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International Conference on Homeland Security

Emerging Trends, Challenging
Aspects

Edited by Dr. Murat Aslan

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<p>Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, 2021 Sertifika № 47850</p> <p>Yazışma Adresi Havalimanı Yolu Üzeri 27410 Şahinbey/GAZİANTEP Telefon : +90 (342) 211 80 80 Faks : +90 (342) 211 80 81 www.hku.edu.tr - yayin@hku.edu.tr</p> <p>Onursal Başkan Prof. Dr. Türkay DERELİ</p> <p>Editör Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat Aslan</p> <p>Düzenleme Kurulu Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat Aslan Doç. Dr. Ahmet Keser</p> <p>Konferans Sekreteri Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat Aslan</p> <p>Yayına Hazırlayan Kalyoncu Ortadoğu Araştırmaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi</p>	<p>Bilim Kurulu Prof. Steve Heydeman, Smith College, the USA Prof. Marc Gopin, George Mason University, the USA Prof. Hüseyin Bağcı, ODTÜ, Turkey Prof. Muhittin Ataman, ASBÜ, Turkey Prof. Alfred Ronchi, Milano University, Italy Prof. Roberto Mugavero, University of Rome, Italy Prof. Pietro Costanzo, OSDIFE, Italy Prof. Umberto Profazio, IISS, the UK Prof. Kürşad Zorlu, Bozok University, Turkey Prof. Özge Hacıhafızoğlu, HKÜ, Turkey Prof. Veysi İşler, HKÜ, Turkey Prof. İdris Demir, Batman University, Turkey Prof. Hüseyin Gökçekuş, Near East University, TRNC Prof. Nesip Öğün, Akdeniz Karpaz University, TRNC Prof. Murat Yeşiltaş, ASBÜ, Turkey Prof. Ferhat Pirinççi, Uludağ University, Turkey Assoc. Prof. Filiz Gölpek, HKÜ, Turkey</p> <p>“International Conference On ‘Homeland’ Security: Emerging Trends, Challenging Aspects”</p> <p>25 Mayıs 2021, Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, GAZİANTEP,</p> <p>Abstracts Book</p> <p>Hasan Kalyoncu University, Gaziantep-TURKEY Editör Assist. Prof. Murat Aslan</p> <p>Gaziantep: Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, 2021.</p> <p>31 sayfa Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi Yayınları; 18. ISBN : 978-605-67664-7-3 1. Uluslararası İlişkiler 2. Güvenlik 3. Dış Politika</p>
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KEYNOTE SPEECH

This event was just an idea in our minds, and thankfully we are performing it. I thank the ones who are committed to organize it, the ones who accepted our invitation to contribute our knowledge base, and the ones who are dedicated to benefit from the offered perspectives.

I strongly believe that we will contribute to academic debates, add a brick to shared understandings. As you all may agree; multi-disciplinary diversity, tolerance and free thinking are the essentials of academia. We have planned this conference to fit these requirements by the participation of the scholars of differing universities and countries.

I would like to share why we have decided to start such an academic event and what we aim.

Security, with its contested nature, is an indispensable conceptualization that surpassed its conventional context. Security has become 'something' that words are inadequate to portray the motivating concern, the mobilizing perception, or probable projections. Complexity has been the correct visualization that we are dealing with, not only for the known-unknowns, but be exposed for the unknown-unknowns.

In this sense, security is not only about hard concerns, based on the fields to be addressed by military or police. As distinguished scholars of International Relations clearly argues, security has been widened and deepened in terms of its ontology. We have newly emerging concerns that challenges the existing interpretation of safety and calmness. As an example, pandemic was one major input that has changed our daily routines and pushed us to review the normalizations. On the other hand, we do not know what additional security concerns will change our lives, maybe, tomorrow.

Dear Colleagues,

I would like to confess one issue on behalf of academia. Epistemic community is behind the events, mainly in social studies. We are committed to search and start academic debates after the occurrence of the events. For instance, risks of nuclear energy were in our agenda after Chernobyl and Fukushima. Pandemic disease was the main theme to be scrutinized only after

the spread of the COVID virus. It was the last year that we were committed to discuss how pandemic will transform our lives. There were minor discussions though; the whole range of academic audience were not interested but small numbers of researchers. The question is if such an attitude is responsive to the potential concerns that could affect, not only the states, but varying units of analysis. Today the agenda on pandemic is not only about how to address the pandemic by means of health sector but also manage the overall process through social, economic, or regulative measures. Hence, we witnessed an immense increase in the numbers of virtual panels on how to deal with the consequences of the pandemic. I believe that we could have generate projections before it had happened.

Academia, in my view, should contribute to the preparedness of the human, social groups, transnational society, for sure state, but also humanity by comprehensive researches. In this sense, academia needs to be involved in multi-disciplinary, integrated, multi-layered and synergic researches. For instance, we cannot limit social studies only with thought-based readings of the globe, but interacting with technology, engineering, space studies, or medicine. For this purpose, we have decided to hold a combination of panels that, first, questioning the contextualization of security. The tag 'homeland' is circulated after 9/11 to describe the frame of the transforming security perception. The word 'homeland' is, as you may agree or not, either to limit or expand the context of security. Hence, there should be a scholarly discussion, say a post-structural one, to delve the transformation of security by questioning the actual, required, desired and denied adjectives.

