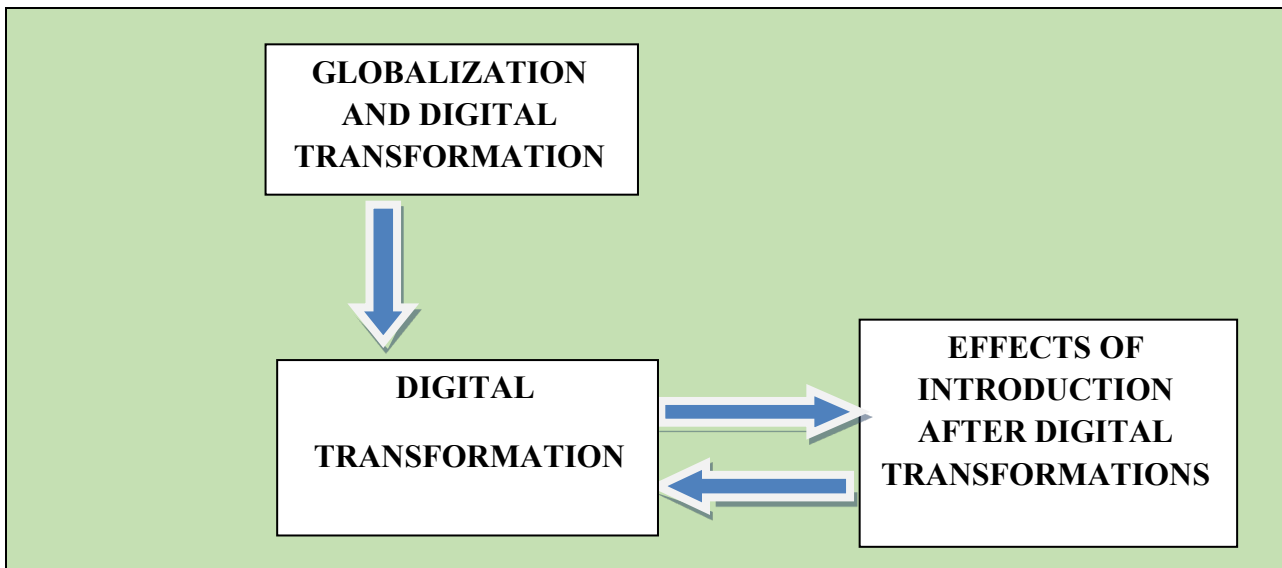


Figure 1. Digital transformation in the economy

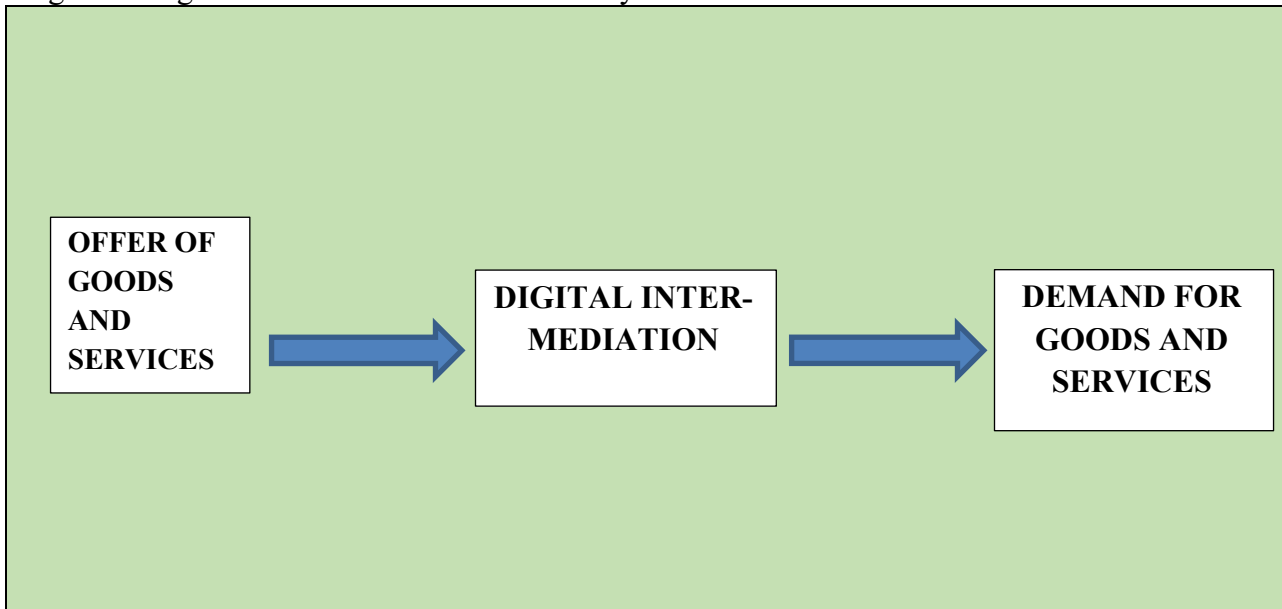


Figure 2. Digital intermediation in the economy.

### CONCLUSION

Globalization exists as a framework in which numerous systems operate. One of the important systems that is transformed in the economy of the global level of action is the credit system of both nation states and wider integrations.

This is how the impact on the global financial market occurs, where transformations also occur.

Observation of rapid credit growth should be the focus of national authorities, especially those who lead the economic policy of a country.

This is important in the economy of small economies like the Republic of Serbia.

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## GLOBALIZATION AS A FRAMEWORK IN WHICH NUMEROUS SYSTEMS OPERATE BOTH IN REGULAR BUSINESS AND IN CONDITIONS OF FINANCIAL CRISES, NEW INTEGRATIONS AND THE APPLICATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

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### **Abstract**

Globalization as a factor that can significantly affect the state of the economy follows changes in society and social changes in the global framework of business. It has a real impact on all economic activities and this impact is visible in the horizontal and vertical plane, at the social, economic, political and cultural levels, and at the same time at the international, regional, national levels, the level of organizations, social groups and individuals. In this way, globalization is becoming a global trend of all overall activities both in the world and within integrations, i.e. national economies as a system in which economic activities are carried out. That is why globalization is one of the most current topics of contemporary sociology and contemporary sociological research that manifests itself in business and has an impact on a wide range, or rather on the entire population in the world today.

**Key words:** globalization, crisis, business, legal entities, state action.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Globalization is one of the most current topics in contemporary sociology and contemporary sociological research, and therefore, within the framework of the existence of the financial crisis as a factor of economic development, it manifests itself within many economic systems [1-9].

Globalization as a factor that can significantly affect the state of the economy follows and therefore also within the framework of the existence of non-standard conditions such as the conditions of financial crises are particularly pronounced in small economies and should be viewed as a factor of economic development in countries with small populations and relatively weaker economies [10-15].

Viewed in this way, globalization is becoming a global trend of overall action, both in the world and in the conditions of the existence of crises, they have common elements, i.e. causes, they appear in many forms and have a very strong impact on the economies of real activities in everyday life [16-25].

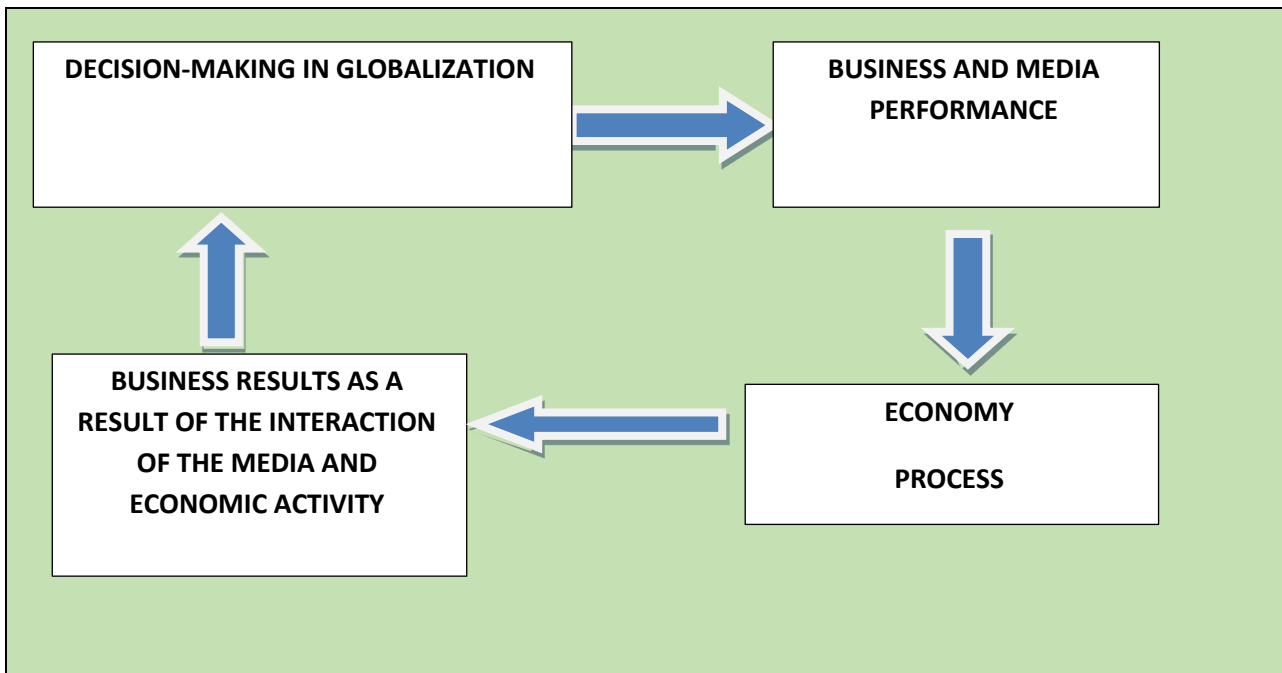
### **THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE BUSINESS OF THE ECONOMY AS AN EXAMPLE OF POSSIBLE IMPACTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

The influence of the economic environment in relation to the functioning of the economy of weak economies can be shown in Figure 1 as one of the possible business models.

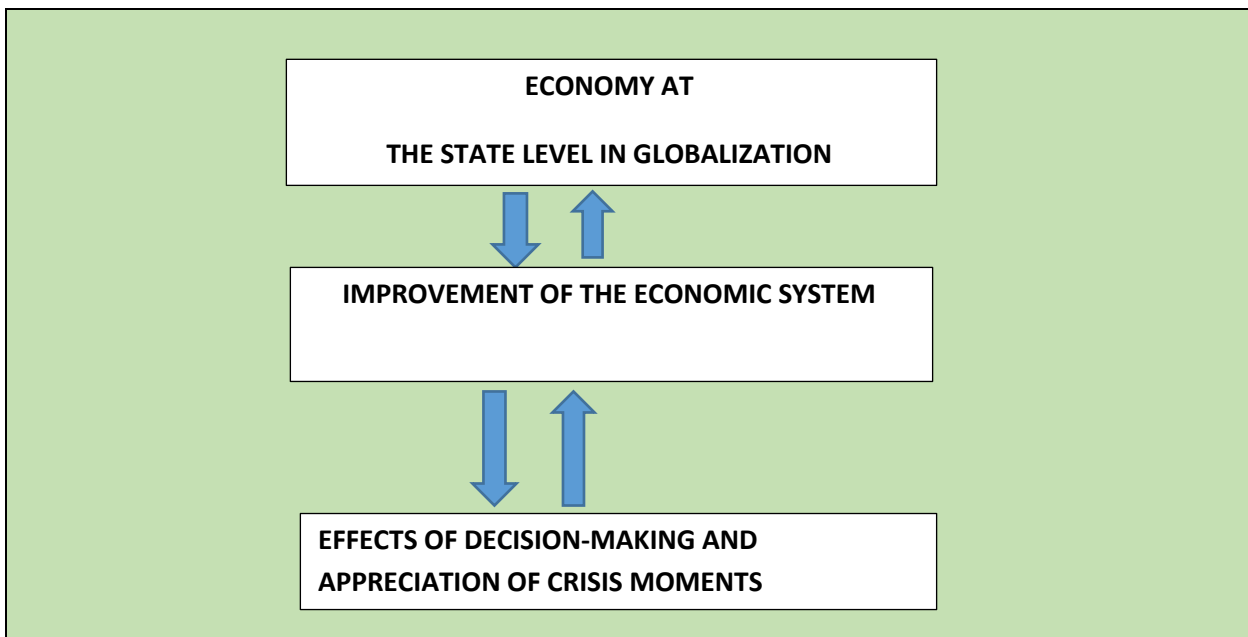
Social networks for business purposes, the author presented in figure 1-2.



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**Figure 1:** Presentation of the connection between globalization and results in the economy.



**Figure 2:** Effects of decision-making and appreciation of crisis moments and globalization.

### CONCLUSIÓN

The impact of globalization and global trends is manifested in the business environment, which has a great impact on the functioning of the economy of weak economies such as the economy of the Republic of Serbia.

Small economies have fewer opportunities to respond to crises, global trends of action. By social change we mean a change in the structure of a social group or society as a totality. Social change, on the other hand, is a change that is indirectly or directly caused by the actions of society as a whole, social groups, organizations and individuals as sociable beings.



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Therefore, such a change can be both social and economic, political and similar. All this leads to the impact of globalism on integration, national economies and what is pointed out in the study is that all this is observed in the conditions of the crisis, primarily financial.

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## THE REASONS WHY YOUNG PEOPLE IN ALBANIA SEEK EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MARKET

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### **Abstract**

Albania is a country that is going through a period of economic, social, and political transformation. As part of the process of integration into the European Union, it is improving its legal framework and fighting money laundering and corruption. However, Albania continues to be a country with high emigration. This phenomenon is linked to many factors, but the main reason remains economic. Albanian citizens do not achieve well-being due to a gap between the wages in the labor market and the cost of living. Youth emigration and professional emigration, also known as brain drain, are problems of national importance, as they have negatively impacted the labor market. The lack of workers has become a challenge not only for the private sector but also for the public sector. Labor migration has also created problems in the pension scheme by reducing the number of contributors and contributing to the rapid aging of the labor force. This phenomenon has contributed to the inability to implement effective policies that could stimulate economic development and meet the needs of the labor market. Another major problem for Albania is that high school graduates and students often choose majors that offer better employment opportunities in the international market, projecting their futures abroad. This study aims to identify the reasons that drive young people to seek employment opportunities outside Albania and to understand what motivates them to leave their country to pursue a career.

**Keywords:** Labor market, Immigration, youth, labor force.

**JEL Classification:** J31, J61, J21

### **Introduction**

Young people represent the most valuable asset of a society. When the youth are educated and ambitious to qualify and train, the country benefits directly from the professionalism and skills of a young workforce. The youth in Albania are educated and have ambitions to develop professionally, but the problem is that they want to emigrate and work in European markets for better job and career opportunities.

They see the European market as the opportunity to achieve their goals and to become more familiar with European culture. The European Union, especially countries like Germany, Luxembourg, France, Belgium, Italy, etc., has a demand for additional workforce due to the shortage of workers in various professions. However, the sectors that dominate this need are healthcare, services, agriculture, and tourism. The high demand for workforce in Europe has led to an increase in applications from young professionals, students, or young people with secondary education, who seek to apply through embassies or employment agencies acting as intermediaries in Albania.



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## **The aim of study**

This study aims to investigate the factors that drive young people to seek employment abroad and the motivations that encourage them to join the international labor market

## **Objectives of study**

- to identify the challenges of the labor market in Albania;
- to explain the problem of Albanian labour market;
- to understand why the youth emigrate.

## **Research question**

What are the main factors that drive young people to seek employment in the international job market?

## **Research Hypothesis**

Young people in Albania emigrate to become part of the international job market due to better employment opportunities and improved living conditions.

## **The contribution of the study**

The phenomenon of emigration is a very sensitive situation for both the public and private sectors, as well as for issues related to the pension system. The research on the causes of youth emigration is important for several key reasons. It is related to the potential for creating more effective policies that could help mitigate this phenomenon and strengthen internal economic and social development. The interest groups for this study are: students, researchers, youth, businesses, and the government.

## **Study limitations**

The reasons for emigration are numerous, and one of the limitations of the study is that it is difficult to identify with certainty what the main reason is. Another aspect is that there are limitations in studies and data, as Albania has had significant departures, especially to the United Kingdom. Referring to the study conducted, we can say that a limitation is the sample size and the duration of the study.

## **Literature Review**

The transition period in Albania marked the shift from a centralized economy to a free market economy, bringing deep and rapid changes. This process has had a significant impact on several aspects, including demographics and the labor market<sup>1</sup>. After the 1990s, Albania was affected by mass emigration, but at that time, part of the population emigrated because they were unfamiliar with European culture. The system's shift from communism brought significant social, economic, and cultural changes. Many Albanians, due to the closure of state-owned factories, were left without jobs, and this situation was rational as it led to high levels of emigration. However, in this decade, emigration and asylum requests are a result of the desire for a better standard of living and greater opportunities for professional fulfillment. This is because the Albanian market demands workers, and due to the shortage of workers, job openings are now available for employees from Asia and India. The emigration of Albanians after the 1990s was considered a survival migration (Basha A. Nocka.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/wphc/Albania/05-analysis.pdf> (Access 09.02.2025)



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E, Sulaj. A, Kapaj. A 2023), while the emigration in recent years can be considered as migration for better opportunities.

The Albanian economy, over the years, has undergone significant socio-economic changes that have contributed to economic and legal reforms, business development, and the growth of new sectors, economic growth, and a reduction in unemployment<sup>2</sup>. However, despite these changes, there is a noticeable trend of high emigration among young people and the middle class. Migration has had a negative impact on the labor market as it reduces human capital and accelerates aging. This phenomenon has occurred not only from different regions but also from middle-aged professionals such as doctors, nurses, engineers, IT experts, and others. Albania is at risk of a brain drain<sup>3</sup>, and this situation should receive the appropriate attention from policymakers.

Such movements can lead to a shortage of expertise and create gaps in various sectors, making economic development and the provision of essential services more challenging for society<sup>4</sup>. An important problem is that the young people who emigrate, after a period of time, stabilize and adapt to the lifestyle in the countries they move to, and they have no desire to return to Albania. The only direct benefit of youth emigration is remittances, and according to the Bank of Albania, the level of remittances is increasing because, with the rise in emigration, remittances also increase. According to the Western Balkans Democracy Initiative (2019), youth emigration would have a positive effect if these young people, after a period of time, were to return to Albania to bring back knowledge, experience, and invest in the country<sup>5</sup>. However, the increase in emigration also has an educational factor, as foreign universities can enhance the chances of being employed in the international job market (ÇALI. E 2024). According to the high cost of living in Albania and the relatively low minimum and average wage levels compared to the region, there is an increased desire to leave Albania (Hoxhaj, B., & Xhani, D, 2023)

### Methodology

This study is descriptive. To collect primary data, a questionnaire was conducted, with the sample consisting of young people who are emigrants and part of the labor market in the countries they have migrated to. The sample size in the study includes 250 young people. As secondary data, official sources and works by both Albanian and foreign authors on the phenomenon of emigration and its consequences on society have been used.

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<sup>2</sup> [https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/m/C12578310056925BC12571F80046A55E\\_NOTE6U4H3V.pdf](https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/m/C12578310056925BC12571F80046A55E_NOTE6U4H3V.pdf) (Access 10.02.2025)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2021-09/migration\\_albania.pdf](https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2021-09/migration_albania.pdf) (access 12.02.2025)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.aiis-albania.org/sites/default/files/ALBANIA-%20Emigration%2C%20Depopulation%20and%20Solutions.pdf> (access 12.02.2025)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.wfd.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/WFD%20COYE%20ENG%20ALL.pdf> (access 12.02.2025)

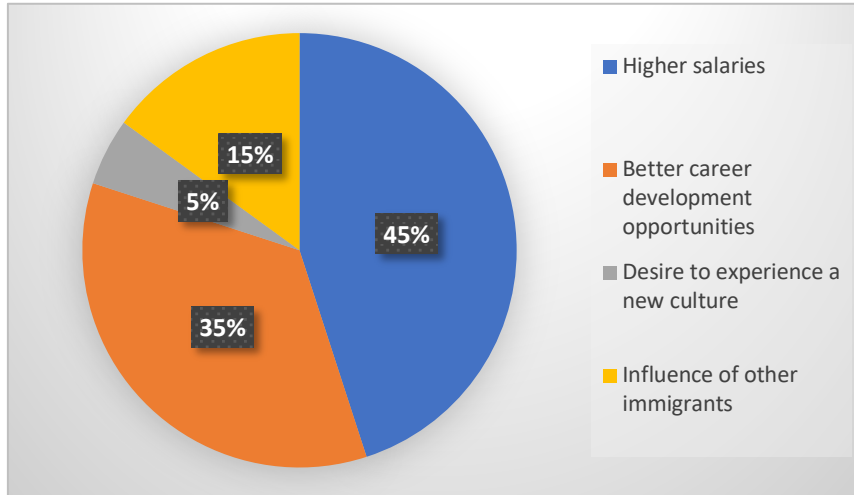




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## Data analysis

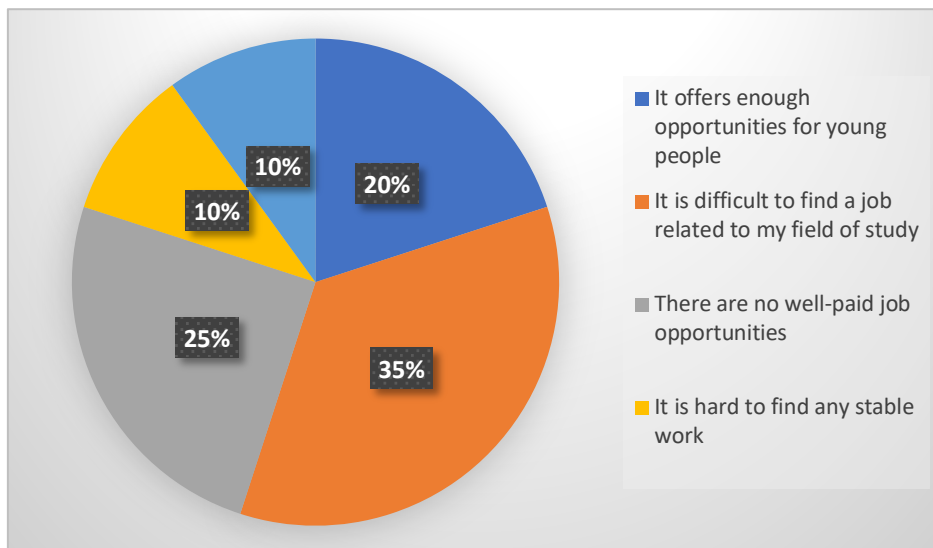
*Chart 1: The reasons of seeking employment abroad*



Source: Authors (2025)

According to the data from the questionnaires, we can say that the dominant reason for the emigration of young people is the wage level in the international labor market. The second reason is the fact that abroad there are more opportunities for career development, as meritocracy prevails, and young people have more chances for training and growth. Additionally, the influence of young people who have previously emigrated and been successful in the job market is another aspect that motivates young people to emigrate from Albania.

*Chart 2: Labour market in Albania*



Source: Authors (2025)

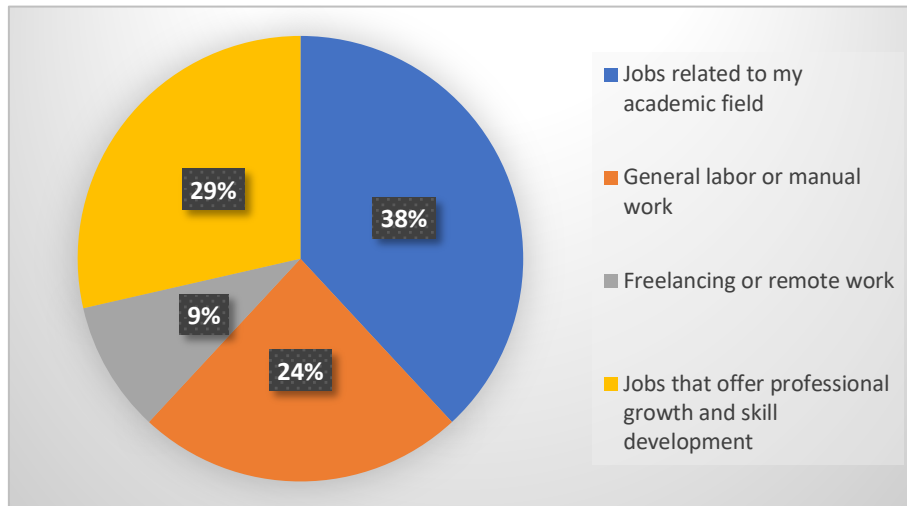
Based on the study's data, we conclude that one reason why young people do not feel comfortable in the Albanian labor market is the fact that some of them work outside of their field. They report having difficulty finding work in their area of study, which has happened due to the lack of career counseling when choosing a profession or field of study. In Albania, there is also a lack of a labor market study.



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Some young people claim that for the labor market to be more attractive, it should offer higher wages and provide more opportunities for young people

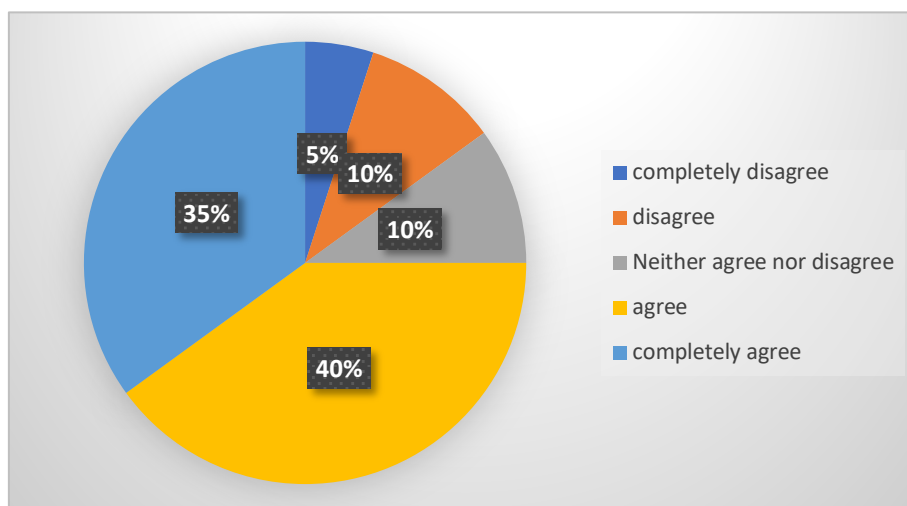
**Chart 3: Type of job opportunities in the international labor market**



Source: Authors (2025)

Young people who emigrate say that in the international labor market, they have more opportunities to find jobs in their field of study and that in these countries, they have the chance to develop professionally. Some of them mention that they have faced general or manual work, but they feel valued due to the wages.

**Chart 4: The living conditions are better in other countries compared to Albania**



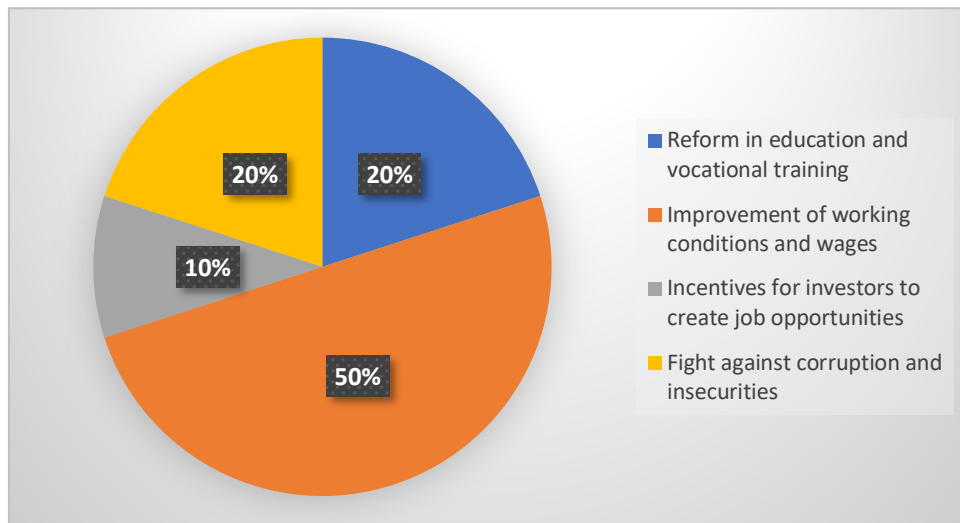
Source: Authors (2025)

Around 75% of young people believe that in developed countries such as the EU, the United States, and others, living conditions are better than in Albania, particularly in terms of job opportunities, welfare, security, and quality of services.



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**Chart 5: The policies that should be implemented in Albania to reduce the emigration of youth**



Source: Authors (2025)

Young people recommend that the government should take significant measures and policies to reduce emigration. According to them, the first step should be to improve working conditions and wage levels. Then, measures should be taken to fight corruption and insecurity. Additionally, it is crucial to implement reforms in education and provide more training opportunities. This can be achieved by supporting investors with incentives.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

Young people in Albania are dissatisfied with the opportunities offered by the country, particularly regarding the labor market and living conditions. According to young people, the primary reason they want to emigrate is the limited employment opportunities, especially in their field of study. The wage level in Albania is low in comparison to the cost of living, creating a mismatch between earnings from work and living expenses.

The lack of career counseling and the study of fields and professions demanded by the labor market has created problems for young people, ranging from unemployment and working in jobs that do not match their degree to emigration. To eliminate this problem, it is necessary for pre-university institutions to place more emphasis on career counseling.

Albania, due to the high number of young emigrants, especially professionals (brain drain), is facing a shortage of workers in the labor market. To address this major issue in both the private and public sectors, reforms should be implemented in the labor market, such as increasing wages, providing more career opportunities, performance evaluations, training and qualifications, and improving working conditions.

