

Etnik

Proceedings of the Art and Design International Conference (AnDIC 2016)

This book of conference proceedings contains papers presented at the Art and Design International Conference (AnDIC 2016). It examines the impact of Cyberology, also known as Internet Science, on the world of art and design. It looks at how the rapid growth of Cyberology and the creation of various applications and devices have influenced human relationships. The book discusses the impact of Cyberology on the behaviour, attitudes and perceptions of users, including the way they work and communicate. With a strong focus on how the Cyberology world influences and changes the methods and works of artists, this book features topics that are relevant to four key players - artists, intermediaries, policy makers, and the audience - in a cultural system, especially in the world of art and design. It examines the development, problems and issues of traditional cultural values, identity and new trends in contemporary art. Most importantly, the book attempts to discuss the past, present and future of art and design whilst looking at some underlying issues that need to be addressed collectively.

Economic Development

This text maintains a problem and policy oriented approach to development economics. It focuses on people and government in developing countries.

Digital Tradition

In one of the first ethnographies of contemporary studio music production, author Eliot Bates investigates the emergence of a transnational market for Anatolian minority popular musics in the Turkish music industry. With its unique interdisciplinary approach, Digital Traditions sets a new standard for the study of recorded music.

Mantanani Island

This book comprises of 13 chapters, documenting the scientific expedition of the Mantanani Island. This expedition was conducted by thirty scientists and researchers from Universiti Malaysia Sabah under the fellowship of the Small Islands Research Center (SIRC). The expedition was carried out from the 8th to the 10th of April 2016, yielded new knowledge and updated previous data on the socio-cultural aspects of the inhabitants, island geology, terrestrial and marine flora and fauna, economy and ecotourism. The layout of this book was designed to present the socio-cultural aspect of the inhabitants on the island in two preliminary chapters, followed by island geology; land use; coastline changes; diversity of trees; seaweed; invertebrates; snails; groundwater as well as economic and potential ecotourism prospects of the island in its final chapter. UMS, through its implementation arm, SIRC, is committed to ensure the success of preservation and conservation of the island's resources for future generations. Therefore, this book aims to serve as a focal point for future scientific expedition to this island. As the environment changes around us due to anthropogenic activities, it is only prudent that we document these changes in order to better understand and mitigate future disasters.

Turkish Migration Conference 2015 Selected Proceedings

This book is a collection of selected papers presented at the 3rd Turkish Migration Conference (TMC). TMC 2015 was hosted by Charles University Prague, Czech Republic from 25 to 27 June 2015. The TMC 2015

was the third event in the series that we were proud to organise and host at Charles University Prague. This selection of papers presented at the conference are only a small portion of contributions. Many other papers are included in edited books and submitted to refereed journals in due course. There were a total of about 146 papers by over 200 authors presented in 40 parallel sessions and three plenary sessions at Jinonice Campus of Charles University Prague. About a fifth of the sessions at the conference were in Turkish language although the main language was English. Therefore some of the proceedings are in Turkish too. The keynote speakers included Douglas Massey of Princeton University, Caroline Brettell of Southern Methodist University, and Nedim Gürsel of CNRS.

Ethnic Relations at School in Malaysia

This book considers the impact of the Rancangan Integrasi Murid Untuk Parpaduan (RIMUP: Student Integration Plan for Unity), the program developed as a driver towards Malaysian national integration and intended to promote an ideal of ‘unity in diversity’ through enhancing ethnic interaction in primary schools. Based on interview research with government departments, NGOs, and stakeholders at primary schools, this book highlights three main structural challenges to success of the RIMUP: the government’s weak management; the short duration and low frequency of an activity; and low student participation rate. The book also provides concrete suggestions to develop the RIMUP, to improve ethnic relations and to shape the future direction of education policies for the development of national integration, making a significant contribution to Malaysian studies as well as education policy in multi-ethnic countries.

Radical Traditions

In Radical Traditions, author Andrew Clay McGraw shows how music kontemporer embodies the tensions between culture as represented and lived. Through a highly interdisciplinary approach this book presents an all-encompassing social and musical history of musik kontemporer.

The Impact of MOOCs on Distance Education in Malaysia and Beyond

This book provides theoretical and empirical discussions around the impact of MOOCs and other pedagogical strategies for online learning in international contexts. Through discussions of inverse blended learning and other teaching and learning approaches, Part I navigates the pressing conceptual issues around global online education. By analyzing the Malaysia MOOC Initiative—the first governmental MOOC project in the world—Part II offers insight into the developmental strategies, learning design, and integrative approaches of these pioneering efforts. Edited by leading scholars in the field of globalized online learning, this volume offers a valuable contribution to research around collaborative initiatives between governments and universities, especially ones dedicated to open and distance education.