The second panel is designed to scrutinize the interaction of technology and strategy with security. Strategy making process usually ends up with realizing a pre-determined course to address an issue field in question. Technology, on the other hand, is the dynamic which is usually perceived as an input in augmenting the course of actions. But technology, itself, is transforming the individual thinking, societal behavior, and state's approaches. Hence, I believe that technology's effect on security needs to be broadly discussed along with strategy making.

The third panel is about soft concerns, which expands the security perception beyond imagination. For instance, the issue fields such as pandemic, natural disasters, climate change, gender studies, space politics, cyber environment, lifestyle, cultural challenges or protectionism, and many others as well, pushed us to revisit the current conceptualizations. We need to question them if they fit with the requirements of newly emerging security themes.

Finally, we will discuss Turkey's security perception and its transformation. Surrounded by prominent regions in concerns, Turkey has become the foci of security-based assessments. Turkey's perception reflects European, Balkan, Caucasus, the Middle East and the Central Asian security interpretation. It is not only about hard security assessments, but soft ones at all levels and units of analysis.

After all, I wish this Conference contributes to knowledge and makes us to reach a common wisdom. I thank all participants, and specifically to the colleagues who did a lot in holding this event.

Thank you.

Prof. Türkay Dereli
The Chair of the Hasan Kalyoncu University

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Papers, accepted for this conference, have double-blind peer review process. The proceedings have been evaluated if they could be orally presented during the conference and the ones that can be a chapter of an edited book. The conference has been held in both English and Turkish languages. The virtual recording is the basis of the conference minutes while accepted abstracts are included to this publication.

Calendar

Abstract submission deadline	31 March 2021
Notification of abstract acceptance	7 April 2021 (latest)
Full paper due for review	22 April 2021
Notification of paper acceptance (with any requested changes)	1 May 2021
Final paper due (with any changes)	20 May 2021
The Conference	25 May 2021

Conference Coordinator and Editor

Assist. Prof. Murat Aslan

He graduated from War College on the field of Management in 1991. He assumed varying tasks and appointments in Turkish Armed Forces (TAF). He graduated from Master's (2010) and Ph.D. programs (2017) in the International Relations Department of the Middle Eastern Technical University. He scrutinized the Chinese soft power practices through cultural

diffusion efforts and African policy for master's degree. His Ph. D. research was about intelligence and propaganda efforts in peace-oriented undertakings of which was based on the UN and NATO practices in Bosnia and Afghanistan.

His studies are largely on the security and defense studies, the conceptualization of power, intelligence and propaganda practices. He had been commissioned to Iraq, Afghanistan and Bosnia that had facilitated the comparison of theory and practice when he was in Service. The major region he has been interested is the Middle East though; he had monitored wider Afghanistan, Balkans, the USA and China as the secondary academic effort. He prioritizes area studies be integrated to portray how they interact with other and relevance to global politics. He is currently a faculty member of Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University and Researcher in SETA Foundation.

TIME EVENT CHART OF THE CONFERENCE

Keynote Speech

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	THEME
08.45 – 08.55	Prof. Türkay Dereli	Rector of Hasan Kalyoncu University	Keynote Speech

Presentations of Proceedings in Turkish Language

Moderator: Dr. Bilal Ulusoy

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	
09.00 – 09.10	Ahmet Akyol	Director in Turkish Defence Industries	Türkiye'nin Güvenlik Algısı
09.10 – 09.20	Dr. Durmuş Baysal	Faculty Member of İskenderun Technical University	Anayurt Güvenliği Kavramından Ne Anlamalıyız?
09.20 – 09.30	Abdullah Akgül	Student of Master of Sciences, Hasan Kalyoncu University, Turkey	Değişen Anayurt Savunma Anlayışı Çerçevesinde Sınır Ötesine Bir Bakış

Panel I. The Conceptualization of 'Homeland Security': Delving the Meaning

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Ahmet Keser

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	TOPIC
09.30 – 09.45	Dr. Michele Groppi	Teaching Fellow at King's College London, Defence Studies Department, President of International Team for the Study of Security Verona	The Link between Homeland and Security: Perspectives from Britain, Italy, and Israel
09.45 – 10.00	Dr. Murat Aslan	Faculty Member of Hasan Kalyoncu University	Intelligence Efforts in the Contextualization of Homeland Security
10.00 – 10.15	Prof. Kürşad Zorlu	Dean of Faculty of Economics and Administration, Bozok University	Media in Homeland Security

10.15 – 10.30	Yusuf Emre Koç	Ph.D. Candidate, Ankara Social Sciences University, Turkey	The Concept of "Surveillance" in Homeland Security Perceptions: The Case of China
10.30 – 10.45	Assoc. Prof. İbrahim Efe	Faculty Member of Kilis 7 Aralık University, Turkey	The Role of Social Media in Engaging the Public in Homeland Security
10.45 – 11.00	Prof. Hüseyin Bağcı	Faculty Member of the Department of IR – METU, Chair of Foreign Policy Institute, Turkey	A Perspective on Homeland Security