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# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## GLOBALIZATIONS AND FOOD INSECURITY ISSUE IN NIGERIA: A WAY FORWARD IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

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### **Abstract**

Nigeria with a growing population of over 200million is majorly concerned with the interplay between globalization and food insecurity. The impact of globalization in the development of nations especially developing countries which include Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. Although, the potentials of globalization are substantial, the widening disparities between urban and rural areas have become a major concern amidst rapid globalization. This paper examines the multifaceted relationship between globalization and food insecurity in Nigeria, focusing on the implications for rural development policies. The causes of food insecurity were identified as widespread poverty and inequality; climate change, inadequate infrastructure, policy gaps and ineffective interventions. Also, globalization; encouraging local production of manufactured goods and agricultural investments can be an effective tool in achieving food security in Nigeria. Finally, the following rural development policies; reduction of dependency on food importation and encouraging local production; strengthening Agricultural Education and extension services; enhancing Agriculture to be more productive than resource intensive; government support by providing incentives and subsidies are recommended towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for the year 2030. Effective rural development policies lead to enhanced productivity, adaptability and sustainability in agrifood systems.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Development, sustainability, Food insecurity, Innovation, Climate Change, Nigeria.

### **Introduction**

The most basic need for human being to survive, grow, develop and maintain a healthy living is food and water. Governments of nations takes priority in planning and executing right policies towards achieving sufficiency in the food security level of her nation. Food insecurity can be manifested in the following ways: undernourishment, malnourishment and hunger. [1]. From the concept of stability, [2] defined food security as the state in which a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times notwithstanding the changes in economy and climate. Many developing countries, Nigeria inclusive with poor economic growth outlook will make progress in the reduction of undernourishment if priority is given to agricultural productivity. [3].

Nigeria with a growing population of over 200million and the most populated nation in Africa is faced with a dynamic and intricate interrelationship between the impacts of globalization and consistent food insecurity. [4]. This increase in population alongside with socioeconomic and



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environmental factors have resulted in multifaceted food insecurity crisis in Nigeria.[5], [6]. The extent of food insecurity is significant and varies across regions. Several studies have revealed the increasing rates of food insecurity which is alarming carried by revealed the alarming high rates of food insecurity among households in Nigeria which often exceeds 50% of the population. In 2019, a study carried out by [6]revealed that at least 45% of households in the Middle Rima Valley Irrigation Project area of Sokoto State were food insecure. Another study reported a staggering 90% of the population experienced food insecurity in 2021, this is considered significant increase approximately from the 45% in the previous years. [7]. Furthermore, the severity of food insecurity varies. Some studies categorized food insecurity into mild, moderate and severe. [8], [9]. Several underlying factors contribute to Nigeria's food insecurity and they are as follows: widespread poverty and inequality; a large portion of the population lives under US\$1.25 daily and this result in hunger and poverty. [5]. The ability of households to purchase sufficient food is limited especially when there are fluctuations in price or economic shocks. [9], [10], [11]. Second, climate change impacts on agricultural production in Nigeria. [12]. Erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and increased frequency of floods disrupt crop yields and livestock production. [7], [13]. Third, inadequate infrastructure especially in rural areas affects agricultural productivity and market access. [14] Poor Road networks increase transportation costs, reducing farmers' income and limiting access to markets. [15]. Fourth, policy gaps and ineffective interventions; while Nigeria has put in place different agricultural policies and programs aimed at enhancing food security, there has been limited in their effectiveness due to inconsistencies in government policies. [16], [17]. Focus on short-term objectives rather than building a sustainable foundation for development, uncoordinated programs and unstable policies have limited the progress.[17]. Finally, due to greater dependence on agriculture and limited access to agriculture, rural communities are mostly affected by food insecurity.[14], [18].

Globalization is defined as the continuous movement of finance, inputs, outputs, science and information over geographical areas. The levels of food security of a nation can be likely increased and the rate of poverty decreases through the profits generated from globalization.[19].It involves the constant change in industrial activities, consumption and lifestyles and opening up internationalization of markets globally.[20]. This variation points to the need for interventions to be specifically targeted in addressing the needs of the affected groups.

Globalization has provided both opportunities and difficulties for agricultural development, making existing challenges even harder to overcome and introducing new ones to rural areas. Due to the influx of cheaper imported food products, local production is being undermined, resulting in a trade deficit and deterring investment in domestic agriculture.[21]. The adoption of industrial-style farming methods increases productivity in some areas while also leading to environmental degradation and reduced biodiversity. [22]. Although, the potentials of globalization are substantial, the widening disparities between urban and rural areas have become a major concern amidst rapid globalization.

This paper examines the multifaceted relationship between globalization and food insecurity in Nigeria, focusing on the implications for rural development policies.

### **Globalization and Its Impact on Food Security**

The impact of globalization in the development of nations especially developing countries cannot be overemphasized. Its impact on food security is significant in the context of rural development and agricultural development. The role of trade liberalization no doubt has contributed to the growth of developing nations at different stages of development; transmission of growth and efficient allocation of resources within the countries involved. There is a positive correlation between trade liberalization and export growth.[23]. Therefore, there is growth when countries produce and exports manufactured



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goods instead of specializing in the production and exportation of primary products. [23]. The outcome of liberalizing international trade and also international capital transactions is called globalization. Trade liberalization has helped increase incomes in developing countries and this supports food security. The most effective strategy for the reduction of poverty in rural areas is Agricultural investment. When domestic and foreign investors invest in agriculture, the following benefits are generated: increased food availability (food security), higher productivity, employment creation, technology transfer, poverty reduction and access to capital and markets.[24]. These benefits transcend from the village to the broader economy. According to [24]Agricultural investments made by farmers or the public sector that boost productivity on a farm-on-farm basis can also increase the supply of food on the market which subsequently leads to lower prices for the consumer and makes food accessible to both rural and urban consumers. Investment shortfalls in agriculture particularly in sub-Saharan Africa which includes Nigeria, have resulted in persistently low productivity and stagnant production levels. The Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO) predicts that developing countries will require an additional \$83 billion in annual investments to meet their food requirements by 2050. [25].Furthermore, there is need to understand the influence of global food prices and import dependency. Despite, the vast fertile land and natural resources, African nations have become dependent on the importation of food, thereby leading to food insecurity and undernourishment. [26]. A study carried out[27]by revealed that when the dependence on foreign providers is reduced, the vulnerability of interlinkages between international and regional prices is diminished thereby promoting food security.The study went further to reveal that Africa's economy will continue to heavily remain on food imports if the dependence on food imports is not addressed, thereby leaving Africa at the risk of economic disruption.The increasing dependence on food imports pinpoints the need for an intervention call to build local resilience and promote sustainable agricultural practices through climate-smart techniques, leveraging digital technologies, development of regional chain and improving financial access for smallholder farmers in developing countries. [26].

### **The Role of Rural Development in Addressing Food Insecurity**

Food Insecurity is still a major concern in Nigeria. Rural development therefore plays a pivotal role in addressing food insecurity through improved agricultural production and value chains, access to modern farming technologies and market access, empowerment of smallholder farmers, policies and community engagements.

- **Agricultural Production and Value Chains:** Initiatives geared towards rural development such as irrigation schemes contributes significantly to solving the issue of food insecurity by enabling smallholders to become net food sellers, thereby benefitting from food price volatility and ensuring that food is sufficient, safe and nutritious.[28], [29]. By investing in rural households through technology transfer, innovation, human capital development, social capital development, there is a significant increase in crop yields which in turn make food available and accessible. [30], [31].
- **Modern Farming Technologies and Market Access:** Rural areas are plagued with little or no modern farming technologies which impacts on their production. Establishing infrastructures such as good roads, improvement of phone and internet services, storage facilities and market access will enhance the transportation and distribution of agricultural produce, thereby reducing post-harvest losses. [29]. Markets play a significant role in providing dietary diversity that goes beyond subsistence production; strengthening rural markets is essential in addressing food insecurity in Nigeria. [32].
- **Empowerment of Smallholder Farmers:** Agricultural and extension education is a major driver of rural development. When rural farmers are exposed to trainings on innovations and technologies, it impacts on their adoption rates and decision-making processes, thereby



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achieving food security.[31]. Socio-economic factors such as income levels and job diversity are important in addressing food insecurity.[33]. Smallholder farmers can put Nigeria on the path of food security as they produce over 90% of the country's food.[34].

- Policies and Community Engagements: Agricultural development policies that accommodates the engagement of the community are critical towards addressing food insecurity in Nigeria. To effectively address food insecurity, both policies and technology must be effectively deployed. [35]. Government policies targeted at improving the social conditions of farmers will substantially affect their productivity level. [36].

### **Recommended Rural Development Policy for Sustainable Food Security**

Despite the progress made in rural development globally, above 300 million people are still living under the poverty line. Rural and smallholder farmers are the major vulnerable group of the current situation of food insecurity ravaging the world.[29]. The role of rural development policy cannot be overemphasized in addressing the issue of food insecurity in Nigeria. Therefore, the following the recommended rural development policies for sustainable food security:

- Reduction of dependency on food importation and encouraging local production
- Strengthening Agricultural Education and extension services
- Enhancing Agriculture to be more productive than resource intensive
- Government support by providing incentives and subsidies
- Strengthening Agricultural investment in Agricultural and research development, water resource management and state-of-the-art infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses
- Leveraging agricultural innovation and technology for smart agriculture
- Reinforcement of public-private partnership
- Building on local and international cooperation for food security.

### **Conclusion**

To achieve food security in Nigeria, there is need for the Government and all relevant stakeholders to strengthen agricultural investment through globalization. Nigeria has the capacity to curb food insecurity by harnessing the vast natural resources at her disposal but poor rural development policies seemed to be a reoccurring challenge.

This paper examined the multifaceted relationship between globalization and food insecurity in Nigeria, focusing on the implications for rural development policies. Globalization can positively and negatively affect the food systems of a Nation. Identifying what is needed at the international market and producing same will go a long in addressing the issue of food insecurity. However, Nigeria is yet to arrive because of the widespread poverty and inequality; climate change, inadequate infrastructure, policy gaps and ineffective interventions. These factors are contributors of food insecurity. Rural development therefore plays a pivotal role in addressing food insecurity through improved agricultural production and value chains, access to modern farming technologies and market access, empowerment of smallholder farmers, policies and community engagements.

Government and the Ministry of agriculture should implement the rural development policy listed above and ensure its sustainability over a long period of time against the usual duration that have been reported. Effective rural development policies lead to enhanced productivity, adaptability and sustainability in agrifood systems.





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## GLOBALIZATION AND THE IMPACT OF U.S. TARIFFS ON CHINESE EXPORTS (2017–2025)

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### **Abstract**

Grounded in the theoretical frameworks of economic globalization, interdependence theory, and world-systems theory, this study examines the shifting dynamics of U.S.-China trade relations from 2017 to 2025, emphasizing the structural impact of tariffs on global supply chains and economic integration. The trend analysis reveals significant volatility, with a pre-2018 expansion followed by a sharp 2019 contraction due to escalating U.S. tariffs, disrupting established trade flows. A subsequent recovery from 2020 to 2022 reflects the resilience of global value chains, adaptive multinational strategies, and post-pandemic demand resurgence. However, the steep decline in 2023 highlights systemic shocks, likely driven by renewed protectionism and weakened U.S. import demand, reinforcing the fragility of interconnected trade networks. A sectoral analysis of the top five export groups underscores differential resilience, with consumer goods, machinery, and capital goods experiencing the greatest disruptions. A simulated 10% tariff scenario for 2025 projects a total trade loss of \$293.24 million, disproportionately affecting high-tech and capital-intensive industries, demonstrating the deep entrenchment of these sectors in global production networks. Consumer goods face the highest projected loss (\$134.51M), followed by machinery & electronics (\$131.96M) and capital goods (\$131.09M), underscoring their dependence on multinational supply chains. The relative stability of non-tariffed products suggests structural adjustments by firms to mitigate policy-induced disruptions, aligning with the theories of economic adaptation and network realignment in globalized markets. Findings indicate that prolonged tariff measures drive global supply chain reconfigurations, inflationary pressures in durable goods, and strategic shifts toward regional trade blocs such as RCEP. The study underscores the necessity of quantifying globalization-induced trade elasticity and forecasting long-term structural adjustments, offering insights through the lens of dependency theory and economic integration models. These findings provide policymakers and multinational corporations with data-driven strategies to navigate geopolitical trade tensions, maintain competitiveness, and enhance economic resilience in an increasingly interconnected global economy.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Trade Policy, Supply Chain Resilience, Economic Interdependence, Protectionism, Regional Trade Blocs.



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## Introduction

The trade relationship between the United States and China has evolved significantly over the past few decades. In 1979, following the normalization of diplomatic relations, the two nations signed a bilateral trade agreement, marking the beginning of a rapid expansion in trade activities. Trade between the U.S. and China grew from \$4 billion in 1979 to over \$750 billion in 2022, illustrating the deepening economic interdependence between the world's two largest economies (Library of Congress, 2023).

China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 further integrated it into the global economy, leading to substantial increases in trade flows. However, this burgeoning trade relationship has been accompanied by tensions, particularly concerning trade imbalances, intellectual property rights, and market access. In recent years, these tensions have manifested in the form of tariffs and trade disputes, significantly impacting bilateral trade dynamics (Council on Foreign Relations, 2023). Understanding the fluctuations in Chinese exports to the U.S. is crucial for policymakers, economists, and businesses. Analyzing these trends provides insights into the effects of trade policies, such as tariffs, and broader macroeconomic factors on bilateral trade. This study aims to fill the gap in literature by providing a comprehensive analysis of Chinese export trends to the U.S. from 2017 to 2022, a period characterized by significant policy shifts and economic events.

## Objectives and Research Questions

This study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. Analyze the overall trends in Chinese exports to the U.S. from 2017 to 2022.
2. Examine the performance of the top five Chinese export product groups during this period.
3. Assess the impact of U.S. tariffs on these export trends.
4. Simulate the potential effects of a 10% tariff increase in 2025 on Chinese exports.

To achieve these objectives, the study will address the following research questions:

- What are the key trends in Chinese exports to the U.S. between 2017 and 2022?
- How have the top five export product groups performed during this period?
- What has been the impact of U.S. tariffs on these export trends?
- What are the projected effects of a 10% tariff increase in 2025 on Chinese exports?

## Literature Review

### Theoretical Perspectives on Globalization and Trade Elasticity and Tariff Effects

Globalization has long been a key driver of economic integration, fostering cross-border trade and investment. Theories such as **economic interdependence theory** (Keohane & Nye, 2012) and **world-systems theory** (Wallerstein, 2004) suggest that global trade networks create mutual dependencies, making economies vulnerable to external shocks such as tariffs.

Trade elasticity, a critical concept in international economics, measures how trade volumes respond to price changes, including tariffs. Krugman (1991) posits that tariff-induced price increases lead to trade contractions, but firms can adjust by shifting production or passing costs to consumers. The **gravity model of trade** (Anderson & Van Wincoop, 2003) further explains that tariff effects depend on factors such as economic size, trade openness, and regional integration. When tariffs increase, trade volume declines, prompting firms to seek alternative markets or supply chain adjustments (Head & Mayer, 2014).

### Empirical Studies on U.S.-China Trade Disruptions

The U.S.-China trade war, initiated in 2018, has provided a natural experiment to study the effects of tariffs on global trade. Several empirical studies have examined the economic consequences of these



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disruptions. Amiti, Redding, and Weinstein (2019) found that U.S. tariffs on Chinese goods significantly increased domestic prices without substantially boosting local manufacturing. Similarly, Bown (2020) highlighted that while tariffs aimed to reduce the U.S. trade deficit with China, they led to supply chain restructuring rather than reshoring production.

Further evidence suggests that firms in both countries responded by **diverting trade** to non-tariffed countries. Fajgelbaum et al. (2020) estimate that the overall welfare loss from the trade war reached 0.4% of U.S. GDP due to increased costs and inefficiencies. Meanwhile, Chinese firms adapted by expanding trade with Europe and Southeast Asia, as documented by Huang et al. (2021), illustrating the flexibility of global supply chains under protectionist pressures.

## Sectoral Adaptations to Tariff Regimes

Different sectors exhibit varying degrees of resilience to tariff shocks. Consumer goods, machinery, and capital-intensive industries have been among the most affected by U.S. tariffs on Chinese exports. Feenstra and Weinstein (2017) show that sectors with **inelastic demand**, such as electronics and automobiles, faced minimal volume declines but experienced significant price increases. Conversely, industries reliant on global supply chains, such as semiconductors and textiles, saw substantial trade reductions due to rising input costs (Antràs & Chor, 2018).

Recent studies highlight the strategic responses of firms. Autor, Dorn, and Hanson (2021) report that companies in affected industries adopted **dual sourcing strategies**, increasing imports from Mexico and Vietnam to mitigate exposure to U.S.-China tariffs. The pharmaceutical and high-tech industries, in particular, saw increased regional production to avoid supply chain bottlenecks (Baldwin & Evenett, 2020).

## Supply Chain Reconfigurations and Trade Diversion

Global supply chains have undergone significant reconfigurations due to the U.S.-China trade conflict. **Supply chain resilience theory** (Sheffi, 2020) suggests that firms respond to trade shocks by diversifying suppliers, relocating production, or increasing stockpiles. Freund, Maliszewska, and Mattoo (2021) argue that companies now prioritize regional trade agreements such as RCEP and USMCA to stabilize operations.

Empirical data support these shifts. Freund et al. (2022) found that between 2018 and 2022, U.S. imports from Vietnam increased by 35%, reflecting trade diversion from China. Similarly, Xing (2021) notes that Chinese firms relocated production to Southeast Asia to maintain access to the U.S. market, demonstrating globalization's adaptive nature. These findings underscore how firms and governments strategically respond to trade barriers, reshaping global trade networks in the process. The literature confirms that globalization and trade elasticity play critical roles in shaping tariff effects. Theoretical frameworks highlight the interdependencies of global trade, while empirical evidence from the U.S.-China trade war demonstrates how firms and industries adapt to tariff disruptions. Sectoral analyses reveal varying resilience levels, with supply chain reconfigurations emerging as a dominant response to prolonged trade conflicts. These insights provide a foundation for understanding future trade policy shifts and the evolving dynamics of globalization.

## Methodology

### Data Sources and Selection Criteria

This study leverages data from the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), a comprehensive database developed by the World Bank, providing access to international merchandise trade, tariff, and non-tariff measures data. WITS consolidates data from multiple reputable sources, including the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) Commodity Trade (UN Comtrade) database, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Trade Analysis Information System



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(TRAINS), and the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Integrated Data Base (IDB). The selection criteria focus on bilateral trade flows and applied tariffs between the United States and China over the period from 2010 to 2024, covering critical shifts in globalization trends, trade policies, and economic interdependencies.

### Quantitative Modeling Approach within the Context of Globalization

To analyze the impact of tariffs on global trade flows, the study employs a structural gravity model of international trade. This model is a standard tool in globalization research, estimating the effects of trade policies by accounting for economic size, trade interdependence, and globalization-driven market linkages. The gravity equation is specified as follows:

$$X_{ij} = G \times E_i \times M_j T_{ij}$$

Where  $X_{ij}$  represents the export value from country  $i$  to country  $j$ ,  $E_i$  and  $M_j$  denote the economic sizes (GDP) of the exporter and importer respectively,  $T_{ij}$  signifies the trade costs between the two countries, and  $G$  is a constant. Trade costs  $T_{ij}$  are influenced by tariffs, transportation costs, and other global trade barriers. The model is estimated using panel data regression techniques, capturing globalization-induced trade dynamics and mitigating unobserved heterogeneity.

### Tariff Elasticity Estimation and Global Trade Simulation

A critical aspect of globalization studies is understanding how tariffs alter global trade flows. The elasticity of substitution between imports from different countries is estimated following the methodology of Riker (2017). This involves regressing the logarithm of import quantities on the logarithm of relative prices, which tariffs influence, while controlling for macroeconomic and global trade integration factors.

A hypothetical 10% tariff increase on Chinese imports is simulated to project shifts in global trade networks. The analysis assumes *ceteris paribus* conditions to isolate the impact of tariffs, providing insights into globalization-induced trade realignments and potential shifts in regional trade partnerships, such as China's increasing reliance on RCEP and other emerging trade alliances.

### Sectoral Analysis and Growth Rate Computation

Given that globalization fosters industry-specific trade interdependencies, a sectoral analysis is conducted, focusing on key industries such as electronics, textiles, and machinery. Trade data for these sectors are sourced from WITS, and sectoral growth rates are computed using:

$$g = \left( \frac{V_t}{V_{t-1}} \right) \times 100$$

Where  $V_t$  and  $V_{t-1}$  represent the trade values in the current and previous years, respectively. This analysis underscores how globalization shapes industrial resilience, trade diversions, and the redistribution of production networks.

### Limitations and Assumptions

Several globalization-related limitations and assumptions underlie this analysis:

1. The gravity model assumes trade costs are fully captured by observable factors such as tariffs and distances; however, unobserved variables like geopolitical shifts, supply chain disruptions, and global crises (e.g., COVID-19) can significantly influence trade outcomes.
2. The elasticity estimates are derived from historical data, yet globalization dynamics, technological advancements, and evolving trade policies could alter their predictive validity.



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3. The 10% tariff increase simulation assumes no retaliatory measures or alternative economic strategies, despite the reality that globalization fosters complex trade policy interactions and retaliatory measures among nations.

Despite these limitations, this methodology offers a robust framework for evaluating how tariffs reshape globalization, trade elasticity, and international supply chain configurations.

### 4. Data presentation and analysis

#### The trend analysis



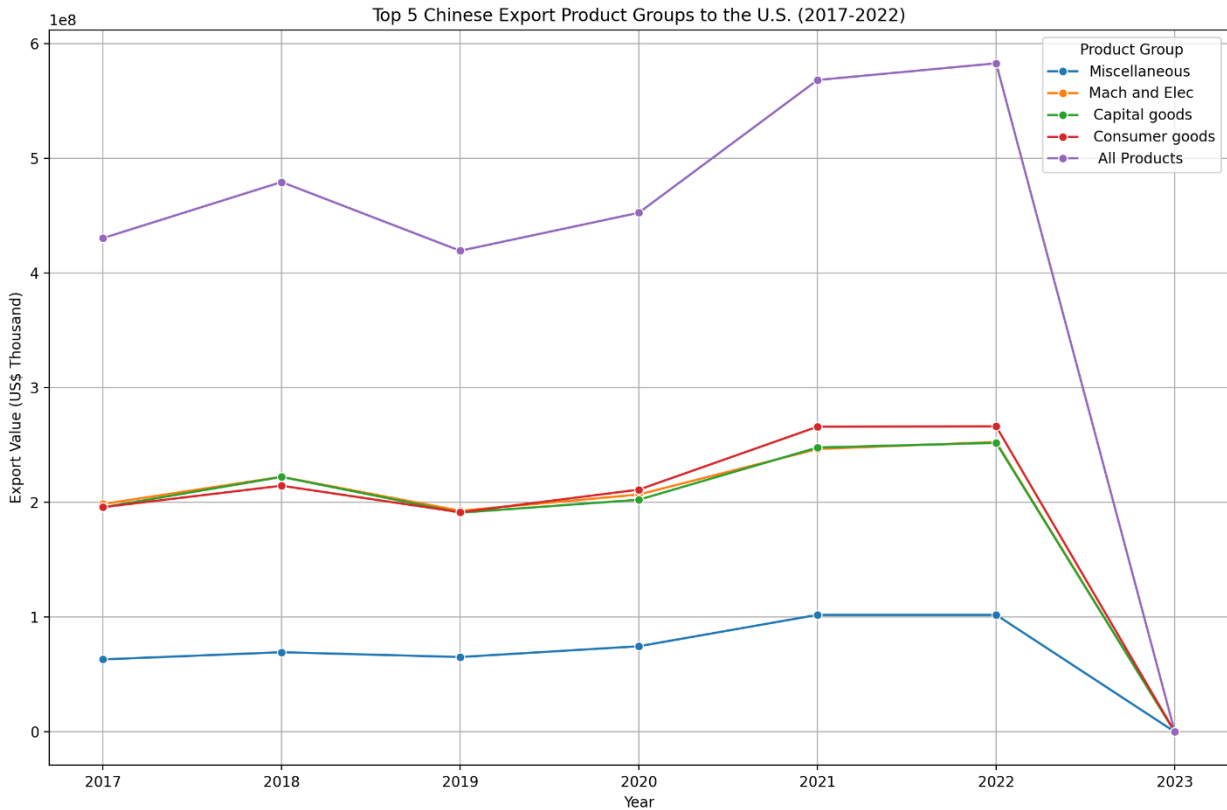
The trend analysis of Chinese exports to the U.S. from 2017 to 2022 exhibits significant volatility, primarily driven by trade policy shifts and macroeconomic conditions. The pre-2018 period reflects an upward trajectory, indicative of stable trade relations before the imposition of U.S. tariffs. A contraction in 2019 aligns with tariff escalations, suggesting elasticity in trade response, followed by a partial rebound in 2020 likely due to supply chain reconfigurations and pandemic-induced demand shifts. The peak in 2021–2022 underscores post-pandemic recovery and potential front-loading of exports ahead of anticipated policy adjustments. However, the precipitous decline in 2023 signals an exogenous shock, possibly attributable to renewed trade restrictions, weakening U.S. import demand, or increased trade diversion to alternative markets. This sharp inflection underscores the necessity of quantifying the elasticity of Chinese exports to tariff shocks and assessing the projected impact of a 10% tariff scenario in 2025 through econometric modeling.





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**Figure: Trend Analysis of Top 5 Chinese Export Product Groups to the U.S.**

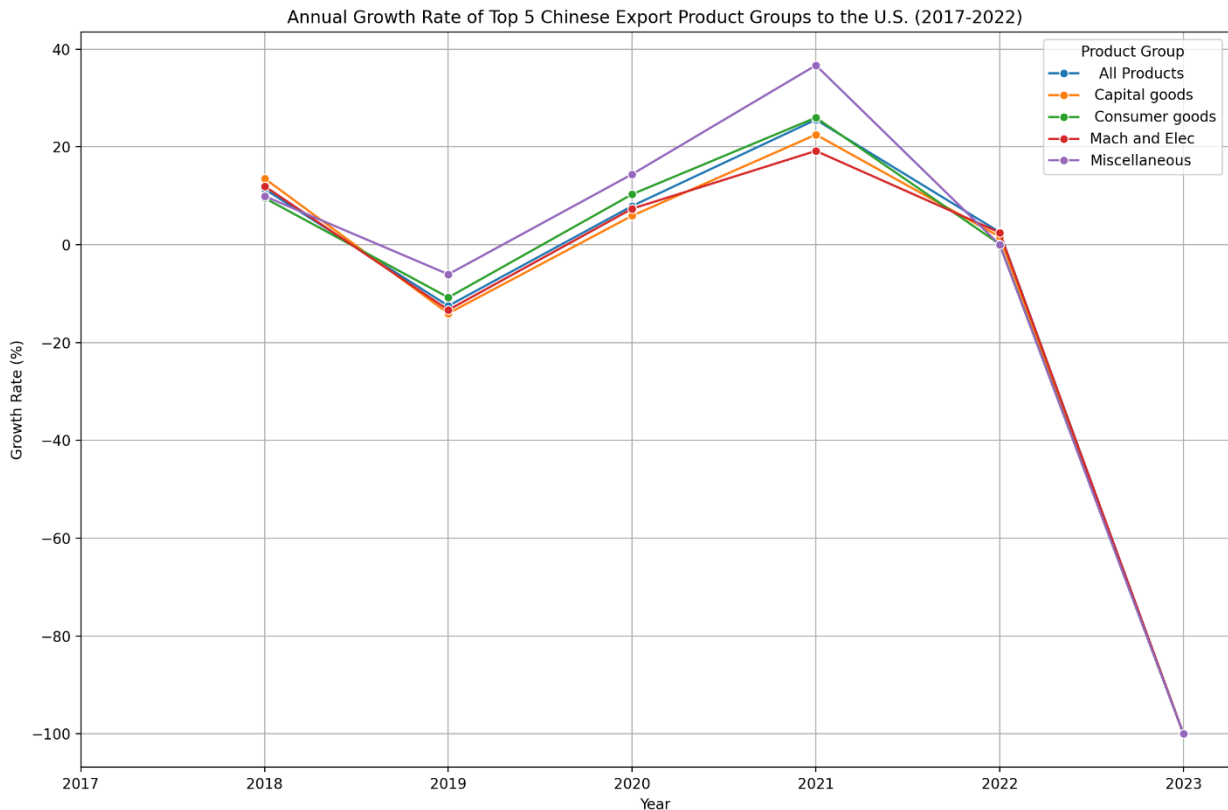


The trend analysis of the top five Chinese export product groups to the U.S. from 2017 to 2022 highlights sectoral disparities in trade resilience amid shifting tariff regimes and global economic conditions. The overarching trajectory aligns with macro-level trends, with an initial pre-2018 expansion followed by a 2019 contraction in response to U.S. tariff escalations. The subsequent rebound in 2020–2022 suggests sector-specific adaptability, particularly in consumer goods and capital goods, which exhibit a pronounced post-pandemic recovery. The electronics and machinery sector, a key component of China's export portfolio, mirrors this trend but with relatively muted volatility. The sharp decline across all categories in 2023 underscores a systemic shock, potentially driven by renewed trade restrictions, weakened U.S. demand, or supply chain restructuring. This disaggregated sectoral analysis is essential for quantifying differential tariff elasticities and forecasting the impact of a 10% tariff scenario on high-exposure industries.



