

## Exploitation and Administration of Disasters

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Derrière chaque grande fortune il y-a un crime  
(There are great crimes behind all great fortunes)  
Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850)

Different countries have varying types of disasters, and their severity is ever-increasing. In addition, in some cases, the widespread impact of disasters is getting bigger due to climate change and various intercontinental interactions. The microbes that transmit various diseases from one country to another *through* "strong winds and pollination" that nature provides has also been the focus of recent research studies as well. In addition, "humanitarian terror," which, just like the virus, is transmitted from one country to another, is also at the center of disaster discussions. The resulting losses (apparent destruction) and damages (cost) are of interest in the eyes of public opinion. In addition, although they are not directly mentioned, the administrative structures of the country are also in front of the public eye with their development and cultural indicators and images shared through global media channels. However, the loss is not just limited to agricultural products. There are deaths and other losses as well and these are not clearly broadcasted. In addition, the administrative and social root causes of disasters are often not clearly conveyed to the global public. This article reveals the importance of the amplifying effect of the relationship between mismanagement and exploitation in the demolishing and destructive damages of natural disasters. Just as the words democracy and centralism do not juxtapose, the words colonialism and democracy cannot seem to juxtapose in a way that positively strengthens the meaning of each other. Due to the fact that the human factor itself is "an element of risk and threat", human beings are particular sources of fear in disasters. In the chaotic environment created by disasters, terror is also looking for opportunities at the global level. However, when examined comparatively, the countries that suffer the most damage among these multifaceted relations are the ones that are being exploited. Except for the several studies that question the colonial era<sup>2</sup> due to increasing number of storms, this study that reveals the relation between "Exploitation and Disaster" is among the first studies in this field.

### INTRODUCTION

Human history is an unfair political arena. Human-induced activities further decimate economic inequality between countries. Undoubtedly, this inequality has not suddenly

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<sup>2</sup> While there were 68 deaths in Houston, there were 2,975 deaths in Puerto Rico and this has raised some questions. To see the link between the analysis of four storms in Puerto Rico, Houston and Texas, see. Storymaps.arcgis, 2019. It has been found out that Puerto Rico is defenseless in the face of the effects of natural disasters because of its population, the unequal distribution of resources and services, and the fact that it is not represented in the U.S. government. Accessed on 14.05.2021

occurred. An ancient form of a behavior that fuels this inequality and consumes all kinds of resources is being transferred to following years and the future eras. Outsiders come to new lands with an "interest/sense" of promising to develop those lands with their own perspectives or philosophies. And they evolve by inventing new styles of exploitation. Decolonization is considered a factual reality in which stories of suffering, fueled by slaughter, develop between those who stand out with their technological and up-to-date power and seek resources or sacrifices to maintain this power and those who cannot own and protect their resources and compete with these powerful states. Colonized, indigenous peoples on their territory say that ***the missionaries who set foot on their land with the Bible in their hands taught them to pray by closing their eyes, but when they opened their eyes, they saw the Bible in their own hands and the land they had lost in others' hands...***

Due to natural events and human activities, disasters occurring at different danger levels increasingly threaten the quality of life on various scales at global, national and regional levels. Atmospheric events affected by climate changes have diversified disasters around the world, expanding their power and sphere of influence. Disasters create various security threats that can also vary depending on their impact. Disaster types include the ones directly related to the climate such as severe heat, severe cold, drought, storm and tornado. They might also be geological such as earthquakes, landslides, rockfalls, avalanches, volcano eruptions and tsunamis. Biological, nuclear or chemical weapons and various accidents (in mines, industries) and cyber-attacks can be classified as technological disasters. Political disasters include war and terror. And lastly, biological ones can be seen in various occasions as erosion, forest fires and epidemics, insect infestations. A few of these disasters can also coexist. For this reason, in terms of security measures, disaster administration requires interdisciplinary research and integrated institutional structures in which different specialties should be included.

But more than the striking effect of nature, the destructive effect of humans damages the safe balance of life. It is theoretically easy to explain the characteristics of disasters, which multiplies its impact due to the sophistication or underdevelopment of countries by using the context of population balance and other socio-cultural and economic indicators. However, it is not easy to control these variables. In addition, the increasing effect of "barbaric" behavior of mankind, which has "no link with any sort of education" and which simply falls into the definition of "terrorist act", similarly erodes all countries. For the countries that cannot seem to develop, their underdevelopment is actually because of them being "the subjects of exploitation" rather than the discussions on Homo Sapiens' evolvement. The philosophy of the exploitation order developed by capitalist (exploiting) countries for these underdeveloped countries does not allow social development. This is why both nature and human-induced disasters, especially in undeveloped countries, are constant sources of struggle which feels like an uphill battle. Natural and human resources of exploited countries are disappearing either completely or step by step at different rates depending on the severity of exploitation.

The ever-continuing exploitation mentality which can be defined as "human-induced disaster" comes with the promise of developing new energy resources, etc. but this mentality is actually an unlimited practice of exploitation that ends with the arrival (exploited) countries becoming poorer, deprived and destroyed in all respects. The arriving (exploiting) countries also impose what is right and fair on the peoples through the administration of that country. Today, the exploitation scheme continues around the world as the main method of undeserved capital

accumulation. Especially the imperialist effects of increasing disaster types around the world are becoming more visible in the cause-and-effect relationship of colonization.

In this process of exploitation, which consumes resources on someone else's territory, administrators of the exploited country are turned into political puppets under the influence of political imperialism. Other stakeholders of this game, even international environmental organizations, help implement eco-imperialism by preventing nations from managing their own resources (Soomin and Shirley, 2009: 848, 856). Scientific articles also create an environment for confusion about which claim is true. The relationship between colonialism and resource usurpation is briefly examined below by taking a look at their historical indicators over ages.

### **THE HISTORY OF EXPLOITATION**

The millennial period between BC II and BC I is a period of conflict between the empires in Mesopotamia and Egypt and also among the empires themselves. Conditions conducive to the development of coastal cities, in the case of the Phoenicians, have led the governments of this coastal region to create the starting point of their colonies, which will deeply affect the Great Adventures in the Mediterranean and the face of the Western Mediterranean (Eco, 2019: 206). Carthage (814 BC), an important colony on the coast of North Africa, was founded during this period. Within a few decades, numerous Phoenician and Punic colonies and commercial bases were established starting from Cyprus to the Atlantic coasts (Cadiz, Tangier, Lixus and others), to the coast of North Africa (Carthage, as well as Kyrene, Djerba, Leptis Magha Naucratis, Utika), to Sicily (Mozia, Palermo, Solunto), and to Sardinia (Bithia, Cagliari, Nora, Sulcis, Tharros). The list keeps going on. Kythira, Rhodes, Thassos, Telos, Thera in the Aegean; smaller islands such as Gozo, Lampedusa, Malta, Pantelleria in the Mediterranean; Abdera, Baria, Cartagena and Malaga in the east of Spain and the Balearic Islands have become the colony centers of Ibiza (Eco, 2019: 210). By the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, the Assyrians decided to stop being content with tributes and to annex the land, while those who opposed it were indescribably and brutally punished to set an example to others. From that day until these centuries, looting, looting and annexing someone else's property and taking its culture into use to sustain their own development cycle through war have become the elements of a routine practice of state administration. Of course, it is possible to go back to the Sumerian (4000 BC - 2000 BC) civilization, which is considered the oldest known civilization in the world in terms of the persecution of the family. In history, many civilizations residing in the southern Iraq such as Sumerians have always used capitalism of monarchies and governments as a tool for their own sustainability.