Cina Peranakan Kampung Pasir Parit, Kelantan

Cina Peranakan merupakan sekumpulan subetnik Cina di negara ini. Mereka memperlihatkan identiti yang amat berbeza daripada orang Cina jati. Identiti mereka terdiri daripada identiti Cina yang diwarisi daripada generasi awal dan identiti yang dipupuk menerusi akulturasikan oleh penduduk tempatan. Kebanyakan kajian tentang Cina Peranakan di negara ini tertumpu kepada Cina Peranakan yang menetap di pantai barat Semenanjung Malaysia, terutamanya Baba dan Nyonya dari negeri Melaka dan Pulau Pinang. Padahal, terdapat juga sekumpulan Cina Peranakan yang besar yang menetap di pantai timur Semenanjung Malaysia, terutamanya negeri Kelantan. Malangnya, Cina Peranakan Kelantan tidak banyak dikaji oleh sarjana sedangkan amalan budaya mereka agak berbeza daripada Cina Peranakan yang menetap di pantai barat dan wajar diberikan perhatian yang setimpal. Lagipun, kehidupan sosiobudaya mereka menyumbang kepada pengkayaan sosiobudaya negeri Kelantan. Monograf ini mengkaji Cina Peranakan Kelantan dengan memilih Cina Peranakan Kampung Pasir Parit sebagai satu kajian kes atas dua sebab utama. Pertama, mereka merupakan kumpulan Cina Peranakan yang terbesar di negeri Kelantan. Kedua, mereka tidak diserap oleh

masyarakat Cina jati dan masih mengekalkan kebanyakan identiti Peranakan mereka.

Reflections On International Relations & Politics & History & Law

Does social science matter? Yes. Why does social science matter? It provides humans with knowledge, in form of research and theory, that allows us to understand our surroundings and how the social realm works. In addition to the theoretical and empirical understanding of the social realm, social science allows us to anticipate and shape aspects of future social developments and outcomes – e.g., demography and human security and social unrests; or actions and potential reactions between and among individuals, state-actors and non-state actors and their implication on the social realm. Thus, social science matters due to its canon of knowledge which empowers humans with tools to not just understand the social realm but also mediate in social dynamics and suggest policy reforms. Humans keen on the social science develop practical skills, distinctly valued in all forms of social dynamics. For instance, individuals can understand their social surroundings, assess decisions they attempt to make and such which political leadership conducts on their behalf. Without our knowledge in social science our understanding of the social realm is less complete and our objectivity is less robust. This book provides a platform for readers, scholars, and for practitioners to learn about present trends and debates in Social Sciences, and conduct creative and fresh (interdisciplinary) research; to discuss common encounters, and brainstorm innovative solutions. This book includes Twelve chapters which are divided into four sections related to the disciplines of International Relations, Politics, History, and Law. The chapters are written with different depth and quality; they demonstrate the validity which the social science can stimulate our understanding and anticipation of our world.

Nusantara

Türkiye, Suriye, Irak ve ?ran'a yay?lm?? ve nüfusu 25 milyonu bulan Kürtler, hemen hemen her ülkede sorunlar ya?amaktad?r. Sadece Türkiye'de yakla??k 50 bin insan?n hayat?n? kaybetmi? olmas?, ne denli a??r bir sorunla kar?? kar??ya bulundu?umuzu göstermektedir. Bu sorunu insan haklar? temelinde çözmek, daha insani bir dünyan?n in?a edilmesi ve istikrarlı? bir Ortado?u için zorunludur.

Kürtler Nereye

Türkiye Migration Conference 2025 Abstracts Book - Türkiye Göç Konferans? 2025 Özeti Kitab? includes work presented at the Conference hosted by Istanbul Beykent University and co-organised by Transnational Press London from 18 to 20 February 2025.

Türkiye Migration Conference 2025 Abstracts Book - Türkiye Göç Konferans? 2025 Özeti Kitab?

Kearifan Tempatan dan Kelestarian Masa Depan meneroka perihal ilmu kearifan tempatan tentang amalan memelihara dan mengekalkan warisan budaya, sejarah dan persekitaran semula jadi dengan cara memastikan daya maju dan ketersediaan jangka panjangnya untuk generasi akan datang. Kelestarian dalam warisan adalah penting dan meliputi pemeliharaan budaya, tanggungjawab terhadap alam sekitar dan faedah ekonomi. Prinsip asas kemapanan dalam warisan boleh meningkatkan kesedaran dan penglibatan masyarakat, mencari kegunaan baharu yang mapan untuk warisan, dan melaksanakan amalan mesra alam untuk melindungi persekitaran semula jadi yang berkaitan dengan tapak warisan. Perbincangan yang diketengahkan dapat dilihat sebagai usaha para penyelidik memelihara dan melestarikan ilmu kearifan tempatan. Melalui integrasi ilmu kearifan tempatan dan teknologi, keseimbangan yang mampu memberikan impak positif kepada masyarakat dapat dicapai dan dinikmati serta terus dipelihara untuk masa depan.