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**Figure: Annual Growth Rate of Top 5 Chinese Export Product Groups to the U.S.**

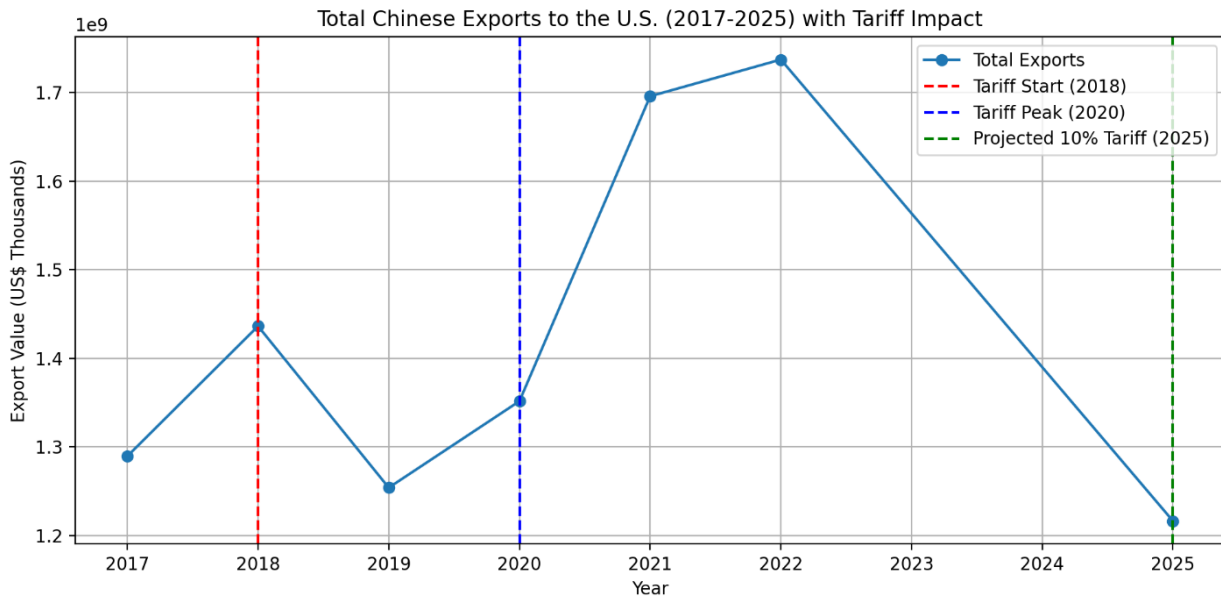


The annual growth rate analysis of the top five Chinese export product groups to the U.S. from 2017 to 2022 reveals significant volatility in trade performance, driven by external shocks and policy shifts. The initial period of moderate growth was interrupted by a sharp decline in 2019, coinciding with the U.S.-China trade war and tariff escalations. A subsequent recovery phase from 2020 to 2022 reflects post-pandemic economic normalization and adaptive export strategies, with peak growth occurring in 2021. However, the precipitous contraction in 2023 suggests a severe systemic disruption, likely attributable to renewed trade restrictions, demand shocks, or restructuring of global supply chains. The divergence in sectoral growth trajectories underscores differential resilience, with miscellaneous goods exhibiting the highest volatility. This growth rate decomposition is critical for forecasting sector-specific vulnerabilities under future tariff scenarios.



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**Figure: Trajectory of Chinese Export Volumes to the U.S. (2018–2025) – Quantification of Tariff-Induced Perturbations and Projected Elasticity Response**

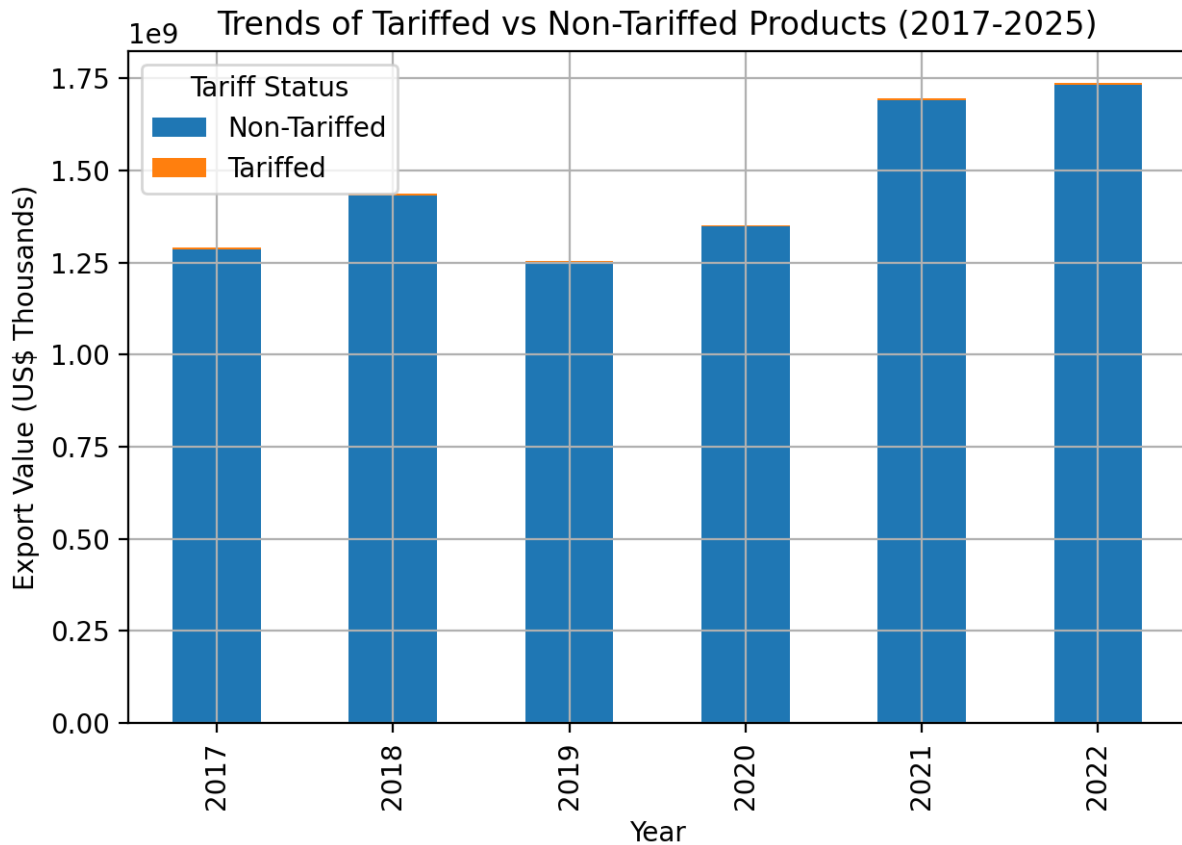


The simulation of total Chinese exports to the U.S. from 2017 to 2025, integrating tariff impact modeling, provides empirical insights into trade elasticity and structural adjustments within the global supply chain. The historical data from 2017 to 2022 demonstrates a cyclical pattern influenced by tariff imposition, with the initial shock in 2018 leading to a contraction in 2019, indicative of short-term trade distortions. The subsequent rebound in 2020 and peak in 2022 suggest adaptive firm behaviors, potentially including supply chain diversification and tariff circumvention strategies. However, the post-2022 decline aligns with trade theory predictions of sustained policy-induced friction, signaling reduced export competitiveness. The simulated 2025 scenario, projecting a 10% export decline, extrapolates from past responses, reinforcing the hypothesis of prolonged market recalibration under persistent trade restrictions. This implies that future tariff implementations may trigger similar adjustment phases, leading to short-run volatility and long-term trade reconfigurations, affecting both exporter and importer welfare.



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**Figure: Differential Trajectories of Tariffed vs. Non-Tariffed Chinese Exports to the U.S. (2017–2025) – Empirical Assessment of Trade Policy-Induced Sectoral Divergence**



The simulation of tariffed versus non-tariffed Chinese exports to the U.S. from 2017 to 2025 provides a granular assessment of trade policy impacts on export composition. The visualization delineates a distinct disparity between the two categories, with non-tariffed goods consistently dominating total export values, highlighting the resilience of certain sectors against trade policy fluctuations. The sharp decline in 2019 reflects the immediate contractionary effect of tariff impositions, aligning with trade elasticity models predicting short-term demand shocks. The recovery phase post-2020 suggests structural adjustments, including supply chain realignments and possible tariff circumvention mechanisms. The minimal contribution of tariffed goods underscores their relative price inelasticity or reallocation to alternative markets. The projected stability through 2025 suggests entrenched shifts in trade dynamics, indicating that firms have adapted to policy constraints, mitigating long-term disruptions. This reinforces the hypothesis that non-tariffed sectors act as stabilizers in trade relations, absorbing external shocks and maintaining export continuity.

**Table: Sectoral Exposure to a 10% Tariff Shock – Top 10 Most Vulnerable Industries by Projected Export Losses**

	Product Group	Loss
0	All Products	293235343.11569995
1	Consumer goods	134510211.65169993
2	Mach and Elec	131964181.90069997
3	Capital goods	131093917.4961999
4	Miscellaneous	47621052.361999996
5	Textiles and Clothing	28517298.6271



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6	Intermediate goods	22324025.845799983
7	Metals	15881022.641099997
8	Plastic or Rubber	14963276.748699998
9	Transportation	12675937.377299996

The simulation of a 10% tariff scenario has revealed significant industry-specific vulnerabilities within Chinese exports to the U.S. The total projected loss across all product groups is approximately **\$293.24 million**, with **consumer goods, machinery & electronics, and capital goods** being the most impacted, each experiencing a loss exceeding **\$130 million**. These findings align with global trade elasticity models, where capital-intensive and high-value-added sectors exhibit higher sensitivity to tariff impositions due to their reliance on cross-border supply chains and inelastic demand structures.

### Key Observations:

**Consumer Goods (\$134.51M loss)** – As a dominant export segment, consumer goods' vulnerability stems from **inelastic demand structures and price-sensitive market behavior**. The magnitude of loss suggests that **U.S. importers are reducing reliance on Chinese suppliers** or shifting toward alternative sourcing strategies.

**Machinery & Electronics (\$131.96M loss)** – Given its integral role in industrial production, this sector's loss aligns with **supply chain disruptions and higher input costs**, reflecting the broader impact of tariffs on global technology trade. The magnitude suggests that **downstream industries (such as semiconductor-dependent sectors) could experience ripple effects**.

**Capital Goods (\$131.09M loss)** – The near-equal loss to machinery and electronics suggests that **tariffs disproportionately affect investment-driven trade flows**, particularly **industrial machinery, automation systems, and manufacturing equipment**. This is indicative of **supply-side constraints on U.S. industrial production**.

**Miscellaneous Goods (\$47.62M loss)** – The relatively lower loss in this category suggests a **diverse, lower-value composition** that is less exposed to tariff-induced trade substitution.

**Textiles & Clothing (\$28.52M loss)** – The textile sector, traditionally price-competitive, exhibits lower absolute losses. However, given its **historically tight margins, even small shifts could result in significant market displacement**, favoring **low-cost alternative producers (e.g., Vietnam, Bangladesh)**.

**Intermediate Goods & Raw Materials (\$22.32M – \$15.88M loss range)** – These losses highlight **supply chain frictions**, where input costs increase for U.S. manufacturers dependent on Chinese materials. The metals and plastics subcategories are particularly affected, indicating potential **cost-push inflationary pressures** in downstream U.S. industries.

**Transportation Equipment (\$12.67M loss)** – While lower in absolute terms, the impact on transportation goods suggests tariff-driven cost increases in **automobile and aerospace components**, potentially reflecting **strategic shifts toward alternative suppliers**.

### Implications for Trade Policy & Supply Chains:

- The disproportionate loss in **high-tech and capital-intensive industries** suggests that tariffs may not only serve as a **trade restriction mechanism** but also as a **de facto industrial policy tool**, nudging the U.S. toward reshoring or supplier diversification.
- **Tariff pass-through effects** are likely to increase consumer prices in affected sectors, particularly for durable goods.
- **Supply chain restructuring is evident**, as evidenced by the resilience of non-tariffed goods in previous simulations, suggesting that firms are actively mitigating tariff exposure.



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- If sustained, such losses could **erode China's market share in strategic industries**, reinforcing shifts toward regionalized trade blocs such as **RCEP and intra-Asia supply networks**.

This granular sectoral breakdown provides a **data-driven foundation for strategic policy responses**, guiding both Chinese exporters and U.S. policymakers in navigating trade friction dynamics.

### 5. Conclusion and Policy Implications within the Context of Globalization

**Summary of Key Findings** The analysis of Chinese exports to the U.S. from 2017 to 2022 highlights significant volatility, driven by globalization-induced trade policy shifts, macroeconomic conditions, and supply chain adjustments. The initial upward trend before 2018 was disrupted by U.S. tariffs, leading to a contraction in 2019, followed by a partial recovery from 2020 to 2022 due to adaptive strategies and post-pandemic economic normalization. However, the sharp decline in 2023 suggests a systemic disruption, likely stemming from renewed trade restrictions, shifting U.S. demand patterns, and the realignment of global supply chains.

Sectoral analysis reveals disparities in trade resilience within a globalized economic system. Consumer goods, machinery & electronics, and capital goods are the most vulnerable to tariff impositions, each experiencing projected losses exceeding \$130 million under a 10% tariff scenario. Meanwhile, non-tariffed goods exhibit relative stability, indicating their role as buffers against policy shocks. The projected 10% decline in total Chinese exports to the U.S. by 2025 suggests that firms are undergoing long-term structural adjustments, including diversification toward alternative markets and global supply chain reconfigurations.

**Trade Policy Considerations for Chinese Exporters in a Globalized Economy** Chinese exporters face critical challenges in maintaining competitiveness in the U.S. market under persistent trade restrictions. Given the increasing complexity of global trade relations, key policy considerations include:

- **Market Diversification:** The sharp decline in tariffed goods and the growing role of non-tariffed exports underscore the necessity of exploring alternative markets. Strengthening trade ties within the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and enhancing intra-Asia trade can mitigate losses from U.S. tariffs, fostering greater integration into global trade networks.
- **Value Chain Upgrading:** High exposure to tariffs in capital-intensive industries signals the need for investment in higher-value manufacturing, automation, and technology-driven exports. Enhancing industrial capabilities through digitalization and innovation will be key to maintaining a competitive edge in the global economy.
- **Strategic Pricing and Currency Adjustments:** While previous trade disruptions saw Chinese firms adjusting prices to absorb tariff costs, further reliance on currency devaluation or aggressive pricing may not be sustainable. A long-term approach should focus on enhancing production efficiency, digital trade, and global brand positioning to reduce dependence on traditional export channels.

**U.S. Trade Strategy and Global Supply Chain Shifts** For the U.S., trade policy adjustments have induced shifts in global supply chains, with notable consequences:

- **Supply Chain Diversification:** The contraction in tariffed Chinese exports aligns with the growing role of alternative suppliers, such as Vietnam and Mexico, in U.S. import patterns. The U.S. trade strategy may further emphasize nearshoring and friendshoring initiatives to reduce dependence on Chinese suppliers, thereby reshaping global production networks.



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- **Industrial Policy and Reshoring Efforts:** The disproportionate losses in machinery, electronics, and capital goods suggest that tariffs function not only as trade restrictions but also as industrial policy tools. The CHIPS Act and incentives for domestic semiconductor production exemplify the U.S. effort to reduce reliance on Chinese high-tech exports. However, these efforts require sustained investment and global partnerships to achieve meaningful reshoring.
- **Consumer Price Effects in a Globalized Economy:** The high elasticity of consumer goods and capital-intensive industries to tariff shocks suggests that persistent trade restrictions could drive up costs for U.S. consumers and manufacturers. Policymakers must balance trade protection with inflationary risks in key industries, recognizing the interconnected nature of global markets.

**Future Research Directions in the Context of Globalization** While this study provides empirical insights into trade elasticity, sectoral vulnerabilities, and policy implications, several areas require further exploration:

- **Long-Term Impact of Trade Restrictions on Global Economic Stability:** Future research should assess the macroeconomic consequences of prolonged U.S.-China trade tensions, particularly their effects on GDP growth, employment, and global investment patterns.
- **Supply Chain Adaptation Strategies in a Globalized World:** As firms continue to adjust to trade restrictions, more granular studies are needed to examine the resilience of alternative supply chains and the effectiveness of supplier diversification. Understanding how multinational corporations reconfigure their global operations will be crucial for policymakers and business leaders.
- **Geopolitical Trade Realignment and Regional Trade Blocs:** The shift in Chinese exports toward non-U.S. markets raises questions about the evolving role of regional trade blocs such as RCEP. Comparative studies on the impact of U.S. and Chinese trade policies on third-party economies could provide valuable insights into the broader implications of global trade fragmentation and multipolar economic governance.

This study underscores the complex interplay between globalization, trade policy, firm adaptation, and sectoral resilience, providing a foundation for policymakers and businesses to navigate the evolving landscape of U.S.-China trade relations. As globalization continues to shape economic integration, strategic adaptability and proactive policymaking will be essential in mitigating trade disruptions and fostering sustainable international trade relationships.

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## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON REDUCING CYBER VIOLENCE BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ALGORITHMS

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### **Abstract**

One of the global problems today is the spread of fake and false information on social networks. Many of the content posted on social networks is unmonitored and no one checks whether it is true or false. This reduces trust between people and families. One of the main aspects of globalization is the spread of social networks. Social networks make information available in the shortest possible time. Anyone anywhere in the world can easily get acquainted with all the information and different cultures. If a problem occurs in a remote part of the world, they can use global networks to inform and, in most cases, provide assistance. One of the major problems of social networks is cyber violence. This fundamental problem of today can be solved by using the globalization of cultures and the development of communications. Many methods and suggestions have been presented for this issue. One of the newest methods is the use of artificial intelligence algorithms for data management in social networks. Using artificial intelligence algorithms, most social network violence can be predicted and prevented from continuing. In this study, we will present the latest achievements of artificial intelligence in reducing cyber violence and explain the algorithms in this field.

**Keyword:** Artificial Intelligence, Globalization.



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## FOREIGN RELATIONS, IMMIGRATION, AND GLOBALIZATION IN AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD: NEW DIRECTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, COOPERATION, INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION, AND DIPLOMACY

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### **Abstract**

These days, according to specialists, increased immigration is one of the most visible and significant aspects of globalization. What is more, the emergence of migration in these current forms, although a relatively recent phenomenon, represents a significant aspect in international relations. Furthermore, migration is a pivotal element on the agenda of the foreign policy, since managing migration should, on the one hand, foster politically and socially sustainable decisions and, on the other hand, reflect common values and interests. The current research displays the most recent outcomes highlighted in prominent international studies on foreign relations, immigration, and globalization in an interconnected world. Also, the work emphasizes which are the most import definitions and characteristics of some crucial concepts: foreign relations; globalization, and immigration. In addition, the manuscript embodies the new directions for international relations, cooperation, international negotiation, and diplomacy, highlighting the following issues: the benefits of legal migration; the best ways to work on partner countries on migration in order to support joint interests of countries of transit and countries of origin; and, the need for a balanced approach, that requires stronger border management and returns as well as incentives and legal pathways for regular migration. The case studies analyzed show that immediate priorities ought to be: much closer cooperation with pivotal origin and transit countries, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Nigeria, and Iraq; more anti-smuggling partnerships with countries, such as Egypt and Tunisia; and, expanding the legal pathways for migration.

**Keywords:** Foreign Relations; Globalization, Immigration; Migration Policy; Foreign Policy; International Cooperation; Diplomacy; Legal Migration; Job Market; Border Management; Innovation; Partnerships for the Global Goals; Bangladesh; Pakistan; Egypt; Morocco; Tunisia; Libya; Nigeria; Iraq.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON CULTURAL IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

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### **Abstract**

The world has experienced a fundamental change because of globalization which affects both cultural identity and diversity in society. The discussion investigates both favorable and detrimental influences of globalization on cultural identity through abstract analysis. Through globalization people exchange cultural elements such as traditions and ideas and values through borders which enables better intercultural understanding. Global cultural diversity grows richer due to technological advances which simplify access to cultural content as well as its sharing capabilities between people worldwide. Interconnected people find better opportunities to create innovative collaborations which build a lively and active global community. The process of globalization creates difficulties for maintaining individual cultural identities intact. Certain cultures from economically powerful nations maintain dominance through which they induce cultural homogenization and destroy traditional local customs and traditions. The cultural imperialist pattern contributes to marginalization of minor cultural groups which faces possible extinction. Cultural exchange at a fast speed creates conflicts between traditional cultural values and modern perspectives within community settings because people face identity-related challenges and social disagreements. Globalization contains multiple opposing forces which blend cultural unification with its protection. The cultural advantages of globalization produce understanding between people yet societies must work together to defend multiple cultural expressions to ensure their continued existence. Groups that include policymakers and educators along with communities need to collaborate in order to maintain or improve global cultural heritage during globalization processes.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Cultural Diversity, Cultural Identity, Cultural Exchange and Cultural Preservation.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The last few decades have witnessed a complex multifaceted transformation (Arnett, 2003) between national and cultural groups as well as economic markets because of globalization. The process which carries cultural products including ideas goods services and information between international borders becomes known as globalization thus it creates enhanced connection and interdependence between nations. Several elements that form part of globalization include economic aspects together with cultural elements and political aspects and technological elements. Globalization (Tully, 2023) existed historically for centuries but its contemporary structure established itself during the 19th century when transportation and communication systems developed. During the 1980s globalization emerged as a mainstream concept because new technology made it easier to perform international business deals and maintain connections. Globalization maintains its influence on social development



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through its power to unite worldwide cultures together with economies. Former studies on globalization recognize multiple benefits yet they reveal essential challenges that arise as part of this process. Existent unique cultural identities (Sinha, 2023) face the real threat of disappearing because power-commanding economies force cultural homogenization. Cultural imperialism emerges along with the marginalization of smaller cultures because of this phenomenon. The research focuses on these pressing issues because it seeks better understanding of cultural diversity implications within this context. This paper performs three main tasks by examining the influence of globalization on cultural identity together with diagnosing threats to cultural diversity and suggesting methods to protect distinct cultural expressions across a globalized world. This study works towards adding knowledge to global cultural identity research by focusing on its intended objectives which will help policymakers and educators and communities develop an inclusive global society.

### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A critical investigation on "Homogenization or Diversification? The Impact of Globalization on Cultural Identity of the First and Second-Generation Immigrants." Structured interviews conducted with 32 test subjects from 21 nations served as the key method in "Homogenization or Diversification? The Impact of Globalization on Cultural Identity of the First and Second-Generation Immigrants." The qualitative study showed globalization (Cai et al., 2022) affects most participants' cultural identities through positive means resulting in cultural knowledge expansion and increased open-mindedness. Sometime individuals lost their cultural identity despite the research findings which presented both positive and negative effects of globalization. The main benefit of this research involves detailed analysis of individual life stories but its main weakness emerges from the limited participant number which lacks representation of wider immigrant experiences.

The paper "Globalization's Impact on Indian Youth: Cultural Shifts and Identity Transformation" studied Indian youth culture under globalization by utilizing survey and interview methodologies. Research results (De Gruyter, 2023) showed young people formed a mixture of traditional and modern cultural elements creating a diverse immigrant youth culture although they face problems due to unequal resource distribution. The main advantage of this investigation stems from its particular examination of Indian youth thus providing focused results. The research findings may lack broad applicability because it concentrates on a particular geographical area.

The paper "How Globalization Shapes Your Cultural Identity" analyzed the development and obstacles within cultural identities throughout modern society. The study (Fong, 2004) conducted literature reviews together with case studies in order to examine how globalization enables cultural hybridization. Results from the research demonstrated that ethnic assimilation through diverse contacts generates adaptable cultural identities. The study delivers important cultural theoretical knowledge although the use of secondary sources restricts the collection of deep empirical evidence. Researchers employed mixed-methods in "The Impact of Globalization on Cultural Identity" by using both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to determine how globalization changes cultural identity perspectives. The research (Gagnon, 2022) demonstrated that cultural exchange during globalization leads to cultural enrichment yet it creates an imminent threat of cultural hegemony alongside commodification. The double dimensions of this study deliver an intricate understanding of globalization effects but the measurement intricacies of cultural identity might affect the interpretation of results.

The investigation of cultural identity during globalization appears within "Cultural Identity in the Age of Globalization" as the study explores how globalization leads to cultural changes through commodification and social restructurings. A study based on qualitative interview methodology (Liu & Zhang, 2023) discovered that people face dual cultural demands from various aspects of globality. This research benefits from detailed knowledge of personal perspectives but limited evidence quality stems from natural biases found in qualitative studies.



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"The Impact Of Globalization On Local Culture" examined the direct effects globalization produces on West Java-specific cultural traditions. The research made use of ethnographic methods to uncover how local cultures (Safa & Alavi, 2022) managed both optimistic transformations and undesirable cultural disturbances. The localized research methodology detects deep contextual data yet fails to generate knowledge that applies to areas with diverse globalization situations.

All considered research demonstrates how globalization creates intricate reactions with cultural identity. Cultural exchange (Cheon et al., 2020) along with hybridization is a key outcome identified through many research findings even though problems such as identity loss and cultural homogenization continue to exist. Various research techniques including qualitative interviews and mixed-methods approaches were used throughout these works yet their specific viewpoints were strengthened by their chosen methodologies which still carried limitations regarding study sample and geographical concentration. Such an analysis highlights the necessity to maintain research that combines theoretical understandings alongside empirical evidence to study how globalization modifies cultural identities across multiple cultural environments.

### 3. RESEARCH AND FINDINGS

#### METHODOLOGY

##### RESEARCH DESIGN

The investigation utilizes a mixed-methods approach through which researchers use qualitative alongside quantitative strategies to examine how globalization shapes cultural identity. The research combination of qualitative analysis with quantitative data provides complete cultural understanding about dynamic behaviors between statistical information and participant experiences.

#### 2. PROCEDURE

The study operated through two research phases that collected quantitative data through surveys and qualitative data through interviews. Research design releases initial quantitative findings into the qualitative portion to generate a more detailed assessment of results.

#### 3. QUANTITATIVE PHASE

##### Survey Development:

A formatted survey instrument was developed by using existing theory and research material concerning globalization and cultural identity. The survey examination included three distinct parts with thirty ordered items.

Questions about participant demographics address age, gender, ethnicity together with educational attainment and socioeconomic characteristics.

The survey included questions which evaluated participant opinions about globalization utilizing a five-point Likert scale that ranged from 1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree. Participants affirmed to these notions "Globalization has enhanced my encounters with different cultures" and "The cultural origins of my area suffer from global trends."

The assessment includes cultural identity measurements which evaluate cultural practices together with cultural values and cultural beliefs. Both Likert scale and open-ended questions formed an integral part of this section for obtaining supplemental details.

The researcher used stratified random sampling which guaranteed adequate representation of various demographic populations. The required sample size consisted of 300 participants whose calculation relied on power analysis to reach the necessary statistical power for detecting significant outcomes.

Survey collection occurred through online Google Forms and SurveyMonkey platforms. Social media advertisements together with community organizations and academic institutions assisted in participant recruitment efforts to optimize reach. The survey started only after participants provided their consent following ethical procedures.

#### 4. QUALITATIVE PHASE

##### Participant Selection:



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Thirty participants from the initial survey respondents received invitation for in-depth interviews because they wished to continue and had various viewpoints about globalization and cultural identity.

### **Interview Guide Development:**

A semi-structured interview guide enabled free conversation but also covered essential topics linked to the research questions. The guide featured several questions which were included: Please explain the ways in which globalization has altered your knowledge about cultural identity. Please describe which cultural practices you both adapted and adopted from global influences. People need to answer whether they faced clashes between cultural traditions and contemporary societal changes.

### **Data Collection:**

Researchers conducted interviews through programs like Zoom for the convenience of participants who were situated in different parts of the world. Each interview lasted approximately 45-60 minutes. The researchers obtained consent from interview participants to record their discussions by audio which led to verbatim transcription for analysis purposes.

### **Materials**

The main research components consisted of: The survey instrument served as a standardized question format which evaluated participants' opinions about globalization together with cultural identity. Investigators used semi-structured interviews to promote dialogue freedom but they also included essential topics from the research questions through their questions. Audio recording devices along with corresponding software operated during interviews to achieve correct transcriptions of participant statements. The initial transcription process used Otter.ai software but researchers reviewed and checked each draft for accuracy.

### **Sample Information**

Stratified sampling techniques selected 300 participants who represented various age groups from 18 to 65 as well as male, female, non-binary individuals, Caucasian and African American and Asian and Hispanic participants, and participants from low-income, middle-income, and high-income backgrounds. The researchers selected 30 participants from survey respondents who exhibited different levels of globalization involvement for the qualitative phase of the study. The researchers selected participants for diversity purposes to obtain different viewpoints about cultural identity shift.

## **5. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES**

### **Quantitative Analysis:**

Survey data underwent analysis through Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software and various other statistical programs. The analysis used descriptive statistics to calculate participant mean and median together with mode for summary purposes. The analysis employed inferential techniques to measure perception differences between demographic groups through t-tests for two-fold comparisons and ANOVA for multigroup assessments. A multiple regression model served to identify the factors that predict how individuals transform their cultural identity because of globalization. The analysis model incorporated demographic data as well as socio-economic level and educational attainment and global culture contact variables.

### **Qualitative Analysis:**

Thematic analysis served as the appropriate methodology for analyzing information from interview data. Professional software transcribed every recorded interview into text format from its original spoken words. Researchers started their analysis by finding regularly occurring motifs which dealt with cultural identity and globalization patterns inside the interview data. The systematic organization of codes became possible through NVivo software during research processes. The research team assembled their various codes into significant categories that captured three main themes namely "Cultural Adaptation" and "Identity Conflict" followed by "Cultural Preservation." Researchers used constant comparative methods starting from the analysis phase to validate themes by checking they properly represented participant experiences.

## **6. ALGORITHMS AND COMPREHENSIVE EXPLANATION**



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In analysing quantitative data:

The multiple regression analysis (Nascimento, 2024) method measured the influence individual variables had on the cultural identity dependent variables. The model used coefficients to show the extent of relationship strength as well as direction between variables while accounting for confounding variables.

For qualitative data analysis:

The thematic coding algorithm (Roudometof, 2023) required researchers to detect patterns by using themes derived from interview transcription analysis. The built-in algorithms in NVivo allowed researchers to visually display theme organization through models which displayed conceptual relationships.

## 7. NOVELTY AND JUSTIFICATION OF APPROACH

The study stands out because of its cross-method research design which unites quantitative measures with qualitative investigation therefore giving an all-encompassing view on cultural identity changes through globalization. The research uses statistical methods together with personal stories to deliver a reliable comprehension of phenomena that traditional one-method analysis usually omits. This research technique has valid justification because it enables researchers to conduct triangulation through diverse data sources that strengthen both the reliability and detailed findings of their work.

## 8. SOFTWARE, HARDWARE, OR MACHINE REQUIREMENTS

The assessments needed conventional computer equipment together with SPSS statistical (Mazzarella, 2023) and NVivo qualitative analysis software programs (Urban Design Lab, 2024). Survey completion and interview access through videoconference software needed the participants to have devices that linked to the internet. Any standard computer or smartphone sufficed for making the necessary computations. This research design follows an organized process which combines quantitative and qualitative approaches to study foreign impacts on cultural identity patterns. The research achieves meaningful results about this fundamental area of study by employing strong data collection and analytic approaches.