In history, European expansionism begins with the Crusades which are actually the first applications of "imperialism". Fritetz Rörig is one of the first to say with clarity that "the only purpose of the Crusades is to move the resources of the East to the West" (Rörig, 1945: 24). However, Western tradition interprets this act of slaughter as the reclaiming of the Holy Land, which is originally a Christian land, from the hands of Islam. When we look at the history of colonialism, holy wars are also an item as important as the discoveries of the era. The First Crusade (1096) that started with Anatolia, Syria and Palestine continues with the Second (1145) and the Third (1189) Crusades. There has always been an excuse for "booty hunting attacks" on the territory of foreign countries, which today means easy and unfair accumulation of capital. These attacks are also supported by the phenomenon of slavery. Undoubtedly, the

main goal of this article is to draw attention to the fact that the inability of social development is "revealed during disasters". Rather than giving a single example, it is better to set the sails in the light of the commonality among the selected samples from the work of various researchers (such as Ferro, 2017; Harvey, 2016; Braudel, 2004; Eco, 2015).

On one side of the coin is terror and brutality. The other side of the coin is based on why we need the words "dialogue" and "democracy", which are the agents of the "conciliatory policies" that we have carried from the very early ages to the present. The word "dialogue" that comes from Greek civilizations consists of a combination of the Greek words "dia" and "logos". "Dia" means "through", while "logos" means "word or meaning, expression; to indicate or decipher something; to come together". As a philosophical concept, dialogue has two formal uses. The first is the method of discussion that Plato (427-347 BC) used to define truth, and the second form was used by Hegel and the Hegelians. In Hegelian terms (1770-1831), dialogue is not a method, but a doctrine itself, that is, dialogue is a doctrine or theory on a subject. Dialogue, a fundamental tool in ensuring democracy, is a quality of life choice that requires social reconciliation that can develop in a peaceful meeting environment provided by political and administrative preferences. This method of discussion created to find the truth is taken from the Early Ages and transferred to today's world as a main lesson. So why has it been neglected throughout history on some occasions?

Currently, the academic literature increasingly addresses the multifaceted challenges associated with poverty in Africa, the former colonies in Asia and in Latin America from a standpoint focusing on disasters (Hamann et al., 2020). In the network of environmental protection, economics and communication that nurtures global relations (Karaman and Altay, 1997: 74-79), academic studies reveal the deterioration in countries that are still directly exploited, as well as in former colonies. It is even understood that academic evaluations in Africa differ among themselves between Northern and Southern countries, condemning each other for acting politically rather than scientifically in their work. It is understood that identities, belonging, ethical scientific stances, play an important role in these discussions. There are calls for dialogue to resolve this issue.

It is also necessary to see the management of perception against exploited countries, which is led by the media. For many years the most respected journals have published articles which claim that exploitation is not just an historical phenomenon but in a wider sense, it is an operation on perception defining exploitation as a body of systems that 'normalizes the differences, domination, oppression, and similar behaviors on certain so-called underdeveloped populations'.

It is known that for the easy production of mobile and globally competitive capital, especially Europe and America operates by opening areas to lower-ever costs and creating informal economies where the administrations are flexible. The worst thing is that every day these foreign initiatives are taking root in the countries to which they arrive (Hamann et al., 2020: 5). And such type of production means that environmental values are not taken into account and that labor and wage policies are exploited. Administration accepting such behavior legitimizes foreign economic activities carried out, while landscape degradation and all types of rights violations encourage further informality and illegality.

Social differences and negative social effects created by large financial gaps in society are similar in almost every country. However, in exploited countries, there are much sharper borders against local people. As in the above lines, the idea that “greater participation in decision-making encourages the creation of trust and cooperation within different cultural groups” and other similar ideas are developed in fact only within the territory of the sovereign states' homelands. In this regard, unearned income-seeking mentality seems to have gone beyond rational human behavior. In other words, it is observed that in exploited regions, for the sake of protecting imperialist interests, participatory mechanisms are not applied or they are supposedly applied. So there is a complete hypocrisy. Many high-quality, pre-ordered adventure films about how powerful multinational imperialist companies are, and regarding them with hostile looks will cause trouble for the eye's of the beholder are shown in movie theaters. And these movies' power of “persuasion” derives from imperialism's history and the wide participation of stakeholders in this crime.

### **BASIC PHILOSOPHY OF EXPLOITATION THROUGH PIRACY**

It is known that the financial and administrative power of warrior/unitary states that were coastal in history came from their superiority in the seas and from precious metals and agricultural products that they carried to their countries from colonies.

By Ronald's magnificent account: At the beginning of 1559, the 1st Queen Elizabeth's kingdom was rocking like a ship and it was being attacked literally from all sides. Although the Queen tried very hard to unite her country behind her and establish the trust of her kingdom, it required power and wealth to dazzle her enemies. Despite having no money, the Queen's "grand plan" of creating the perception that Britain was rich and strong was focused on the gentlemen and merchant adventurers, pirates and their real world. Without them, Britain could not have lived. It was these men who, in 1559, would have saved Britain in a way no one could have imagined. It was a must to work wholeheartedly in Elizabeth's administration, with full loyalty to the crown and the country. These individuals would be generously rewarded, regardless of their ancestry and social class. Acts of piracy, trade and war were previously considered essential elements for the country's survival (Ronald, 2006: 44). In summary, the right to rule England and to sow the seeds of the Empire in that era was secured by countless merchants and gentleman adventurers through trade, plunder and exploitation. Having the right to one third share of the properties of a pirate or legitimate adventurer in accordance with the Law of 1560 relieved the Treasury. Although opening up to the Indian Ocean and exploring new resources began as a result of the influence of greed and adventurous spirit; later on looting and piracy "clearly" became the center of state policy and it was formally accepted. (Ronald, 2006: 48). Piracy and plunder became a vital tool in the creation of a nascent British Empire. Of course, this phenomenon also needed to be successfully managed. Other European kingdoms also adopted this plan, which was seen as a success and which, in the most diplomatic terms, was based on “plundering”.

Eco notes that Europe's borders are defined not through geographical borders, but through migration of people, traditions and commercial and political relations with institutions. He also states that Europe developed a sense of superiority over the rest of the world between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Eco, 2015: 31, 35). He further explains this idea by saying "Only pirates, pilgrims, merchants and conquerors can navigate through the Mediterranean." He also mentions that the term “Europe” came into use in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This idea

continues with the new imperialism. When it comes to the Mediterranean, do all fall back to their own nature and habits? That remains to be seen...

Discovery of new paths to America and Asia has revolutionized transcontinental relations and communication throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Controlling the sea and ocean paths is the goal of economic and military competition between European powers. This is why major capitals chose to be on the coasts before the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Having power over the seas has become the key to establishing hegemony over Europe and the world. The countries which subsequently become the world's top powers such as the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, the Netherlands, the Great Britain and the United States are essentially maritime powers that can dominate the seaways and oceans. Anyone who fled their country and sought financial resources has seen piracy as a profession during this period<sup>3</sup>. The Ottoman Empire has never been constantly at the center of this balance of power.

The 16<sup>th</sup> century is considered as both the period of time when the Ottoman power reached its peak and the same power entered an era of crisis. After the Mediterranean became an Ottoman lake, how far did the Ottoman Levents (Pirates) move the Ottomans beyond the Mediterranean? 16<sup>th</sup> century is a century in which Ottoman naval power has made itself recognized. It is noted that the Turkish Navy has clashed not only in the Mediterranean, but also with Portuguese ships over the Red Sea (since it has Egypt and Syria), reaching into the Indian Ocean. Although Portuguese ships encountered the Ottomans in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf during the 1530s and 1540s, they were not successful in dominating these seas. This Ottoman decline was done by European colonial states through the use of all sorts of obstacles. The Holy Alliance, founded in 1571, led to the defeat of the Ottoman Inebahti. The constant and unimaginable burning of their ships pushed the Ottomans out of this game. Although the Turks rebuilt their navy, it is understood that they settled only with the dominance of the Mediterranean in 1574. Naval Battle Of Cesme (Izmir) happened on July 5-7, 1770 between the Russian Navy and the Ottoman Navy at the open seas around Cesme Bay. This battle was a part of the Ottoman-Russian War between 1768 and 1774. As a result of this battle, the Ottoman Navy was completely destroyed by the Russians. Therefore, it cannot be claimed that Ottoman administration has led to the decay of any country that it "conquered" through establishing a colony on their territories. On the contrary, today it is criticized in historical analyses that Ottomans have shown more interest in the conquered lands than in Anatolia and that the Ottoman administration has developed its public works only in Europe. Although today's Turkey has 8272 kilometer-long shores, the issue of coast-sea is not directly included in the Presidential Policy Boards, which are crucial for public policies. Nor the mountains are the subject of Public Policy. (Karaman, 2019: 32-34)