Panel II. Strategy and Technology in Homeland Security

Moderator: Dr. Murat Aslan

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	
11.30 – 11.45	Prof. Roberto Mugavero	Professor of "Action Planning for Homeland Security" at the University of Rome, Italy	New Technologies & Security Threats Prevention – Perspective 1
11.45 – 12.00	Mr. Pietro Costanzo	Director of OSDIFE - Observatory on Security and CBRNe Defense, Italy	New Technologies & Security Threats Prevention – Perspective 2
12.00 – 12.15	Assoc. Prof. Şebnem Udum	Faculty Member of Hacettepe University	Interfaces of National Nuclear Security Regimes and Homeland Security: The Case of Turkey
12.15 – 12.30	Assoc. Prof. Ahmet Keser	Faculty Member of Hasan Kalyoncu University	The Type and Structure of DHS within the US Public Administration System
12.30 – 12.45	Dr. Anas Al Gomaty	Lecturer at NATO Defense College, the Founder and Director of the Sadeq Institute, Libya	Libya at A Crossroads: What Next?

Panel III. Homeland Security for Soft Concerns: Expanding the Context

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Ahmet Keser

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	
14.00 – 14.15	Prof. Alfred Ronchi	Faculty Member of Politecnico di Milano, Italy	“Soft” But Still Concerns
14.15 – 14.30	Ms. Hind Kabawat	Faculty Member of George Mason University, the USA	Public Diplomacy and the Power of Diversity as Soft Power Strength
14.30 – 14.45	Dr. Umberto Profazio	International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) - NATO Defense College Foundation (NDCF), Italy	Vaccine Diplomacy and Soft Power Projection in the Maghreb
14.45 – 15.00	Prof. Murat Yeşiltaş	Faculty Member of Ankara Social Sciences University, Turkey	Changing Dynamics of International Security
15.00 – 15.15	Ms. Izel Selim	International Coordinator of New Strategy Center, Romania	Overarching Security Missions in The Romanian Strategic Thinking: Institutional Cooperation, Security Culture and Resilience
15.15 – 15.30	Dr. Haydar KARAMAN	Faculty Member of Kilis 7 Aralık University, Turkey	Combating against Transnational Crimes in the Context of ‘Homeland Security’

Panel IV. Turkish Homeland Security Understanding: Perceptions and Projections

Moderator: Dr. Murat Aslan

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	
16.00 – 16.15	Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kibaroglu	Dean of Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, MEF University	Iran’s Nuclear Program
16.15 – 16.30	Prof. Dr. Mustafa Yıldıran	Faculty Member of Akdeniz University, Turkey	Economic Security
16.30 – 16.45	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zuhale Mert	Faculty Member of Marmara University, Turkey	Search of Solution in Cyprus in the context of Homeland Security Concept from the Perspective of Turkish Foreign Policy
16.45 – 17.00	Dr. Pelin Aliyev	Hasan Kalyoncu University, Turkey	The Elections and The PKK Violence in Turkey in the

			Context of Homeland Security
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Final Remarks

Moderator: Dr. Murat Aslan

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	
17.30 – 17.45	Prof. Steven Heydemann	Janet Wright Ketcham 1953 Professor in Middle East Studies; Director of Program in Middle East Studies, Smith College, the USA	The State as a Driver of Homeland Insecurity: The Syrian Case
17.45 – 18.00	Prof. Dr. Marc Gopin	The James H. Laue Professor at the School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University, the USA	

Closing Remarks

TIME	SPEAKER	TITLE	
18.00	Prof. Türkay Dereli	Rector of Hasan Kalyoncu University	

THE CONCEPT OF THE CONFERENCE

Security is cost-free indispensability for all brands of actors to enjoy civility and regularity. Widened and deepened structure of security push state actors more aligned with prerequisites of current and future developments within the probability of their projections, which actually challenge the sense of security itself. The quest of reaching a 'secured' environment somehow de-securitized the state actors due to competing 'multiple and complex' units, motivated by contradicting goals. Other than states, a range of units are either dependent or challenger to the security architecture of the state actors. Given the spectrum of individual human, social groups, society at all, transnational society, non-state actors either armed or not, and finally humanity as a whole that covers the future generations; states are concerned, constrained and committed to achieve security by newly emerging aspects and means.

The security conceptualizations comprise of both hard and soft concerns of modern life. In this sense, military continues to be the essential pillar of the security establishments though; the intangible factors such as societal rights and order, prosperity, rule of local and international law, environmental concerns, rights of varying units of analysis, or the single word of equity and respect have become new parameters of displaying a secured life. Hence, states are still in charge of responding the mentioned concerns. But it is a fact that states are short of settling them since the root causes of 'modern' threats and concerns, along with the ones who are exposed, are not only the state actors but the overall range of afore mentioned units of analysis. On the other hand, the 9/11 beamed a new wave of assessments to review the widening and deepening security themes retreating the modern interpretations of it to the hard power practices across the new emerging term 'homeland', mainly in the USA. The usage of this term argues the integrity of the demarcated country against any threat type even through 'pre-emptive measures' though; threat conceptualization has changed as can be observed by the perceived societal security against immigration and environmental and humanity security under the shade of climate change.