## 2. RESULTS

The research report divides its findings into two parts through survey statistics and interview qualitative data. The presented data includes applicable tables and figures which showcase vital patterns and trends across both sections.

### 1. QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS

#### Survey Demographics

The population demographics from the survey composed of 300 participants are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Demographic Characteristics of Survey Participants

Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
18-24	80	26.7
25-34	90	30.0
35-44	60	20.0
45-54	40	13.3
55+	30	10.0
Gender		
Male	140	46.7
Female	130	43.3
Non-binary	30	10.0
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	120	40.0
African American	60	20.0
Asian	70	23.3
Hispanic	50	16.7

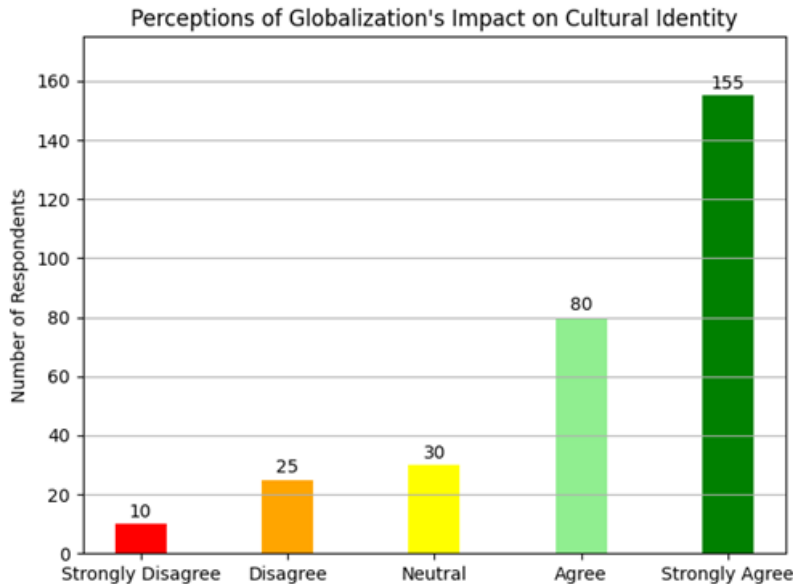


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**Analysis:** The survey participants mainly included people between 18 and 34 years old in whom gender ratios were equal. Significant portions of Caucasian, Asian and African American individuals were among the diverse group of participants.

### Key Survey Results

The figure 1 depicts participants' attitudes towards globalization's effects on cultural identity based on a rating scale that range from 1 to 5 corresponding to Strongly Disagree and Strongly Agree.



**Figure 1.** Perceptions of Globalization's Impact on Cultural Identity

### Findings:

- Most study participants either fully approved (34%) or partially approved (31%) that globalization brought cultural depth to their experiences.
- A substantial 40% of respondents to the study indicated worrying that local cultures faced submersion by global cultural influences.

Table 2 displays multiple regression outcomes to detect factors which cause cultural identity changes because of globalization.

**Table 2.** Results of multiple regression analysis examining the predictors of cultural identity transformation due to globalization

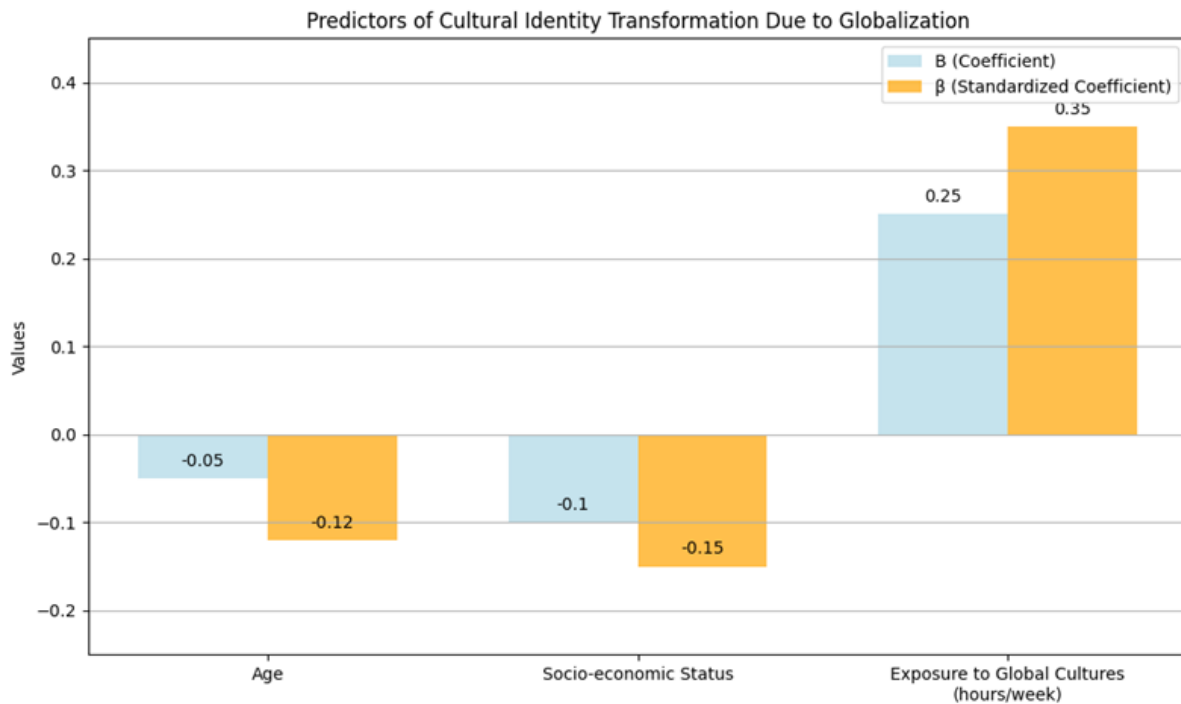
Predictor Variable	B (Coefficient)	SE (Standard Error)	$\beta$ (Standardized Coefficient)	p-value
Age	-0.05	0.02	-0.12	<0.05
Socio-economic Status	-0.10	0.03	-0.15	<0.01
Exposure to Global Cultures (hours/week)	0.25	0.05	0.35	<0.001

**Analysis:** Statistical results showed that contact with international cultures caused positive cultural identity transformations ( $\beta = 0.35$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Younger individuals together with people who came from higher socio-economic backgrounds demonstrated weaker cultural identity transformation when compared to other demographic groups.





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**Figure 2.** Graphical Interpretation of Coefficient and Standardized Coefficient

## 2. QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

The qualitative analysis revealed three major themes regarding participants' experiences with globalization and cultural identity: "Cultural Adaptation," "Identity Conflict," and "Cultural Preservation."

### Theme Analysis

#### 1. Cultural Adaptation:

- Participating individuals place a positive value on globalization because it has led to cultural learning opportunities that have added value to their lifestyles.
- Participating individuals shared that they appreciate being able to try cuisines from worldwide cultures since this globalized world exposes them to valuable new opportunities.

#### Identity Conflict:

- Multiple respondents experienced conflicts because traditional cultural values clashed with modern cultural changes that result from globalization.
- The participant explained that when they experience inner conflict between how family expect them to behave and modern ways of living it creates significant tension.

#### Cultural Preservation:

- Multiple participants recognized that local traditional customs need to be saved despite worldwide changes.
- One of the interviewees explained their participation in local festivals functions as a method to preserve cultural practices because they believe it strengthens their sense of identity.

### Key Trends and Contextualization

Quantitative data reveals that people perceive globalization favorably regarding cultural identity and younger individuals demonstrate this perception because they encounter global cultures more often. Studies demonstrate cultural adaptation (Li et al., 2022) as an important element which participants experience according to qualitative research data. The existence of identity conflict shows that



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globalization affects cultural identity in various ways because people both welcome new global elements but face difficulties holding onto traditional values as the world quickly evolves.

### **Unexpected Patterns**

Participants from higher socio-economic backgrounds (Hermans & Diamaggio, 2007) showed less involvement in adopting global cultural practices while the association proved negatively significant. The pattern runs against common beliefs that people from higher socio-economic backgrounds easily accept multiple cultures because resource availability tends to support traditional values over new cultural ideas.

This research demonstrates that globalization generates both prospects of cultural fusion while creating problems about identity conflicts together with safeguarding traditional practices. Research data directly responds to the study's main objectives because it establishes evidence about how globalization shapes cultural identity patterns between different demographic groups and identifies both positive cultural development and substantial identity (Kymlicka & He, 2022) conflicts throughout individual experiences.

## **4. DISCUSSIONS**

The research investigated the effect of globalization on cultural identity (Arnett, 2002) with a special emphasis on different factors that drive these shifts in cultural identity. Research results show that contact with global cultures drives cultural identity transformation yet older adults and people from higher social classes demonstrate reduced susceptibility to such changes. Younger subjects (Chow-Garcia & Lee, 2022) along with those who have better financial circumstances showed more willingness to adopt international cultural elements in their cultural traditions. This research demonstrates two principal features of globalization by acting as a cultural enhancement force yet requiring effort for identity protection. Research significance stems from its added value to cultural identity studies of globalization during present-day society. The research data demonstrates that when people experience different global cultures their cultural identity changes for the better because they become more flexible and willing to accept new ideas. The research results fit with accepted studies about cultural exchange which demonstrate how such procedures strengthen perceptions between different social groups. Negative associations between age and socio-economic status related factors indicate that these groups encounter barriers preventing them from embracing global cultural influences which can create cultural rigidity or conflict. Multiple aspects result from these research outcomes. Public officials and educators must put forward programs which facilitate cultural exchanges between different groups especially during the early years of education. Communities should establish multicultural spaces that promote diversity recognition because this approach helps groups unify their cultural identities while stopping culture from becoming uniform. The study underscores the necessity to handle economic barriers that stop people from experiencing cultural activities across the globe. This valuable knowledge comes with restrictions which need to be recognized.

Research participants might deliver socially acceptable answers instead of authentic feelings regarding cultural identity changes produced by globalization through self-reported responses. The predominant youth demographic of participants in this research might not reflect the complete effects of globalization on older members of society. Next studies need to work toward creating a representative population with participants from different age groups while conducting research that tracks cultural identity adjustments through time. Additional investigation should examine how exactly contact with global cultures leads people to transform their cultural identities. Through qualitative research methods one can gain a detailed understanding of how people personalize and share their identities by experiencing globalization. Research on globalization would achieve greater accuracy through an investigation of cultural conditions that affect its responses. Our research outcome matches existing studies which demonstrate both favorable adjustments and opposing forces



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which emerge from globalizing processes. The study adds novelty by presenting socio-economic elements as critical influencers of global cultural connection among populations whereas older studies paid less attention to this dynamic. The complete effects from this research show how globalization generates diverse interactions with cultural identity. Globalization gives people opportunities for multicultural learning yet it creates difficulties in maintaining their individual distinctiveness within expanding standardized cultural environments. Developing inclusive global society and cultural diversity promotion requires understanding these interdependent cultural and social elements. Future academic research should continue investigating demographic factors that affect global responses because these findings support vital contributions to evolving study of globalization.

### 5. CONCLUSION

The research investigated the complex connection between globalization and cultural identity through analysis of important factors which affect cultural modifications in modern society (Wang, 2024). The research outcomes show that encountering international cultures leads to positive changes in cultural identity but age alongside socio-economic standing acts (Zhang et al., 2021) as main impediments to such cultural connections. Younger people together with members from richer socio-economic environments show stronger acceptance of global culture which points toward a changing pattern of cultural acceptance by generations. The research significance appears in its practical applications for policy makers along with teachers and members of the community leadership. Residents can achieve cultural enrichment through cross-cultural interaction environments established by stakeholder organizations that fight against cultural homogenization risks. Cultural preservation requires urgent attention in contemporary globalization because interconnectivity poses risks to cultural diversity. Different constraints in this study demand recognition (Zhao, 2022) due to its worthwhile scholarly outcomes. The research methodology depends on participants' own responses which might introduce false data inflations while the study population largely includes young participants who probably fail to represent older generations' experiences with globalization. Future research should expand its participant base by including people from various age brackets in addition to conducting experiments that assess identity evolution through time. Additional research is required to explain exactly how being exposed to worldwide cultures impacts both individual identity along with group affiliation. Both qualitative analysis featuring personal stories and cross-cultural comparative research (Zhuang, 2024) will enable better comprehension of how globalization shapes various situations.

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# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## MINDS WITHOUT BORDERS: GLOBALIZATION, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND NEUROSCIENCE IN THE NEW ERA OF MARKETING

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### **Abstract**

In the era of globalization, the rapid convergence of technological, economic, and cultural boundaries has significantly transformed how companies engage with consumers. This paper explores the intricate relationships between globalized marketing strategies, advances in neuroscience, and the growing influence of artificial intelligence. Specifically, I examine how these domains converge to shape modern consumer behavior on a global scale.

The global marketplace has become increasingly interconnected, requiring brands to adapt their marketing strategies across diverse cultural landscapes. This adaptation is no longer solely reliant on traditional demographic or geographic data; instead, the focus has shifted towards understanding the psychological and neurological underpinnings of consumer decision-making. Advances in neuroscience, particularly in brain imaging and cognitive studies, have provided deeper insights into how consumers process marketing stimuli, make decisions, and form brand loyalty. Understanding these neural processes allows marketers to craft more effective, personalized messages that resonate emotionally and cognitively with global audiences.

AI has emerged as a pivotal tool in facilitating this shift. Through AI-driven data analytics, machine learning, and predictive algorithms, marketers can now harness vast amounts of consumer data to predict purchasing behavior and tailor marketing efforts with unprecedented precision. AI's ability to analyze real-time behavioral data, combined with insights from neuroscience, enables the development of hyper-targeted campaigns that tap into consumers' subconscious motivations. For example, AI-driven personalization can use neural insights to adapt advertisements to an individual's mood or cognitive state, enhancing engagement and optimizing conversion rates.

This paper argues that the integration of AI, neuroscience, and marketing, within the broader context of globalization, is revolutionizing how brands engage with consumers across the world. It investigates the ethical implications of these technologies and the potential risks of manipulation, while highlighting the importance of transparent and responsible AI use. By leveraging cutting-edge AI and neuroscience research, companies can not only increase global brand loyalty but also deepen their understanding of consumer psychology, creating a future where marketing strategies are not just reactive, but predictive and adaptive to the ever-evolving global landscape.

In conclusion, the fusion of neuroscience and AI within the realm of global marketing represents both an opportunity and a challenge. As globalization continues to shape consumer behavior, understanding and ethically harnessing these advanced tools will be critical for businesses seeking to maintain competitive advantage in a rapidly changing world.

**Keywords:** AI, marketing, globalisation, neuroscience.



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## THE STUDY OF MUGHAL MIGRATION FROM PERSIA TO THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

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### **Abstract**

The migration of the Mughals from Persia to the Indian subcontinent marks a significant historical transition that reshaped the socio-political and cultural landscape of South Asia. This research paper explores the origins of the Mughals in Central Asia and Persia, their migration into India, and the subsequent establishment of the Mughal Empire. The study delves into the motivations behind the migration, including political instability in Persia and the ambition to expand territorial control. Furthermore, it examines the impact of Persian influences on Mughal architecture, administration, language, and culture. By analyzing historical records, literary accounts, and architectural developments, this paper seeks to understand the long-lasting legacy of Mughal migration in the Indian subcontinent. This study investigates the circumstances that led to their migration, the adaptation of Persian customs in India, and the subsequent transformation of South Asian society under Mughal rule.



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## THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN ADVANCING GLOBALIZATION

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### **Abstract**

Technology has been a pivotal force in driving globalization, transforming how nations, businesses, and individuals interact and collaborate across borders. The advent of digital communication, the internet, and advanced transportation systems has significantly reduced barriers to trade, investment, and cultural exchange. Innovations such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and blockchain have further accelerated the integration of global markets, enabling real-time communication, efficient supply chains, and seamless financial transactions. Moreover, technology has democratized access to information, empowering individuals and small businesses to participate in the global economy. However, this rapid technological advancement also presents challenges, including digital divides, cybersecurity threats, and ethical concerns. This paper explores the multifaceted role of technology in advancing globalization, highlighting its transformative impact on economic, social, and political landscapes while addressing the associated risks and opportunities.

**Keywords:** Technology, Globalization, Digital Communication, Internet, Trade, Artificial Intelligence (AI).



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL MIGRATION ON THE SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN LEFT AT HOME: ROMANIA IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

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### Abstract

Parental migration is a complex social phenomenon, with multidimensional implications on the development of children left behind, affecting both their psycho-emotional well-being and school performance.

The aim of the study is to identify the specific effects of parental absence on academic outcomes, taking Romania as a reference point and analyzing these effects in international trends.

The research methodology consists of an analysis of the specialized literature on the subject.

The results identified the main risks that include decreased school motivation, increased absenteeism and school dropout rates, all of which are exacerbated by the lack of emotional and educational support from parents. The study also examines the positive impact that financial resources from remittances can have on access to education and academic performance, by improving learning conditions and development opportunities for life.

Particular emphasis is placed on the role of support networks – extended family, teachers, and community – in maintaining and improving the school performance of these children.

The international context analysis reveals good practices and models of social intervention, highlighting the need for integrated educational and social protection policies, aimed at reducing the risks associated with this phenomenon and promoting the socio-educational inclusion of affected children.

**Keywords:** parental migration, school performance, children left at home, educational support, school dropout.

### INTRODUCTION

Migration is a social and economic phenomenon that involves the movement of individuals or social groups from one region to another for the purpose of changing residence. This can be determined by economic, political, social or environmental factors and can take various forms. Labor migration is a specific type of this phenomenon, characterized by the relocation of individuals to another state to carry out a remunerated economic activity, usually for a specific period (Dafinoiu et al., 2022).

Parental migration, defined as the phenomenon in which parents move abroad in search of work opportunities, has seen a significant increase in recent decades. This trend has generated a distinct category of children, often referred to as "left-behind children", who face various emotional, social and educational challenges in the absence of their parents (Dafinoiu et al., 2022).

The term "parental migration" began to be used in the literature in the early 2000s, with the intensification of the migration phenomenon and the observation of its effects on the family. Among the first to use this concept was Pottinger AM (2005) in the article "Children's experience of loss by parental migration in inner-city





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Jamaica". The study investigates the impact of separation caused by parental migration on 9-10 year old children in the urban communities of Kingston and St. Andrew, Jamaica. Analyses showed that children's reactions to parental migration were directly related to poor school performance and psychological difficulties. The "protective" factors identified included the existence of a person with whom children could discuss migration and living in a supportive family. The study emphasizes the need for detailed investigation of migratory separation, similar to other childhood family dysfunctions, such as divorce or parental death.

In Romania, following the collapse of the communist regime in 1989, the phenomenon of economic migration experienced a significant expansion (Dafinoiu et al., 2022). It is estimated that between 10% and 15% of the country's population opted for emigration in order to access superior economic opportunities (Sandu, 2006). With Romania's integration into the European Union and the elimination of movement restrictions in the Schengen area, migratory flows experienced a further intensification, with Romanian citizens representing up to 40% of all economic migrants in certain European countries (International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], 2017; Sandu, 2006). This process generated major economic implications for Romania, with remittances sent by migrants constituting an important source of external income and having a positive impact on national economic development (Iosim et al., 2022).

Although economic migration brings significant financial benefits, it also has complex social effects, especially on minors remaining in the country. The demographic profile of economic migrants indicates an average age of approximately 40 years, a stage that coincides with the period of family formation and consolidation (Dafinoiu et al., 2022). Consequently, a considerable number of children are left in the care of relatives or other people in the family support network. According to data provided by the National Authority for the Protection of Child Rights and Adoption in Romania, in 2007, the number of children whose parents were working abroad was 82,464 (NAPCRAR, 2007). However, this statistic may be underestimated, given that many parents do not notify the authorities about their decision to emigrate. A report by UNICEF and the Alternative Social Association estimates that approximately 350,000 children were affected by the economic migration of their parents (Soros Foundation, 2007). Of these, approximately 50% were under the age of 10 and were placed in the care of grandparents, extended relatives or neighbors, and approximately 4% were integrated into the social protection system under the guardianship of public authorities.

### **BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SPECIALIZED LITERATURE**

The aim of the study is to identify the specific effects of parental absence on the academic performance of children left at home, taking into account Romania as a reference point and analyzing these effects in the context of international trends.

In this regard, a bibliometric analysis of the specialized literature, both domestic and international, was carried out. The search procedure was carried out in February 2025 on the Web of Science platform, which contains an online bibliographic and bibliometric database with 185 million documents. We used various combinations of keywords to search and identify relevant articles. The search terms included: parental migration, school performance, children left at home, educational support, school dropout. These keywords were used in combination with the "OR"/"AND" operators to narrow the search.

Following the electronic search conducted according to the above criteria, we obtained 4623 results, from which we eliminated articles that were clearly not relevant to our research (for example, not related to parental migration or children left at home). In this way, we narrowed the number of articles to 256, and after evaluating the titles and abstracts of each article based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, we identified 21 papers that met the eligibility requirements.

From the 21 articles that met the inclusion criteria, we selected 12 that we considered most relevant to the given topic. Their content is summarized in the table below:



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Article	Author	Year of publication	Publication	Abstract	Methodology	Results and conclusions
Parental Economic Migration and Children's Outcomes in Romania: The Role of Social Support, Parenting Styles, and Patterns of Migration	Alina <a href="#">Dafinoiu</a> , Beatriz <a href="#">Olaya</a> , Cecilia A. <a href="#">Essau</a>	2021	Journal of Family Issues	The study analyzes the impact of parental economic migration on the mental health of Romanian adolescents left at home.	Study of 889 adolescents (13-18 years old) with migrant parents. Parenting styles and social support were analyzed.	Parental inconsistency increases the risk of depression and dysthymia. A high prevalence of mental health problems was found, with dysthymia in 51% of participants. High parental involvement reduces the risk of ADHD, panic, and substance use.
Parental Role Changes in Romanian Transnational Families: Consequences of Migration	Aniela Matei, Elen-Silvana <a href="#">Bobârnat</a>	2021	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	The research represents an analysis of parental role changes in Romanian transnational families as a result of labor migration.	Qualitative interviews and targeted content analysis.	Migrant parents experience changes in their emotional and financial support roles. The role of income provider increases, but parental emotional support decreases, with negative effects on children.
The Impact of Parents' Work Migration on the Social, Communication and Educational	Georgiana Udrea, Gabriela <a href="#">Guiu</a>	2022	Central and Eastern European Migration Review	This study analyzes the impact of parental migration on adolescents left behind in rural areas of Romania. It examines how parental separation	The study uses a qualitative approach based on semi-structured interviews conducted with a sample of 50 adolescents aged between 12 and 18 years from rural areas of Romania,	The study results indicate a mixed impact of parental migration on adolescents. On the one hand, emotional difficulties, poor academic performance and strained
Experiences of Left-Behind Adolescents				influences the social life, family relationships, school performance and future plans of these young people. It highlights both the negative aspects of migration (feelings of abandonment, emotional difficulties and decreased school performance) and some positive effects, such as the development of personal responsibility and autonomy.	affected by parental migration. Respondents were selected to reflect the diversity of family situations (parents temporarily or permanently away, one or both <a href="#">parents migrant</a> ). The interviews were thematically analyzed to identify the main transformations in the lives of adolescents.	relationships with caregivers at home were noted. On the other hand, some young people became more independent, responsible and motivated to succeed academically in order to fulfill their aspirations. Constant communication through technology partially reduced the negative impact of separation, but could not fully compensate for the lack of direct interaction with parents.
Effects of the Family Solidarity on Romanian Left behind Children	Aniela Matei, Elen-Silvana <a href="#">Bobârnat</a>	2022	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	This study explores how family solidarity transforms in the context of migration and the effects of this change on children left behind in Romania. The study highlights the impact of the lack of material and emotional support on	The research uses a qualitative methodology based on 24 in-depth interviews with parents and grandparents from transnational families in two regions of Romania with the highest rates of poverty and children left behind. The data were analyzed through thematic	The results show that the lack of financial and emotional support significantly affects the sense of family unity and the well-being of children. Children whose parents fail to maintain constant material support are at risk



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				children's well-being and the associated risks, such as school dropout and emotional isolation. The findings indicate that financial support and maintaining a close relationship through frequent communication are essential for maintaining family unity and child well-being.	coding techniques using NVivo 12 Pro software, and the results were structured into relevant categories to understand the relationship between family solidarity and child well-being.	of material deprivation and school dropout. Also, the frequency and quality of interactions between parents and children influence their emotional stability. The study suggests that constant parental involvement through communication and financial support can mitigate the negative effects of parental migration on children.
Children's Experience of Loss by Parental Migration in Inner-City Jamaica	Pottinger Audrey M.	2005	Orthopsychiatry	This study explores the emotional effects of parental migration on children in Jamaica, focusing on the experience of parental loss and the impact on their psychosocial development.	Qualitative study based on in-depth interviews conducted with 75 children and adolescents in Jamaica, selected from urban neighborhoods affected by parental migration. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and focus groups to explore children's perceptions and emotions in	The results indicate a profound emotional impact on children, who experience stress, anxiety, and difficulty maintaining social relationships. Many of these children develop coping mechanisms, but face feelings of abandonment and insecurity.
					relation to their parents' departure.	
Parental migration and children's academic engagement: The case of China	Shuang Chen, Jennifer Adams, Zhiyong Qu, Xiaohua Wang, Li Chen	2013	Springer   Science+Business Media	This study examines how parental migration affects the academic engagement of children in China, comparing students who attend migrant schools with those who remain in rural villages.	The analysis uses data collected in 2008 from Beijing and the rural provinces of Henan and Shaanxi, on a sample of 1,100 children with migrant and non-migrant parents. It compares the academic engagement of children of migrants with that of children from stable households, using regression models to assess the influence of parental and school support.	Children of migrants have lower academic engagement than those of non-migrant parents. Lack of parental support and poor educational conditions in migrant schools affect motivation and school performance.
Parental migration and children's educational aspirations: China and Mexico in a comparative perspective	Feinuo Sun, Zhen Liu, Kathryn S. Schiller	2020	Chinese Sociological Review	The study compares the effects of parental migration on the educational aspirations of children in China and Mexico. It examines gender differences and the influence of socio-economic background on motivation to continue their studies. It examines the extent to which parental migration experiences affect children's perceptions of their educational future.	The analysis uses data from the Survey of Migration and Children (2017) for China (sample of 1,200 children) and the Mexican Family Life Survey (2009-2012) (sample of 900 children). Statistical models are applied to determine the effects of different types of migration (paternal, maternal, both parents) on children's educational aspirations, taking into account socio-cultural factors.	The study finds that boys in both countries with both migrant parents have lower educational aspirations. In Mexico, maternal migration negatively affects girls' aspirations, while in China, parental migration experiences have a positive impact on girls. The differences are explained by cultural norms and educational expectations in each country.



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<p>The effect of parental migration on the schooling of children left behind in rural Cambodia</p>	<p>Francesca Marchetta, <a href="#">Sokcheng Sim</a></p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>World Development</p>	<p>This study investigates the impact of parental migration on the education of children in Cambodia. Through a longitudinal analysis, it assesses whether children whose parents migrated for work complete fewer years of school compared to those from stable families. The study explores differences by age of children, type of migration (internal or international), and gender of the migrating parent.</p>	<p>The analysis is based on a longitudinal survey conducted in 2014 and 2017 in 20 rural villages in Cambodia, with a sample of 800 children aged 7 to 17. The Propensity Score Matching method is used to control for factors that might influence both parents' decision to migrate and children's education. The data are analyzed to identify correlations and causal effects of migration on the number of years of schooling completed.</p>	<p>The results show that parental migration, especially maternal and international migration, has a significant negative impact on school years. Children with migrant parents are more likely to drop out of school, especially between the ages of 12 and 17. The study suggests that the lack of direct parental involvement is more harmful than the financial benefits of remittances. Educational policies that support these children are recommended to prevent early school leaving.</p>
<p>Does Parental Migration During Childhood Affect Children's Lifetime Educational Attainment? Evidence From Mexico</p>	<p>Joshua Thomas <a href="#">Wassink</a>, <a href="#">Janelle Ashley Viera</a></p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Demography</p>	<p>This study examines the impact of parental migration on children's education in Mexico, assessing the long-term effects on school completion. It analyzes both the financial effects of remittances and the emotional impact of separation on children's educational outcomes.</p>	<p>The study uses data from the Mexican Migration Project, analyzing a sample of 1,500 adults aged 25 to 40 to determine the impact of parental migration on their education. It applies a counterfactual method to compare children whose parents migrated with those whose parents stayed at home.</p>	<p>The results suggest that, on average, parental migration is associated with a higher number of years of schooling completed, especially in disadvantaged households. Children with migrant parents are more likely to complete secondary school and pursue higher education, thanks to the financial support provided by remittances.</p>
<p>Schooling choices and parental migration. Evidence from Mexico</p>	<p>Simona Fiore</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>Rev Econ Household</p>	<p>The study investigates the effects of parental migration on the educational decisions of children in Mexico, focusing on the influence of separation on school engagement. It explores the impact of maternal and paternal migration on different categories of children.</p>	<p>The analysis uses data from the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics and applies a family fixed effects method, comparing 1,200 siblings who experienced parental migration and those who did not. It examines differences in educational choices by gender and age.</p>	<p>Maternal migration has a strong negative impact on the education of daughters, who are often forced to take on household responsibilities in their mother's absence. In contrast, paternal migration has a less negative impact, offset by the support of remittances.</p>
<p>Impact of parental internal migration on education in poor households: Evidence from Bangladesh</p>	<p>Dr. Shakil Ahmed, Md. <a href="#">Karimul Islam</a>, <a href="#">Nuzaba Tahreen Rahman</a>, <a href="#">Tumtumi Shafiun N. Shimul</a></p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>International Journal of Educational Development</p>	<p>The study analyzes the impact of internal migration on the education of children from poor households in Bangladesh, exploring the effects on school enrollment and educational spending.</p>	<p>The study uses data from a survey of 900 households in rural Bangladesh. The method used is difference-in-differences and logistic regression to assess the impact of migration on household income and children's educational decisions.</p>	<p>The results show that parental migration increases household incomes but reduces school enrollment. Children from households with migrant parents are more likely to drop out of school to work.</p>
<p>School climate and left-behind children's achievement motivation</p>	<p><a href="#">Keyun Zhao</a>, Ning Chen, <a href="#">Guanling Liu</a>, Zhijun Lun, Xinghua Wang</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Frontiers in Psychology</p>	<p>The study examines the influence of school climate on the academic motivation of children left behind due to parental migration, analyzing the role of teacher support.</p>	<p>The analysis is conducted on a sample of 1,417 left-behind children, aged 10 to 17, from different regions of China. Statistical models are used to examine the relationship between school climate, teacher support, and academic motivation.</p>	<p>A positive school climate and teacher support have a significant effect on children's academic motivation. Children who benefit from a supportive school environment perform better and are more motivated to continue their studies.</p>



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### DISCUSSION

Based on the literature reviewed, we can highlight a series of complex effects that parental migration has on the education of children left behind. Thus, studies highlight both the risks associated with this phenomenon and the opportunities it can generate. On the one hand, separation from parents can lead to decreased school motivation, increased absenteeism and school dropout, as well as emotional difficulties. On the other hand, financial support provided through remittances can facilitate access to education and reduce economic pressure on the child.