This starts from 1760's when the seeds of industrial revolution in the Western Europe were planted and continues until 1870's with global expansion. It differentiates itself from the early

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<sup>3</sup> In Europe, religious oppression is mostly directed at women. Scientist women have been accused of witchcraft and burned alive. Men who objected this practice were also punished by this "silencing." It is noted in the records that brave women who dared to do so threw themselves into the sea and became pirates. Men could act as social groups for issues related to their work while, with the exception of nuns, women could not be a separate social group. They had to act solo. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there were also women among those who were subjected to the brutality of the inquisition and forced to flee. Those who could not escape were executed like men (Eco, 2015: 288).

expansionism and exploitation forms of the previous centuries. However, when you check the details it is a merciless series of damages to natural resources and social structures that affect each other.

The rebellion of the 13 American colonies (1776 Declaration of Independence) has negatively affected the 18<sup>th</sup> century goals of the Kingdom of Great Britain. Nevertheless, this incident has taught the two sides to act together by reconciliation which has nowadays clearly proven its importance. The abolition of slavery in England (1807) in the Netherlands, in Sweden, and in France (1820) by anti-slavery laws is in fact a mask for saying that slavery is no longer "necessary" thanks to the effect of low-cost production. Although slavery has been replaced by free slave "workers", it is also worth mentioning that awareness of the "claiming period", which in a certain way, values human beings has appeared. The struggle between pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters is an indicator of the fact that "human rights are not very central to everyone" in commercial relations. However, new "colonies" were sought after to prevent the slave trade. 1808 Sierra Leone, 1816 Gambia and 1821 Ghana (Gold Coast) helped the expansion of colonial empires.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century there was the the pre-acceptance that Europeans were at the top of the civilization as "homo-sapiens" who could "put thought above thought" and it was considered that primitive people should be educated, otherwise advanced people would replace them. To what extent were these opinions applied in the invaded colonies. Astonishingly, there was no wholesale social development nor democratic development. As known to everyone, at best they were divided into two parts in line with the theory of "divide-and-conquer" and left tired of endless wars. In practice, it is noteworthy that the imperialist forces, who take possession of natural resources, certainly do not allow equal education of invaders and natives<sup>4</sup>.

For a century, starting in the 1800s, people moved or flowed as "labor force" from Europe (Great Britain, Germany, Ireland, etc.) to all over the world, and especially to America, Siberia, and Oceania. They have taken the "quantifiability", which is a more diplomatic term, of natives especially in America starting from the counting number of their bisons. During these times, "migrations" that came with military support from countries such as Germany, the United States, Belgium, Italy, as well as Japan (a non-European nation) for the first time led to the diversity of colonial powers. The Germans (Indonesia), the French (Turkey), the British (Malaya, Burma, Borneo) began to expand their borders in the newly added regions.

At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Japan, Korea and China had almost half of the total population of Asia and this whetted the appetite of European colonial nations. China was not completely captured like India but in the 1860's, it was besieged by Russia from the North, Great Britain from the south and west (India and Burma), France from the south (through Indochina), Japan from the east and USA partially through Philippines." China is important due to its success in getting rid of the dominance of colonial countries through rational policies, its good management of its population in its modernization, and its Chinese-style democracy work. Today's China, of course, has become able to use the lessons learned from history to its

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<sup>4</sup> A young man from the French colony, whom I met at a training center in London in 2011 was there to settle in England. It was easy to see the sorrow in his eyes when he complained to me that he was "not even aware of the general cultural issues in civic education" which is 'usually the case in all imperialist countries' (author's note).

advantage. China today follows a successful path in exploiting the lands under its control or in plundering the lands by over-consuming natural resources of the countries in which it receives commercial concessions, and hence leading to environmental problems, just like in the example of running the marble quarries in Turkey, and the example of Mugla. (Demir and Güngör, 2013). In 1990's Africa was quickly shared by imperialist states. Portugal got Angola, Mozambique and Gine Bassau. Senegal, Ivory Coast, Benin, Gabon, Gambia, the Gold Coast 'Gana' and Sierra Leone went to Britain. Belgium had the Congo Basin and Katanga while Germany grabbed Togo and Cameroon. And the whole region between Algeria and Congo went to France. (Magdoff, 2006: 80-21)

At the heart of all this area-grabbing, lies the goal of seizing precious gold, diamonds, copper mines, as well as cocoa, coffee, bananas, etc., which are of great value in Europe. Wildlife hunting, such as the ivory trade, is another plundering part of the subject. And the flora, fauna and human presence were also exploited after the World War II, albeit at declining rates. Although the Ottomans wanted to enter this race, they were quickly cast out. Therefore, the sale of slaves in Ottoman history was also limited and did not have a significant impact on the accumulation of capital. The institution of slavery found no place in agriculture nor in industry in the Ottoman Empire. Slaves were only used in domestic work.

In Europe, the states other than Austro-Hungarian Empire have pursued an expansionist policy based on threats and terror, adopting colonialism for their economic future and using military force in different regions of the world outside their homeland. In fact, these states maintain their political and economic power by creating satellite regions, often hiding with underground conspiracies to create chaos. And sometimes, when they deem necessary they do these actions explicitly without hiding anything. A mediocrity has formed about how the order of exploitation has developed, which has turned into anonymous information that they have created against each other, and transmitted to the public through many movies, studies or novels.

Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Britain, France and Russia were known as the "traditional exploiting powers". Each of these countries except for Netherlands and Portugal has continued to make additions to their assets. Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan and the United States also joined these traditional powers. Although participating in the race of space era and keeping up with the advanced industrial activities through the administration of food, mines and money /economy has led to the transformation of the expansionism strategy in today's conditions the conditions of the day, the philosophy of "consumption until destruction" remains unchanged. However, any attack done with anger and hostility towards the colonial regime and its creators in exploited countries also fuels the phenomenon of terrorism (Ferro, 2007: 471). This network of relationships triggers mutual negativity for countries and their indigenous peoples, and constantly recreates a society of fear.

As post-colonial relations spread rapidly with the globalization developed by technology, the multinational imperialist partnerships are formed (Ferro 2007: 569). Ferro, examines the formats of exploitation in three categories: i) increasing wealth with the money allocated to guns to the detriment of the exploited country ii) the unity of interest among political and financial groups of metropolitan cities and the new rulers of the exploited nations iii) restriction or termination of agriculture; or focusing on the type of production which will not benefit the country instead of developing food agriculture. The growing pattern of exploitation in Africa is

being studied in various studies. Aside from the inability of implementing new technologies necessary for agriculture due to colonial policies implemented in Africa, concerns are growing for bio-fuel energy derived from agricultural products (Saraçoğlu, 2017). In the final analysis, exploitation is not expected to stop in the future<sup>5</sup>.

Most authors have stated that there are many reasons for underdevelopment whether or not it is related to exploitation of natural resources (Magdoff, 2006: 167, 256). However, it is not easy for a person from these capitalist countries who personally knows to admit that the indirect expression "many reasons", includes "inhibiting the country's prosperity in different degrees by creating various scenarios to prevent the use of natural resources". Finally, the claims that the governments of the exploited countries do not have any role in this are not compatible with the comments made on observations listed above.