The transforming security conceptualization, which is erected upon the homeland rather than institutionalized state, has reinvented a meaning by a struggling effort and reinterpretation. The term includes both state and non-state structures in a country, along with the concerns as is partially listed above. The legal amendments after the 9/11, again in the US case for instance,

connotated the 'homeland' as the unit to be protected while it has become a cause of legitimization and justification of security measures and aggressiveness that could have perceived as breaching the fundamental rights. In this context, the concept of 'pre-emptive strike', claimed by the Bush administration of then, has found its eligibility in this word while overseas operations, like the ones in Afghanistan and Iraq, are justified in the eyes of the American public. The USA does have *sui generis* 'homeland interpretation' that makes hard power practices normalized in the sovereign lands of the other countries, either with or without consent.

The over-stretching American example is struggling to confirm itself by the usage of the word 'homeland' after equivocal debates on the intentions and obtained outcomes. It became apparent that 'homeland' based security engagements exceeded the original cause of its usage. American perception is inspired by 9/11 attacks and furthered by DAESH threat as a new brand of Al Qaeda-like unit that could have been territorialized. Hence the USA was, and still is, committed to exploit its hard power assets in the overseas operations to ensure the security of her 'homeland' thousands of miles away from the north of the American continent.

Turkey, similar to the USA, demarcates 'homeland' by the sovereign areas of land, sea and air space. This new term has gained reputation for Turkish public mainly by the 'Blue Homeland' term due to the disputes on the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean Seas. Hence, as an inadequately conceptualized term, 'homeland', diffused to the sentiments of politicians and regular citizens, thanks to the circulating news in media. 'Homeland', thus, covers a hard-power contextualization to ensure the sovereign rights of Turkey. But the question is if homeland security is composed of the extension of land, sea-land and airspace or more than that limitation with post-positivist contextualization. If the overall expansion and depth of 'security' in the IR literature is concerned, 'homeland security' appears to be beyond the hard power measures.

This conference is dedicated to delving the conceptualization of 'homeland' security in the global and Turkish intelligentsia as comparative theme and investigates the course of this phenomenon. For this purpose, the main argument of the Conference is that "Homeland security is not only to defend against and by hard means but also addresses soft concerns by soft means". The overall question to be answered is identified as "Does the homeland security perception cover multi-unit and multi-concerned risks and threats responding national,

transnational, and international challenges?”. In this sense the Conference will examine the questions, which are delineated under the session discussions.

The Conference will have four panel sessions, which will either be physically attended or through virtual meetings. Each panel will have a moderator with a keynote speech and panelists to present their proceeding for the critiques, comments or contribution by distinguished scholars. The language of the Conference is English and Turkish for the comfort of audience.

THE THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

Panel I. The Conceptualization of 'Homeland Security': Delving the Meaning

The proceedings are expected to discuss the current and 'ought-to-be' context of the homeland security with challenging critical arguments. The major question to be delved is to explore the security conceptualizations if combined with the term 'homeland'. The term is a constraint that limits the units of analysis since homeland pushes the researchers to focus on hard power assets and their exploitation in the area where 'homeland' is described. Hence the discussion is expected to be based on critical assessment of homeland security in terms of emerging trends, challenging aspects.

Panel II. Strategy and Technology in Homeland Security

This panel is dedicated to investigating strategy designs for security / defense management and affiliated innovative undertakings. In this sense, proceedings may search the current defense industry and technologies in the way to promote homeland security. Specific case studies are welcomed as far as they are affiliated to the expansion and deepening security perceptions. Defense sector is one point of discussion though; the other security relevant sectors may be included to proceedings taking human and humanity security to the epicenter of the debate to see 'homeland' security is a challenge for them or not.

Panel III. Homeland Security for Soft Concerns: Expanding the Context

The emerging issue fields in question will be the major focus in this panel. In this sense, soft threats will be delved with sample exemplifying through illegal immigration, pandemic diseases, natural disasters, cyber space, economic speculations etc. The affiliation with security industry and technologies are welcomed to expand the discussion of the previous panel.

Panel IV. Turkish Homeland Security Understanding: Perceptions and Projections

After obtaining a critical perspective to homeland security, Turkish perception will be a point of debate in the fourth panel. The proceedings should include current perceptions and future projections that could shape the security strategies, policies and expenditure. Any homeland

security theme may be taken as a sample case to emphasize the probable courses of the Turkish homeland security understanding.

