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## FOOD SECURITY, ECO-IMPERIALISM, AND ITS ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCE BY

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### Abstract

The word "safe" is used to describe the situations where the conditions for the person or environment in question to be protected are met and the word "security" is used to depict a **system** that all possible threats are eliminated and the situation is far from danger. These two concepts together express actions and administrative works aiming to prevent all kinds of life and property losses and creating a safe and secure environment for the society.

The issue of health is primarily linked with nutrition options and access to food. With this aspect the issue is analyzed within three different groups: "group with no food security", "group vulnerable to food insecurity" and "group with food security". The main factor of this distinction is associated with structural, storage-related, and nutrition-based durability of food. Lack of security affects all three groups depending on the aforementioned durability indicators. In cases where any of the known global and/or regional risks surface or become prominent, other threats also arise directly or indirectly. National studies and international relations are shaped based on political climate and current threats. However, it is questionable that the issue of Food Security can be managed nationally under these circumstances in which climate change is on the global agenda and the ecological control network is formed in a global setting. The place and position of Smart Society (Society 5.0) within the relationships formed around the concept of security should also be examined closely. To what extent do the administrators support their societies? Current changes require for new strategies and tactics.

In this proposed presentation, the administrative and political effects of the matter is highlighted with an emphasis on the accessibility and importance of society-based solution focusing on the wide range of relations around high-quality food security.

**Keywords:** Food Security, Eco-Imperialism, Colonization, Smart Society

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Human health, which is considered at all levels, such as community health and the health of people, is also related to the food chain and based on the right to existence (flora and fauna) or the balance of the eco-system, in other words "deep ecology" (deep-ecology, par.1)<sup>1</sup> When the issues including environmental health as well as the production methods and quality are evaluated as a whole, it is important to focus on new threats in the conditions brought by the day. Due to growth in population, urban settlements

have expanded into vast areas that also encompass the habitat/ecology of viruses and bacteria. This causes humans to interact with viruses carried especially by animals. The interruption of humans on the food chain or the expansion of cities into rural or mountainous areas and the wild life in these places are posing threats on food safety. As a matter of fact, the "global virus-related pandemic" that had deadly consequences and which also affected the food safety was brought up by the Chinese government as a result of interaction with wildlife. And this interaction have also been identified as the most popular root cause of the pandemic (Karaman, Z.T. (2020), P.335-338). Another topic of discussion is that the frozen soils, which form the ideal environment for bacteria

<sup>1</sup> see. <https://www.britannica.com/explore/savingearth/deep-ecology> accessed on March 30, 2024



and viruses to remain alive for a long time, perhaps millions of years, are warming up due to climate change and becoming increasingly suitable for human inhabitation. There is a risk that new deadly microbes can spread around the earth through the melting of the ice. According to a study, with the melting of glaciers, bacteria and viruses of the past also become reactivated (Legendre, M. (2015), P. 8). Last but not least, the main topics of global risk is eco-emperialism.

## 2. ECO-IMPERIALIST INFLUENCES ON AGRICULTURE

When any of the known main topics of global and/or regional risks become prominent, other threats, directly or indirectly, also come into play. Another "human-induced" threat that affects societies as well as geological and meteorological and natural threats is the obvious pressure of a national (by exploiting the people) or a foreign country's administration (such as eco-imperialism) on public policies. Negative effects or interventions on the decision of what to produce or not to produce constitute ecological pressure that is not in the best interest of the country in question. Recently, an event that shocked especially agricultural producers has also happened. In economics courses, the relationship between market searches and income generation in the sale of surplus production to other countries is examined. The war in Ukraine (still ongoing as of February 20, 2014) has showed again that another aspect of this relation is the pressure of countries telling others to stop producing so that they can do the production. Not only the farmers in Türkiye but in Europe too, question the political decisions that do not support local and national producers (europe-farmers., par.1)<sup>2</sup> and instead direct them to import agricultural products from other countries while the ongoing pressure of a war is in the picture as well.

Also in 2023, protests of farmers in Eastern European countries, including Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria, have been recorded against the impact of cheap Ukrainian grain imports, which have reduced domestic prices and negatively affected sales of local producers. I am convinced that although the resistance of these agricultural workers in question created positive results for their own country, this external factor will negatively impact agricultural administration in Türkiye. In other words, an important aspect of the issue that concerns Türkiye is the following: With the influence of the administrations of European countries that have a colonial past and still have colonies, Turkish farmers are "persuaded" to reduce and/or quit the production of various fruits and crops by instructions in favor of the European/American farmer. The issue has nothing to do with national and international democracy. In fact, in terms of disasters such as flood and deluge do not distinguish between any people or place. No matter how developed the countries are these disasters cause great damage to countries they hit. But it should be foreseen that developed countries will continue to hold their exploitation system by

intensifying eco-imperialism even more and transferring their material losses onto undeveloped countries (Karaman, Z. T. (2021). P. 407-408, 422 ).