### **THE INTEGRATION OF EXPLOITATION, COLONIZATION AND IMPERIALISM**

Colonialism is a practice of domination that involves the occupation of a foreign land and subjugation of the indigenous community there. Subjugation and intimidation are the best odds. The primary goal of the exploiter is to place their own people in these new territories by committing -in today's terminology- genocide. Although it is stated that it is difficult to define exploitation and that it is different than imperialism, it is not "very difficult" to determine exploitation's indicators and reveal their commonality of goals. On one hand, the basic factors of exploitation are "settlement by invading the area", "using weapons" and "paralyzing the natives through fear" of military force with clear and explicit threats of death. This process of plundering develops by oppressing administrative, economic and socio-cultural areas as well. This issue will also be addressed when explaining instrumentality. On the other hand, imperialism and new imperialism include political, economic and socio-cultural control over a dependent region and/or country. Military control is not overtly seen but it could be ostensible. The methodologies to create destructive elements for the sake of unlimited access to and use of resources include non-compliance with environmental values, prevention of the formation of public policies in favor of society, and impoverishment.

The word colony comes from the Latin word 'colonus,' meaning farmer. According to the root meaning of the word; the practice of exploitation will require the transfer of courageous population on behalf of the exploiting country to the new region to be exploited. Those who come to the new and soon-to-be-exploited lands live in the country to which they came "on duty" as permanent settlers, while maintaining their political allegiance to their country of origin. The word imperialism comes from the Latin term "imperium", which means to give orders. For this reason, the term imperialism is defined as the way one country uses their force

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<sup>5</sup> The British Prime Minister Cameron's defining Nigeria and Afghanistan as "the most corrupted countries in the world" during a conversation with the Queen Elizabeth the Second was specified as a "blunder." (<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/cameron-ile-kralicenin-yolsuzluk-sohbeti-mikrofonlara-takildi/570014> accessed on 28.05.2021). So what does blunder mean? It means "inappropriate, untactful, timeless words or behavior, indiscretion, a faux pas," So blunder is something that should not be said in public although it is true. At the time of writing this article, another British Prime Minister expressed their success in finding a coronavirus vaccines with "capitalism and greed." Although Boris Johnson immediately retracted his words (<https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-dunya-56505592> accessed 28.05.2021) it is understood that he has an honest personality. His habit of condescending in everyday conversations is so developed that he failed to keep his mouth shut.

over another through mechanisms of compromise/persuasion, sovereignty or indirect control and monitoring. The phenomenon of imperialism has spread to the world as the modern colonialism. It spread so widely that it highlighted the aspect of a country having the commanding power on its own lands. The countries which had such power were called imperial (imperium); hence the word 'empire'.

While most of the political philosophers talked about justice, natural law and equality, ironically, they also defended the righteousness of exploitation and imperialism. They even wholeheartedly adopted the idea that the imperialist attacks are considered valid since they are necessary to conquer these countries in order to "bring them democracy." Marx's defense of British exploitation in India (Bilgenoglu, 2020: 279) is not surprising in the circumstances in which the dual moral order was formed, and further examples can also be given.

The centuries between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> are called as the era of discoveries but in fact it is a new era that most of the world was forced to subjugate in front of the European powers which partly forced these countries into commercial submission.

Colonization and its effective tool "piracy" are classic imperialist strategies that are still valid today. These strategies can be associated with the appetite-stimulating effect of the unfair acquisition of natural resources obtained by all kinds of extortion, plunder and cheating, which have not been maintained or renewed in the past. Piracy, which lived its golden age between 1690 and 1730, derives from the Latin word "cursus" which had derived from the word "corsair". Corsair can be defined as the ability to plunder enemy ships in a sea "with permission" given by those who manage that sea. The booty was shared with the administration. According to Susan Ronald, the author of *Pirate Queen* (2006); the word "privateer/ pirate" was not coined until the eighteenth century. In the 1560s and 1570s, the words "pirate", "corsair" and "rover" were used interchangeably for the illegal merchants of the Queen (Queen Elizabeth). In particular, people engaged in illegal trade in a foreign country, either against British interests or against foreign interests, were identified as pirates, corsairs or rovers. Elizabeth's pirates were called **adventurers** and this description, according to Ronald, in fact, masked the word "pirate". In the eyes of a risk-seeking trader or a pirate, being ready to take a risk in terms of personality actually coincided with being an adventurer.

This task, which we will refer to as authorized piracy, is well-defined by the English word "privateering". This English naming reveals the exact philosophy of this practice. This task, with public control at one end, is the privatization of looting and plundering with the permission of the administration. Actually this is why punishment is done through the looting of friend countries' ships and/or of the country that authorizes this. When it enters the territorial waters of the protectionist state, the flag of the relevant state is hoisted instead of the pirate flag, and the maintenance of the ship and the necessary items of need are provided in the port in front of everyone. Maritime banditry falls outside this definition and is used for independent looters. Maritime banditry is also a dark network structure<sup>6</sup>. Admittedly, it is not easy to move an unethical past into the society-centric world that highlights human rights, which today should

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<sup>6</sup> Maritime banditry is also active today, causing \$ 13-16 billion-worth financial loss every year. Nowadays its is more prominent in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

be based on ethics. As a matter of fact, piracy was officially terminated by imperialist states in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Undoubtedly, conventional elements were factored in for this termination, such as the desire to eliminate a crowded, overbearing sector which no longer had any functions and which became a rival to the royal treasury, or to make the state power invincible. In summary, it can be said that the first public-private partnership in history was piracy.

The old environment of developing piracy, colonization and exploitation (imperialism) has not disappeared when the infinity of today's needs is considered. In its main goal, which is essentially based on "sustainable" development, the desire to maintain the habitual quality of life is also a justification that will not eliminate the system of exploitation. The widespread impact of disasters on the world, hits all economies whether the country affected is developed or not. And the developed countries are trying to look for the resources needed to repair and heal this damage by plundering undeveloped countries "as usual". With the accelerating effect of the climate change, it is possible to follow the methods of new imperialism and exploitation activities generally managed by multinational countries evolving into the early forms of "piracy" seen in the past.

Today, there is a living environment that has even infiltrated wildlife and has long ceased to be an early warning and turned into a concrete proof of degradation. Undoubtedly, the most important reasons why the order of exploitation, the veil of concealment based on the investment-development relationship, has begun to fall off imperialist states are desertification, pollution, famines and excessive population pressures increased due to the depletion of unsustainable or conventional resources. When the labor-intensive sector is not needed, the most suitable theories that stabilize the population will be revived. But how effective can they be? Although regarding capitalism as a way to increase prosperity of societies, to make them freer and more peaceful was important for the age of enlightenment, it is now obsolete in its dark state, where eco-imperialism is overtly applied. (Kocka, 2018: 201).

The notion of "capitalism" became more widely used after the second half of the century. A clear definition of capitalism was made in Meyers' work called *Konversations-Lexikon* written in 1896. This work refers to the capitalist form of production, as opposed to the socialist and collectivist form of production. In order to understand capitalism, we associate economic dynamics with administration through the explanations of the classics such as Marx, Weber and Schumpeter. The most important of this information is the Hanse troops that sprouted in the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Kocka, 2018: 52-53). Hanse associations, which are in a sense the international merchant community of European countries, began to be established with the cooperation of merchant capitalism. This happened when the economy and politics became intertwined. These associations were formed as structures appropriate to this relationship between the economy and politics. The council and city administration formed by merchants in the 15<sup>th</sup> century are the first examples of joint decisions being made, although bishop cities or merchant cities used to meet at irregular times depending on their formation.<sup>7</sup> However, as

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<sup>7</sup> Hanse is a union formed by German merchants between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The word 'hanse' was used for merchants who were active outside the German principalities. It didn't matter where to or where from these traders were trading. The Hanse Merchant Association was later transformed into the "Hanse cities". It is a union that has made its own interests accepted by political powers. As a result of the socio-political and socio-economic developments that

traders began to become monopolies, they increased the competition. In addition, with the spread of overseas trade activities, the international competition has increased as well and caused Hanse to lose its power. This experience may have created the idea of multinational companies, which means unity of power.