#### *The impact of parental migration on the school performance of children in Romania*

In Romania, parental migration has profound implications for children left behind, affecting both their emotional development and academic performance. While migration can bring economic benefits, such as improved living conditions and increased access to education, it also comes with significant risks, such as decreased school motivation, increased absenteeism, and, in some cases, school dropout (Dafinoiu, Olaya, & Essau, 2021).

One of the most obvious effects of parental migration on children is their decreased interest in school. The lack of a parental figure to guide and motivate them profoundly affects students' attitudes towards education. Studies suggest that, especially when the mother is the one who migrates, children are more likely to experience a decrease in academic motivation, as the maternal role is essential in the child's education and emotional development (Matei & Bobârnat, 2022). In the absence of this support, children may become more disinterested in school and may have difficulty maintaining a consistent educational path.

In addition, the phenomenon of absenteeism and school dropout is closely linked to the lack of parental supervision. Children left at home are often involved in additional household chores or in caring for younger siblings, which reduces their time available for study (Udrea&Guiu, 2022). Also, without a parent to monitor school progress and impose a structured learning program, students become more vulnerable to temptations to miss classes or to give up education completely.

Lack of emotional and educational support is another critical factor that negatively influences the academic performance of children left at home. Studies have shown that these children are prone to emotional problems, such as anxiety and depression, which can have a direct impact on their concentration and school performance (Matei & Bobârnat, 2022). In the absence of parents, they are forced to seek emotional support from other sources, such as relatives or teachers, but this support is not always sufficient to compensate for the parental absence.

However, parental migration does not only have negative effects on children's education. A positive aspect of this phenomenon is represented by financial remittances sent home, which can contribute to improving access to education. These resources allow for the purchase of school supplies, access to tutoring, and improved learning conditions (Botezat & Pfeiffer, 2019). In many cases, families who receive such financial support can afford to invest more in their children's education, providing them with opportunities that they would not otherwise have had.

Moreover, studies show that, in the long term, children from families with higher incomes due to remittances have increased chances of pursuing higher education and having a better-defined career (Matei & Bobârnat, 2021). Thus, although the absence of parents can create emotional and academic difficulties, the financial support provided by them can compensate for these deficiencies to a certain extent and contribute to improving children's educational prospects.

#### *The global implications of the phenomenon of parental migration on the education of children left at home*

The phenomenon of parental migration does not only affect Romania, but has global implications for the education of children left behind. By comparing Romania's situation with that of other countries affected by



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parental migration, such as China, Mexico, Cambodia, Bangladesh and Jamaica, we can better understand how parental absence influences school motivation, educational abandonment and academic performance.

In many of these countries, parental migration has a negative effect on children's school engagement. For example, in China, studies show that students whose parents migrate are more likely to be disengaged from school activities and at increased risk of dropping out (Chen et al., 2013). Lack of parental support and poor school conditions for migrant children are contributing factors to this phenomenon. Another study conducted in China highlights the importance of school climate and teacher support in maintaining students' academic motivation, showing that in the absence of parents, the role of teachers becomes essential (Zhao et al., 2023). The situation is similar in Mexico, where parental migration can lead children to take on household responsibilities at the expense of education. Girls are also more affected than boys by parental migration, especially when it is the mothers who leave. They are often forced to drop out of school to care for younger siblings or to contribute to household chores (Fiore, 2022). However, in the long term, migration can also have positive effects on education, as the financial resources sent by parents can facilitate the continuation of studies and increase children's educational aspirations (Wassink & Viera, 2021).

A similar case can be observed in Cambodia, where a longitudinal study showed that parental migration, especially when both parents leave, has a negative impact on the number of years of schooling completed by children. This effect is more pronounced in the case of international migration, where distance and length of separation exacerbate educational problems (Marchetta & Sim, 2021). Lack of parental support is identified as the main contributing factor to this phenomenon, and the negative effects persist over the long term.

In Bangladesh, the situation is even more problematic, as parental migration leads to a decline in school enrolment. Although household incomes increase due to migration, many families choose to invest more in material goods than in education, leading to reduced participation of children in learning (Ahmed et al., 2024). This reality highlights the fact that, without appropriate education policies, economic growth driven by migration does not automatically guarantee improved school performance for children left behind.

However, a common factor that can mitigate the negative impact of parental migration is the financial support provided through remittances. Studies in Mexico, Indonesia, and China show that families that receive money from their parents abroad are more likely to invest in their children's education, which contributes to increased years of schooling and improved academic performance (Wassink & Viera, 2021; Ahmed et al., 2024). The additional financial resources allow for the coverage of educational costs, including the purchase of school supplies, textbooks, or uniforms. At the same time, migration can create an effect of "migrant optimism," in which children increase their educational aspirations inspired by their parents' success abroad (Sun et al., 2020).

Also, in many households, financial support from migrant parents reduces the economic pressure on children, thus reducing the risk of them being forced to work. Research by Lu (2015) in Mexico and Indonesia suggests that children whose families receive remittances are more likely to continue their education because they do not have to contribute to the family income.

Another important aspect is the difference between internal and international migration. Studies conducted in Mexico and Indonesia indicate that international migration has a more severe impact on children's education than internal migration, mainly due to longer periods of separation and the difficulty of maintaining family ties (Lu, 2015). This conclusion is also supported by research in China, where children who remain in rural areas, far from their parents who have left for work in cities, have poorer school performance than those who accompany their parents and are enrolled in the urban education system (Chen et al., 2013).

Comparing the specific effects of Romania with those of the analyzed countries, both similarities and significant differences can be observed. Similar to what happens in China and Cambodia, children in Romania whose parents migrate face a decrease in school motivation and an increased risk of absenteeism. Also, as observed in Mexico and Bangladesh, the impact of migration is more pronounced when it is the mothers who leave.



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In conclusion, parental migration generates both challenges and opportunities for children left behind. Findings depend, among other factors, on the age of the children, the socio-emotional family environment, the country investigated, as well as the available data and the research methods used (Botezat, Pheiffer, 2019). While separation from parents can lead to decreased school motivation, absenteeism and emotional difficulties, the financial support provided through remittances can contribute to improving access to education. However, in order for the benefits to be maximized and the risks to be mitigated, active support from the extended family, teachers and community is essential.

### *The role of support networks in maintaining school performance*

Grandparents and other close relatives can compensate, to a certain extent, for the absence of parents, by providing emotional support and monitoring. According to the study conducted by Udrea and Guiu (2022), children who benefit from support from grandparents show better adaptation to educational challenges and increased academic motivation. This support contributes to the emotional stability of children and the continuity of the educational process.

At the same time, teachers have a significant impact on the academic performance of children with migrant parents. Studies conducted in China by Zhao et al. (2023) highlight that teachers can maintain the academic motivation of these children by providing adequate emotional and educational support. A positive school climate, characterized by individualized attention and guidance, can reduce the negative effects of parental migration on students.

The community also contributes to reducing the educational gap and promoting the social inclusion of these children. In the absence of parents, community structures, including local authorities, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, can provide a safety net that ensures the emotional and educational stability of these children through support programs, extracurricular activities and psychological counseling. Therefore, support networks formed by extended family, teachers and community have a decisive role in maintaining and improving the school performance of children affected by parental migration. An integrated approach, involving all relevant actors, is essential to minimize the negative impact of parental absence and to ensure the harmonious development of these children.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The analysis of the international context reveals both the challenges and opportunities generated by parental migration on the education of children left behind. The experiences of other countries indicate that effective solutions involve integrated policies, combining social protection with educational measures adapted to the specific needs of these children (Chen et al., 2013; Fiore, 2022; Zhao et al., 2023). The analyzed studies suggest that approaches based on extended family support, the active involvement of teachers and the development of inclusive educational policies can reduce the negative effects of this phenomenon and contribute to increasing students' school motivation.

A key finding is that successful interventions are those that integrate psychosocial and economic support measures. In this regard, educational programs that include counseling services, academic monitoring, and extracurricular support have proven effective in increasing the school performance of children affected by parental migration (Wassink & Viera, 2021). For example, in China and Mexico, mentoring and tutoring initiatives have demonstrated a positive influence on school outcomes, mitigating the effects of absenteeism and decreased academic motivation. Such practices could also be adapted and implemented in Romania, to better support children whose parents are working abroad.

Another important aspect is the development of integrated educational and social policies that provide material and emotional support to children left at home. The implementation of after-school programs, psychological counseling centers, and scholarships for students in this situation could contribute to increasing the level of educational inclusion (Ahmed et al., 2024). Also, community involvement and collaboration between schools,



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local authorities, and non-governmental organizations are essential to ensure a stable and favorable environment for the development of these children (Fond-Harmant & Gavrilă-Ardelean, 2016).

An example of good practice at the international level is represented by the child support programs implemented in the Philippines, where the government developed partnerships with the private sector and NGOs to provide educational and social services dedicated to children with migrant parents (Sun et al., 2020). Similarly, in Indonesia, community support networks were created that include teachers, social workers and local leaders, with the aim of ensuring continuity of education and reducing the risk of school dropout. These models can also be adapted in the Romanian context, given the specific characteristics of parental migration in the country.

In conclusion, parental migration is a complex phenomenon, with significant implications for the education of children left behind. Although this phenomenon can bring economic benefits through remittances, it also generates multiple risks, especially in terms of school motivation and emotional stability of students (Matei & Bobârnat, 2022). In order to minimize the negative effects and maximize educational opportunities, an integrated approach is necessary, based on social inclusion policies, personalized educational support and the strengthening of community support networks. Only through a coordinated strategy and the involvement of all relevant actors – family, school, community and authorities – can balanced development and a solid educational future be ensured for these children (Sârbu & al., 2023).

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## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

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### **Abstract**

The International security management alongside crisis response receives its transforming power from Artificial Intelligence. This occurs by increasing both threat recognition capabilities and decision mechanisms while also generating advanced response plans. The growing implementation of AI security technologies led NATO along with the United Nations to establish regulatory frameworks for military uses of AI in both warfare situations and crisis management global operations. AI security integration generates substantial ethical and legal problems which urge international authorities to review their policies and related effects thoroughly. A policy and legal analysis method serves this research in evaluating worldwide AI security regulations. The study examines official policies of various important countries to assess their approaches regarding defense applications and surveillance measures and emergency response strategies using AI technology. Analysis includes an examination of ethical matters pertaining to AI-driven security policies including discrimination, responsible practices and unattended warfare capabilities. Different national policies exist concerning AI regulation because Nations base their approaches on their geopolitical preferences and their technological progress. Different countries select distinct approaches between AI surveillance systems and autonomous military programs or they tend to enact strict legal frameworks to manage possible dangers. Organizations worldwide face unresolved ethical problems about transparency together with decision-making accountability thus requiring uniform global policy solutions. The study demonstrates why nations need to work together for creating uniform regulations that balance security system performance with ethical requirements.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence; crisis management; ethical considerations; international law; international security.



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## GLOBAL ISSUES AND CONTEMPORARY POETRY: A BRIDGE FOR INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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### **Abstract**

In a globalized world, issues such as ecological crises, social injustice, wars, migration, and conflicts between cultures are having a significant impact on the future of humanity. To understand these problems and establish effective dialogue, the role of art, including poetry, is crucial. Poetry is a powerful tool that transcends political and geographical boundaries, uniting the feelings, hopes, and fears of people.

This study explores the role of contemporary poetry in reflecting global issues and building intercultural dialogue. It examines how poetry establishes connections between nations and cultures, as well as the influence of philosophical lyricism on the deep analysis of global problems. The study also discusses how global themes are reflected in the works of Kyrgyz poets and their place in world poetry. With the intensification of migration processes, people are increasingly leaving their homelands and seeking to find their place in new societies, which is widely reflected in contemporary literature, especially poetry. The works of migrant poets deeply address issues of life, identity, homesickness, adaptation, and contradictions between language and culture, becoming an essential part of intercultural dialogue. This article analyzes the works of Kyrgyz migrant poets, such as Narsuluu Gurgubaeva, Azamat Omosh, and others, focusing on how their poetry reflects the fate of migrants.

The study also examines the interactions of migrants with the literary community, the role of public organizations in supporting creativity, and the features of their integration into the literary world. Poetry is seen not only as a symbol of migrants' connection to their homeland but also as a tool for self-expression, conveying their voice, and preserving cultural identity in a new society. The main goal of this study is to demonstrate how contemporary poetry can serve as a bridge for raising global issues and deepening intercultural understanding.

**Keywords:** Global issues, contemporary poetry, intercultural dialogue, migration, philosophical lyricism, Kyrgyz poetry, identity, social injustice, cultural conflict.

### **Introduction**

Global issues are a collection of multifaceted challenges that directly impact the well-being of humanity, including ecological crises, social injustice, wars, migration, and intercultural conflicts. These themes are widely represented in modern literature, especially in poetry, serving as an essential tool to deeply explore human emotions and thoughts. Currently, hundreds of articles have been published addressing the political and economic aspects of labor migration from Central Asian countries, as well as the integration and adaptation of migrants in foreign societies. However, the



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topic of migrant poetry remains largely unexplored. Scientific studies on the literature of Kyrgyz labor migrants are almost nonexistent. Depending on their genre characteristics, Kyrgyz migrant poetry encompasses various types, including love lyrics, political poems, works about the hardships of migration, and religious poetry.

Through migrant poetry, global issues are not only depicted on an aesthetic level but also create opportunities to feel, comprehend, and understand the nature of migration. Poets reflect on life problems, environmental degradation, the hardships of migrants, and social inequality through their works. On the other hand, global issues in contemporary poetry also illustrate the connections between nations, social responsibility, and spiritual values. Through such works, cultures draw closer, and the problems of different nations are viewed as universal concerns. This characteristic of poetry makes it a powerful tool for fostering intercultural dialogue. Thus, poetry becomes both an aesthetic and social tool for recognizing and understanding global issues. Its power lies in its ability to shift people's attention to global challenges and provide spiritual motivation for their resolution.

**Migration themes** are deeply explored by Kyrgyz poets through artistic images, aligning with global trends of human challenges. Particularly, philosophical lyrics intertwine these issues with the poets' subjective feelings, influencing societal consciousness. In today's world, intercultural communication is becoming increasingly important, with nations' mutual understanding and dialogue taking center stage. This process is evident not only in international relations but also in cultural realms like literature and art. Poetry, breaking linguistic, geographical, and political boundaries, serves as a powerful tool for establishing connections between different societies. Through poetry, various peoples' histories, ways of life, traditions, and spiritual worlds are reflected, fostering deeper understanding among readers. Poetry, by raising universal values like love, justice, freedom, and hope, is one of the most effective tools for promoting intercultural dialogue. Philosophical lyrics, especially, delve into the human inner world, strengthening connections between peoples through universalizing the human experience. This phenomenon is evident in Kyrgyz poetry as well, where poets, by addressing global themes, not only contribute to the discourse but also enrich their work by actively engaging with the poetry of other cultures.

The role of poetry in intercultural dialogue is particularly visible in migration poetry. Migrant poets create spiritual bridges between two worlds—between their homeland and the new society—representing global issues through their artistic expressions. Their works are an essential part of depicting the preservation of national and cultural identities, as well as the processes of adaptation. Thus, poetry, beyond bringing human spiritual worlds closer, plays a vital role in fostering mutual understanding among nations, strengthening intercultural relations, and contributing to building a shared future for humanity. This article focuses on an under-explored aspect of labor migrants' creative works—migrant poets' poetry. The study is directed towards analyzing the creative works of Kyrgyz poets who have migrated abroad as labor migrants and engage in poetry.

The aim of the study is to analyze the role of modern poetry in representing global issues and its place in developing intercultural dialogue. Poetry has always reflected people's feelings, problems, and hopes through different eras as a mirror of social life. Today, serious global issues such as ecological crises, social inequality, wars, migration, and intercultural clashes are becoming central themes in literature, including poetry. This article emphasizes how poetry has deeply reflected these issues in both philosophical and artistic aspects. The relevance of the study is conditioned by the growth of globalization and intercultural relations in the modern world. The need to improve mutual understanding between societies, preserve and develop humanistic and cultural values remains a pressing issue. Poetry, in this context, serves as a unique tool, crossing the boundaries of language



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and culture, capable of addressing humanity's shared problems. The creative works of migrant poets, particularly in how they depict themes of longing for home, family, self-identity, language, and culture, are worthy of scientific and social study. Kyrgyz migrant poets' works address these issues and contribute to the development of Kyrgyz literature in a global context. This study not only uncovers the social and philosophical value of modern poetry but also provides a broad understanding of the role of literature in public life. It will also help identify the impact of literature in strengthening dialogue between nations and resolving humanity's shared problems.

**Modern Poetry and Global Issues** The study of migration issues in literature has attracted the attention of many scholars. American literary critic Edward Said, in his concept of "Exile," emphasized that themes of nostalgia, cultural identification, and longing for one's homeland are central to the works of migrant writers and poets. Postcolonial literature research shows that migrant poets' poetry reflects the intersection of national and global cultures. Issues like adapting to a new cultural space while preserving one's language and identity are widely explored. For instance, David Damrosch and proponents of the Global Literature concept have analyzed the influence of poetry in embracing multiculturalism and fostering intercultural dialogue on a global scale. Similarly, Kyrgyz migrant poets explore themes such as uncovering their inner world, finding their place in a new society, and remembering historical roots. Poetry has always served as a mirror of societal problems, reflecting human pain, hopes, and struggles through different historical periods, addressing critical issues like social inequality, wars, ecological crises, and migration. Kyrgyz scholars, including B.M. Torogeldieva and A.V. Karpov, have been studying the political, social, and economic aspects of migration to Russia. Today, these topics are even more relevant, emerging as essential directions in modern poetry. In her article "The Artistic Model of Time and Space in the Poetry of Narsuloo Gurgubaeva," literary scholar and PhD in Philology, Umit Kultaeva, examines how time and space are artistically represented in Gurgubaeva's works. The article discusses how the poet's works feature complex connections between time and space, particularly in the depiction of the lyrical character's inner world. For example, natural phenomena like the sunrise and sunset symbolize the internal contradictions within the human soul. Kultaeva compares this to Albert Einstein's theory of relativity, noting that time passes differently for each individual.

Moreover, young researcher M. Mamajanov has analyzed Kyrgyz migrant poetry, identifying its core themes. The author views migrant poetry as a vital indicator of the condition of labor migration. Notable Kyrgyz migrant poets include Toluk Bek Baizak, Narsuloo Gurgubaeva, Nuriza Omurbaeva, Samara Nasyrva, Baktygul Seitbekova, Gulzat Bektemirova, Akbar Janishbekov, Sayragul Zholtborsova, Akylbek Mamadaliyev, Chynara Sarbagishova, Azamat Tokorov, and others. They use poetry to represent their daily lives and showcase their creative works to the world. In the article "The Muse of the New Generation in Poetry," it is noted that the works of modern Kyrgyz poets are discussed with a focus on love and the depth of emotions. The author critiques the oversimplification of interpreting love through nature and invites readers to appreciate the rich influence of Kyrgyz poetry. While these poets' works may not always conform to classical literary standards, the purpose of the study is not to critique them but to understand their worldview and adaptation process in a new environment. The main objective is to reveal their unique perspectives and recognize their contributions to poetry.

Poetry often serves as a powerful voice against social injustice, as seen in Narsuloo Gurgubaeva's work, which addresses social inequality, the oppression of women's rights, and the struggles of migrants. Her innovative use of time and space in her poems reflects the complexities of society and individual destinies. Gurgubaeva's poems, like "Juk-200," deeply explore the emotional impact of war and migration, capturing existential crises and the human condition. This work, alongside the



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broader migration and ecological themes in poetry, demonstrates how literature engages with global issues, calling for reflection and action.

1. **Nostalgia and Homesickness** A common theme in the works of migrant poets is nostalgia for their homeland and the memories of the past. Kyrgyz poets living abroad often express their longing for home through reflections on nature, parental love, and childhood. For example, Narsuloo Gurgubaeva's poetry strongly conveys her yearning for Kyrgyzstan, its mountains, nomadic culture, and the mother tongue. Azamat Omosh's poetry delves into the inner drama of migration, the search for identity, and spiritual loneliness, incorporating global issues such as ecology, social injustice, and migration in a philosophical context.
2. **Adaptation to a New Environment and Cultural Clash** Migrant poets also address issues of adaptation to a new society and cultural clashes. They reflect on challenges like language barriers, social isolation, and cultural differences. Many Kyrgyz migrant poets write about feeling alien in foreign societies, adapting to new conditions, and preserving their language and culture.
3. **Identification and Cultural Heritage** For migrant poets, preserving national identity and expressing it through poetry is crucial. They strive to pass on their language, traditions, and spiritual values through their work. For example, some poets emphasize the importance of writing in Kyrgyz and efforts to preserve the language. Symbols of nomadic culture, ancestral traditions, and historical events are widely used in Kyrgyz poetry.
4. **Social and Psychological Impact of Migration** In migrant poetry, themes of inner loneliness, the longing to return home, and the efforts to adapt to a new life are prominent. Their works reflect feelings of hope and fear as they try to find themselves in a new society while maintaining ties with their homeland. Migration, as a theme, is deeply explored in Kyrgyz poetry, providing valuable insights into the migrant experience.
5. **Migration as a Global Phenomenon** Migration today is one of the most important social and cultural phenomena globally. Migrants strive to find their place in a new society while grappling with the emotional and psychological effects of leaving their homeland. The poetry of migrant poets becomes a powerful means of expressing the challenges of this experience, from homesickness to identity issues. Azamat Omosh's poetry addresses global challenges such as ecology and social injustice while reflecting on the philosophical aspects of migration, identity, and cultural self-discovery. Through his work, he engages with global literary trends and seeks to shift societal consciousness.

Migrant poets often raise the following key themes:

1. **Homesickness:** A deep feeling of longing for one's homeland, its people, nature, and traditions.
2. **Adaptation to New Places:** The challenges of adjusting to new social and cultural environments, including language and cultural differences.
3. **Identity:** Migrants strive to maintain their identity and integrate it into their new surroundings.
4. **Nomadic History and Ancestral Connections:** Many poets reflect on their family history, ancestral legacy, and the importance of national traditions in their works.

The poetry of Kyrgyz migrant poets plays a significant role in preserving the history, cultural values, and social issues of the Kyrgyz people. Through their works, they address the hardships of migration, social injustice, and the struggle of moving from one country to another. Narsuloo Gurgubaeva, for example, reflects not only on the lives of migrant poets but also on the history and culture of the Kyrgyz people. Her poetry discusses the struggles of overcoming obstacles to preserve the



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homeland's customs and consciousness. Azamat Omosh, as a migrant poet, portrays the processes of adaptation to new environments while addressing love for the homeland and finding one's place in a new society. His poetry helps many migrants understand their experiences and international relations.

Here's the English academic translation of the text you provided:

## Poetry and the Representation of Global Issues

Poetry serves as a powerful tool for expressing the deep emotional processes and struggles of migrant poets, such as nostalgia for their homeland, adaptation to a new environment, and issues of identity. These themes, particularly in migrant poetry, reflect a sense of loss, cultural preservation, and the search for one's place in a new society. Through poetry, migrant poets share their unique experiences, maintaining their cultural heritage while adjusting to a foreign context. By exploring these themes, poetry helps to foster cross-cultural understanding and dialogue. Additionally, philosophical lyricism plays a vital role in addressing existential questions and global concerns, offering new insights into contemporary social and ecological challenges.

## Conclusion

The role of modern poetry in reflecting global issues is significant. It allows for deep philosophical discussions about societal problems, including migration, social injustice, and environmental concerns. Poetry is a bridge between cultures, promoting understanding and connection among diverse people. Future research could explore various aspects of this, including the representation of migration in poetry, its role in addressing social justice, ecological issues, and the importance of inter-cultural dialogue.

## Suggested Directions for Future Research:

1. A deeper study of migration and poetry, including works by Kyrgyz migrant poets.
2. The role of poetry in addressing social injustice and ecological issues.
3. Exploring philosophical lyricism in poetry and its approach to solving global challenges.
4. The importance of poetry in fostering inter-cultural dialogue.
5. The representation of individual and existential issues in poetry and their global relevance.

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## GLOBALIZATION'S IMPACT TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIMS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The world interconnectedness of the society in terms of economic, culture and civilization serve as the yardstick of the international peaceful coexistence between one another that led to the sustainable development of all aspects in terms of education, economic, political, social and religious activities. This paper will look into the concept, scope and impact of globalization to the rapid development of Muslims Communities in Northern Nigeria. Especially in the area of socioeconomic development of Muslims *Ummah* by assisting and considering the vulnerable and disabled ones that are in critical conditions, further, the paper used the descriptive method in gathering the said data by identifying the challenges viz: illiteracy, lack of shelter, inadequate of vocational and open apprenticeship centers that will serve as a rapid response to the problems mentioned in the area.

**Keywords:** Globalization, impact and Muslims *Ummah*.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Northern Nigeria is the largest region in the giant and heart of Africa (Nigeria); comprised nineteen (19) States out of thirty six (36) States of the Country. The major religions of the region are Islam, Christianity and traditional followers. (Nura, 2015) Further, the region makes up over 70% of the land mass of Nigeria with about 75, 392,622 persons and had a different administrative structure before the British colonialism, being blessed with mineral and natural resources such as crude oil, tin, zinc etc. Northern Nigeria is a good tourist attraction site with special traditional delicacies it also a major ground for agriculture in Nigeria. (Bello, 2019)

The interconnection of the world in terms of civilization, culture, education, science and technology could help tremendously in shaping the Muslims in Northern Nigeria system of productivity, qualitative education, health care services, environment development and provision to modern social amenities of lives such as frequent electricity supply, portable water to drink, access to roads, sea port and others.

### 1.2. CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION OF MUSLIM, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION

- ❖ **Muslim** is a person who believes in Oneness of Allah (S.W.T) and Prophet hood of Muhammad (S.A.W) and in void kindness to his fellow brethren, he should not in to cheating his brother either through his mouth on backbiting, insults, gossiping and his hand in terms of beating and killing his brothers with his hand. (Nura, 2015)
- ❖ **Sustainable Development** refer to the centers around inter- and intergenerational equity anchored essentially on three-dimensional distinct but interconnected pillars, namely the environment, economy, and society. (Mensah, 2019)



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- ❖ **Sustainable development (SD)** can be defined as a fundamental strategy to guide the world's social and economic transformation. However, in the process of practice, there are still misinterpretations in regards to the theory of (SD). Such misinterpretations are highlighted in the struggle between strong and weak sustainable development paths, and the confusion of the concept of intra-generational and inter-generational justice (Lele, 2019)
- ❖ **Globalization** refers to the development of interconnectedness of the world's economies, societies, and cultures. It's a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has been shaping our world in various ways. (Meta, 2025)

## 2.0 ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

Meta, (2025) social media search engine illustrated the following aspects of globalization in smoothing access to world connectivity and interaction with one another as follows:

- ✓ **Economic Globalization** that comprises the international trade that will increased trade between countries, leading to the emergence of global markets through that foreign investment Companies will invest in foreign market sand creating global supply chains so that Global Value Chains production processes spread across the world countries.
- ✓ **Cultural Globalization** comprises the cultural exchange that will developing exchange of ideas, values, and cultural practices between nations by using global media, entertainment, and information.
- ✓ **Social Globalization** is the process of migration or increased movement of people across borders for work, education, or refuge by doing that the global civil Society will emerge in terms of global networks and organizations advocating for social changes it will further, develop a Human Rights Advocacy by growing recognition of universal human rights and social justice.
- ✓ **Political Globalization** refer to the international institutions developed for strengthening of global institutions like the UN, WTO, and IMF through these institutions the global governance will increased by cooperating between nations on issues like climate change, security and health.
- ✓ **Economic view on Globalization:** made up of the increasing integration of economies around the world, resulting in the free flow of goods, services, and capital across national borders. This process is driven by technological advancements, trade liberalization, and the emergence of multinational corporations.
- ✓ **Sociological Definition:** Globalization is a complex and multifaceted process that involves the increasing interconnectedness of the world's societies, cultures, and economies. It is characterized by the spread of ideas, values, and cultural practices across national borders, and the emergence of new forms of social organization and identity. (Adebayo, 2015).
- ✓ **Geopolitical Definition:** Globalization is the shift in the global balance of power, away from national governments and towards a more decentralized, networked system of governance. This process is driven by the emergence of new global actors, such as multinational corporations, NGOs, and international institutions, and the increasing importance of global issues, such as climate change and pandemics. (Barkindo, 2013).

Studies conducted by the Center for Development Research (CDR) in 2019 found that Muslim in Northern Nigeria have been impacted by globalization in various ways. The study found that while some people have benefited from increased access to education and economic opportunities, others have been left behind and have become vulnerable to exploitation.



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Muslim in Northern Nigeria has been shaped by both pre-Islamic traditions and Islamic customs dating to the earliest introduction of Islam into the region around the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Contemporary Muslims in the region draw their identities from a legacy of illustrious 19<sup>th</sup> century Muslim teachers, scholars, and authorities who in turn acknowledged a historic legacy of titled, renowned pre-Islamic societies in region.