As a result of all these negative changes related to global climate and governance, as well as reductions in purchasing power, manufacturers are becoming poorer, and the effects of this are spreading to other sector employees all around the society. From another perspective, switching to production on the territory of other countries not only means that the country loses control over its own territory, but also causes inter-communal hatred. The receiving party that becomes subject to cheap labor for production, although there has never been hostility between these nations throughout the history, start to see the nation of the company that is exploiting them for agriculture in their home country as an enemy. Unfortunately, the investor country's nation does not know anything about the effects of these events. For example, after the attack on Reina (2017) the terrorist tried to justify their actions with the explanation that "their country *was being exploited by Türkiye*". This political and administrative preference also eliminates both the working and farming class. Due to the collective forces losing their strength or dissolving, we observe domestic alienation -in the best case scenario- and hatred among nations.

This brings us to the issue of smart society. In order for society to move away from various risks, it is necessary to take advantage of intercultural differences, to turn threats into opportunities with solidarity and cooperation projects, to receive support from interest groups, evaluate information and efforts from various groups of an informed society, such as young people, elderly, men, and women, to use persuasion skills and the basic tools to turn knowledge and past experience into a way to achieve today's goals. In other words, "smart society" means being able to balance individual and social risk management and manage the crises in such a way that people and administration can be aware of their duties and responsibilities in all areas in order to ensure sustainable prosperity in the future. This approach is a sustainability process. In this process, countries are left with no choice but to improve themselves "in the name of society's security and freedom" by "competing" to strengthen their social capital, to gain strength in the cyber eco-system, to evaluate intelligent technologies, to secretly or overtly track and monitor the movements of residents for various reasons, such as epidemics and multifaceted crime. By creating a wide awareness network with the advanced technology city (U-city, Ubiquitous City) managed by an information-based society, it is aimed to increase the democratic participation of the citizen in decision-making mechanisms using electronic media, to ensure the continuity of the services and also to create awareness around the network of relationships regarding these services. In addition, these multifaceted networks will benefit the society in identifying the crime and the criminal. This kind of a network also helps to minimize the damage created by natural phenomena such as climate change, floods, storms, sea rise on food security. It is also crucial to act with prudence and try to avoid threats with the help of technical knowledge. It is obvious that food

<sup>2</sup> <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/02/03/europe/europe-farmers-protests-explainer-intl/index.html>, accessed on March 18, 2024.



safety can also be associated with **economic and political instability, conflicts and tensions**.

Climate Summit for Local Leaders (December 4, 2015) must have evaluated the issue from a multi-faceted efficiency lens and must have considered the facts with regards to command and control economy and administration.

- (1) Linking investments with climate change and social structure,
- (2) Local administrations -compared to national/central administrations- being more definitive in creating agile and strong climate policies,
- (3) Practices that cover new and innovative sustainability measures,
- (4) The ability to create solutions regarding transportation, infrastructure, water use, and waste management that can significantly reduce emissions,
- (5) Investments on climate change to raise the standard of living for urban residents and attract the interest of the business world to increase resilience.
- (6) Sharing ideas, best practices, and governance

Both in colonial countries and in Türkiye where they claim that they apply eco-imperialism while drilling holes everywhere with the excuse and campaign of creating thousands of pounds in thousand days, building unnecessary dams, removing farmers away from agriculture, allowing millions of refugees into the country and not doing anything about the boom in population (Karaman, Z.T. (2022a), P. 17-22); public investments which are not based on scientific reasons and therefore "unnecessary" draw the farmers away from the field of production and cause these farmers to be considered a type of a "serf" (serf, cambridge dictionary)<sup>3</sup>.

The basic principles of exploitation aim for the easy industrial production of mobile and globally competitive capital, especially in Europe and America. And these principles are based on opening up new low-cost areas and creating informal economies in places where administration is flexible. The worst of it is that every day these foreign enterprises are getting more established in the countries they target. The countries that are now independent also claim that they were unquestionably enslaved on their own lands. Their common comment is "we have turned into foreigners on our homeland" (Ferro, M. (2017), P. 391). In the literature, this issue is considered as a "satellite state".