During the three centuries between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>, more and more small businesses and agricultural lands of British agricultural economy were accumulated by big enterprises through sales, merger and acquisitions. The privatization of common property areas by the practice known as the "land conversion movement" was far from being a method of protection of villagers. It was actually a method that facilitated the emergence of large-scale agricultural capitalism through the collection of small properties in one hand and the direction of aristocrats and bourgeois. Huge labor force was exposed and came to cities as unqualified labor. The arriving people served industrialization as cheap labor force. The words poverty and submission became the sine qua non indicators of exploitation.

The fact that the definition of human rights is becoming deeper and richer every day also changes certain perceptions. The practice of imperialism now harbors all kinds of new terrors, and it does not always require the exploiters to settle in the exploited area. But in the conditions of climate change brought by the day, melting glaciers, rising water levels in the seas, etc. new settlement preferences, if suitable, can develop and new spatial usurpations are likely to occur. In fact, missionary traders, one leg of which have one of their hands in the exploited country and the other in their own country, also transferred sufficient intelligence to their country of origin. Thus throughout the history, they ensured the exploited country's possible development, which they closely monitored, was prevented on time. Although currently, a completely common definition cannot be made by looking at the history of exploitation; according to the author, due to their common results, this common definition is not very necessary. Due to complicated hybrid structures created by current circumstances, many defining and presenting elements of exploitation and imperialism are now intertwined and they serve as a substitute for each other. They have also overlapped with international interactions and became three dimensional (such as Athens, Rome, United Kingdom and American Imperialism).

When various studies on the new philosophy of imperialism and predictions thereof are examined the following issues stand out:

*In fact, the public is not informed about what is happening in the country. The credibility and persuasive capacity of the declared reasons are among the first issues to be questioned. Because of this questioning, tools such as persuasion, perception management, propaganda, and mediatic reason were quickly introduced and developed in order to create widespread acceptance. In addition, it is an important tactic to prevent social awareness and slow down social development by blocking all kinds of production, including the production of information. Due to the excessive number of births the population booms and thus the standards of life quality needs which are normally asked to be met by the*

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emerged with the first millennium, the city Lübeck and along with the city the union Hanse started to become important. (Derya, 2018: 802, 804, 814).

*administration decrease or disappear. In addition to this, environmental degradation continues. And the contribution of local actors as well as international actors can be predicted in all of these processes. As a tactic, unmonitored illegal external migrations are also directed to the country whose development is desired to be stopped by creating random scenarios as excuses. In addition to exploitation based on exerting direct force, eco-imperialism which is based on exploiting agricultural goods, mines and other natural resources also includes inhibiting production by managing resources through indirect capitalism (privatization). Foucault (1926-1984) drew attention to the state's control of birth, death, and health issues. He defines bio-power and bio-politics as controlling the society so much so that it is kept from productivity. According to Foucault overly controlling government's new tool for monitoring the society can be associated with "ecological control"<sup>8</sup>. In other words, it is also possible that the government, which has tools to facilitate all kinds of production and information flow can also harm its own society as a State of power. A move towards a decentralized administration makes this action easier. Countries that have reinstated their independence also, acknowledge without a shadow of doubt that they were enslaved on their own territory. Their common discourse was "we became strangers in our own country" (Ferro, 2017: 391). In the literature, this issue is considered as structuring a "satellite" state.*

It is generally accepted that imperialism is a method that draws strength from inequality and uses this power to ensure that inequality remains the same, through domination that exceeds borders and complex power relations (Galtung, 2004: 25-46). Ozturk, explains with a comprehensive and well-structured narrative that, *"developed countries, which know the advantages of animal foods such as meat, milk, eggs and fish in nutrition, feed most of the grains they produce to their animals and turn them into meat, milk and eggs with only small losses. So the markets of underdeveloped countries will be the places where production surpluses of developed countries that cannot be used as feed due to technical difficulties will be sold and used as human food. The path to be followed to establish these markets and make underdeveloped societies beg for the surplus goods is already well-known. Ozturk clearly states his opinion on this path by talking about the people who are called "Key Men." These men are promoted within the ignorant society of that underdeveloped country who have trouble in grasping the truth and they are turned into people who are respected and trusted. And then operations start through Key Men's help"*(Ozturk, 2009: 50). Although this colonization tactic is important, imperialism is a dangerous invasion phenomenon that cannot only be regarded as a mere market expansion. Through these tactics a huge gap arises in terms of living conditions in the underdeveloped country. If this gap is observable during a certain period of time, then we can talk about an "imperialist" intervention. When this process pervades over many years, the new generation may not notice, but the rush of practitioners (Key Men) and the effective diseases that shake the industries make it easier to be noticed. What are the indicators of this matter?

The basic behaviors of imperialism are the following: i) possession of resources of another country because the possessor does not have them, ii) the protection of current possessions (such as unsustainable energy sources), delaying the use of these possessions to a time that it is deemed appropriate and meanwhile meeting the country's needs through another country,

<sup>8</sup> For a similar opinion, see. Reyhan, 2010: 75.

iii) Consumption of natural resources can also occur through forest fires. Individuals from all age groups could also be pushed towards psychological collapse and depression, iv) forcing a country to stop using its own resources and making the country wait to use them at an appropriate time defined by the imperialist country. Some countries buy the resources that they do not have from other countries and/or they protect their own resources and obtain whatever material they need through another country. This method is more or less similar to the theories of regional development that the sovereign country applies within the country. However, imperialist shopping is a commercial exchange that appears to occur with the consent and compromise of the administrations of both countries, whether the people of those countries want it or not.

The first stage of exploitation can be observed in the acts of a country which is technologically and militarily strong taking the resources it does not possess from another country and giving nothing in return. The second stage is seen when the same country looks for buying valuable goods of another country such as oil, mines, and etc. to a ridiculous price (Galtung, 2004: 34). Definitions in terms of mutual relationships are made depending on whether the country whose resources are used is sovereign. If the country whose resources are being used is not sovereign, we talk about the colonization of the country or total exploitation of it. If the country offers its own resources as a sovereign state, although it is dependent on the stronger country which gets these resources, it regards the environmental degradation as a price they pay for development. In other words, a country that accepts to be exploited is willing to develop and it announces this will to its own people. It is generally seen that such an agreement leads to ecological imperialism, which pushes countries to further impoverish with the promise of development. Supported by technological advances, through fraudulent elections supported by improved models of oppression and intimidation, the administration can also create hybrid models that accept exploitation.

The Sub-Saharan countries of Africa can set good examples for protectorate policies. Although a number of strategies, policies and institutional arrangements have been developed in these regions to protect human health, property, livelihoods and the natural environment from the impact of disasters, it is appropriate to note that there are very important areas to improve, given the increasingly complex nature and effects of risk. Processes such as climate change, environmental degradation, rising income inequality and unmanaged urbanization are slowing disaster resilience down. Disaster risk in these countries is also multifaceted and changing rapidly. In the decennial period from 2008-2018, more than 157 million people in 44 countries were directly and indirectly affected by disasters. Most disaster cases have been associated with natural hazards. Rapid population growth, urbanization, informal land occupation and poverty are among the main drivers of disaster exposure and fragility in African countries. Many African countries have not developed their risk management capabilities nor have they created infrastructure and regulating structures against the new risks that arise because of rapid population growth, urbanization and climate change. Disasters in Africa are usually triggered by hydro-meteorological or climatic hazards, mainly droughts, floods, storms and hurricanes. Between 2010 and 2018, there were 47,543 deaths in disasters caused by natural causes. Disasters associated with technological hazards have killed 15,173 people. Again, during this period, 225,237 injuries were associated with disasters. 210,861 of these injuries were caused by natural hazards and 14,3762 were caused by technological ones. Most deaths from natural disasters were caused by epidemics (37,418% or 79%), floods (6,468% or 14%),

or landslides (2,055% or 4%). More than 100,000 people were affected by technological hazards in the period between 2008 and 2018, and 15,173 people were killed. In disasters associated with technological hazards, transport accidents (road, water, rail and air) correspond to 81% of all incidents. 12% of these disasters are linked with various accidents (such as structural collapse, explosions, fires and others) and 7% are caused by industrial accidents (chemical spills, structural collapse, explosions, fire, gas leak, poisoning, radiation, and oil spills). In total there were 711 disasters in the period between 2008 and 2018 and 47% of these were floods. 29% of these disasters were related to an epidemic while 8% of them were caused by a storm. Drought accounted for 8% of the disasters whereas landslide and earthquakes formed respectively 3% and 1% of all the disasters (UNDRR, 2020: 2-4).