Kearifan Tempatan dan Kelestarian Masa Depan

Monograf ini meninjau budaya makanan dua kumpulan Cina Peranakan yang menetap di pantai timur Semenanjung Malaysia, iaitu Cina Peranakan Tirok di negeri Terengganu dan Cina Peranakan Pasir Parit di negeri Kelantan. Tumpuan utamanya adalah terhadap dua jenis makanan yang memperlihatkan kedinamikan kedua-dua kumpulan Cina Peranakan ini menyelaraskan identiti mereka, iaitu identiti Melayu yang dipupuk menerusi proses akulterasi dan identiti asal yang diwarisi daripada generasi awal. Dua jenis makanan tersebut ialah makanan harian dan makanan upacara penyembahan nenek moyang. Dari segi makanan harian, kedua-dua kumpulan Cina Peranakan ini amat dipengaruhi oleh budaya makanan penduduk Melayu tempatan.

Dengan kata lain, makanan harian mereka menonjolkan proses lokalisasi makanan yang cukup ketara. Walau bagaimanapun, makanan harian yang disediakan oleh mereka itu turut terdiri daripada makanan hibrid yang mengadunkan budaya makanan yang berbeza. Biarpun makanan hibrid ini hanya disediakan sekali sekala, ia tetap merupakan satu kontradiksi dalaman kepada budaya makanan harian mereka, lebih-lebih lagi makanan hibrid tersebut rata-rata membabitkan penggunaan bahan masakan yang istimewa kepada orang Cina tetapi dilarang oleh agama Islam. Sementara itu, makanan upacara penyembahan nenek moyang yang disediakan oleh mereka itu bertujuan untuk memperkuuh ikatan primordial mereka dan oleh itu, makanan tersebut terdiri daripada makanan yang sama ada memperlihatkan identiti makanan Cina yang ketara atau simbolisme makanan yang dapat mendukung pengekalan dan kesinambungan salasilah keturunan dan persanakan keluarga mereka. Namun, terdapat juga kontradiksi dalaman dari segi penyediaan makanan ini kerana sesetengah makanan yang disediakan oleh mereka itu terdiri daripada makanan tempatan dan makanan hibrid yang menyebabkan penghakisan identiti primordial mereka. Pendek kata, kedua-dua jenis makanan ini menonjolkan kekompleksitian Cina Peranakan Tirok dan Pasir Parit menyelaraskan identiti mereka menerusi budaya makanan mereka yang bersifat silang budaya itu.

Budaya Makanan Cina Peranakan Terengganu dan Kelantan

We are delighted to introduce the 2019 Brawijaya International Conference on Social and Political Sciences (B-SPACE). The aim of B-SPACE (Brawijaya International Conference on Social and Political Sciences) is to provide a platform for various stakeholders, varying from professionals, researchers, and academicians from across the world to present their scientific take and research results on social and political matters. The theme of B-SPACE 2019 was “Gender & Digital Society 4.0”. The amount of participants registered on the initial phase was 140. However, BSPACE 2019 cumulatively consisted of 79 scientific papers, presented orally by the respective authors during the two-day-conference. The oral presentation sessions were opened for the public, allowing a productive interaction between the presenters and the audience where knowledge and information were further shared. Aside from the opportunity to present them in front of an audience, the submitted scientific papers are processed to be published in EAI/EUDL proceedings.

B-SPACE 2019

Dunia Digital Pengajian Alam Melayu merupakan kupasan dan perbincangan mengenai pembangunan portal Pengajian Alam Melayu di Institut Alam dan Tamadun Melayu (ATMA) dan The Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies, (KITLV). ATMA telah membangunkan Portal Malaycivilization.com dan KITLV pula membangunkan Portal KITLV. Kedua-dua portal ini menyediakan akses kepada pengguna bagi mendapatkan bahan rujukan dan maklumat yang berkait dengan Pengajian Alam Melayu. Pengetahuan dan pemahaman terhadap Tamadun Melayu, Tamadun Belanda dan sejarah pembangunan intelektual di antara kedua-dua tamadun tersebut, dan Pengajian Alam Melayu telah memberikan inspirasi berguna dalam melihat proses pembangunan portal tersebut. Analisis perbandingan dilakukan melalui aspek sosiologikal dan teknikal.. Kedua-dua analisis ini juga membuka ruang yang luas dalam memahami teknik dan strategi yang digunakan oleh ATMA dan KITLV untuk membangunkan portal. Secara umumnya buku ini menyatukan kembali bidang sains dan kemanusiaan yang terpisah dan bergerak bersendirian. Kedua-dua bidang ini telah menyumbang kepada pelbagai aspek kehidupan sama ada yang dapat dilihat secara fizikal atau yang berkait dengan masyarakat. Melalui buku ini, kedua-dua bidang tersebut digunakan sebagai idea utama untuk melihat Pengajian Alam Melayu di alam siber melalui pembangunan portal. Inilah sebenarnya yang menjadi tunjang kepada penulisan buku ini. Penulis juga berhasrat untuk

mengembalikan semula zaman kegembilangan falsafah tabii yang suatu ketika dahulu menjadi medium utama untuk memahami manusia dan alam sekitarnya. Tanpa disangka, inisiatif untuk mengkaji dan memahami kedua-dua portal ini berdasarkan aspek sosiologikal dan teknikal telah menghasilkan beberapa penemuan berasaskan aspek kemanusiaan, sains sosial, sains komputer dan teknologi maklumat. Penemuan ini juga dilihat sebagai suatu inisiatif permulaan untuk menghidupkan kembali asas utama kepada sains dan kemanusiaan iaitu falsafah tabii.