ABSTRACTS

Değişen Anayurt Savunma Anlayışı Çerçevesinde Sınır Ötesine Bir Bakış: Tel Abyad ve Resulayn Yerleşim Yerlerine Sağlanan Hizmetler, Gönüllü Geri Dönüşler ve Güvenlik

(Abdullah Akgül¹)

Araştırmada, anayurt güvenliğinin asli boyutlarından olan sınır güvenliği ve göç ilişkisi çerçevesinde Barış Pınarı Harekâtı ile Suriye’de oluşturulan güvenli alanlardan Tel-Abyad bölgesinde saha araştırması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda Tel-Abyad bölgesinde yapılan saha çalışması ile Türkiye’nin bölgeye götürmekte olduğu hizmetler ve hâlihazırda var olan durum ile ilgili, Türkiye’den Suriye’ye gönüllü geri dönüş yapanlar, Suriye’nin diğer bölgelerindeki zorla yerlerinden edilip güvenli bölgeye sığınanlar, şehrin yerel meclis, aşiretler meclisi üyeleri, otoriteler ve güvenlik güçleri ile görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmeler çerçevesinde, gönüllü geri dönenler ve zorla yerlerinden edilip bölgeye sığınanlar ile var olan insani durum, yardımlar, beklentiler ve güvenlik boyutu anlama bağlamında mülakatlar yapılmıştır.

Türkiye’nin bölgeye götürmekte olduğu hizmetlerin bölgenin güvenli bir hal almasına, daha yaşanır bir bölge olmasına olanak sağlamıştır. Güvenlik sorunlarının arttığı Suriye’nin iç kesimlerinden binlerce kişinin Türkiye’nin Güvenli Bölge haline getirmiş olduğu Tel Abyad bölgesine intikal etmesine ve Türkiye’de yaşayan bir kısım Suriyelilerin Gönüllü Geri Dönüşlerinde etken olduğu değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Gönüllü Geri Dönüş, Suriye, Güvenlik.

¹ Master’s Student, Hasan Kalyoncu University, ORCID: 0000-0001-7022-3320.

Anayurt Güvenliđi Kavramından Ne Anlamalıyız?

(Durmuş Baysal²)

Anayurt Güvenliđi denilince çođunluđun aklına dıřarıda sınır güvenliđi ieride emniyet kuvvetlerinin alacađı güvenlik önlemler, yařadığımız dönem itibarıyla bilgi sistemleri güvenliđi ve kısmen de Covid19 nedeniyle gıda güvenliđi gelmektedir. Oysaki teknolojik geliřmelere bađlı olarak 21. yüzyıl küresel dünyasında anayurt güvenliđi kavramı bunların ok daha ötesindedir ve ilk yapılması gereken Őey bu hususta farkındalık oluřturmaktır. Bu alıřmanın farkı da tam da bu noktadadır. Anayurt Güvenliđi denince aklımıza, örneđin hangi medeniyete mensup olduđumuz, tarih bilinci, kritik analitik düşünme ya da sosyal sađlık ve iletiřim teknikleri gelmiyorsa, sadece dar alanda “örneđin i ve dıř güvenlik” geliyorsa, bu eřit bilme eksik kalacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güvenlik, Anayurt, İ Güvenlik, Dıř güvenlik, Farkındalık.

² Ph.D., Iskenderun Technical University, ORCID: 0000-0002-5798-9695.

Combatting against Transnational Crimes in the Context of 'Homeland Security'

(Haydar KARAMAN³)

Terrorist organizations, as an existence problem, need finance to maintain their operations. Therefore, transnational organized criminal activities have rapidly been a significant source of funding for terrorist organizations around the world in recent years. Building on the hybrid set by narco-terrorism, as it emerged in the Europe and Turkey, the use of transnational crime has become a crucial factor in the evolution of terrorism. The terror–crime link was intertwined: the emergence of transnational organized crime and the evolving nature of terrorism have resulted in a number of tactical and organizational parallels between two previously distinct phenomena. The evolution from single form to hybrid organisation annihilates the connexion between aim and means. Terrorists groups are therefore involved in different levels and various organized crimes. One of them is illicit drug trafficking, which has a nexus with organized crime and terrorist groups. Thus, the aim of this study is to demonstrate a better understanding how states response to these emerging challenges against homeland security, it is necessary to consider the crime–terror nexus.

From this point of view, the study endeavours to clarify this nexus specific to Kurdistan Workers' Party's (PKK) evolution into a hybrid organization. The study is presenting how its financial motivations have frequently been equal to or greater than its political motivations. As a natural consequence, the PKK began to act as a hybrid organisation through transnational offences, particularly illicit drug trafficking. Their initial political rhetoric, with current evolution, loses its meaning; it causes questioning of the form they have in the study. Therefore, changing nature of the hybrid organisation threat is going to be examined.

Keywords: Transnational Crimes, PKK, Homeland Security, Narco-Terror, Hybrid organisation.

³ Assist. Prof., Kilis 7 Aralık University, ORCID: 0000-0001-7039-0014.