The 2017 FAO report also shows that developing countries are affected by various disasters. Especially in terms of agricultural decline and poverty, the overall picture is not so promising. According to the report, since 1980, natural disasters have hit every continent and region of the world with increasing frequency and intensity. Geophysical, climate and weather-related disasters and animal epidemics, plant pesticides and diseases (biological disasters threatening the food chain) cause emergencies. Globally, economic losses from such disasters now average between \$ 250 billion and \$ 300 billion each year. An average of 260 natural disasters occur per year in developing countries. Between 2005 and 2016, an average of 54,000 people died each year due to disasters, more than 97 million people were negatively affected, and annual economic losses costed an average of 27 billion USD. The effects of disasters on agriculture are rarely turned into statistics. Despite this, agriculture is known to be one of the main economic activities affected in developing countries. The negative impact of disasters on agriculture is strong, as agriculture contributes to an average of 10 to 20 percent of national GDP in middle-income countries and more than 30 percent in low-income countries. In some cases in Africa, this share can reach 39 percent (Niger) or 41 percent (Ethiopia, Mali). In addition, sustainable agriculture plays an important role in terms of social resilience since it affects food resilience. Sustainable agriculture balances the social, economic and environmental aspects of development while providing permanent employment, adequate income and decent living and working conditions for small-scale farmers and rural populations. (FAO, 2017: 2-4 & 26). However, disasters can seriously damage crop growth, animal husbandry, fishing and aquaculture production. Drought causes long-term water scarcity and excessive heat, creating stress on crops, negatively affecting the plant's life cycle, and increasing yield loss.

The general methodological approach for Africa shows that countries have similar problems on average. For this reason, the following questions arise: How will institutionalism be created for recovery? Is there sufficient national capacity (assessment, planning and implementation) for rescue work? How are rescue activities supported in government programs? Does it improve the relation between the created and implemented government programs? How have the transitions in humanitarian intervention and recovery developed and have they been realized at a national level? It is seen in the international studies based on these questions such as the UNDP report (UNDP, 2019: 7-10) that the social resilience against disasters is found to be insufficient and the exploited countries need the protectorate of the exploiting countries. But these findings have been stated in the EIA reports with a rather "diplomatic discourse. These reports do not include a history of exploitation and/or the fact that these situations are caused by the multifaceted results of the production goals of multinational companies that are "very tight-lipped".

As a matter of fact, two billion people in Africa, Asia and Latin America, who still do not have electricity today, do not have access to clean water and safe hospital services. These countries live without hope of any economic growth. Millions of babies, children and mothers suffer from dysentery due to contaminated water and lose their lives due to other diseases caused by spoiled food. Development is unimaginable without an energy resource. Just as no new investment can be made in poor countries, there is no light of hope or opportunity for the poor societies of these countries. Why did this result occur? Imperialist approaches through ecology, developed by tactics/policies that developed countries systematically impose on poor countries, harm the people in these countries and the natural resources which they use. (Karaman, 2019).

In terms of the extraction of Africa's precious stones and minerals, the human cost of the diamond trade in Western and Southern Africa is relatively well-known. Less known are the devastating effects that extraction of natural resources such as diamonds, ivory, bauxite, oil, timber and minerals has on the African environment. This mining serves a global demand for these minerals and gems. Intensive mining activities to offer diamonds and other precious stones or minerals to the global market disrupt the natural balance of the land, reduce air quality, and pollute above-ground and underground water resources. The results are general loss of biodiversity and significant environmental impacts on human health.

The Indian Ocean has been the site of global trade since the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Exploitation is built on local economic systems. Many of today's huge industries and processes continue their activities within this system. Other industries, such as jewellery and mineral mining, are also destroying the world's ecological sustainability, leading to deforestation and the extinction of natural habitats. In addition, there is no replicating effect such as "capital accumulation" in societies living on rich mines. It is possible to trace the origins of most of the unlimited exploitation that led to the destruction of natural resources back to the early periods of colonialism.

Britain declared in 1833 that the practice of slavery was also abolished in all its colonies. A step was also taken in the Ottoman Empire with the Tanzimat Edict announced in 1839 with the encouragement of England and the request of Sultan Abdulmecid. And slavery was legally abolished in Ottoman territories with an edict in 1847. Slavery was abolished in France in 1848. It was also abolished in the United States after a bloody civil war in 1865. Although slavery was abolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a new system of slavery, "labor" took its place in work life of the colonies. Thousands of Indians have been brought in as contract laborers to work on various Malaya rubber plantations<sup>9</sup>. These workers have been forced to cut down increasingly vast rainforests to make their own living, literally, at the expense of local ecosystems. 1910 was the year when contract labor was abolished. But contract workers were treated like slaves and were forced to work under conditions which were not aligned with human rights.

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<sup>9</sup> After the abolition of slavery, these contract workers who have relieved the western economy of the 19<sup>th</sup> century used to sign written agreements stating that they agreed to work for a certain wage in exchange for a certain period of their time. The workers who accepted this agreement were taken from their country by the relevant company and brought to the colonies where they would work. The contracts had details about the duration of their work, their wages, daily working hours, their accommodation locations and the health facilities they could use. Although all these details between the employee and the employer were written in the contract, in real life, if the employee caused a situation that breached the contract, he was considered as a person who committed a crime and punished by the employer (Gunarslan, 2019: 504).

Overpopulation and uneducated population in India and China have been the most important human resources of the contract worker system.

Today, deforestation in Malaysian Borneo is also accelerating due to ongoing global demand for palm oil and timber. In Myanmar (formerly Burma), crude commodity trading dates back to centuries ago. Under colonial rule, exports of minerals, timber and opium expanded tremendously, thus putting very severe pressure on natural resources. Even though these regions generate billions of dollars and constitute a great source of income for multinational companies, they are also the poorest regions of the country. They are home to widespread human rights abuses and environmental disasters.<sup>10</sup> Humanitarian aids are not enough to support these countries that were colonized in the past<sup>11</sup> and are still exploited.

The following Table 1 reveals that in countries with a colonial past, lack of social resilience cannot be overcome.

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<sup>10</sup> In 2011-2012, millions of people in Kenya were heavily affected by the East African drought. In 2013, Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines. The typhoon was one of the strongest storms to hit the land and it caused the deaths of many people. Houses, schools and roads were destroyed. Cyclones are common in Myanmar. In 2008, Cyclone Nargis was the strongest hurricane to hit Myanmar. Natural disasters chronically appear in these pieces of information. Myanmar has encountered many powerful hurricanes in 2020 as well (Reliefweb, 2020).

<sup>11</sup> The countries listed as low-income countries by the World Bank: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome ve Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. The gross national income (GNI) per capita in 2014 is listed as low-income (825 or less USD) by the income group categories defined by the World Banks (WHO, 2004: 121).