Dunia Digital Pengajian Alam Melayu (Penerbit UM)

This book contributes to a better understanding about the dynamics of transnational migration and diaspora in Northern Thailand border areas with Myanmar and Laos. Border cities in Southeast Asia are places that have unique characteristics because of rapid development which includes the process of transnational migration and diaspora communities from neighboring countries. Historically, different ethnic groups had migrated in the border areas of mainland Southeast Asian countries and China. Border cities, such as Mae Sai and Chiang Khong, are strategic places for refugees, minority groups, and others from neighboring countries to reside either temporary or permanently. The infrastructure and economic developments of those two cities in the border areas have not only influenced the formation of those two cities into multicultural societies, but also become more modern cities with various economic activities. Both Mae Sai and Chiang Khong gradually became more densely populated and have transformed into economic and tourist destinations because they have low-price goods, duty free markets, and even casinos. The arrivals of various ethnic groups in different times have formed a multicultural community, which plays a very important role in the development of border cities and surrounding areas. On top of these, the policies on border areas have been more complex considering the transnational movements of people, goods and ideas.

Borders and Beyond

The Hemshin are without doubt one of the most enigmatic peoples of Turkey and the Caucasus. As former Christians who converted to Islam centuries ago yet did not assimilate into the culture of the surrounding Muslim populations, as Turks who speak Armenian yet are often not aware of it, as Muslims who continue to celebrate feasts that are part of the calendar of the Armenian Church, and as descendants of Armenians who, for the most part, have chosen to deny their Armenian origins in favour of recently invented myths of Turkic ancestry, the Hemshin and the seemingly irreconcilable differences within their group identity have generated curiosity and often controversy. The Hemshin is the first scholarly work to provide an in-depth study of these people living in the eastern Black Sea region of Turkey. This groundbreaking volume brings together chapters written by an international group of scholars that cover the history, language, economy, culture and identity of the Hemshin. It is further enriched with an unprecedented collection of maps, pictures and appendices of up-to-date statistics. The Hemshin forms part of the Peoples of the Caucasus series, an indispensable and yet accessible resource for all those with an interest in the Caucasus.

The Hemshin

Buku ini mencoba menggali asal-usul suku bangsa Aceh yang diawali dari pencarian asal-usul kata Aceh itu sendiri, keragaman suku bangsa Aceh yang unik, hubungan sosial, ekonomi, budaya dan juga politiknya dengan bangsa India, Timur Tengah, Cina maupun Arab, sehingga terjadilah suku bangsa Aceh seperti yang sekarang ini, yang berbeda dengan suku bangsa lainnya dalam susunan suku bangsa Indonesia pada umumnya. Penulis mengulas fenomena perubahan social dan budaya di dalam masyarakat Aceh yang antara lain disebabkan perkawinan antar suku bangsa di luar suku bangsa Aceh yang beragam, juga adanya pengaruh politik pemerintah pusat apalagi dengan terbentuknya DOM (Daerah Operasi Militer) untuk mencegah lebih banyak pelanggaran HAM yang terjadi di Aceh dewasa ini. Konflik politik sengaja tidak begitu ditonjolkan karena analisis lebih difokuskan pada fenomena sejarah, abtropologi dan social suku bangsa Aceh.

Ethnicity, class, and development, Malaysia

Günümüzün dünyasının giderek artan etkileşim, çeşitlilik, parçalanma ve çapraz ilişkileriyle anlaşılmaktadır. Son derece belirsiz olan koşullar risk, esneklik, çeviklik, yenilik, yaratıcılık, bilgi ve teknoloji gibi kavram ve olguların hayatındaki önemini artırmaktadır. Bu koşullarda bir yandan devasa firmalar hacimsel olarak küçülüp esnekleşerek küresel pazarların önemli aktörleri olurken öte yandan parçalanmışlığı gösteren pazarlar küçük girişimler için fırsatları sunmaktadır. Girişimcilik küreselleşen dünyada ulusal ekonomilerin en önemli gelişimlerinden birisidir. Atılım kaynaklarının aktive edilmesi, gereksinimlerin karşılanması, istihdam sağlayarak işsizlikin azaltılması, girişimcilikin yaygınlığına katkıda bulunan her ülkede girişimcilik teşvik edilmekte ve desteklenmektedir. Girişimcilik bilgisinin üretilmesi ve yaylanması, destek çabalarının bir parçasıdır. Piyasada pek çok girişimcilik kitabı olmakla birlikte yenilerinin yazılması, her zaman yeni ve farklı bakış açıları yaratır olmasının bir sonucudur. Bu kitaplar girişimcilik konularının bütün yönleriyle kapsamlı bir biçimde ele alması bakımından okuyucuya katkı sağlayacaktır.