It is widely accepted that imperialism is a method that draws strength from inequality and uses this power to keep the inequality and prevent it from changing, and that also feeds on cross-border dominance and complex power relations (Galtung, J. (2004), P. 25-46). And such production means exploitation of labor and wages while disregarding environmental values as well. This negative societal cost created by businesses, when accepted by the governments, legalizes the economic activities based on foreigners,

<sup>3</sup> for definition of serf see

[https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/serf#google\\_vignette](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/serf#google_vignette)

causes disruptions on the landscape, violates all kinds of rights, and invites others to unregistered and illegal activities.

If in the name of tactical imperialism, a country experiences a huge gap of living conditions among classes which becomes observable, we might be looking at an "imperialist" intervention. When this is prolonged over years, maybe the new generation may not become aware of it but the Key Men should hurry. It is seen that diseases that turn multiple industries upside down act as an effective beacon of warning.

Here are some main behaviors observed in Tactical Imperialism:

- i) taking control of the resources another country has but you do not,
- ii) safeguarding what you currently have (such as unsustainable energy resources), postponing to use them sometime else, and meet your needs from other countries' resources,
- iii) coercing other countries into quitting using their own resources and holding them for use at another time deemed appropriate by them.

Regional development theories of dominant countries also display same behaviors in the countries they exploit. However, imperialist exchange is a commercial exchange that occurs with the consent and compromise of both countries' administrations *independent of whether the people of these countries want to cooperate or not*. In the country that accepts to be exploited, the administration justifies their actions to their people by referring to the goal of development. Such an agreement is generally thought to cause ecological imperialism that pushes countries into further impoverishment with the use of their hope for development. With the support of technological developments, through fraudulent elections supported by improved models of oppression and intimidation, the administration can also create hybrid models that make being exploited acceptable in the eyes of their people.

There is an infinite number of examples about the undermining of agricultural production by mining activities that destroy nature. As a matter of fact, the news of recent months was about the landslides of tons of soil that occurred on February 13, 2024, in a large area based in the Ilic district of Erzincan where there is a gold mine operation. Nine mine workers died under this landslide (in erzincanda-in the mine-a landslide..par.1-2)<sup>4</sup>

### 3. THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ON AGRICULTURE

The term "Scientific Interaction Practices" becomes increasingly importance when it comes to sharing of important and complex issues such as agriculture with the public. This term is used for covering all kinds of communication done by scientists regarding scientific or technical matters that concern the interested groups (stakeholders) and citizens. There is no doubt that this approach requires participatory democracy. It is also crucial to form the legal

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/live-son-dakika-erzincanda-madende-toprak-kaymasi-42405460> accessed on March 15, 2024



regulations regarding administrative policies with a participatory approach in favor of the country. The changes to be done on the legislation over time has to be arranged so that they prevent political corruption and seeking for unearned incomes.

The issue of the protection of the land and the farmer has been defined in much detail in the Constitution of 1982 focusing mostly on the land ownership, its efficient processing, and its relationship with the farmer<sup>5</sup>. *The state shall take the necessary measures to protect and improve the efficient processing of the soil, to prevent its loss by erosion, and to provide land to the peasant engaged in farming who does not own any land or has insufficient amount of land. (Article 44)*. This provision shows that the soil is never to be lost but to be used and protected in a balanced fashion.

In addition, an important aspect of the issue was also highlighted under the title "Protection of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Employees in Working in These Branches of Production". According to this provision; *"The state facilitates the use of operational tools and equipment and other inputs for those engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry in order to prevent the misuse and destruction of agricultural lands, meadows and pastures, and to increase plant and animal production in accordance with the principles of agricultural production planning. The state shall take the necessary measures for the evaluation of plant and animal products and for their real value to return to the producer"* (Türkiye's Constitution Article 45) However, agricultural lands can be deprived from efficient use due to various reasons. These reasons might include administrative regulations, cities expanding into the borders of these lands, not getting the administrative support needed because of the pressure of growing population, and therefore quitting to work on agriculture (Toprak, Z. (2019), P. 321-325). In addition, the increasing severity of meteorological disasters such as storms and tornadoes and the change in their nature in Türkiye also negatively affects the agricultural sector. New technological and scientific tactics are necessary to protect the soil and its crop and to increase the resilience of farmers.