**Table 1. Effects of Disasters On Men and Women in Underdeveloped Countries**

| <b>ELEMENTS</b>                                                                                                                                      | <b>WOMEN</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>MEN</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BEFORE DISASTER - DIFFERENCE IN RESILIENCE</b><br>- Biological, Social, Cultural, Behavioral (Risk Perception Aspect)                             | - Birth health needs, limited skill infrastructure, exclusion from house management, low level of risk tolerance                                                                                                                                                                                                  | -No specific restrictions, ability to roam freely, exclusion from child care responsibilities, high level of risk tolerance                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>DANGER / Emergency</b><br>Different Coping Mechanisms                                                                                             | - Being depressed and feel highly affected (a tendency to cry and commit suicide), being organized in the community and being open to rumors.                                                                                                                                                                     | - Alcohol addiction, corrupt behavior such as gambling, saving villagers and cleaning the roads after disasters.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>TRANSITION (IMPROVEMENT AND RECOVERY)</b>                                                                                                         | - Poor access to wage and other income earning opportunities, expectation from other members of the society to cook and do household chores, expectation from other members of the society that a woman will focus more /devote more time to the task of giving birth.                                            | Easy access to wages/income; men work in "marooning" teams for housing construction, spend more time in productive jobs and live away from their families due to work.                                                                                                                               |
| <b>RESTRUCTURING</b><br>- Differentiation in Priorities, Differentiation in Access to Resources, Difference in Talents Required in the Public Sphere | - Priority of care for housing, economic activities, food safety and health, the slow return of women to the labor market, the implementation of restructuring programs developed without including women in gender analysis tools, the elimination of the lack of women's participation in governance mechanisms | -The priority men's involvement in agricultural development and construction; easy access in the labor market for men; support for the restructuring programs that have governance mechanism which are not gender-based and that disregard the changing gender roles in favor of male participation, |

**Source: Gender-Related Impact Of the Tornado in Grenada (Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2012: 23).**

**(Grenada It is one of the island countries located in the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean is at the east side of this island. The 2020 population is an estimated 113,523 people.)**

For social resilience in case of disasters, men and women are both important since they form a whole. But socio-economic and political life in underdeveloped countries is structured specifically against women. Although they live in coastal areas women spend most of their time at their homes as shown in Table 1 and their swimming skills are not practiced due to social oppression. Because of this reports show that many women die because of disasters, especially

after a flood or an earthquake. The social and cultural constraints and norms of societies form a hindrance to the capacities of women and young people.

In the 2004 there was a tsunami in the Indian Ocean causing 130,000 people to die. 80% of the dead were women. In disasters, women and children are 75% more vulnerable than the male population (Frankenberg et al., 2011). In addition to the direct effects of disasters, women have become the characteristic of an underdeveloped society. They also face general health issues, sexual health problems, reproductive health issues and violent incidents.

In their study, Neumayer and Plümper (2007) investigated disasters in 141 countries and stated that deaths in disasters were directly linked to gender differences. During the 1991 Bangladesh Hurricane, 90% of a total of 140,000 people killed were women. It is also found out that more women died than men because of the European heatwave in 2003. Women's deaths were also noticable during Hurricane Katrina that affected France and the United States. Again, the evacuation of men has been easier during disasters in Sri Lanka, as they -unlike women - used to roam around the coastal area and were capable of climbing and swimming. In summary, women lack access to life-saving skills and activities due to social biases and cultural constraints (Neumayer and Plümper, 2007: 551-566). Undoubtedly, this information is based on the evaluations of researchers. However, the collection of the findings of the research in the studies conducted in the underdeveloped regions supports the idea that the analyses conducted are reliable.

Through the use of bio-technology, food growth can be achieved and disease-and drought-resistant products can be created. But environment-friendly people oppose this technology on original ethical grounds, pointing to irresponsible and deadly ecological imperialism. The general opinion calls for stopping this imperialism with the term "ecological" on it (Native American Seattle), since it causes environmental degradation and only brings poverty and death to people. Roberto Esposito (2008) points out that rulers (bio rulers) who manage the country through bio politics (a policy on behalf of life) and create a living environment controlled by the results of these policies can be associated with imperialism if their actions "damage" their own country.

Another phenomenon that supports the above-mentioned idea has been covered in the literature since 2005. The discussion of eco-imperialism originated from the critical explanation of the history of European colonization. We can find Alfred Crosby's (1986) thoughts on this issue in his work called *Ecological Imperialism, The Biological Expansion of Europe 90-1900*. Another dimension of action of the new Eco-Imperialism, which is based on ecological values and has a common footprint of environmental (ecological) damage was put forward by geologist and field ecologist Paul Driessen (2004) as impoverishing the country by not letting them utilize their resources and reducing existing biodiversity. According to Paul Driessen eco-imperialism means the imposition of views on environmental protection on developing countries. He argues that just like the European imperialists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, modern eco-imperialists are harming developing countries in a way that

benefits the developed world by exploiting ecological values but often causing environmental degradation <sup>12</sup>.

Developed countries' imposing of ridiculous development theories on principles of environmental ethics to poor countries and of the technologies for controlling pesticides, energy and agriculture can be deemed as imperialist policies. In fact, the systematic national or social decline caused by global relations has also made it clear that "yesterday's criticism scenarios have turned into today's realities." As often emphasized throughout this article, social capital cannot develop in countries affected by these factors.

This is why the issue of "scientific ethics" has naturally come forward in studies. Therefore, the link between the concept of corporate citizenship and "national citizenship" have been severed and the issue of "loyalty" has been brought to attention in enterprises. In contrast, it is stated by Hamann (Hamann, 2009: 350) and many researchers that we have little "evidence" that these practices have a systematic effect on reducing the challenges and the poverty faced by poor communities in South Africa and elsewhere.

South African scientists use the discourse of "you are either with us or you are against us" (George W. Decker) -which is famous among the moves that create a society of fear- against the capitalist powers. It is possible to understand that they are aware of the situation in their country, since they use the words "join us in the fight for the rights of the poor and the nature (environment)" in their academic activities. Currently, attention is also paid to the consideration of the power balances. We should remember that they play games with words when they use the adjectives such as "developed" or "capitalist" for countries rather than calling them "exploiting" or "imperialist" countries both in daily use and even in their academic studies.

It is also possible to refer to the India example when it comes to the habit of covering up the facts. In the last 20 years, human resource management has become a common way to manage people. The philosophy of this approach lies in the partnership of "human resources experts" with other managers. And it is expected to be used for effective positioning of employees so that they add value to that business. However, most of the time ethical environment will not be formed at all.

This unethical culture is part of the principles of free market capitalism, which is spread all over the world in search for cheap mining, labor-lucrative markets, and eternal financial growth. Gupta rightly notes that this new economic growth in the never-ending quest is far from the ethical concerns expressed throughout history by important economic thinkers such as Adam Smith, Karl Marx and Jon Maynard Keynes (Gupta, 2009: 399). As long as we do not take the depletion of natural resources, the cost of pollution, illegal economy created through work given to especially women in houses, human rights violations carried out outside the legal work life, social tension and the increasing emotions of physical and emotional insecurity into account, the current parameters of economic growth can be dangerously misleading. An

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<sup>12</sup> Driessen, Paul K. (2004), *Eco –Imperialism /when policies kill* , Economics Human Rights Project, <http://www.eco-imperialism.com/what-is-eco-imperialism> accessed on 22.03.2019, p.3

economic paradigm that speaks of accumulation and consumption refers to the greed of a minority rather than the need of everyone. This minority keeps the real national agenda that "should be followed" away from the eyes of the public through the use of their public policy agendas alongside with their own commercial activities. Gupta's views on the works of Enron Power13 through the energy line and pipeline projects in the areas close to Mumbai are very clear. (Gupta, 2009:400). The author also notes that activist groups, consumer organizations and human rights groups are not as clear as "international companies" when it comes to setting goals. He attributes the reason for this to the multiple perspectives and areas of interest that inform these action groups. As a result, companies often rigorously select the language, the contacts and the programs to give the impression that they care. Enron, originally an energy company that partnered with other companies, had adopted a confrontational approach against local activist groups, but when cornered, changed its strategies. They "influenced" local NGOs by providing good job offers and funding to former activists and called this a "dialogue".