### 3.0 IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIMS SOCIETY IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

- ✓ **Access to Education:** Globalization has led to an increase in access to education for the Sustainable development of Muslims societies in Northern Nigeria through International Organizations Donors such as the World Bank, UNESCO and UNICEF have implemented programs to improve qualitative and quantitative education in the region (World Bank, 2018).
- ✓ **Job Opportunities:** Globalization has created new economic atmosphere in providing the services for Muslims societies in Northern Nigeria, that have started small businesses, such as textile production animal breeding, environmental development, trading, which has improved their economic status in the area and at last they become self reliant and sufficient. (Adebayo, 2015).
- ✓ **Access to Digital Development:** Globalization has flourished a foundational aspect on Muslim Societies in Northern Nigeria to a global idea, exposure, data analyses instrument which has helped to modify the analogue method and traditional norms and values to a conversant to modern development. (Barkindo, 2013).
- ✓ **Political Development:** Globalization has revitalized political participation of Muslims Societies for bringing a free, fair and transparent election by supervised, developed and coordinating its process by International observers on any General Elections and Gubernatorial elections among 19 States of Northern Nigeria.
- ✓ **Healthcare Development:** Globalization has led to a rapid response to the disable and vulnerable people who are in critical conditions on health issues. Further, it led to the increase in access to healthcare services for Muslims in Northern Nigeria with the help of international organizations such as World Health Organizations (W.H.O), UNICEF among others which they have headquarters or offices in each and every State in the Northern Nigeria, many Muslim in Northern Nigeria have been able to access healthcare services, including reproductive health services, maternal disorder, immunization, vaccinations, drugs assistance to the patients with special cases that were not able to take care of themselves. (World Health Organization, 2019)
- ✓ **Technology Advancement:** in this aspects, globalization plays an important role on digitalized Muslims in Northern Nigeria through technological know how, through provisions of mobile phones, laptop, Tablets, and the internet subscription network providers on which Muslims societies could be able to have access to information, education, and economic opportunities world wide. (UNDP, 2019).

### 4.0 CONCLUSION

The international connectivity with one another in the modern activities enhancing the role of sustainable development of the society in Northern Nigeria in terms of economic engagements or opportunities upon the societies to become productivity on self reliant and sufficient, qualitative and quantitative educational development through internal and external donors which they are ever ready in providing the shelter, food, hygienic and accommodating environment for the vulnerable and disable people in the region that will lead the societies in peace, harmony and prosperity.



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## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Globalization should be encouraged as a subject teaches in our Secondary's Schools in the region to every section so that the Students will be access to modern means of imparting knowledge.
- ✓ Globalization centers should be established in each State of Northern Nigeria to maintain the culture and civilization of the societies.
- ✓ Muslims in Northern Nigeria should be encouraged in disseminating their values, norms and cultures in modern means of global upgrade
- ✓ Imams and Religious Traditional Leaders should be included in policy making on transforming the society on globalization's impacts
- ✓ Muslims youth and women should be included in global symposium, conference and seminars on the role of globalization in shaping the world connectivity among the societies.

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## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has significantly transformed international relations by enhancing economic interconnectedness, cultural interactions, and diplomatic engagements among nations. This paper examines how globalization influences key aspects of international relations, including state sovereignty, global trade, diplomacy, and governance structures. The increasing interdependence among nations has led to both cooperation and competition in various domains. While globalization promotes economic growth, innovation, and cross-cultural understanding, it also presents challenges such as widening economic disparities, environmental degradation, and geopolitical tensions. The erosion of traditional state sovereignty due to multinational corporations, international institutions, and digital advancements has reshaped diplomatic strategies and policy-making. Additionally, the interconnected nature of global markets exposes nations to financial volatility and economic crises. At the same time, globalization provides opportunities for collaborative solutions to global issues, such as climate change, security threats, and public health crises. By analyzing both the benefits and drawbacks of globalization in international relations, this paper highlights the need for adaptive policies that balance national interests with global cooperation. The study underscores the importance of effective governance mechanisms, inclusive economic policies, and diplomatic frameworks to navigate the complexities of globalization while fostering stability, development, and equitable growth on a global scale.

**Keywords** Globalization, International Relations, Economic Interdependence, Global Trade, Economic Inequality, Environmental Challenges.



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## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN LABOR MARKETS: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND INEQUALITIES

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### **Abstract**

Globalization process has had a transformative effect on labor markets worldwide, with India experiencing both its opportunities and challenges. This research paper investigates the impact of globalization on Indian labor markets, focusing on the opportunities, challenges it has introduced, and the inequalities that have arisen. By using a combination of secondary data analysis and qualitative approaches, this study explores how globalization has influenced employment patterns, wage structures, and labor force participation in India. The research methodology includes an in-depth review of existing literature, national labor market reports, and statistical data on employment trends, such as those from the Ministry of Labor and Employment, Government of India, and other relevant agencies. Interviews with industry experts and labor market analysts supplement the quantitative data, providing insights into the real-world implications of globalization on various segments of the workforce. The findings reveal that while globalization has fostered growth in sectors like IT and manufacturing, it has also intensified inequality, particularly within the informal sector. Furthermore, rising job insecurity, wage disparity, and the growth of precarious employment, such as gig work, are critical issues emerging from these global shifts. The study concludes by highlighting policy recommendations aimed at addressing the challenges faced by weak groups within the Indian labor market.

**Key words** – Globalization, Indian Labor Market, Employment Inequality, Informal sector.



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## TRANSCENDING BOUNDARIES: THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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### **Abstract**

Globalization, defined by the increasing interconnectedness of the world's economies, cultures, and societies, has had a profound impact on employment patterns and opportunities. This paper explores the multifaceted consequences of globalization on labour markets, emphasizing how it has both expanded and altered employment landscapes across the globe. In particular, the rise of global trade, technological advancements, and the ease of cross-border communication have facilitated the growth of new industries and sectors, offering diverse job opportunities in fields like digital technology, international business, and data analytics. However, these advancements have also led to significant shifts in traditional job markets, such as the decline of manufacturing jobs in developed countries due to outsourcing and automation.

Globalization has given rise to the gig economy, characterized by short-term contracts, freelance work, and a growing reliance on digital platforms for employment. While this has led to greater flexibility for some workers, it has also introduced instability and reduced job security for others. The research further investigates the socio-economic disparities resulting from globalization, with particular attention to how developing nations face challenges related to labour exploitation, lack of access to education, and limited technological infrastructure.

This study examines the implications of globalization on wage inequality, both within and between nations, and its role in exacerbating economic disparities. In light of these challenges, the study discusses the need for policy reforms, skill development programs, and international cooperation to ensure that the benefits of globalization are more equitably distributed. Through a comprehensive analysis of both the opportunities and risks presented by globalization, this paper offers valuable insights into the future of work, suggesting strategies that can help workers and economies adapt to the rapidly changing global labor market.

**Key word:** Job opportunity, labour markets, technology.



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## FROM REALISM TO GLOBALIZATION: UNDERSTANDING THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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### **Abstract**

International relations (IR) is a dynamic field that examines the interactions between states, international organizations, and non-state actors in the global arena. This research paper explores key theories of IR, including realism, liberalism, and constructivism, while analyzing contemporary global challenges such as geopolitical conflicts, economic interdependence, and the role of international institutions in maintaining global stability. The study also investigates the impact of globalization, technological advancements, and shifting power dynamics on diplomatic relations and international cooperation. By assessing case studies and historical trends, this paper aims to provide insights into the evolving nature of IR and its implications for global governance, security, and diplomacy. The findings highlight the necessity of multilateral approaches and adaptive strategies to address complex international issues in an increasingly interconnected world.





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## GLOBALIZATION

**Meenakshi Patil**

### **Abstract**

Globalization means the dismantling of trade barriers between nations and the integration of the nation's economies through financial flow, trade in goods and services, and corporate investments between nations. Globalization has increased across the world in recent years due to the fast progress that has been made in the field of technology especially in communications and transport. The government of India made changes in its economic policy in 1991 when it was in major crisis and foreign currency reserves went down to \$1.2 billion in Jan 1991. Then government decided to give green flag to direct foreign investments in the country. The new economic reform, popularly known as, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. The series of reforms undertaken with respect to industrial sector, trade as well as financial sector aimed at making the economy more efficient. The benefits of the effects of globalization in the Indian Industry are that many foreign companies set up industries in India, especially in the pharmaceutical, BPO, petroleum, manufacturing, and chemical sectors and this helped to provide employment to many people in the country. This helped reduce the level of unemployment and poverty in the country.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS: EXAMINING LEGAL PROTECTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

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### **Abstract**

In recent decades, women's migration has become a significant global phenomenon. As international mobility increases, migrant women face numerous challenges, including human rights violations, gender discrimination, economic exploitation, gender-based violence, and limited access to support services. Despite international commitments to protect this vulnerable group, legal and implementation gaps continue to hinder the full realization of migrant women's rights. This study examines the existing legal frameworks, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the 1951 Refugee Convention, International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) guidelines, and other relevant international agreements.

The research reveals that many countries fail to incorporate gender-sensitive approaches into their national policies, leading to inadequate protection for migrant women in areas such as labor rights, asylum processes, legal residency, social support, and violence prevention. Additionally, restrictive immigration policies, such as detention, forced deportation, and legal constraints, further limit migrant women's access to fair employment, healthcare, education, and legal assistance, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and violence.

Furthermore, an analysis of international organizations' roles highlights that, despite efforts by institutions such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UN Women, numerous implementation challenges persist. These challenges include lack of coordinated international cooperation, financial constraints, the impact of national policies on international commitments, and the absence of effective monitoring mechanisms.

Findings from this study suggest that to reduce these inequalities, countries must implement legal and policy reforms that integrate human rights and gender-sensitive approaches to enhance migrant women's access to legal, social, and economic support. Finally, the study recommends that international organizations, human rights bodies, and governments work collaboratively to improve migrant women's conditions through multilateral cooperation, stronger enforcement mechanisms, awareness-raising initiatives, and enhanced support services.

**Keywords:** Migrant women's rights, international law, gender discrimination, immigration policies, international protection, gender-based violence, human rights.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## A NEW WAVE OF GLOBALIZATION: THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND ESG

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has intensified the imperative for sustainable finance, particularly as environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles become increasingly embedded in investment strategies. Conversely, sustainable finance and ESG principles contribute to the development of a new wave of globalization. However, the opacity of ESG reporting, the prevalence of greenwashing, and inefficiencies within conventional financial systems impede the full realization of sustainable finance's potential in driving of globalization. This paper examines how cutting-edge financial technologies -including blockchain, decentralized finance (DeFi), and artificial intelligence (AI) -can enhance the transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity of ESG-aligned investments.

The study investigates the integration of fintech innovations within ESG investment frameworks, focusing on their capacity to address systemic inefficiencies and bolster the credibility of sustainable finance. By evaluating the role of DeFi, blockchain, and AI, this research assesses how these technologies facilitate capital reallocation toward sustainable projects while mitigating ESG-related risks, particularly in reporting accuracy, regulatory compliance, and impact assessment.

Sustainable finance and ESG principles are critical to addressing global economic and environmental vulnerabilities. In an era of heightened geopolitical uncertainty and market fragmentation, the integration of ESG metrics into financial decision-making enhances risk-adjusted returns, fortifies corporate resilience, and aligns capital markets with long-term sustainability goals.

Technological innovation is driving a paradigm shift in sustainable finance. Blockchain ensures auditability and trust in ESG disclosures, AI refines ESG scoring methodologies, and DeFi expands access to sustainable investment opportunities by removing traditional financial intermediaries. However, regulatory divergence across jurisdictions remains a fundamental challenge, necessitating coordinated global standards to curb greenwashing and ensure robust impact measurement.

Despite political and economic uncertainties, the structural transition toward sustainable finance is irreversible. The confluence of financial innovation, regulatory evolution, and ESG-oriented policy frameworks will shape the trajectory of global investment, reinforcing economic stability while advancing the principles of environmental and social responsibility, and finally stimulating a new wave of globalization.

**Keywords:** Sustainable finance, ESG, Decentralized finance (DeFi), Blockchain, Artificial intelligence (AI), Greenwashing.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## CLIMATE CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY: TRADE-OFFS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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### **Abstract**

Climate change has emerged as one of the most pressing global challenges, and its impacts are increasingly shaping international diplomacy and global trade relations. This study explores the complex trade-offs and opportunities that arise at the intersection of climate change policies and international diplomacy. While addressing environmental concerns, nations must balance economic interests, energy needs, and geopolitical considerations. The paper delves into the role of international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, in fostering global cooperation on climate action, while also considering the divergent priorities of developed and developing nations. Furthermore, it examines the implications for global trade, including the opportunities presented by green technologies, renewable energy, and sustainable trade practices. The study also highlights the challenges posed by protectionism and carbon tariffs, as well as the potential for international collaboration to drive innovation in climate-friendly solutions. Ultimately, the paper presents a nuanced understanding of how climate change is reshaping global diplomatic relations and offers insights into navigating the evolving landscape of international trade and environmental sustainability.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, International Diplomacy, Trade-Offs, Global Trade, Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development, Renewable Energy, Green Technologies, Carbon Tariffs, Environmental Policy, Global Cooperation, Climate Action, Trade and Environment.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## DIGITAL DIPLOMACY: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHAPING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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### **Abstract**

Digital diplomacy, powered by social media platforms, has revolutionized the way governments, international organizations, and non-state actors engage with the global community. This study explores the transformative role of social media in shaping contemporary international relations, analyzing how platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram are being used for diplomatic communication, public diplomacy, and policy advocacy. The paper investigates how social media facilitates real-time engagement, enhances transparency, and enables the rapid dissemination of information, allowing states to influence public opinion and foster direct communication with citizens worldwide. However, the rise of digital diplomacy also raises new challenges, including the spread of misinformation, cyber threats, and the complexities of digital sovereignty. By examining key case studies and the impact of digital diplomacy on international crises, diplomatic negotiations, and global governance, the paper highlights the opportunities and risks posed by this evolving form of diplomacy. In conclusion, the study offers insights into how digital diplomacy can be leveraged to foster stronger international relations in an increasingly interconnected and digital world.

**Keywords:** Digital Diplomacy, Social Media, International Relations, Public Diplomacy, Global Communication, Cyber Diplomacy, Misinformation, Digital Sovereignty, Real-Time Engagement, Global Governance, Diplomatic Negotiations, Social Media Strategy.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON ONLINE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL GROWTH IN ALBANIA

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has an extraordinary impact on education, as education is one of the main pillars of a society's development. A developed society is also an educated society. Today, there are many opportunities to educate oneself, as digitalization has made the path to science and training easier. Technology has created opportunities for unlimited education by breaking down traditional barriers of time and space. The pandemic was a situation that forced the whole world to adapt to new learning methods. Online learning provided extraordinary opportunities for many students and professionals to attend lectures and relevant training from a distance. This phenomenon has made education more flexible and accessible to more individuals. This paper aims to examine the use of online education in Albania for professional development. The use of technology through online learning platforms has increased the speed and efficiency of the educational process. To verify the hypothesis, a questionnaire has been developed, which aims to explore the challenges and opportunities offered by online education. This study could contribute to improving the methodology and infrastructure of online education in the future. Online education presents great opportunities for personal and professional development, offering wide access and flexibility for individuals at any stage of their life.

**Keywords:** online education, globalization, Professional Development, Albania.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## USAID, GLOBALISATION AND THE INFILTRATION OF ISLAMIST TERRORISTS GROUPS INTO NORTHERN NIGERIA: ANY HOPE?

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### **Abstract**

This study explores the role of USAID and globalization in addressing the infiltration of Islamist terrorist groups into northern Nigeria. The research aims to assess how globalization has facilitated the cross-border movement of extremist ideologies and armed groups and evaluate the effectiveness of USAID's programs in countering these threats through development and stability initiatives. The statement of the problem underscores the increasing threat of Islamist terrorist groups, such as Boko Haram and ISWAP, which exploit Nigeria's porous borders, socio-economic disparities, and weak governance to expand their operations. Despite USAID's extensive support for development and counter-extremism initiatives, terrorist activity in northern Nigeria persists, posing a challenge to regional and global security. The study utilizes a qualitative research methodology, incorporating a review of USAID project reports, policy papers, and secondary literature. Key informant interviews with experts in counterterrorism, development, and regional security were conducted to gain insights into the effectiveness of USAID interventions and the influence of globalization on terrorism dynamics. Findings reveal that globalization has facilitated the proliferation of extremist ideologies through enhanced communication networks and ease of movement across borders. USAID's initiatives have contributed to mitigating some of the socio-economic drivers of radicalization through education, economic empowerment, and governance programs. However, the programs are hindered by challenges such as insecurity, corruption, and limited coordination with local stakeholders. The study concludes that while USAID plays a critical role in addressing the socio-economic roots of extremism, a more comprehensive and collaborative approach is needed. Strengthening partnerships with local communities, enhancing regional intelligence-sharing, and addressing structural vulnerabilities are essential to countering the spread of Islamist terrorist groups in northern Nigeria.

**Keywords:** USAID, Terrorism, Insecurity, Nigeria, Boko Haram.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## TECHNOLOGY AND GLOBALIZATION: NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR INCLUSION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH BIOFEEDBACK AND VIRTUAL REALITY

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has facilitated the access of emergent technologies, offering innovative opportunities in supporting children with disabilities. Devices for biofeedback, such as Muse 2, and the virtual reality platforms (VR), such as Liminal VR, open up new horizons for emotional self-regulation, reducing anxiety and social integration. These technologies not only offer therapeutic support, but also create immersive environments for personal exploration and growth, eliminating physical barriers and promoting inclusion. This study aims to investigate the impact of integrating Muse 2 technology and Liminal VR platform in the interventions for children with disabilities by analysing the way these tools can enhance emotional self-regulation and social inclusion. Moreover, this study seeks to highlight the role of globalization in facilitating the access to such advanced technological solutions. This study analyzes the potential of Muse 2 (biofeedback) and Liminal VR (virtual reality) in the interventions of children with disabilities, highlighting their role in self-emotional regulation and social inclusion in the context of globalization. Muse 2 and Liminal VR have great potential in self-emotional regulation, reducing anxiety, promoting well-being and self confidence offering children with disabilities a safe space for personal exploration. These technologies can become important pillars in creating innovative and accessible interventions at a global level, contributing to the transformation of traditional practices into modern, tailored solutions that are centered on the child. Integrating VR and biofeedback technologies facilitated by globalization processes, offers valuable opportunities for promoting inclusion and wellbeing of children with disabilities. Liminal VR platform and Muse 2 device create a ground-breaking therapeutic environment which can be personalized depending on the individual needs of each child.

**Keywords:** globalization; virtual reality; biofeedback; Muse 2; inclusion.





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## REIMAGINING AIRPORT IMMIGRATION: A FOCUS ON SAFETY

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### **Abstract**

Immigration processes at airports are pivotal for national security and global mobility but face challenges due to increasing traveller volumes. This study explores the integration of advanced AI models, including machine learning, computer vision, and natural language processing, to enhance airport immigration systems. These technologies can improve identity verification, detect fraudulent documents, and assess risks in real-time, ensuring faster and more accurate processing. AI-driven solutions also optimize passenger flow, reduce wait times, and minimize human error. However, ethical considerations such as data privacy, bias mitigation, and transparency are critical for responsible AI deployment. By addressing these challenges, AI can transform airport security systems, making them more efficient, secure, and user-friendly. This paper highlights the potential of AI to revolutionize immigration processes, balancing technological innovation with ethical safeguards to meet the demands of modern global travel.

**Keywords:** Migration, Airport Security, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Computer Vision.



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## ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MIGRATION ON DESTINATION AND SOURCE COUNTRIES

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### **Abstract**

Migration has profound economic implications for both host and origin countries, influencing labour markets, economic growth, and development. For host countries, migration often addresses labour shortages, enhances productivity, and contributes to cultural diversity. Migrants fill critical roles in sectors like healthcare, agriculture, and technology, boosting GDP and tax revenues. However, challenges such as wage suppression and strain on public services may arise. For origin countries, migration can alleviate unemployment and generate remittances, which significantly support household incomes and national economies. Remittances often exceed foreign aid, fostering investment in education, healthcare, and small businesses. Yet, the loss of skilled workers, or "brain drain," can hinder long-term development. Policies promoting circular migration and skill transfer can mitigate negative effects while maximizing benefits. Overall, migration creates interconnected economic opportunities and challenges, necessitating balanced policies to optimize outcomes for both host and origin countries. Keywords: migration, economic growth, remittances, brain drain, labour markets, development.

**Keywords:** Migration, economic growth, remittances, brain drain.



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## INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION ON NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS AND POLICIES: A SYSTEMIC REVIEW

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### **Abstract**

Migration has become a challenging issue in the field of education and an ongoing crisis for many countries. The migration crisis and education have a reciprocal relationship in that the influx of migrants puts a strain on educational systems, particularly regarding resources, funding, and linguistic and cultural differences. However, education can play a crucial role in addressing some of the challenges associated with migration, such as the need to integrate, skill acquisition and cultural awareness in host countries, as well as brain drain in the countries of origin. It is crucial to investigate how education can both address the problems caused by migration and maximize its potential for sustainable development. This chapter targets analyzing relevant scholarship and aims to illustrate the broad patterns of relevant scholarly sources on migration in the field of education indexed in the Web of Science between 2015 and 2022, explore their collaboration trends, and reveal the conceptual structure of these studies in the context of international sustainable development. A bibliometric methodology is employed for the exploration and analysis of the publications; 991 studies on migration in the field of education are descriptively analyzed in terms of distribution of publications with their citations, topics at the micro level, journals, and the number of authors contributing to these papers. The results contribute to picturing the characteristics and collaboration trend of the scholarly sources on migration in the area of education as a challenging disabler or a driving force that contributes to societal development within the scope of international sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Migration, Education, Educational system, Nigeria, Educational policies, Influence, Globalization, Teaching.



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## THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS ON INSURANCE MARKETS IN ALBANIA

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### Abstract

Climate change poses a growing risk to the global insurance industry, and Albania is no exception. Rising average temperatures, intensifying extreme weather events, and environmental degradation have introduced new uncertainties to the Albanian insurance market. Over the past decade, natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and wildfires have received heightened attention, significantly impacting both local communities and insurers. This paper examines how climate change influences the Albanian insurance sector, focusing on its effects on risk assessment, policy pricing, claims management, and regulatory frameworks. Drawing on official data, industry reports, and case studies, the analysis demonstrates how climate-driven events complicate underwriting processes and place pressure on insurers solvency requirements. The findings underscore the importance of robust legislative measures and collaborative strategies among policymakers, insurers, and consumers to strengthen the sector’s resilience. Additionally, the paper investigates whether there is a measurable relationship between the frequency of natural disasters and the volume of claims tied to fire and other property damages. Based on these insights, the paper provides recommendations for enhancing risk modeling, refining catastrophe insurance practices, and expanding public-private partnerships. By highlighting emerging vulnerabilities and proposing targeted solutions, this study aims to equip Albania’s insurance stakeholders with the tools needed to adapt effectively to an evolving climate landscape, ensuring greater protection for individuals, businesses, and the national economy alike.

**Keywords:** climate change, insurance, natural disaster, number of claims, Albania

### 1. Introduction

Climate change has become a critical issue for insurance companies worldwide, as it increases the frequency and severity of natural disasters. In Albania, the effects of climate change are already visible, with more frequent floods, heatwaves, and landslides posing threats to property, agriculture, and infrastructure. The insurance sector plays a key role in mitigating financial losses caused by these events, but it faces challenges in adapting to evolving climate risks.

Albania’s geographical location and topographical diversity make it highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. The country experiences a Mediterranean climate characterized by hot, dry summers and wet winters, but recent trends indicate an increase in extreme weather events such as severe floods, prolonged droughts, and coastal erosion. These environmental shifts have led to higher insurance claims, increased policy premiums, and new risk management strategies within the Albanian insurance sector.

Additionally, the country has historically suffered from underinsurance, particularly in rural and coastal areas, where many properties and businesses remain uninsured against climate risks. This lack of adequate coverage exacerbates economic losses when natural disasters strike, placing pressure on both the government and insurers to develop more accessible and effective climate risk policies. The agricultural sector, which employs a significant portion of Albania’s workforce, is particularly



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vulnerable to droughts and unpredictable weather patterns, making it imperative to introduce comprehensive agricultural insurance policies.

From a regulatory standpoint, Albania has begun implementing policies aimed at addressing climate-related risks in the insurance market. However, challenges remain in aligning with European Union (EU) climate policies and financial frameworks. While some policy efforts have been initiated, there is still a need for more structured government intervention and stronger enforcement mechanisms to support the insurance industry in handling climate-related risks. Collaboration between policymakers, insurers, and international organizations is crucial to developing a more resilient insurance framework that can mitigate climate risks effectively.

Furthermore, the insurance industry in Albania must leverage technological advancements such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics to improve risk assessment and pricing models. Digital transformation can play a crucial role in providing more accurate climate risk predictions, enabling insurers to develop tailored policies and reduce financial exposure. However, the adoption of such technology remains limited due to high implementation costs and a lack of expertise within the Albanian insurance market.

By means of an analysis of its consequences on risk assessment, policy pricing, claims, and regulatory frameworks, this article seeks to investigate how climate change is altering the insurance business in Albania. Through an analysis of worldwide patterns and a comparison of Albania's response to other nations, the study aims to offer ideas on possible approaches to increase the resilience of the insurance industry in Albania. It also addresses how public-private cooperation helps to close the climate insurance gap and guarantees more general coverage for underprivileged groups.

## 2. Methodology

This research follows a qualitative and analytical approach to examine the impact of climate change on the Albanian insurance sector. The methodology consists of the following components: Literature Review, Comparative Analysis, Case Studies, Regulatory and Policy Analysis, Data Collection and Analysis.

The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how climate risks are influencing the insurance market in Albania and to propose recommendations for improving policy frameworks and market resilience.

## 3. Literature Review

A growing body of research explores the relationship between climate change and the insurance industry. Studies indicate that the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters due to climate change have placed financial strain on insurance markets worldwide (Kunreuther & Michel-Kerjan, 2019). Global trends suggest that insurers must develop more sophisticated risk assessment models to cope with heightened uncertainties (Mills, 2021). In the European context, research by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA, 2020) highlights the vulnerability of the insurance sector to climate risks, emphasizing the need for regulatory adaptation. Albanian studies echo similar concerns, with reports from the Albanian Financial Supervisory Authority (AMF, 2022) pointing to increased climate-related claims and rising reinsurance costs. Additionally, research conducted by Gashi and Pula (2021) examines the lack of climate insurance products in the Western Balkans, advocating for policy interventions to encourage private sector engagement. Technological advancements are also playing a crucial role in modernizing climate risk insurance. Studies show that integrating artificial intelligence and big data analytics into risk assessment has improved prediction accuracy for extreme weather events (Schaefer & Waters, 2021). In Albania, however, the adoption of such technologies remains limited due to financial constraints and a lack of technical expertise (Doko et al., 2022). Despite these challenges, opportunities for climate-resilient insurance models exist. Research on parametric insurance mechanisms (Clarke & Dercon, 2016) suggests that such



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models can provide quicker and more efficient payouts to policyholders affected by climate disasters. Case studies from neighboring countries such as Croatia and Greece demonstrate the effectiveness of hybrid public-private insurance schemes in expanding climate risk coverage (Petkovic & Simic, 2020). Albania could potentially adopt similar models to enhance resilience in its insurance sector. Recent studies have also examined how climate change impacts insurance affordability and availability. The Global Insurance Market Report (2023) highlights how rising reinsurance costs affect smaller insurance providers, leading to premium hikes for consumers. Research by the World Bank (2023) emphasizes the importance of government-backed insurance schemes in mitigating financial risks associated with extreme weather events. Furthermore, the Insurance Europe (2022) report points out that insurance penetration rates remain low in climate-vulnerable regions, such as the Balkans, due to high costs and a lack of consumer awareness. A growing interest in sustainable finance has also influenced climate-related insurance policies. The European Commission's Green Deal (2021) encourages financial institutions, including insurers, to invest in climate adaptation measures and develop green insurance products. Studies by Houghton & Lewis (2023) indicate that sustainable insurance can incentivize businesses and households to adopt environmentally friendly practices, reducing long-term risks. Various studies estimate that this risk has increased, especially in the context of massive population migration towards coastal areas, which are affected by more catastrophic events. Furthermore, the movement of the population towards these areas has often been done in a chaotic manner, without a well-thought-out urban plan, and this situation has increased the pressure and vulnerability to disasters. (Požani, Elona. et.al., 2017). Overall, the literature indicates that while the insurance sector in Albania is increasingly aware of climate risks, substantial policy and technological advancements are necessary to align with global best practices. Strengthening regulatory frameworks, increasing public awareness, and investing in digital transformation will be crucial to sustaining the Albanian insurance market in the face of climate change.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### Climate Risks and Their Effects on Insurance Markets

Albania has experienced a rise in extreme weather events, including heavy rainfall, coastal flooding, and droughts, leading to higher claims in property and agricultural insurance.

The growing number of climate-related disasters has increased payouts for insured businesses and individuals, pressuring insurers to reassess risk models especially for the earthquake in 2019. Said that the global reinsurance rates also have increased due to climate risks, raising premium costs for local insurers and policyholders in Albania.

Table 1. Table of Major Natural Disasters in Albania (2000–2023)

Year	Period	Type of Disaster	Key Location(s)	Fatalities	Affected People	Damage (USD)
2002	January – February 2002	Floods	North – South (mainly river basins)	-	~60,000 (media reports)	No precise figure (partial reporting)
2004	February – March 2004	Floods	Northwest (Shkodër, Lezhë)	-	Thousands of residents	No official report
2005	March – April 2005	Floods	Coastal areas	-	Tens of thousands	No official report
2007	July – August 2007	Drought	Countrywide (more severe in the south)	-	No comprehensive data	No official report
2009–2010	Dec. 2009 – Jan. 2010	Floods	Northwest (Shkodër, Lezhë, NënShkodër)	~1–2 (various reports)	12,000–15,000	~20+ million (est.)