Overarching Security Missions in The Romanian Strategic Thinking:

Institutional Cooperation, Security Culture and Resilience

(Izel Selim⁴)

While the Romanian establishment recognizes the need for an official conceptual upgrade of ‘defence’ to ‘security’, as a comprehensive approach to modern challenges, institutions already operate with an extended national security concept, introduced in 2015. The concept introduced by the Romanian President in the National Defence Strategy goes beyond the restrictive approach to security referring exclusively to the concept of territorial integration or national interest, generally associated with the term ‘defence’. This approach ensures the extension of the reference area to new types of threats (hybrid, asymmetric, etc.) or to other dimensions of the new security agenda.

The topic of this paper addresses the perspective of the Romanian strategists and planners on the conceptual framework in which they tackle emerging trends in a manner extended from the institutionalized state to a two-way state-citizen approach for resilience. The security culture derived from the Romanian extended national security concept places the citizen both as a beneficiary and a generator of security, thus sharing of responsibility to respond to various challenges. This paper studies the main strategic documents related to security, defence, public order in Romania, such as the National Defence Strategy 2015-2019; 2020-2024, the 2020 White Paper on Defence, etc. This endeavour argues that the extended national security concept in Romania is a comprehensive and particular approach to ‘homeland’ security, integrating both hard and soft means.

Keywords: security, defence, resilience, security culture, cooperation, strategy, planning.

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The Role of Social Media in Engaging the Public in Homeland Security

(İbrahim Efe⁵)

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the current use of Web 2.0 technologies and crisis informatics to understand how Web 2.0 technologies and crisis informatics can be combined to build a model that engages and empowers citizens to participate in Homeland Security response. Natural disasters and acts of terrorism appear to be increasing in frequency, putting a greater reliance on government services and emergency responders. However, there are fewer resources available to meet this larger, more widespread need. Engaging the public through social media as a partner may be one of the most feasible solutions that homeland security officials can focus on. In other words, to facilitate timely and accurate information exchange and better engage the public, social media or Web 2.0 tools can be used by homeland security officials. People are connected through social media, which aids in the formation of communities. Regrettably, public safety officials have yet to embrace Web 2.0 technologies, thereby squandering an excellent opportunity to engage the public and harness its collective power.

Key Words: Homeland Security, Social Media, Web 2.0 Technologies, Engaging the Public.

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The Elections and The PKK Violence in Turkey in the Context of Homeland Security

(Pelin ALİYEV⁶)

The aim of this proceeding is to determine what is the impact of PKK on electoral security in Turkey. The research is based on the idea that electoral security cannot be separated from homeland security and in this sense; electoral security is one of the complementary elements of homeland security. During the research, the content analysis was made by scanning the news between the years 2011-2017 accessed via national and local online journalism sites. As a result, it has been determined that the PKK is trying to make an impact on the election results, thus leads to the electoral violence and causes the electoral insecurity in Turkey by resorting to coercion, threat and harm in the pre-election period. In this context, it is concluded that the PKK does not only threaten Turkey in terms of military but also its homeland security through elections, which are one of its democratic values.

Keywords: Homeland Security, the PKK, Electoral Security, Electoral Violence, Turkey.

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“Soft” but Still Concerns

(Alfredo M. RONCHI⁷)

Starting from the switch from institutionalized state to the concept of homeland and related security measures and initiatives the paper will focus on soft concerns like illegal immigration, uprisings, terrorism, pandemic diseases, natural disasters, misuse of cyber space, economic speculations etc. Soft concerns potential impact and possible counter measures or mitigation actions. Both citizens perception of homeland and potential security risks evolved in recent times, globalization and on-line communication had a deep influence on citizens’ perceptions and lifestyle. As a side effect of globalisation and massive cyber services the number of crimes both perpetrated at local and global level is growing up. Governments and Law Enforcement Agencies are aware of this and look for potential countermeasures not only following traditional solutions. A kind of butterfly effect that propagates in real-time from continent to continent. So, if one of the key enablers of soft concerns is cyber technology this is even one of the most relevant countermeasures.

This proceeding provides a synthetic description of the discontinuity between the evolution of warfare as it was in a pre-cyber era and the switch to the different levels of cyber “warfare”. There is a clear need to adopt a renovated set of countermeasures to face and possibly cancel or mitigate new threats.

Keywords: Security, Soft Concern, Cyber, Cyber Privacy, Cyber Sovereignty.

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Vaccine diplomacy and soft power projection in the Maghreb

(Umberto PROFAZIO⁸)

The COVID-19 pandemic represented a watershed moment in international relations, accelerating previous geopolitical trends and paving the way for a paradigm shift from the asymmetric threat represented by terrorism. In a context increasingly marked by renewed great power competition, vaccine diplomacy represented an instrument of soft power to gain a foothold and expand influence in different regions worldwide, including in the Maghreb. Facing the emerging vaccine nationalism of the Western world, China and Russia adopted a different approach, being among the most prominent actors in promoting health diplomacy as a mean to cultivate relations with many countries in the region or enhance existing partnerships. India also emerged as a major vaccine supplier, while the role played in the vaccine game by regional powers progressively increased. The paper would investigate the extent of the vaccine diplomacy in the Maghreb, analysing its impact in the different countries and the implications for the region. More importantly, the research will compare its findings with the wider regional realignment following the most recent developments, looking after any direct or indirect correlation. A thorough review of the main secondary sources on the vaccine diplomacy will be conducted, with a particular focus on the countries part of the Maghreb.