Sejarah Peradaban Aceh Suatu Analisis Interaksionis, Integrasi dan Konflik

As 2024 concludes, it stands as a culmination of the seismic shifts and tensions that have tested the very foundations of the international system. Amid unprecedented developments, Türkiye reaffirmed its role as an established and prominent player, embodying a foreign policy that is multilayered, multiaxial, and multidimensional, even as the international system was constantly tested. At its core, Türkiye's foreign policy approach is humanitarian, earning it the reputation of being the guardian of the vulnerable and the protector of the voiceless. Beyond the ongoing genocide in Gaza, the international system witnessed defining moments such as the abrupt death of Iran's top officials in a helicopter crash and the fall of Bashar al-Assad's regime in Syria. The re-election of Donald Trump as President of the United States further underscored the year's unpredictability. Additionally, elections in approximately 70 countries, encompassing half the world's population, saw incumbent parties faltering under public dissatisfaction with economic disruptions and the lingering effects of the pandemic, paving the way for far-right populist movements. The return of Trump signaled a marked shift in U.S. foreign policy. His expected "America First! 2.0" protectionist stance and tax cuts raised concerns about the future of multilateralism and global trade, leaving European countries bracing for potential economic ramifications. Meanwhile, the ousting of Assad, after decades of autocratic rule marked by atrocities committed against civilians, signaled the end of an era and the beginning of a new dawn for Syria, one fraught with both challenges and opportunities for the nation's future. Nonetheless, on a broader scale, global instability defined the year 2024. In Europe, domestic crises resulted in governmental collapses in Germany and France, while South Korea experienced significant political turmoil following a failed attempt to impose martial law. The ongoing war in Ukraine and the genocide in Gaza further strained the international system, exposing the fragility of democratic institutions and the continued erosion of multilateral norms. These profound challenges underscore the pressing need for a reimaged and resilient global governance framework capable of addressing the complexities of an increasingly volatile World. As it has always been a pivotal actor in promoting regional stability and peace, Türkiye continued to assume a leading role in efforts to stabilize the region. With Assad's regime toppled, Ankara positioned itself as a key player in Syria's reconstruction including plans to provide electricity and collaborate on hydrocarbon projects, signaling Türkiye's intent to integrate Syrian energy infrastructure into its sphere. Concurrently, Türkiye brought to the table initiatives for a maritime demarcation agreement with Syria, reinforcing Ankara's leadership in regional stability. Relations with Israel reached a critical point amidst Türkiye's unequivocal condemnation of the genocide in Gaza. Since the Operation al-Aqsa Flood, Israeli aggression has resulted in over 44,000 civilian casualties, including more than 16,000 children, 105,000 injured and many others facing famine, sickness, and a lack of essential resources under relentless bombardment. Türkiye, under the leadership of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, has consistently advocated for a two-state solution to ensure dignity and freedom for the Palestinian people, while persistently calling for an end to the ongoing genocide. However, the global community, including many of the world's "so-called" democracies, failed to support Türkiye's peace proposals and calls for halting the genocide. Despite this, Türkiye's principled stance resonated at the United Nations Headquarters, the Security Council, and across the globe. In