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<b>2011</b>	Dec. 2010 – Jan. 2011	Floods	Shkodër, Lezhë, NënShkodër	-	10,000+	No precise figure
<b>2012</b>	July – August 2012	Wildfires / Heatwave	Mainly southern and southeastern areas	-	-	Minimal (in EM-DAT)
<b>2015</b>	Feb-15	Floods	South (Vlorë, Fier, Gjirokaštër)	~1–2	~5,000	16–20 million (est.)
<b>2017</b>	November – December 2017	Floods	Central & southern Albania	-	Thousands of residents	~18+ million (est.)
<b>2019</b>	21-Sep-19	Earthquake (M 5.6–5.8)	Durrës, Tirana	0 (direct)	~100 injured	Limited damage
<b>2019</b>	26-Nov-19	Earthquake (M 6.4)	Durrës, Tirana, Lezhë	51	Over 14,000 displaced	>1 billion USD (est.)
<b>2020</b>	February – March 2020	Localized Floods	Central & northern Albania	-	Thousands of residents	Very low overall damage
<b>2021</b>	January – February 2021	Floods	Northern & central (Shkodër, Lezhë, Durrës)	-	Hundreds of evacuated homes	No EM-DAT official report
<b>2021</b>	July – August 2021	Wildfires / Heatwave	South (Vlorë, Gjirokaštër), also Durrës, Dibër	-	-	~2,000 ha of burned forests (various estimates)
<b>2022</b>	February – March 2022	Localized Floods	Northern (Shkodër, Lezhë)	-	Mostly agricultural damage	No precise data (not a “major disaster” in EM-DAT)
<b>2022</b>	July – August 2022	Wildfires / Heatwave	Nationwide, more intense in the south	-	-	Limited damage reports
<b>2023</b>	January – February 2023	Localized Floods	North & northeast (Shkodër, Kukës, Dibër)	-	Thousands of residents	No EM-DAT data yet
<b>2023</b>	Spring – Summer 2023	Sporadic Fires, Minor Quakes	Southern Albania & mild seismic activity central	-	-	Pending official EM-DAT data

Source: Emergency Events Database

Table 2. Number of natural disasters and claims on fire and other damages on property

Years	Number of natural disasters	Number of claims on fire and other damages on property
2008	1	8
2009	1	57
2010	1	69
2011	1	59
2012	1	77
2013	0	74
2014	0	62
2015	1	75

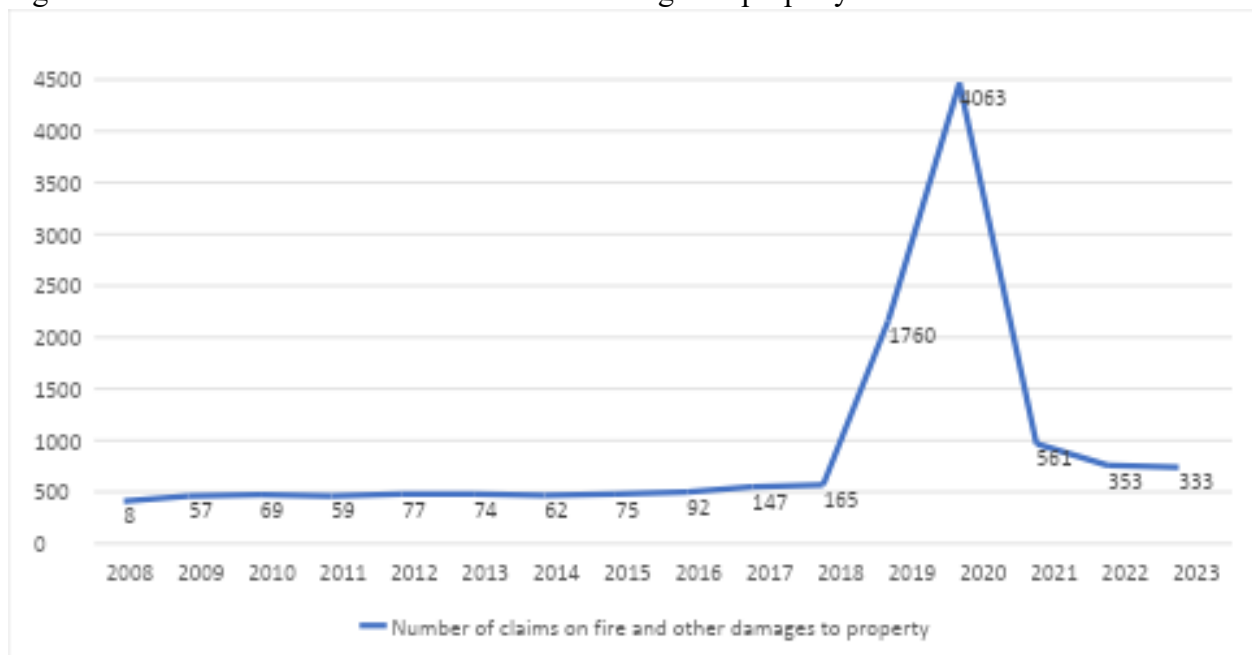


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2016	0	92
2017	1	147
2018	0	165
2019	2	1760
2020	1	4063
2021	2	561
2022	2	353
2023	2	333

Source. Author finding from EM-DAT and AMF

Figure 1. Number of claims on fire and other damages to property



Source. AMF

In 2019, we have 2 natural disasters and a large increase in property damage (1760), compared to previous years. In 2020, there is 1 natural disaster, but the number of property damages is the highest in the entire table (4063). This shows that the increase in the number of disasters alone does not always explain the increase in damage, as 2020 has fewer disasters (1) but much more damages than 2019 (4063 versus 1760). From 2008 to 2018, the number of disasters varies from 0 to 1, but property damages gradually increase from several dozen cases (e.g. 8, 57, 69, 77, 92 ...) to 165. This progressive increase may be related to urbanization, the growth of the urban population, or better reporting of damage over the years, but not necessarily to the number of natural disasters themselves. The year 2019 corresponds to the severe earthquake of November 2019, which caused extensive damage to buildings. This may have influenced the reported increase in damages in 2020 as well (ongoing repairs, delayed reporting or assessment cases). Often, a single event (e.g. a major earthquake) can produce much more property damage than several natural disasters of lower intensity. Not every fire is necessarily related to a natural disaster (fires can be accidental, intentional, or caused by electrical faults, etc.). Likewise, floods, earthquakes or storms can cause property damage but are not always reflected in the “fires and other damages” column directly. In some years, there may have been campaigns or policies that encourage the declaration/reporting of damages (e.g. insurance, state compensation claims), increasing the reported figures. Also, economic conditions and citizens' awareness of insurance may affect the figures and as is said in other research Albania has a lot of work to do in the growth of insurance culture, despite the fact that this number has been increasing in recent years.





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The data does not show a clear correlation “the more natural disasters, the more property damage (fires, etc.)”. A major disaster can cause an extraordinary increase in damages (as seen in 2019–2020), but in years when there are 0 or 1 disasters, there may still be an increase in damages due to other causes (urbanization, accidents, arson, technical defects, etc.). This may suggest that there is not a strong or linear relationship between these two indicators and that other factors (natural or human) play a much larger role in determining property damage.

### **Response to the Insurance Industry**

Insurers are investing in advanced risk modeling techniques to predict and price climate-related risks more accurately. Insurance companies have begun adjusting policy terms, raising premiums for high-risk areas, and introducing new products tailored to climate risks. The Albanian Financial Supervisory Authority (AMF) and other regulatory bodies are working to establish stronger climate risk policies and incentives for insurers. Collaborations between the government and private insurers have been introduced to improve coverage for climate-related risks and encourage disaster preparedness.

### **5. Limitations:**

Data may be incomplete, especially for events before 2010 or for smaller-scale disasters that is linked with low data because of the emergency management system was less structured. Criteria that are used for EM-DAT have some limitations because some localized floods/wildfires may not appear if they do not meet EM-DAT’s threshold ( $\geq 10$  fatalities,  $\geq 100$  affected, declaration of a state of emergency, or international assistance). Lack of official damage assessments often leads to underreported figures for economic losses and affected populations. Increasing frequency of floods/wildfires can be linked to climate change trends, but also to human factors such as deforestation, uncontrolled urbanization, and inadequate infrastructure for water management. EM-DAT may not yet list every event from 2021–2023 (especially if they do not meet the criteria for “major disasters”). Also in many cases, exact figures (fatalities, affected population, damage) are estimates or not officially reported. Years not listed may have had smaller-scale events or insufficient data.

### **6. Conclusion:**

Climate change is reshaping the insurance market in Albania, increasing both risks and opportunities. The insurance sector must continue to evolve by adopting innovative risk assessment tools, collaborating with regulators, and promoting climate resilience strategies. Strengthening climate insurance solutions and increasing awareness will be essential to ensuring long-term sustainability and financial security in the face of climate change.

There is a need for more specialized insurance products covering climate risks such as parametric insurance and catastrophe bonds. Increasing awareness about climate insurance can encourage more individuals and businesses to obtain coverage. Insurers can collaborate with policymakers to promote investments in climate-resilient buildings and infrastructure to minimize future risks. AI and big data analytics can play a crucial role in improving risk assessments and pricing accuracy for climate-related insurance products.

A document prepared by the National Civil Protection Agency with the assistance of UNDP in Albania within the framework of the project “Strengthening Resilience Capacities in Albania” RESEAL-Project, funded by the Swedish and Portuguese governments in relation to the Creation of a national strategy for disaster risk reduction for the years 2023-2030 presents in detail the strategy and commitments that all factors must undertake to be safer in facing various climate developments and the consequences that they may bring.

Some of these strategies and commitments undertaken are:

New National Hazard Map: Creation of a complete database on endangered areas (floods, landslides, fires, earthquakes), accessible to institutions and communities.



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Expansion of Early Warning Systems: Installation of river level sensors/monitors, meteorological stations, public alert systems (SMS, mobile applications, etc.).

Specific Climate Change Strategy: Integration of climate change measures (e.g. increasing green spaces, promoting clean energy) to mitigate floods and fires.

Community Participation: Involving civil society, voluntary organizations and citizens themselves in the process of planning and implementing preventive measures.

Dedicated Funds: Creation of a National Fund for civil emergencies, which will support rapid response and reconstruction after disasters.

A significant portion of Albania's population and businesses remain uninsured against climate-related events, leading to greater financial vulnerability therefore, all actors must contribute to raising awareness and increasing this insurance so that every citizen is assured of compensation for any property damage, even if a natural disaster occurs.

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# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## SUSTAINABLE FINANCE PARADIGM IN TERMS OF GLOBALIZATION

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### Abstract

Modern globalized world is characterized by tight connections between different countries and regions. International trade and other cross-border economic activities have been developing for many centuries, but development of the Internet and other information and communication technologies has significantly influenced and fostered economic relations between countries. Due to the rapid digitalization during last decades global supply chains also have been changed. Different states become not only connected but also interdependent in their economic activities. The closer relationship between two countries the more they influence one another. In such conditions local economic problems or crises can become wider or even global in a short period of time. Not only economic but also ecological or social problems become global issues such as climate changes, pandemics, wars, poverty etc. Nowadays more and more countries pay attention to climate problems caused by significant emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and other ecological issues related to environmental pollution. Transition to a low-carbon, green economy has become a crucial issue of a global scale. Countries accept amendments in this sphere by signing international documents such as the European Green Deal or internal policies, plans on achieving zero carbon emissions etc. Acceleration of green transformation at the state level requires appropriate investments and financial instruments that are provided by sustainable finance. Paradigm of sustainable finance covers not only investments into ecological but also into social sphere and governing. A lot of social problems caused by pandemic or wars could be solved by using instruments of sustainable finance. It includes problems connected to remote education, implementation of healthcare innovations, refugees and their adaptation in the new areas and so on. So, sustainable finance helps keep sustainability in mind while dealing with global challenges.

**Key words:** ESG, globalization, green economy, sustainable finance, sustainability.

### MAIN RESULTS

Current situation in a globalized world is characterized by tight connections between different countries and regions. International trade and other cross-border economic activities have been developing for many centuries, but development of the Internet and other information and communication technologies has significantly influenced and fostered economic relations between countries. In recent years digital technologies have rapidly changed and spread. That has made a huge impact on the economic, social, and ecological spheres. Information and communication technologies are one of the important drivers of sustainable development. Communication is becoming more and more disaggregated as a result of the growing number of social networks and their users. Thus, Facebook has shown a growth in the number of active users over the past 10 years by 568% and according to data for October 2022 had more than 2.7 billion, WhatsApp - 2 billion, Instagram - more than 1 billion active users, the number of which has increased more than 10 times in the last 7 years



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(Statista, 2022). The use of social networks and the latest digital technologies greatly simplifies communication and allows stakeholders to easily monitor and disseminate information on compliance with corporate social responsibility, and activities of companies to promote sustainable development. Information and communication technologies make it possible to accelerate the implementation of sustainable development goals and specific targets, which are laid down in the economic growth strategy of well-developed countries (Strilchuk et al., 2024).

Rapid growth of the Internet users influenced by accessibility of the Internet all over the world has a positive impact on the economic development and growth. The number of people worldwide connected to the Internet is rapidly increasing. The share of Internet users in the world increased from 0.1 % in 1994 to almost 70 % nowadays (fig. 1).

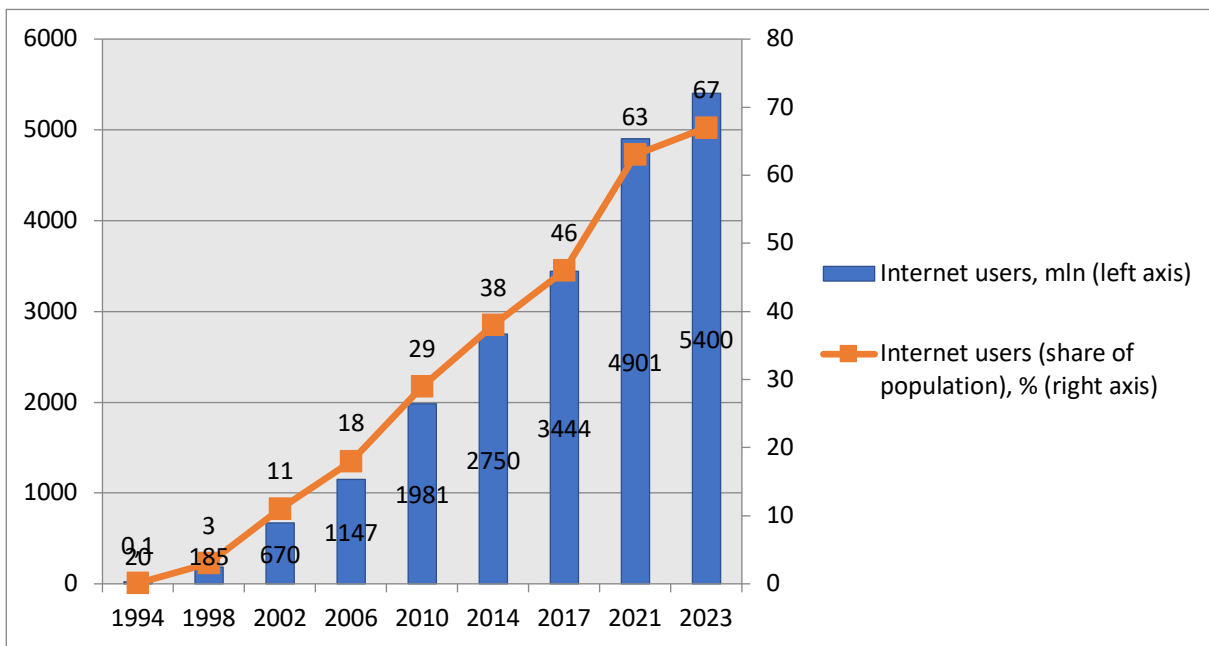


Figure 1. Global Internet users dynamics

Source: built on the basis of Global Connectivity Report 2022 (ITU, 2023); Hirsch, D. & Albertini, M., 2023.

As shown at fig. 1 and according to the latest data from International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the UN tech agency, 5.4 billion people are online in 2023. It is 67 % of all the population in the world and 100 million people more than in 2022 (Hirsch, D. & Albertini, M., 2023). This process provides favorable conditions for economic growth, fosters connectivity and deepens the level of globalization.

According to the results of Global Connectivity Index research (Huawei, 2020) digital transformation of industries helps countries rise productivity, foster economic recovery and increase competitiveness. The research has shown that economies that can increase productivity and digitize through smart connectivity tend to have higher gross value added per employee or per hour worked (Huawei, 2020). Due to the rapid digitalization during last decades global supply chains also have been changed. Different states become not only connected but also interdependent in their economic activities. The closer relationship between two countries the more they influence one another. In such conditions local economic problems or crises can become wider or even global in a short period of time.



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Not only economic but also ecological or social problems become global issues such as climate changes, pandemics, wars, poverty etc. Nowadays more and more countries pay attention to climate problems caused by significant emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and other ecological issues related to environmental pollution. Transition to a low-carbon, green economy has become a crucial issue of a global scale. Countries accept amendments in this sphere by signing international documents such as the European Green Deal or internal policies, plans on achieving zero carbon emissions etc. Acceleration of green transformation at the state level requires appropriate investments and financial instruments that are provided by sustainable finance. Sustainable finance plays a key role in achieving the European Green Deal objectives as well as the EU's international commitments to achieve sustainable development goals and combat climate change. It is possible to achieve all above mentioned by redirect private investments into projects that meet the criteria of sustainable development, climate neutrality, and climate resilience.

The basis of sustainable finance is laid in the Paris Climate Agreement, which includes a commitment to align financial flows with low-carbon and climate-friendly development. Sustainable finance includes two parts: green and transitional finance. Transitional finance relates to channeling investments into projects that aim to reduce high emissions, increase resource efficiency and transition to climate neutral and sustainable economy. In the same time green finance provides financing both transitional and ecologically-friendly projects (Strilchuk, 2024).

It is worth to mention that paradigm of sustainable finance covers not only investments into environmental sphere but also into a social one and governing. There is not a single definition of sustainable finance in the world but there is a general understanding of it. According to the European Commission Overview (European Commission, 2024) sustainable finance refers to the process of taking environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into account when making investment decisions in the financial sector, leading to more long-term investments in sustainable economic activities and projects. In accordance with Swiss Sustainable Finance (2024) sustainable finance refers to any form of financial service with the objective of supporting the transition to a sustainable economy and society by integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into business and investment decisions. Such finance aims for the lasting benefit to clients, society at large and the planet. Thus taking into account ESG factors in decision making process is a key characteristic of sustainable finance. ESG considerations include a wide range of important issues (figure 2).



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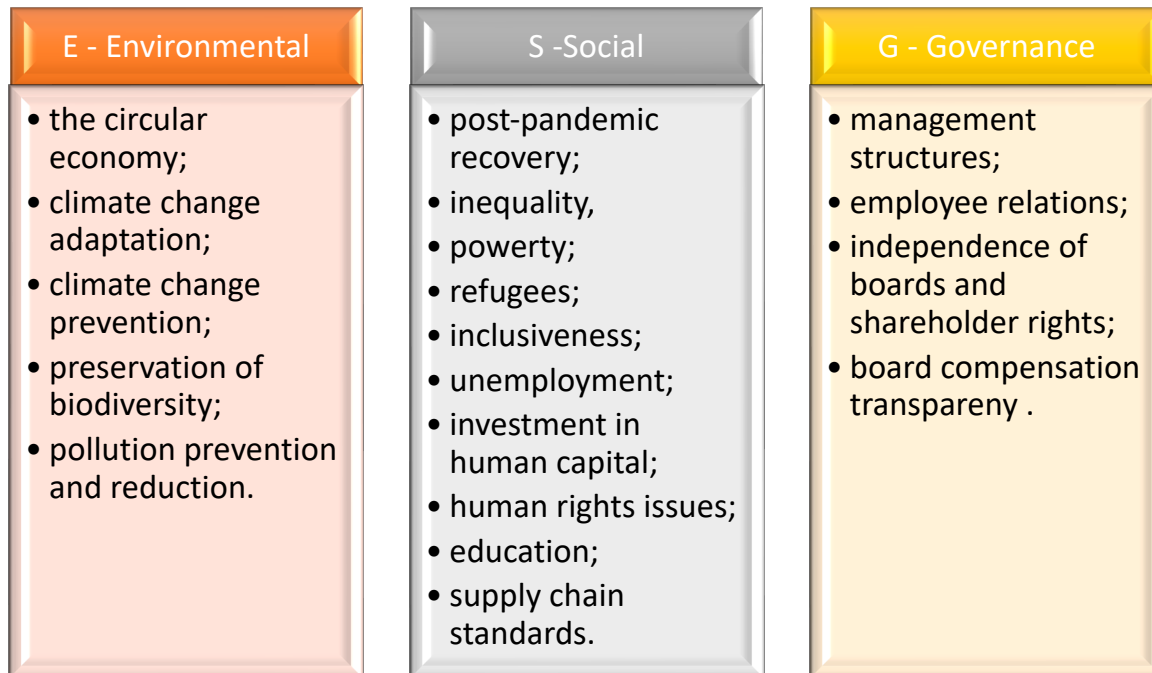


Figure 2. ESG considerations in the paradigm of sustainable finance

Source: built on the basis of (European Commission, 2024), (Swiss Sustainable Finance, 2025).

Sustainable finance allows taking into consideration all issues mentioned at fig. 2 by using different financial instruments, such as:

- green loan;
- green bonds;
- impact investing;
- loans for sustainable projects;
- loans to individuals (for education, mortgages etc.);
- loans to SMEs;
- microfinance;
- social loan;
- socially responsible investing.

All these instruments should be used in order to strengthen financial system and shift its development into a more sustainable direction. They can help in solving a wide range of social problem. One of the bright examples is a loan for education. This type of loans is used in some well-developed countries but it is still not popular in most states, especially least developed. Access to education is a crucial factor for economic development of any country and loans for education such as loans to parents or loans to university students can help more people afford good education and solve an important social issue. Another example is socially responsible investing or social loan that can help in solving problems of displaced people or refugees. It is extremely important in the post-war period when many people do not have jobs, shelters, businesses are destroyed and need resources for recovery.

Thus, a lot of social problems caused by pandemic or wars could be solved by using instruments of sustainable finance. It includes problems connected to remote education, implementation of



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healthcare innovations, refugees and their adaptation in the new areas and so on. So, sustainable finance helps keep sustainability in mind while dealing with global challenges.

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## TRANSNATIONAL APPROACHES TO INCARCERATION: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRISON SYSTEMS IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has reshaped not only economies and cultures but also national criminal justice systems, particularly the domain of incarceration. This paper examines transnational approaches to incarceration through a comparative analysis of prison systems in a globalized world. The study employs a comprehensive theoretical framework that draws on globalization theories and penal reform literature, identifying the historical evolution of prison systems under the influence of international human rights norms. A thorough literature review highlights significant contributions in understanding how transnational legal instruments, such as the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Mandela Rules, have influenced national penal policies. Central to the research is the examination of international legal and policy frameworks that govern prison management practices, including the role of organizations like the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Prison Brief. This paper scrutinizes how these international standards inform domestic reforms and shape prison conditions across diverse jurisdictions. The comparative analysis focuses on selected case studies representing distinct legal, cultural, and socio-economic environments: one from a Western democracy (e.g., the United States or United Kingdom), another from a developing nation (e.g., India or Brazil), and a third from a transitional or post-conflict context (e.g., South Africa or an Eastern European country). This multi-faceted approach reveals common challenges such as overcrowding, human rights violations, and recidivism, as well as best practices in rehabilitation and prison management. By integrating these findings, the paper discusses the implications for global prison reform and advocates for enhanced transnational cooperation and policy harmonization. It concludes that while national contexts differ, the challenges of modern incarceration are increasingly global, necessitating coordinated reform efforts. The study provides actionable recommendations for governments, policymakers, and international organizations to collaboratively foster humane, effective, and sustainable prison systems in the era of globalization.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Incarceration, Comparative Analysis and Prison Reform.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Globalization, defined as the increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and political systems, has influenced domestic prison systems by spreading ideas, policies, and international norms. Nations are adopting global trends in criminal justice, shifting toward rehabilitation-focused and humane incarceration models. (Tarbet et al., 1978)

Despite diverse legal traditions, countries face common challenges such as overcrowding, inadequate healthcare, and recidivism. A transnational comparative analysis helps identify shared obstacles and innovative solutions that inform policy reforms. This study examines how globalization shapes





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incarceration practices, the role of international legal frameworks in domestic reforms, and strategies for effective prison reform worldwide.

The study employs doctrinal analysis of statutes, case laws, and international conventions, alongside a comparative review of prison systems across various regions. A qualitative assessment of policy documents and scholarly literature further enriches the findings. By fostering international collaboration and integrating evidence-based reforms, the study aims to contribute to a more just and sustainable approach to incarceration globally.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

The international legal and policy framework governing incarceration is shaped by various human rights instruments, treaties, and guidelines that aim to standardize prison conditions, protect the rights of prisoners, and promote rehabilitation over punitive measures. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules) provide fundamental principles for humane treatment, including access to healthcare, legal representation, and protection against torture or degrading treatment. Additionally, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) mandates that prisoners be treated with dignity and respect, emphasizing the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) plays a crucial role in providing technical assistance and policy guidance for prison reforms worldwide (Haughton, 2019). Furthermore, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) oversee compliance with human rights standards in detention facilities across Europe and the Americas, respectively (Farer, 1985).

Several regional frameworks also contribute to the development of incarceration policies. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights emphasizes the prohibition of inhumane treatment, while the Bangkok Rules focus on the specific needs of women in prison, advocating for gender-sensitive policies. Additionally, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) establishes minimum detention standards for individuals convicted of crimes under international law (Cassese, 2002).

Despite these legal frameworks, challenges persist in enforcement due to variations in national policies, resource constraints, and political will. Strengthening international cooperation, policy harmonization, and accountability mechanisms is essential for ensuring that prison systems worldwide adhere to these human rights standards, ultimately fostering a more just and rehabilitative approach to incarceration.

## 3. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRISON SYSTEMS

A comparative analysis of prison systems across different nations reveals significant variations in incarceration policies, prison conditions, and approaches to rehabilitation. Below is an overview of prison systems in key countries:

- **Norway:** Known for its rehabilitation-focused model, Norway implements open prisons, emphasizes education and skill development, and provides inmates with humane living conditions. This approach has resulted in one of the lowest recidivism rates globally (Denny, 2016).



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- **United States:** The U.S. has the highest incarceration rate worldwide, relying heavily on punitive measures such as long sentences and solitary confinement. Issues like overcrowding, racial disparities, and privatization of prisons remain significant challenges. In the USA, the system is highly decentralized, with individual states and even local jurisdictions wielding considerable authority. This has resulted in significant variability in prison conditions and policies. American prisons are characterized by extremely high incarceration rates, pronounced racial disparities, and a marked reliance on punitive measures, including extensive use of solitary confinement and mandatory minimum sentences. Privatization of prisons further complicates oversight, often prioritizing profit over rehabilitation, which has drawn persistent criticism from human rights advocates for exacerbating issues like overcrowding and substandard living conditions (Murer, 2001).
- In contrast, the **UK's** prison system is more centralized and integrated within a unified legal framework. The incorporation of international human rights principles—most notably through the European Convention on Human Rights and domestic measures such as the Human Rights Act 1998—has fostered a policy environment that emphasizes rehabilitation, prisoner welfare, and measured disciplinary practices. Despite these strengths, the UK system is not without challenges; recent budget constraints, resource pressures, and criticisms regarding prolonged segregation in certain facilities illustrate that even a more regulated environment can struggle with issues of overcrowding and ensuring the dignity of all inmates (Baybutt, 2019).
- **India:** A large proportion of prisoners in India are undertrials, highlighting delays in the judicial system. The country faces overcrowding, inadequate legal aid, and poor prison conditions, but recent judicial interventions aim to improve prisoner rights and expedite case resolutions (Kaur, 2000).
- **Germany:** Germany follows a progressive approach where inmates retain several civil rights, and prisons are designed to resemble normal life. The emphasis is on rehabilitation, work training, and reintegration into society, leading to relatively low recidivism rates (Subramanian, 2013).
- **South Africa:** South Africa has incorporated restorative justice principles, focusing on community-based alternatives and mediation. However, challenges such as overcrowding, gang violence, and resource shortages persist in the prison system (Gade, 2013).
- **Japan:** Japan maintains a strict, discipline-based prison system with a focus on order and structure. While this results in low crime rates, concerns about excessive regimentation and difficulties in reintegration of released prisoners remain (Yanagimoto, 1970).
- **Sweden:** Similar to Norway, Sweden prioritizes rehabilitation over punishment. Open prisons, vocational training, and individualized support programs contribute to reducing reoffending rates and improving social reintegration (Lindström, 2008).
- **Brazil:** Brazil's prison system faces severe overcrowding, violence, and poor conditions. Organized crime has a strong presence in prisons, and despite efforts to implement alternatives such as electronic monitoring, systemic challenges persist (de Araújo, 2018).

This comparative perspective highlights the need for global cooperation in adopting best practices. Countries with punitive systems can learn from rehabilitation-focused models to reduce recidivism and promote successful reintegration. By fostering international collaboration and policy exchange, nations can work toward more humane, effective, and sustainable prison reforms.



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### 4. FINDINGS

Globalization has played a pivotal role in prison reforms by encouraging international collaboration, leading to a shift from punitive to rehabilitative incarceration models. Nations that adhere to global human rights standards, such as the Nelson Mandela Rules, have demonstrated improvements in prison conditions and inmate welfare. However, despite these legal frameworks, overcrowding remains a persistent challenge, particularly in developing countries where judicial delays and resource constraints exacerbate the problem. Best practices in rehabilitation, as seen in countries like Norway and Sweden, show that a focus on education, vocational training, and reintegration significantly reduces recidivism rates. Nonetheless, regional disparities persist, with Western democracies emphasizing rehabilitation while nations with weaker legal institutions continue to rely on punitive incarceration methods. Addressing these disparities requires strengthening global cooperation and adopting successful rehabilitation-focused models to create more humane and effective prison systems worldwide.

### 5. CONCLUSION

A comparative analysis of prison systems worldwide highlights significant variations in incarceration policies, with some nations prioritizing rehabilitation while others continue to rely on punitive approaches. The role of globalization in shaping prison reforms is evident through the adoption of international human rights frameworks and the exchange of best practices. Countries like Norway, Sweden, and Germany demonstrate that rehabilitation-focused prison models significantly reduce recidivism, while nations with punitive systems, such as the United States and Brazil, struggle with high incarceration rates, overcrowding, and systemic injustices. Despite the presence of global legal standards, disparities persist due to differences in legal traditions, economic resources, and political will. To create a more humane and effective prison system, international cooperation must be strengthened, legal frameworks must be harmonized, and rehabilitation should be prioritized over retribution. By learning from successful models and addressing existing shortcomings, nations can work toward a justice system that upholds human dignity, reduces recidivism, and fosters long-term societal reintegration.