Keywords: Homeland Security, Vaccine Diplomacy, Soft Security, Maghreb.

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Intelligence Efforts in the Contextualization of Homeland Security

(Murat Aslan⁹)

Security is a major area of interest that could address a wide spectrum of disciplines. It refers to a perception that any unit of analysis feels ‘concerned’, ‘threatened’ or ‘does not feel safe’. In this sense, it may be a matter of interpretation to depict the security of ‘somebody’ by the existence or nonexistence of ‘something’, including the potentiality of challenges to a valued or sacred possession. Security, as a general term, needs comprehensive, integrative, flexible, multi-layered, multi-disciplined and synergic commitment through the efforts of the unit in concern. Security leans on perceptions and psychology. Such a description and feature of security requires complementary efforts through specific acts, such as communication, engineering, technology, and intelligence as well.

Intelligence, among many other affiliations, is usually directed to conventional threats that can be depicted by its any level of armed nature in achieving an objective. Intelligence that can be sorted out pending to differing parameters though, an ontological diversification, integrated with organizational classification, may take intelligence into state-level, crime prevention, military, and private varieties. The state level intelligence usually prioritizes strategic concerns that requires a political decision-making process. Crime prevention is within the authority of the security forces under the audit of judiciary and supervision of administrative state-units. Military intelligence, on the other hand, is limited by wartime planning and combat oriented intelligence activities to augment the military decision-making process, mainly in the frame of opposing elements, weather, operational environment. Finally, private intelligence is the subject matter for private companies specialized for operating a certain asset in a cost-effective way but appropriated by the governments. Private institutions may also be committed to gather data to compete in the market while the regulations on copy rights and industrial spying or specifically qualified institutions may limit the activities of

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private intelligence efforts. As a result, intelligence is essentially a state activity focusing the perceived threats and risks that are traditional and already witnessed armed ones.

Despite its prominence and irrevocability, intelligence is a 'forgotten' area of interest in terms of its relevance to transforming security. The widening and deepening nature of security has been in the words of most scholars though, intelligence is not placed in the puzzle of security's transformation. The argument is that transformation of security and intelligence is directly interrelated. The question is, as the problem of the research, if such a transforming pattern of intelligence is compatible with the security contextualization. In this frame this study will, firstly focus on security transformation, secondly depiction of the intelligence expertise and organizations, and finally a comparative analysis of security prerequisites and intelligence requirements to conclude the pattern and texture of intelligence in the transforming security conceptualization.

Keywords: Homeland Security, Intelligence, Transformation, Threats.

The Concept of “Surveillance” in Homeland Security Perceptions: The Case of China and Covid-19

(Yusuf Emre Koç¹⁰)

The main argument of this paper is to analyse that the surveillance systems has become the tool of survival for Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The problem of “Digital Survival” has become a recent phenomenon and gained a new momentum under the Covid-19 pandemic started from early 2020. Digital surveillance has a philosophical background from Foucault and Bentham’s studies, also has some ancient roots such as “Panopticon and Panopticism”, and today reaches a new level with new technologies as “invisible surveillance”. Generally, digital surveillance can be described as monitoring, cataloguing, and processing of online tracks simultaneously or retrospectively, without the owner’s consent. And the data obtained from such processes are in the centre of the discussions of these new technologies. Bulk data monitoring, tracking social media and communications, locations information and biometric data are the main sources. These sources also come with argumentative questions. First question comes to mind that whether it is possible to balance surveillance and privacy.

In the Chinese case there are many issues to analyse in the context of digital surveillance and China has taken the advantages of these systems and built new capacities. Recently, China’s fight against Covid-19 also gave China to add more capacities. The Chinese Model can be described as “Digital Authoritarianism” it has four parts as China’s technology investment, great firewall systems, surveillance and data collection and social credit system.

As conclusion, during the fight against Covid-19 China expanded its use of technologies within the name of health and safety measures. Also, there are many discussions about that China’s increased violations on human rights and civil liberties. In addition, China's quest to export its existing systems also increases international criticisms, especially in Western World.

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The Link between Homeland and Security: Perspectives from Britain, Italy, and Israel

(Michelle Groppi¹¹)

The proceeding touched upon the conceptualisation of “homeland” and how the latter may be related to national security. The author used Colin Gray’s framework linked to strategic culture. Aware generalisations cannot be made as one looks at something so relative and fluid as “culture”, Gray’s framework is still useful when explaining how certain countries might approach security. Conscious of context, three case studies were presented. Each case started with the so-called strategic constants – those aspects that have not really changed in time; then, the author zoomed in on the peculiar conceptualisation of “homeland” in each country, finally highlighting contradictions that call into question the concept itself.