November, Türkiye severed all its diplomatic ties with Israel, a decisive move that underscored its strong alignment with international law, humanitarian principles, and moral values, prompted by Israel's unwillingness to end the genocide in Gaza. In 2024, Türkiye's humanitarian diplomacy continued its longstanding expansion beyond its immediate neighborhood. In Africa, Ankara further reinforced its influence through ongoing mediation efforts, infrastructure investments, and cultural diplomacy. By exporting cutting-edge drone technology, Türkiye has bolstered its strategic foothold. Simultaneously, educational scholarships and media outreach have bolstered Türkiye's position as an equal partner, emphasizing cooperation in contrast to the traditional asymmetric approaches of ex-colonial Western powers toward the region. As a result of Türkiye's multiaxial foreign policy, Ankara adeptly balanced its NATO commitments with independent initiatives, reflecting its ability to navigate the complexities of an evolving global order. Türkiye's multiaxial approach, engaging with both the West and East, as well as the North and South, demonstrated a nuanced and adaptive strategy that reinforced its position as a central actor in international relations. This approach allowed Ankara to foster robust relations with key global players across diverse political and economic blocks while maintaining a steadfast commitment to regional and global stability and cooperation. By strategically aligning its defense, diplomatic, and economic policies, Türkiye advanced its influence and credibility on the global stage, showcasing its ability to contribute to resolving international challenges and ensuring a balanced and inclusive approach to global governance. For Türkiye, 2024 was a year of assertiveness and proactive diplomacy. Leveraging geopolitical shifts, Türkiye amplified its influence on regional and global stages. Its strategic vision seamlessly blended humanitarianism with calculated diplomacy, offering a beacon of hope amid global turbulence. As the world transitions to 2025, Türkiye's foreign policy underscores the responsibility for redefining her role, standing as a symbol of resilience and inspiration. As the guardian of the vulnerable and the protector of the voiceless, Türkiye remains as a 'beacon of hope,' not only for the neighboring region but for the entire world. Within this framework, this issue of *Insight Turkey* seeks to address many of these topics, offering in-depth analyses to enhance our understanding not only of Turkish foreign policy but also of the regional and global dynamics in which Türkiye plays a pivotal role. In recent years, public diplomacy has become a central pillar of Türkiye's foreign policy, particularly since the establishment of the Directorate of Communications in 2018. Therefore, understanding Türkiye's approach to public diplomacy is crucial. In his research article, O?uz Güner provides a comprehensive analysis of Türkiye's public diplomacy ecosystem. He delves into its practices, explores the transformative impact of institutionalization, and examines the concept of nation branding as a key component of this evolution. In the same vein, Ali Çiçek and Ali Asker argue that while Türkiye has achieved significant success in its public diplomacy efforts, the time has come for Türkiye and Azerbaijan—united by the deeply rooted concept of "one nation, two states," reflected in public opinion and their cooperative endeavors—to expand their strategic partnership into the sphere of public diplomacy. Çiçek and Asker explore how Türkiye can share its public diplomacy expertise with Azerbaijan and examine the potential for collaborative public diplomacy initiatives between the two nations. As mentioned earlier, defense continues to be a critical domain in Turkish foreign policy due to its strategic significance. In this context, Recep ?ehito?lu and ?brahim Karata? offer a fresh perspective in their article, arguing that the rise of Türkiye's defense sector has contributed to establishing a form of *Pax Turka* in certain conflicts. They suggest that as the Turkish defense industry develops more advanced weaponry, the influence of *Pax Turka* could become increasingly pronounced, particularly in parts of the region. Their study further predicts that the scope of *Pax Turka* may expand significantly by the 2030s. The Kurdish Question has long been a pivotal element in Türkiye's domestic affairs, with significant implications for its foreign policy. While this issue is analyzed in detail regarding the current government's policies, there is a noticeable gap in the discussion concerning the stance of opposition parties, particularly the CHP. Addressing this gap, Halime Kökçe and Ramazan Akk?r's article examines and compares the policies of two CHP leaders, namely Deniz Baykal and Kemal K?l?çdar?lu. They argue that during Baykal's tenure, the CHP's approach to the Kurdish Question was largely shaped by concerns about protecting the regime. In contrast, under K?l?çdar?lu, the party's stance shifted to focus more on the socio-economic challenges faced by Kurds, marking a partial departure from nationalist policies. The growing importance of Türkiye in regional and global affairs has become particularly evident in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war, where it has emerged as a key actor striving to end the conflict through various initiatives. This issue of *Insight Turkey* focuses on this topic with both a commentary and a research article. Specifically, Bar?? Ça?lar's commentary emphasizes that the true

adversary in the Russia-Ukraine conflict is not any specific nation or faction but the looming threat of nuclear war, arguing that preventing nuclear escalation must be the foremost priority. The author also highlights how Türkiye, by promoting dialogue and facilitating peace negotiations, exemplifies a strategic and alternative approach to conflict resolution, one that seeks not only to prevent further escalation but also to lay the groundwork for lasting peace. On the other hand, Merve Suna Özel Özcan, in her qualitative study, examines the mediating role of militarist and internationalist sentiments in shaping the relationship between the personal values of Turkish society and their attitudes toward the war in Ukraine. This issue of *Insight Turkey* also places significant emphasis on developments in the Middle East, particularly the events in Palestine and Iran's policies. Within this framework, the commentaries by Mahmoud al-Rantisi and Mustafa Caner provide detailed analyses of these topics. Specifically, al-Rantisi explores the impact of Yahya Sinwar's martyrdom on the Palestinian resistance and the Hamas movement, offering also an analysis of how Israel consistently misunderstands the mindset of the Palestinian resistance, a dynamic that is expected to persist in the future. Furthermore, Mustafa Caner's commentary focuses on Iran-Israel relations, examining Iran's policy toward Israel through historical, strategic, and contemporary lenses. The analysis delves into Iran's strategic calculations and the balancing actions and mechanisms it has employed in the post-October 7 period to avert a full-scale war in the region. Two additional research articles focusing on Iran are also included in this issue. The first, by Hakk? Uygur, offers a detailed and significant analysis of the evolution and institutionalization of Iran's intelligence apparatus, including the internal dynamics and developments among its intelligence agencies. The second article, by Yousof Qorashi, examines the efforts of Iran and India to expand their influence in Central Asia, highlighting how the U.S. has not only obstructed these ambitions but also hindered cooperation between the two states. This issue also addresses developments in Iraq, Azerbaijan, and Afghanistan. First, Mohamad Hassan Soueidan's article highlights two major projects in Iraq: the Grand Faw Port and the Dry Canal. According to the author, these initiatives, which aim to connect Iraq with Europe through Türkiye and Syria, have the potential to transform Iraq's role in global trade and reshape its economic landscape. Second, Shamkhal Abilov, Nat?g Abdullayev, and Eldar Hamzal? shed light on the Sumgait events of 1988 and the Khojaly massacre of 1992, focusing on Russia's involvement in both cases. Furthermore, their analysis also examines whether Azerbaijan and Armenia demonstrate tendencies of denialism when comparing these events. Third, Shahid Ahmed Afriti uses Afghanistan as a case study, employing post-structuralism to deconstruct the theoretical foundations of the "liberal peace" order. He critically examines the U.S. peacebuilding framework in Afghanistan, offering fresh insights into its limitations and implications. Last but not least, this issue of *Insight Turkey* features a commentary that examines the implications of the forthcoming Trump Administration for the global order. Written by K?l?ç Bu?ra Kanat, the commentary provides a detailed analysis of the potential policies of the new administration toward key global actors, including Russia, China, and the Middle East. As we bid farewell to another year, *Insight Turkey* proudly concludes its 26th year of publication, marked by impactful and comprehensive analyses of Turkish foreign policy and regional developments. As we prepare to embark on a new year, we are excited to bring fresh topics, innovative perspectives, and in-depth insights to our readers. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all our readers for their continued support and engagement. We look forward to your continued readership and invite you to join us on this journey as we explore the evolving dynamics of our world in the year ahead.