In the case of India, Gupta says "the struggle ends and the dialogue begins." He criticizes companies' efforts to generate revenue by distributing several sewing machines to women and announcing their ecological sensitivity to a wide audience by planting a few seedlings. The author also notes that these companies can "change the rules of the game to their advantage" with phrases such as "empowering society and ecological sensitivity," without changing their flawed basic working philosophy and operational strategies. These examples are basic and universal approaches. In general, in the post-colonial era, multinational companies that received the support of corrupt governments functioned on cheap labor and uncontrolled legal order. Who holds the reins behind companies that serve multinational imperialism? The answer to that is a matter of intelligence.

In short, societies without resilience to disasters are underdeveloped societies. However, when the disaster plans of the countries which are colonies of imperialist countries are examined, what we see is "perfectionism." In other words, although people's resilience to disasters in countries controlled by imperialist states is weak in individual socio-economic terms, the country's disaster management plans are professionally structured so much so it draws attention. The reason for this diligence can be interpreted as the desire to protect the mine and other resources they confiscated through the exploitation scheme.

Today, almost all humanity has been swallowed up or subjected to these networks of capitalist exploitation to a greater or lesser extent. It is noted that the geographical and racial limits of

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<sup>13</sup> News dating 15 May 2020 states that an Indian researching committee's report has revealed that as Enron rushed the project both the Indian federal government and the two state governments that monitored each other have experienced "a total governance failure" (bribery, lack of competitive bidding, confidentiality, etc.) (Wikipedia, 2021a). Enron International has built numerous power plants and pipelines around the world. Some are still active and working today. Others, such as the facility mounted on a barge close to Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic, have significantly impacted Enron's earnings, as they often became the subject of lawsuits and caused investment losses. Puerto Plata was a power plant mounted on a barge next to a hotel called Hotelero del Atlantico. When the plant was operational, winds blew soot from the facility into the meals of hotel guests, darkening their food. The winds also blew debris from nearby slums in the plant's water intake system. For a while, the only solution was to hire men who would row and push garbage out with their shovels. For Enron, the deal was a complete waste of money. In mid-2000, the company raised a small amount of \$ 3.5 million from a total investment of \$ 95 million. Other projects were used as investments in Europe, South America, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Jamaica and the Caribbean (Wikipedia, 2021b).

oppression and exploitation which was applied during the age of colonialism and imperialism became exponentially evident in many respects (Hard and Negri, 2012:65).

In unequal power relations between developed and developing countries, the causes and consequences of climate change are also major factors of influence. A clearer understanding of the source of underdevelopment problems through the analysis of these influencing factors is the first step necessary to solve them. In various social systems, the relationship between power, wealth and the source of this wealth is not taken into account. This is because speaking about "capitalism" is less harmful than speaking about "imperialism" and it does not vex the neighbors. This is a generic or a global finding. The important thing here is that even though turning into a state after the process of looting, piracy and building colonies is truly or "ostensibly" permitted, in the final analysis, the multifaceted resilience impact of the damages to the exploited societies after years of exploitation cannot be wiped off.

### CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

The "room for further development and change" in this subject can only be understood during a process of objective evaluation. These evaluation undoubtedly require "free media and political environments" that respect the personal rights and freedoms that democratic states, shaped by universal law, adhere to or must abide by. However, in the use of resources nurtured by relations of interest, universal law can be pushed out of the door.

Capitalism utilizes the social, cultural and political ties that should also be ethical. However, it is claimed that capitalism is also preparing its own defeat by threatening and damaging these ties. Capitalism goes hand in hand with imperialism and with the enhancing effects of climate change, it is changing and transforming like a virus. Capitalism is now being reshaped into a place where the principles of colonialism are applied. This development does not contribute to the development of democracy at all. Disasters cause serious financial losses in developed and economically weak countries. Developed countries compensate for their financial losses by using their own resources sparingly, but consuming the resources of economically weak companies until they are extinct. With each disaster, developed countries will likely continue to transform and develop the idea coming from the past which is based on choosing to exploit in order to "survive".

As explained in the above lines, by the end of 16<sup>th</sup> century, Mediterranean had ceased to be a source that determined the world politics. It is known that the center of trade and politics shifted from this closed sea to the Atlantic Ocean. Yet the 2000s, according to the author, is a "u" turn. With the support of technology, the Mediterranean draws the attention to itself again as its natural resources are recognized. When technological innovations revealed new findings of resources, Mediterranean became the "lake" of classic imperialist states including the USA since these countries got excited about consuming the resources such as oil and other mines. Today, many issues develop around the Mediterranean in terms of economy, politics, and technology. As a matter of fact, this issue has been diplomatically stated by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) as follows:

*"Mediterranean has faced a sort of 'blue gold rush' that will occur with sea-based activities such as wind energy, oil and natural gas extraction, marine transportation and mass tourism, which are expected to increase exponentially by*

*2030. It is expected that the simultaneous development of all these industries will probably lead to conflicts in the use of marine space and compound negative effects on natural resources and marine ecosystems (WWF, 2021 Report: 5).*

For many years, countries that rely on their ships, pirates and adventurous manpower at sea, such as the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Russia and China, have provided their capital accumulation through fear and cruelty in favor of their own countries, because this was believed to be the easy and appetizing way for countries to financially and administratively survive. The Ottoman Empire was excluded or even prevented from these easy capital accumulation moves. Although these countries sometimes declined (the Netherlands), others continued their practices on land and at sea.

The Republic of Turkey has been excluded from this union of forces and seems to be in a "difficult situation" in terms of resource management. Turkey's handling of immigration flow is an imperialist maneuver and has negatively affected the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency's (AFAD) efficient work (was founded in 2009) on other disasters other than immigration.

What is the lesson we learned from history? Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) summarizes this subject in general and specifically for Turkey as follows (Lenin, 1998: 412-413, 414) : if the true essence of a war is the destruction of foreign domination, this war is progressive for the oppressed nation or the oppressed state. If the real essence of war is the redistribution of colonies, the division of booty, the usurpation of foreign lands, and the First World War (1914-1918) was such a war (Lenin, 1998: 412), there is a deception here. England, France and Russia are waging war in order to keep the colonies they plundered, to plunder Turkey, and so on. In its nature, this war is an imperialist war not a national one. It is waged to decide which country is going to plunder Turkey. For Germany, however, Lenin states that the wars between the great powers are pure deceptions to make others believe that they are waged for the defense of their homeland. He claims that if Germany had won the war, it would have dominated Turkey. Of course this comment may be based on Russia's political environment in 1917 which was led by Lenin.

Within the developing global relations network, social-institutional cooperation efforts cannot only be limited to local and national levels. Especially the rational use of natural resources, which are used as input for public and/or non-public investments, is increasingly preoccupying the international agenda and may more frequently become the subject of conflict. Natural disasters and the usurpation of resources in the chaotic environment after these disasters can also promote human-induced terror. In this case, it is important to create dialogue in order to implement Atatürk's (1881-1938) idea of "peace at home, peace in the world" (20 April 1931). The protection of natural environment in international relations, the prevention of natural resources being subject to eco-exploitation and used for conflict are also crucial for that matter. In other words, it is also an important value in terms of cooperation in protecting the peace and the environment but the universal and ethical values should not be constantly reinterpreted under the current day's circumstances with imperialist intentions in mind. Just like the banning of human cloning, the rapid destruction of natural resources in the system of exploitation and changing the genetic codes of foods supposedly for "food supply" should also be considered as breach of international law and ethical values.

Participation, in its modern sense, does not solely refer to people stating their opinions. It is also related with the highest levels of positive visibility in the public sphere on administrative, political, economic, socio-cultural indicators, through the use of direct vote and by operating various methods of participation such as referendum and plebiscite about all issues related to quality of life. The means of participation must undoubtedly be provided legally, effectively, and with the support of technical developments. The security and sustainability of these means must also be guaranteed. After this point, it is possible to overcome not only natural, but also human-induced threats with minimal damage by ensuring social resilience.

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