In the United Kingdom, for instance, there are a number of steady traits. An island, the country must feature a strong navy defending commerce; no main single power should dominate continental Europe; nuclear weapons are to be maintained as deterrent tools; and the country should always remain a strong US ally. In other words, Britain wishes to protect a powerful homeland, which is still projected on to the world. Yet, prospects linked to Brexit, stringent spending reviews, and social tension over what truly constitute “British values” overshadow the very idea of British homeland.

On its end, after WWII, Italy rejects wars of aggression. As such, Rome can only take part in multinational peacekeeping or peacebuilding operations. This is mainly due to the fact that the country fears its Fascist past and, hence, civil-military relations has suffered tremendously, as the armed forces may not necessarily be well received. As for defending its “homeland”, Italy finds itself between populist/nationalist narratives warranting border protection and preservation of a proud identity and its desire to increase its influence in the Mediterranean and, above all, in Brussels.

In Israel, the “homeland” is yet another story. The country believes it must have strong military capabilities; it must be under a superpower’s umbrella; has no strategic depth and, as such,

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must use coercive deterrence. Here, however, Israel is not just defending its contested borders. Rather, Jewishness is a key element used to conceptualise “homeland”. This is what is believed to be truly under attack. As a result, Israeli security making falls under the paradigm of the “siege mentality”, according to which everyone is always against the Jewish State. Once again, such vision might clash with both the desire to normalise diplomatic relations with key regional partners and Palestinian aspirations of statehood.

The proceeding concluded by reiterating three main points. First, being relative, the concept of “homeland” is intrinsically linked to context, history, and values. Second, it is often contradictive in nature. Third, it often lacks set parameters to define attributes and, most importantly, its relation to national security. In light of this, further academic research analysing the meaning and role of “homeland” within the frame of globalization and regionalism is highly encouraged.

Keywords: Homeland, Security, the United Kingdom, Italy, Israel.

The Structure of the Department of Homeland Security in the USA

Ahmet KESER¹²

The objective of this study is to investigate the structure of the Department of Homeland Security within the US Public Administration System. The questions to be answered within the frame of a literature review were (1) why did the US administration need such an institution? (2) What kind of models was discussed during the policy formulation stage? (3) Why a single department model was preferred? And finally (4) how the reorganization of the department was conducted since its emergence? After a critical literature review it is concluded that initially two models were under the debate. The first model was interagency model and the second model was a single department model. After the policy analysis progress conducted by the experts and decision makers, single department model was preferred. Although it is designed as a single department model, after the lessons learned by the effect of experienced incidents the department's reorganization was transformed into an interagency model.

Keywords: Homeland Security, Department of Homeland Security, Security, Interagency System in Public Administration, Department System in Public Administration.

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Economic Security and Economic Instability: Observations on Turkey

(Mustafa Yıldiran¹³)

The global economic security of countries is a discipline which requires a multidimensional analysis economic security has been analysed as an economic stability matter in this study of. Economic instability has been analysed though some international examples in which countries are in middle of security problems. Due to the increasing global political and military threats which have been on the rise in recent years, it can be said that Turkey has experienced both income loss and a welfare loss. Also, by increasing Turkey's defence expenses due to global effects, it can be said that Turkey is facing an 'opportunity cost' because of not being able to support economic activities in more productive fields. In general, as the defence spending of countries go up, personal income and welfare of ordinary people can go down. In summary, the increase in military spending of countries is one of risks which affect economic security. multidimensional analysis in this speech issue of economic security has been analysed as an economic stability matter. Economic instability has been analysed though some international examples in which countries are in middle of security problems. Due to the increasing global political and military threats which have been on the rise in recent years, it can be said that Turkey has experienced both income loss and a welfare loss. Also, by increasing Turkey's defence expenses due to global effects, it can be said that Turkey is facing an 'opportunity cost' because of not being able to support economic activities in more productive fields.

Key Words: Economic Security, Economic Instability, Turkey's Economic Security.

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Search of Solution in Cyprus in the context of Homeland Security Concept from the
Perspective of Turkish Foreign Policy

(Zuhal Mert¹⁴)

Security concept itself is enlarging and evolving since the end of the Cold War widely. With the concept of homeland security concept, protecting the citizens of a country from any kind of threat on land, sea, and air, a new conceptual discussion emerged. It creates a domestic and outer space and aims to be ready for any kind of attack to the homeland. What is threat shall be defined widely at that point. It is possible to argue that lack of effective and full-fledged diplomatic capacity to explain actors' position and losing base of legitimacy can create serious threat to homeland security too. With this study it is aimed to evaluate positive image construction capacity of Turkish diplomacy in case of Cyprus problem especially by questioning probable impact of the latest step of proposing two state solution. Turkish standpoint is analysed with references to the official discourse of the higher officials of Turkish foreign policy. It is argued that image of countries in a specific international disagreement needs a long-term investment abroad and serious and frequent shifts in policy preferences may decrease reliability of a country's rightfulness and that shall be considered as a source of threat.

Keywords: Turkish Foreign Policy, Cyprus, Image Security, Homeland Security

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