Orta Asya & Kafkasya Güç Politikas?

Buku Psikologi Masyarakat Borneo ini merupakan hasil inisiatif dan usaha awal penulisan oleh para ahli psikologi, kaunseling dan kerja sosial di Fakulti Psikologi dan Pendidikan (FPP), Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS). Buku pertama ini mengandungi tiga belas bab dan penulisannya adalah berdasarkan kepada dapatan kajian empirikal yang dijalankan di Sabah. Sabah yang terletak di Kepulauan Borneo kaya dengan kepelbagaian dan keunikan etnik, budaya, tradisi, bahasa dan gaya hidup menarik. Kepelbagaian dan keunikan yang ada di Sabah ini telah menarik aktivis sosial dan para ilmuwan daripada pelbagai disiplin, termasuklah bidang psikologi untuk menjalankan kajian. Dalam buku ini, para ilmuwan psikologi, kaunseling dan kerja sosial telah membincangkan pelbagai aspek psikologikal seperti persepsi, kesejahteraan, kegembiraan, identiti etnik, identiti seksual, konsep kedewasaan dan perhubungan pasangan yang berkahwin

dalam kalangan masyarakat Sabah dari pelbagai etnik. Setiap bab dalam buku ini pastinya akan dapat membantu meningkatkan pemahaman pembaca tentang konsep psikologi yang jarang sekali dikaitkan dengan kepercayaan, amalan, tradisi dan budaya etnik yang ada di Kepulauan Borneo. Pada edisi yang akan datang, aspek perbincangan akan turut diperluaskan di kawasan lain di rantau Borneo.

Okul Ruh Sa?l??? Hizmetlerinde Güncel Konular ve Öneriler

Dalam pelbagai perbedaan latar belakang itulah sering muncul “prasangka sosial”, sebagai pikiran, sikap, dan keyakinan dan kepercayaan dan bukan tindakan. Jadi, prasangka tetap sebagai pikiran sedangkan diskriminasi mengarah ke tindakan yang tersistematis. Jika prasangka berubah menjadi tindakan nyata maka dia berubah menjadi diskriminasi, yakni tindakan untuk “menyingkirkan” status dan peran sekelompok orang dari hubungan dan pergaulan serta komunikasi antarmanusia, misalnya dengan cara-cara pengurangan peran dan fungsi, pemisahan tempat tinggal, mengadakan perpindahan penduduk (migrasi, emigrasi, dan imigrasi), resetleman, dan lain-lain. Inilah sebagian bentuk konflik antaretnik yang dilukiskan sebagai clashing of two opposing interests atau pertikaian antara dua kelompok kepentingan. Ketegangan yang meliputi konflik tersebut dapat bertumbuh dari cara memandang sesuatu yang tidak signifikan, apalagi kalau masalah tersebut tidak dapat dipecahkan sehingga membangun argumen yang tiada berakhir, disertai dengan kemarahan, kekerasan fisik yang bersifat permanen sehingga memisahkan relasi antara dua pihak. Tidak terpecahnya konflik itu menimbulkan destruktif sosial, personal, dan perilaku yang sebelumnya profesional menjadi tidak profesional. Buku ini menjawab semua kegalauan tentang konsep etik dan ras, prasangka dan konflik serta jalan keluarnya melalui model-model konflik antaretnik dan antar-ras. Buku persesembahan penerbit PrenadaMediaGroup

G?R???MC?L?K: Temel ve Yeni Yakla??mlar

History of Minahasa in North Sulawesi Province.