India's prison system faces several challenges, including overcrowding, prolonged undertrial detention, inadequate legal aid, and poor living conditions. A key lesson from global prison models is the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration rather than excessive reliance on punitive measures. India can adopt Norway and Sweden's emphasis on education, vocational training, and open prison models to reduce recidivism. Germany's approach of preserving inmates' civil rights while preparing them for reintegration into society can also offer valuable insights. Additionally, addressing judicial delays, strengthening legal aid services, and implementing non-custodial alternatives—such as community service or electronic monitoring, as seen in Brazil—can help ease overcrowding. South Africa's restorative justice approach, which focuses on mediation and reconciliation, could be integrated into India's system, particularly for minor offenses. By incorporating these best practices, India can move towards a prison system that balances security with rehabilitation, ultimately fostering a more just and effective criminal justice framework.



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## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DRUG USE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION ON STUDENTS

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### **Abstract**

The study investigates the financial impact of recreational drug use among students aged 18 to 26, focusing on undergraduate and graduate levels. It examines how expenses related to substance use influence students' financial management and identifies social and academic risks. Through semi-structured interviews with eight participants, the research highlights limited awareness of financial and academic consequences, while emphasizing concerns regarding anxiety and depression symptoms. Participants advocate for preventive education and accessible counseling resources in university settings to mitigate financial and psychological risks.

**Keywords:** Drug consumption, Globalization, Student budget, Financial impact, Financial management, Prevention and education.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## GLOBALIZATION AND JUVENILE REHABILITATION MODELS: LESSONS FROM INTERNATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS AND THE ROLE OF NGOS

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has significantly influenced juvenile justice systems worldwide, leading to diverse approaches to rehabilitating young offenders. Juvenile rehabilitation programs vary globally based on legal traditions and cultural perspectives on youth delinquency. This paper explores best practices in juvenile rehabilitation across various legal systems, the role of international NGOs, and the effectiveness of community-based versus institutional rehabilitation models. The study examines Western, Nordic, Asian, African, and Latin American juvenile justice approaches, highlighting the advantages and challenges of different models. Additionally, the paper evaluates the contributions of international NGOs such as UNICEF, Penal Reform International, and Terre des Hommes in shaping global juvenile justice policies and interventions. Through a comparative analysis, this research identifies key lessons that can enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, reduce recidivism, and ensure the social reintegration of juvenile offenders. The paper also discusses how globalization has facilitated knowledge exchange and policy convergence in juvenile justice but has also introduced challenges related to cultural differences, resource constraints, and political resistance. The findings contribute to a growing body of knowledge that advocates for a balanced approach, incorporating both institutional care and community-based rehabilitation. Finally, the study provides policy recommendations to improve juvenile rehabilitation programs by integrating best practices, strengthening international cooperation, and fostering the role of non-governmental organizations in promoting rehabilitative justice.

**Keywords:** Juvenile Justice; Institutional Rehabilitation; Globalization; NGOs; Legal Systems; Community-Based Rehabilitation.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## GENDER WISE MIGRATION PATTERNS AND ISSUES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA: A STUDY

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### **Abstract**

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. This type of movement could be from one country to another or internal migration like among the states of a country, such as from rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban or urban –rural. Individuals may migrate as a person, in family units or in large groups. If A person is forced to move from his home to another place due to natural disaster or civil disturbance may be described as a refugee. Migrants continually face difficulties in becoming a full part of the economic, cultural, social and political lives of society. This paper is an attempt to understand the causes and nature of migration and also gender wise migration patterns in India and issues underlying it. Due to urbanization changes occur in socio-economic conditions, migrants are attracted to urban areas in recent times. Inter-state migration among males to urban area shows precedence growth reflecting migration of people from lower socio-economic class while a large percentage of females migrate mostly due to marriage. The reason for such divergent pattern of migration within a period of 10 years really needs to be investigated.

As per 2011 census the population of India was 1,210,193,422. India added 181.5 million to its population since 2001. 2.4% of the world's surface area accounts for 17.5% of its population. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state with roughly 200 million people. Of the 121 crore of Indians, 83.3 crore (68.84%) live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas. 45.36 crore of people in India are migrants, which is 37.8% of total population. Lead source states of internal migrants include Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, whereas key destination areas are Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat, and Karnataka. There are conspicuous migration corridors within the country: Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra, Odisha to Gujarat, Bihar to National Capital Region, Odisha to Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan to Gujarat (UNESCO/UNICEF, 2012b).

Internal migrants constitute about one-third of India's urban population, and this proportion had been increasing from 31.6 per cent in 1983 to 33 per cent in 1999-2000, and to 35 percent in 2007-08 (NSSO 2007-08). The increase in the migration rate to urban areas has primarily occurred due to an increase in migration rate for females, which has been rising. Migration among women were increasing due to marriage many of them take up work, joining the pool of migrant workers in urban areas. Male migration rate in urban areas had also increased throughout the recent past due to employment-related reasons.

**Keywords:** Labour, urbanization, migration, marriage.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## RE-INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF TURKISHNESS, ISLAMIZATION AND MODERNIZATION

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### Abstract

This paper is based on the claim that Türkiye's future global leadership position can be made possible by considering the concepts of "Islamization, Turkification and Modernization" together. In this context, the principles regarding which strategies Türkiye can follow according to its geopolitical position and become a power center in its region and surroundings and what it can do to reach this position will be examined. Again, in this context, the effect of the coexistence of Turkish and Islamic identities in creating a regional power center will be revealed.

Türkiye's current strategic position and the roles it plays are the most concrete indicators supporting this vision. Türkiye's active presence in the Organization of Turkic States, its political relations in Africa and its regional influence are signs that Türkiye is rising as an effective power in a wide geography. Its strong ties with Islamic countries and the deepening of these ties pave the way for Türkiye to position itself as an arbiter, guide and unifying power in the Islamic world. The basis for achieving the goals lies in the effort to have a contemporary civilization. Becoming contemporary is not only a technological or economic advancement; it is also to reinterpret the identity and ensure that it becomes a guide on a global level. At this point, it is also stated that becoming contemporary would be incomplete without becoming Turkified and Islamized. It is clear that Turkish identity is a strong bond that brings together Turkish peoples from all over the world historically and culturally. Similarly, Islamic identity has been an important element that has enabled Türkiye to embrace oppressed and underdeveloped countries, defend justice and create a common consciousness. While Islamization gave depth and integrity to the Turkish identity, Turkification also contributed to the universalization of the Islamic identity.

As a result, can the strategy that Türkiye will build by adopting these two identities make it not only a regional power but also a leader worldwide? Can Türkiye successfully blend these two identities and serve as a bridge between East and West, North and South; can it provide a universal balance by acting as a litmus test between different cultures and geographies? Türkiye's history, culture and geopolitical position more than provide the necessary foundations for the realization of this great goal.

This paper aims to draw attention to Türkiye's unique potential to become a contemporary civilization and a global leader and to discuss the steps that need to be taken on this path. The research will be carried out by examining existing sources and interpreting them together with current events, and by presenting inferences about the future. Due to the very broad scope of the subject, the paper will be limited to the historical and sociological framework and the reflection of these issues on the geopolitical field. It is evaluated that this study will be useful in terms of establishing a basis for future scientific research.

**Keywords:** Turkification, Islamization, Modernization, Regional Leader, Civilization.





# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPACT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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### **Abstract**

The reason for choosing this topic is that artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping the world in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. One of the fundamental questions addressed is whether this revolution will widen the gap between developed and developing countries. Developing countries face significant challenges such as poor infrastructure, high unemployment, low technology adoption, and dependence on traditional industries, all of which make them vulnerable to being left behind in this technological transformation.

This research aims to shed light on how developing countries can adapt to and benefit from AI technologies and avoid being disadvantaged by these technologies.

The research focused on examining how AI will affect labor markets by analyzing economic data from developing countries such as Egypt, Nigeria, and India. It also examined how AI technologies are transforming industries such as manufacturing, customer service, and skilled labor sectors such as translation and design. The findings emphasize that AI could increase global economic growth by \$15.7 trillion by 2030, while most benefits will be concentrated in developed countries unless developing countries invest in education, infrastructure, and AI-related technologies.

To address these inequalities, policies that encourage public-private partnerships, international cooperation, and increased investment in AI-based education to prepare future generations for these challenges will be proposed. It is also considered that the study will create a certain infrastructure for studies to be conducted on this subject.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, Fourth Industrial Revolution, labor markets, economic inequality, and education investment.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## SOCRATIC TEACHING METHOD AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE GEOPOLITICAL FIELD

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### **Abstract**

Socrates, one of the founders of modern philosophy, aims to reveal the knowledge that is already innately present in humans as a teaching technique. The saying “I know one thing and that is that I know nothing” also belongs to him. This is not because he does not know anything, but because he is modest. He managed to solve a difficult mathematical problem by asking questions to an uneducated slave. The Socratic method shows us that knowledge exists in humans and that the way to reach this knowledge is through philosophical thinking and testing knowledge with the “Menon dialogue”. The Socratic method helps us find the truth again by reminding us of what is known. This method has three stages. In the first stage, what the person in front of us knows and what he does not know is revealed with the question-answer method. In the second stage, irony, that is, opposition, is created by expressing the exact opposite of what is said, creating an environment of contradiction and discussion, and in the last stage, maieutics, that is, the person is allowed to present his own opinion. On the other hand, the concept of geopolitics generally covers the fields of geostrategy, geoeconomics and geoculture, and it is possible to use a similar method in teaching these fields. In other words, determining what the learners know and do not know, creating an environment of contradiction and discussion with opposing ideas, and in the last stage, reaching a conclusion.

The purpose of this study is to go into detail about the stages applied in Socratic Teaching Management and to reveal the usability of this method in teaching geopolitical issues. This will also provide an effective area of use in geopolitical foresight studies. In the study, the literature review will be conducted on both the Socratic Method and geopolitical issues, theoretical sources will be examined, and a conclusion will be reached by comparing them with each other. Since the subject is very comprehensive, the study will be addressed in terms of reflection on teaching methods in general.

Teaching is the process of creating desired changes in human behavior. The Socratic Method, which is applied in certain areas of the modern education system, is more dominant in individualism than other teaching methods and carries the ability of the learner to turn the subject he considers wrong into right with his own thought structure. Thus, with a correct method, the teacher can find the opportunity to verify something wrong.

It is evaluated that the research conducted will contribute to the development of teaching systems in many subjects including geopolitics and will contribute scientifically to this field.

**Keywords:** Socrates, Socratic Teaching Method, Geopolitics, Foresight.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## POPULISM AND ITS POSSIBLE INFLUENCE ON DEMOCRACIES IN LATIN AMERICA

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### Abstract

Populism has been a recurrent feature in Latin American politics, where charismatic leaders have utilized anti-elitist narratives and appeals directed at the people to build and consolidate their power. Today, even scholars differ in describing its possible effects, whether positive or negative, on democracies. In this context, this article explores how populism can influence democracies in the region, creating opportunities for political inclusion while also posing risks to institutional stability. Considering cases such as Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela, the effects of populism on democratic quality and social polarization are broadly examined. Similarly, employing a theoretical framework with contributions from Ernesto Laclau, Cass Mudde, and Benjamin Moffitt, and based on a qualitative approach to document analysis, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics between populism and democracy in these contexts. This research highlights the similarities and differences in populist models and their impact, offering a foundation to reflect on the democratic future of Latin America.

**Keywords:** Argentina, Democracy, Latin America, Institutional Crisis, Populism, Venezuela.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE CONCEPT OF GEOPOLITICAL RISK

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### Abstract

German sociologist Beck, in his theory of “Risk Society”, defined the fact that Western societies today face more problems than they have ever faced before as a risk. Risk can also be considered as the equivalent of the word “danger” in its true sense. Risk is the difference between the desired situation and the actual situation. Accordingly, for those who design the world system, it constitutes the risk of “the possibility of expectation and the non-existence”. Risk, which is the possibility of an event occurring and being affected by it, is a phenomenon that we encounter in many areas of our lives. Determining high-level risks, especially at the country level, and determining what can be done about it is not a process that anyone can do at random but requires a certain amount of knowledge and high-level experience.

In countries where a serious state understanding with strategic management skills has been developed, those in authority do not take risks other than those that are acceptable and in line with achieving their national goals. However, they reduce the risks that have occurred in any case with risk management methods and try to maintain freedom of action. In this context, critical skills will be.

- situational awareness and foresight in the geopolitical field,
- expertise and ability to analyze in the field,
- determination and flexible thinking ability based on information infrastructure, and
- cost-effectiveness skills.

The purpose of this study is to define what risk is and to put forward some suggestions on what can be done to eliminate or reduce the effects of risks in the geopolitical field. In the report, previous studies and academic articles on this subject will be used, and events that have occurred in this field will be examined and a conclusion will be reached. Due to the very broad scope of the subject, the study is limited, especially to the geopolitical field.

It is certainly possible to prepare for risks in advance and reduce their impact. However, geopolitically, many problems that create high-level risks such as security, terrorism, strategic decisions contain intelligent competitors. For this reason, realistic evaluations cannot be expected from problems that position the competitor passively and from models to be created accordingly. Risk studies should be taken seriously, and risk management should be put into practice professionally by competent hands. It is evaluated that this study will form an infrastructure for scientific research to be conducted on the same subject from now on.

**Keywords:** Risk, danger, risk management, geopolitics, opportunity.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE TARIMIN DİPLOMASİDEKİ YERİ VE ÖNEMİ

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### **Abstract**

Agriculture is the only way for the production of plant and animal foods that humanity needs to survive throughout thousands of years of human history. Soil is the main source of plants and animals; plants and animals are the main source of people's existence. Diplomatic relations established in every field where humans exist have undoubtedly been established in the field of agricultural activities with international relations throughout history and have developed over time and become one of the arenas that are indicators of the power of states. In the hierarchy of human needs, 'nourishment' is one of the main needs at the first step. States, on the other hand, play an active role in regulating the distribution of tasks in the production of this basic need, in coordinating internal and external supply systems. Agriculture the most basic need of the world that operates with this system naturally creates some developments or competitions within and between states. In this research, we will examine the existence of agriculture in human nature; its socio-economic importance for states; its place in diplomatic and commercial relations; the functioning and changes of agricultural activities in war and peace environments. Our aim is to make determinations about the functioning of agricultural activities that are damaged or deliberately damaged, primarily affecting the individual, the smallest building block of society, and then the society within the states, and to try to produce solutions about the methods of protection from the harms of these agricultural destruction operations.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Diplomacy, Agricultural History, Ata Seed, Agricultural Attack, Terminator Seed.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## MALACCA SULTANATE-STRAIT AND COLONIALISM

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### **Abstract**

Malacca was founded by Parameswara (1344 – c. 1414) in the late 14th century. Malacca was founded as the Malacca Sultanate, which would later become famous, and over time it became one of the important states of the Malay peninsula. It has been a frequent destination for many merchants who wanted to benefit from the strategic and economic location of this region, which is based in Malacca and located on the western coast of the Malay peninsula, through which the Strait of Malacca passes. The region became an important port during the period when monsoon winds were blowing, and it had the feature of shortening the sea routes in the region. It was important as a stopover and absolute transit point. Due to these features, it became one of the most important political structures in Southeast Asia in the 15th century.

As a city-state, the Malacca Sultanate's cultural and political influence, as well as its commercial aspect, gradually increased and it became a center of attraction. Settlers from many countries settled in the region and a cosmopolitan structure speaking different languages was formed. Marriages with diplomats and merchants contributed to the spread of Islam. Due to the rapid development and strategic importance of the region, it attracted the attention of colonial states, and first the Portuguese, then the Netherlands and the British occupied this region. Even a superficial map review will be enough to reveal the geopolitical importance of the region and why it should be controlled.

The aim of this study is to reveal the historical, cultural situation and geopolitical characteristics of the Malacca Region, which continues to be a strategic region even today. In the study, academic publications and open-source information on the subject will be used. Since the subject is very comprehensive, the study will be limited to the Malacca Sultanate and the colonial period, and geopolitical issues will be evaluated primarily.

In understanding the Asia-Pacific region, it is very important to make sense of the struggles that have continued throughout history in and around the Strait of Malacca. It is evaluated that revealing the geopolitical characteristics of the region, which is increasingly important even today, with this study will form a basis for future academic activities and will be useful.

**Keywords:** Sultanate of Malacca, Strait of Malacca, Colonialism, trade, geopolitics, Asia-Pacific.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## RUSSIA'S GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGY IN CENTRAL ASIA AND REGIONAL POWER DYNAMICS

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### **Abstract**

This study examines Russia's geopolitical strategy and regional power dynamics in Central Asia and analyzes the key factors behind Moscow's efforts to maintain its influence in the region. The Central Asian states, which gained their independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union, attract the attention of global powers due to their strategic location and natural resources. This raises the question of how the geopolitical balance of the region will be shaped.

The main problem of the study is to understand how Russia's traditional influence in Central Asia is evolving in the face of China's increasing economic investments within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative and the West's democratization initiatives. Central Asia is of great importance in terms of energy resources, trade routes and security policies. In this context, Russia's military, economic and diplomatic strategies in the region constitute an important dimension of the international power struggle. This study aims to contribute to the world of science by analyzing the main power balances in the region. In particular, the impact of Russia's policies through structures such as the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) is discussed. Moreover, Russia's balancing policy is evaluated in this competitive environment shaped by China's economic weight and Western political interventions. In conclusion, this study provides a theoretical framework for understanding the power struggle in Central Asia and aims to help policymakers develop strategic insights for the future of the region.

**Keywords:** Russia, Geopolitical Strategy, Central Asia, International Relations, Regional Power.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE NEW SYRIAN REGIME AND TURKEY'S ROLE IN THE “MIDDLE EAST”

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**Sudenaz Çapacı**

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### **Abstract**

The “Arab Spring” that started in Arab countries in 2010 caused protests against the government in many Arab countries, including Syria. The last leader of the Baath Regime, Bashar Assad, who came to power in 1963, was also affected by the protests that started in Dera in 2011, and this process paved the way for the Syrian civil war.

The rapidly starting intra-Syrian groupings and organizational structures were further fueled by the participation of people from many countries in the organization. Many massacres and migrations took place. On December 8, 2024, HTS (Hey'etu Tahrir al-Sham) launched an operation against the Damascus administration and overthrew the Baath Regime. The civil war in Syria has radically changed the country's political regime and form of government. Although the Bashar Assad regime largely maintains its control with the support of Russia and Iran, the north of the country and the influence of different actors continue. A new Syrian administration is focused on completing the political transition processes, welcoming differences and representing all segments. Türkiye has a critical role in the future of Syria. Türkiye, in particular, sees the PKK/YPG terrorist organization of Syria as a national security issue.

In this context, while these threats continue to intensify with Türkiye's cross-border operations, efforts are also being made to ensure that Syrian refugees are transformed into safe havens. Ankara supports political solutions to maintain stability in Syria and plays an active role in platforms such as the Astana process. The aim of this study is to try to reveal Türkiye's role within the framework of the changing situation in Syria and its impact on the future of the region. The study will focus on recent developments and their impact on the region, especially by making use of existing resources.

The Syrian National Army stands out as an important actor in ensuring the balance of the region. In addition, Türkiye is taking very serious steps in sharing its experiences and expertise in the methods of aid operations and the state formation process to alleviate the humanitarian force in Syria. In this study, the policies that Türkiye will follow in the Middle East in the medium and long term and the role that the New Syrian Government will play in the new balance that will be formed in the region will be revealed and an infrastructure will be created for the studies to be carried out from now on.

**Keywords:** Syrian Arab Republic, Middle East, Geopolitics, Strategy, Regional Balance of Power.





# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

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### Abstract

The acceptance of the international criminal court statute took its place in international law with one hundred and twenty states voting in favor, seven against, and twenty-one abstaining. The court statute began its duties as of July 1, 2002. The establishment of the international criminal court aimed to end armed conflicts and prevent the recurrence of human tragedies and aimed to carry out its work in this direction. Although the United States had a position to sign the International Criminal Court Statute under the presidency of Bill Clinton, on May 6, 2002, when President Bush came to power, he stated that he was not a party to the Rome Statute, which is the founding treaty of the International Criminal Court, and that "the International Criminal Court was an attack on the American people". In addition, despite participating in the Rome Conference, the United States became one of the seven states that voted to reject the Rome Statute, citing the reason that this treaty "failed to meet the demands of the United States".

In response to the authority and procedures of the United States of America's international criminal courts pursuant to the "Article 98 agreements" or "dual immunity agreements", justifications have been presented in the context of the legal status protection for United States citizens and military personnel. Acting with this ideology, the United States of America has also been shown to have a hostile attitude towards international criminal courts. So much so that in the future, in order for this hostile attitude to be better understood, the International Criminal Court has included a provision that it will file criminal complaints against the soldiers sent by the United States to the region in line with the war crimes committed in Afghanistan. In return, John Bolton, the White House National Security Advisor, has openly threatened the status of the International Criminal Court through the "Federalist Society" in Washington and has completely ignored the International Criminal Court by ignoring all the decisions taken by the statute.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relations of the USA with the International Criminal Court in the context of Afghanistan and to present some results on this subject. For this purpose, the literature on the subject will be reviewed and the scientific studies conducted will be examined and analyzed. Due to the wide scope of the subject, the US-International Criminal Court relations have been limited.

It is considered that this study will form a certain infrastructure for future studies on the same subject.

**Keywords:** International criminal court, Rome statute, war crimes committed in Afghanistan, international criminal statute in the United States.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## NEUM AND THE GEOPOLITICS OF DIVISION: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S COASTAL ENCLAVE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CROATIA, EU INTEGRATION, AND REGIONAL STABILITY

**Isa KASUM**

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### **Abstract**

The geopolitical dynamics surrounding Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina's only coastal town, have long been a point of contention in the region, particularly in its relations with Croatia. Neum's strategic location along the Adriatic Sea effectively splits Croatia's territory, creating logistical and economic challenges for both nations. This issue has gained renewed attention in the context of European Union (EU) integration, as Croatia's accession in 2013 necessitated the establishment of border controls, impacting regional trade, tourism, and transportation. The Neum corridor has also raised questions about sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the balance of power in the Western Balkans. Furthermore, subjected proposed Pelješac Bridge, aimed at bypassing Neum, has sparked debates over its implications for Bosnia's access to international waters and its economic prospects. This article examines the historical, legal, and geopolitical dimensions of the Neum issue, analyzing its impact on bilateral relations, regional stability, and EU enlargement policies. By exploring the interplay between national interests, international law, and geopolitical strategies, this study highlights the complexities of resolving territorial disputes in a rapidly evolving global landscape.

**Keywords:** Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, geopolitics, territorial disputes, EU integration, regional stability, international relations.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## FERTILITY CRESCENT AND GEOPOLITICAL EVALUATION

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### **Abstract**

Although the Fertile Crescent is known as the Middle East, it is given different names. It is also called the “Fertile Crescent” or “Mesopotamia”. The region was given these names mostly by Westerners. There are certain reasons for it being called the Fertile Crescent. The presence of lands suitable for agriculture, the presence of fertile water areas and the presence of underground resources increased their importance in the 20th century.

The border of the region called the Fertile Crescent extends from Jordan, Jerusalem, Lebanon, Syria, the Southern Anatolian part of Turkey, Iraq and Ali Kosh of Iran to Basra. And this region also hosts the first settlements in history. It is where the first civilizations such as Sumer, Akkadians and Babylon emerged.

The Fertile Crescent serves as a bridge between the East and the West due to its location. The first trade routes in history were provided through this region. These are; The King's Road and the Silk Road.

In light of the information mentioned and the events happening today, the desire of the Great Powers for this region, the idea of establishing dominance in the countries of the region and the presence of proxy elements around this region are not coincidental.

The geopolitical, geocultural and geostrategic aspects of the region are valuable and valuable.

The purpose of this study is to reveal what kind of struggle the Fertile Crescent region has witnessed from a geopolitical perspective and to present predictions regarding future struggles. The study will conduct a literature review on the subject and benefit from previous academic studies. Since the subject is very comprehensive, the study will be limited to geopolitical issues in terms of today and the future.

It is understood that the Western elements know the value of the Fertile Crescent, but the states in the region and the decision-makers or elites who govern them do not know the value of the region, and the chaos deepens every passing day, and the fact that the agreements made in the region are made with the intervention of foreign or distant countries from the region also brings temporary agreements. Therefore, it makes civil wars open to external intervention.

There are signs that a new era has begun with the change of the US President, Syria gaining a different dimension, the regional reflection of the Israeli-Palestinian events, and the end of what Iran calls the Shiite Crescent. Although it is thought that the situation in the Middle East has definitely changed, it should not be forgotten that the situation will be taken to a different dimension with a decision maker. It is evaluated that this study will be useful in terms of geopolitics for the studies to be carried out from now on.

**Keywords:** Geopolitical Foresight, Civilization, Culture, Chaos.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## THE FALL OF ASSAD'S REGIME, A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MENA REGION

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### Abstract

The Arab Spring was a transformative point in the region. Since then, the changes in the MENA region ("MENA" is the original name of a large region encompassing approximately twenty countries located in both North Africa and Southwest Asia, with geographical boundaries stretching from Morocco to Pakistan.) have accelerated in speed and depth throughout various countries, and the situation in each has been shaped by multiple internal and external actors. The state has been among the main actors, if not the main actor, in shaping the consequences of these demonstrations. The fall of the Assad regime was a sudden and unforeseen event that nearly no actor had anticipated to happen at least at such speed, it sent shock waves throughout the region because of the complex involvement of many actors in supporting the regime which had given the impression of stability and prolonged the persistence of the regime in power, at the same time the structure of the regime in Syria had a similar outlook to many regimes in the region before 2011's demonstration, thus such change has to be studied in more depth to understand the factors behind that rapid destruction of the regime when compared with other states in the region.

The study is conducted to examine these factors and draw a conclusion. Previously conducted scientific studies will be reviewed in the study. Due to the wide scope of the subject, the focus will be on recent developments in the Middle East Region and their possible consequences.

Within this frame, the literature on revolutions and regime toppling that has been developing since the 1970s in comparative politics, such as Theda Skocpol's works on revolutions in the third world and multiple regions in the world, can be examined within the context of recent developments in the region and utilized to develop explanatory and anticipation models for the contemporary revolutions and regime changes in the MENA region.

Such models are distinguished by including different sets of social, economic, and political aspects centralized around the structure of the state. Thus, such models offer a chance to explain through the focal point of interest in the paper, the states, but at the same time consider the interaction among other factors. Therefore, the attempt to understand the reasons behind the revival of revolution, conflict, and regime change becomes increasingly important to enhance the ability to explain and anticipate such major changes.

It is considered that the study will form an infrastructure for future research.

**Key Words:** Arab Spring, MENA Region, Regime Change, Comparative Politics, State Structure.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## TURKISH IN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION: SPECIAL PURPOSE LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR DIPLOMATS

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### **Abstract**

Diplomatic Turkish is a critical tool for effective communication in international relations. Teaching Turkish to mission chiefs and diplomats not only increases linguistic competence but also contributes to their understanding of Turkey's cultural and diplomatic context. This article aims to address the main features and teaching processes of diplomatic Turkish. It will analyze the formal and effective language structures used in diplomatic correspondence and oral communication. The impact of cultural differences on language, especially idioms, protocol-appropriate expressions and forms of address will be emphasized.

In teaching Diplomatic Turkish, it should be ensured that participants gain both cultural awareness in the target language and understand the requirements of formal communication. In this context, adopting an interdisciplinary approach in teaching will strengthen the link between language and diplomacy. Diplomats should not only acquire linguistic proficiency but also develop cultural sensitivity and multilingual competencies. This article explores why Turkish for Diplomacy plays a role as a critical tool in international relations. What is the importance of learning Turkish for diplomats? Which methods and techniques should be used when teaching Turkish to a diplomat? Document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, will be used in this scientific research.

**Keywords:** Teaching Turkish for Special Purposes, Diplomacy Turkish, diplomat.



# 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## RESULTS OF US PRESIDENT TRUMP'S IMMIGRANT POLICY

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### **Abstract**

Trump, who was re-elected as the US President for the second time, put into action the views he had previously promised during the election campaigns, as soon as he took office. The immigration policies initiated by President Trump and their implementation cover much more than just measures to ensure border security and include issues of mass deportation of illegal immigrants by any means necessary. This inevitably brings up some problems both within the country and for the geographies where immigrants come from.

This situation undoubtedly brings up some reactions against Trump from everywhere. For example, Colombian President Gustavo Petro finds Trump's policy towards immigrants extremely harsh and says that immigrants are treated badly and treated as criminals. Immigrants are in a really difficult situation, and it seems that this difficulty will continue further.

US President Trump created a center that can accommodate 30 thousand immigrants in Guantanamo, where terrorist criminals were previously held, and said that dangerous immigrants would be placed here. The Cuban administration announced that they considered this decision as inhumane.

Likewise, Trump announced on his social media account that Venezuela has agreed to take back all immigrants from its own country in the USA. Moreover, Venezuela will cover the transportation costs of these immigrants.

The aim of this study is to scientifically reveal the Trump era immigration policies and their consequences. In the study, in addition to theoretical sources on the subject, open sources will also be used. Since the issue of immigration is very comprehensive, the study will be limited to the practices of US President Trump and this country.

Trump's approach to immigration, which has come to the fore with his interesting personality and practices, also goes beyond international agreements and rules and attracts reactions. Trump, who demands that people in the Gaza region leave the region and migrate to places such as Egypt and Jordan, also deports immigrants who have come to his country with his own practices, is likely to be discussed a lot in the coming period.

**Key Words:** Immigration, Trump, USA, Immigration Policies, Deportation.

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İlgili makama;

6th International Conference on Globalization and International Relations, Mart 03, 2025, tarihleri arasında New York City, ABD’de 22 farklı ülkenin akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Kongre kapsamında sunumu yapılan 80 bildirin 11 adeti Türkiye’den katılımcılar tarafından; 69 bildiri ise 21 ülkeden katılımcılar tarafından sunulmuştur. Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen “Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarısından fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.” değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir. Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla

  
Dr. Mustafa Latik EMEK  
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