Merancang rak buku

These 200 abstracts, in English, Arabic and Turkish, showcase scholarship that examines cities as built (architecture and urban infrastructure) and lived (urban social life and culture) environments.

Insight Turkey / Fall 2024 - Türkiye's New Realms

Buku kuliah tentang dinamika isu-isu global kontemporer

Psikologi Masyarakat Borneo

Anda memiliki lahan terbatas dan kesulitan saat akan merencanakan dan mendirikan sebuah rumah? Memang, kondisi ini sulit terhindarkan oleh siapa pun yang ingin tinggal di kota-kota besar. Namun, bijaklah untuk mengolah lahan tersebut dalam memenuhi kebutuhan ruang dan menghadirkan fasad yang menarik, terlebih untuk rumah satu lantai. Buku ini disajikan untuk mengatasi kesulitan tersebut. Terdapat 101 desain rumah pilihan berlantai satu dengan berbagai gaya yang dirancang di atas lahan 60—200 m². Setidaknya kehadiran buku ini dapat menginspirasi Anda yang sedang dan akan membangun rumah idaman. Salam Penebar Swadaya Grup

Prasangka, Konflik, dan Komunikasi Antarbudaya

Indonesia memiliki sejarah kelam dalam hubungan antar agama, padahal negeri ini terkenal sebagai negeri yang santun dan toleran. Setidaknya terjadi kerusuhan Poso di Sulawesi Tengah yang melibatkan kelompok muslim dan Kristen pada Desember 1998 dan April-Juni 2000. Kerusuhan yang terjadi beberapa fase

inisebenarnya disebabkan oleh miskomunikasi bukan karena faktor agama (Mappangara, 2000). Namun begitu konflik membesar kedua kelompok agama tersebut saling berhadap-hadapan dalam pertikaian fisik, bahkan saling membunuh. Kejadian lain yang ditengarai sebagai konflik agama terbesar dalam sejarah sosial-politik di Indonesia terjadi di Ambon pada tahun 1999. Konflik ini telah berlalu namun terkadang masih muncul letusan-letusan kecil hingga tahun 2011

Indonesian Ethnic for Modern Interior

Giri?imcilik hem toplum hem de insanl??n ilerlemesindeki itici gücü olu?turmaktad?r. Tarihsel süreç içerisinde giri?imciler kendilerine her zaman yer bulmu?lard?r. ?nsanlar?n ticari faaliyetlere ba?lad???, para gibi de?i?im araçlar?n? kullan?ld??? andan itibaren giri?imcili?in varl???ndan söz etmek mümkünüdür. Dolay?s?yla giri?imcilik dinamik bir kavram olarak hem mevcut ?artlara uyum sa?lam?? hem de bu ?artlar?n dönü?türücü etmenleri aras?ndaki yerini alm??t?r. Giri?imciler ilk zamanlarda kaynaklara yön veren, onlar? toplum yarar?na kullanan ki?iler olarak ele al?nmaktayd?. Ticari kâr elde etme ise sonralar? kavrama dâhil edilmi?tir. Bir noktadan sonra giri?imciler üretim kaynaklar?n? elinde tutan, toprak sahibi ve i?veren olarak an?lm??lard?r. Giri?imcilerin yapt?klar? i?ler do?rultusunda kâr veya zarar edebilen ve dolay?s?yla risk alan konumda olduklar?n? ilk olarak 18. yüzy?lda ekonomist Richard Cantillon belirtmi?tir. Günümüzde oldu?u gibi giri?imciler sadece sermayeyi elinde bulunduranlar de?il, sahip oldukları? fikirler ve deneyimler ile ba?kalar?n?n kaynaklar?na yön veren ve de?rlendirenler olarak da an?lmaktad?rlar. Özellikle co?rafi olarak yap?lan ke?iflerle ticaret alanlar?n?n geni?lemesi ve ya?anan rekabet ile sanayi devrimi ve bilimsel bilginin üretimde ön plana ç?kmas?, giri?imcili?in bilimsel yöntemlerle gerçekle?tirilmesinin önünü açm??t?r. Giri?imcilik literatürüne katk? yapan bir di?er önemli isim iktisatç? Joseph Alois Schumpeter'dir. Tan?ma risk alman?n yan? s?ra inovasyon kavram?n?n da dâhil edilmesini sa?lam??; giri?imciyi yeni ürün, pazar, hammadde ve yöntemler geli?tiren, bunlar? farkl? kombinasyonlarda kullanarak yenilik ortaya ç?karan ki?i olarak ele alm??t?r. Günümüz bilgi toplumu çerçevesinde giri?imcilik kavram? da sürekli olarak güncellenmektedir. Bu ba?lamda giri?imcili?in farkl? alanlarda ele al?n?? ?ekilleriyle çe?itli ba?l?klarda ve yakla??mlarla s?n?fland?r?ld???n? görmekteyiz.

Sejarah dan kebudayaan Minahasa

Cities as Built and Lived Environments

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