Türkiye is a mountainous country (with an average of 74%). The foreigners can own lands in towns within the borders of cities and provinces that compose 93.2% of the available land. (Edited - 29/12/2005-5444/1; Revised Article - 3/5/2012-6302/1 md)<sup>6</sup> Additionally, there are no policies and regulations focusing on mountainous areas (Karaman, Z.T. (2022), P. 466-467, 487).

The Land Registry Law numbered 2644 and dated 1934 which should have followed the protective approach implemented by the Constitution does not seem to serve its purpose. Subject to legal restrictions, foreigners who are citizens of countries determined by the President in terms of international relations and in cases where the interests of the country require so, can obtain real estate and limited property rights in Türkiye. The total area of real estate acquired by foreigners and by limited property rights of

independent and permanent nature, cannot exceed **ten percent of the total acreage of the district in question and cannot be more than thirty hectares per capita throughout the country**. Subject to legal restrictions, foreigners who are citizens of countries determined by the President in terms of international relations and in cases where the interests of the country require so, can obtain real estate and limited property rights in Türkiye.

The President of the Republic (of Türkiye) is authorized to double the per capita amount of land that can be acquired around the country (Law No.2644, Article 35/1). The President of the Republic may determine, limit, partially, or completely stop or prohibit the acquisition of real estate and limited property rights by foreigners and commercial companies established in foreign countries in accordance with the laws of their own countries. The President is entitled to define these rights in terms of country, person, geographical region, duration, number, ratio, type, feature, surface area, and quantity, if necessary for the interests of the country (Law No.2644, Article 35/3). This regulation extends the discretion of the administration and abolishes the principle of proportionality and other criterion-setting regulations (Law No.2644, Article 35/1) and contradicts with the spirit of the law which makes it, in my opinion, an "invalid" regulation.

In this case, the issue of health, nutrition opportunities, and access to food are primarily associated with democratic administration. Based on the circumstances stated above, three groups have been formed: "without food safety", "prone to lack of food safety" and "with food safety". A complementary categorization would be structural, stock-wise, and nutritional durability-based classification of these foods.

Vulnerability in terms of food safety affects all three groups depending on their indicators of resilience. National studies and international relations are formed around political climate and threats. The priority reflex of countries should be their residents who they are responsible for. An unsafe food environment can have negative effects on resilience. When stocks become critical, it is necessary to anticipate that in an environment of insecurity where there is no food security, all income groups, starting from the poorer ones, will gradually get affected. At this point, it becomes obvious that countries dependent on foreign food are in serious danger. The pandemic caused national borders to be closed even in the European Union and reminded the world population that all countries can only survive with the food stock they can produce or have produced.

Covid-19 has not only revealed the importance of the concept of a "resilient society", but it has also reminded us of the importance of agriculture and made rural areas seem attractive. An interdisciplinary cooperation must be implemented to own this problematic matter that had been idealized and to use the resources rationally.

There is a rich literature studying the relation between administrators' success and their behaviors. There are several personality types for leaders such as teamwork-oriented, innovative, open to change, role-assuming and sharing, or

<sup>5</sup> The Constitution of 1982

<sup>6</sup> Land Registry Law numbered 2644 and dated 1934



autocratic, and they are also subdivided into categories such as result-oriented, introvert, others-oriented, and extrovert. (Uğur, S.S., & Uğur, U. (2014), P. 124-127). And some characteristics of leaders are associated with story-like presentations of some features of the animals such as rabbits (shy), fox (sly), dove (friend), tiger (work-centered and successful). However, do the behavioral characteristics of administrator/managers arise only from their own character, or does the strict bureaucracy of the organization in which they take part, which prevents them from taking initiative, affect their attitude or management style? The negative results of products and services created by decision makers lead to public reaction and cause people to look for ways to "take them off duty just like they brought them to office" which is the fundamental aspect of democracy.

#### 4. EVALUATION OF STRATEGIC APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE AGRICULTURE

The content of the following text has been summarized by the minutes of the meeting held with 34 participants at Swiss Hotel on January 27, 2024, by a consulting company working on global societal awareness called *Toprak Global Toplumsal Farkındalık Danışmanlık*. The text focuses on basic principles of Social Development which is an important and strategic subject matter when it comes to sustainability. This development is highly related to Agricultural and Rural Development which concerns the whole country.<sup>7</sup> *The author would like to thank the participants who attended the meeting and shared their opinions.*

Agriculture is the most ancient field of activity since the beginning of human history. According to research, people first learned to benefit from the agricultural products they had found and then started to produce them on their own. Therefore, the basis of behavior and expectations related to agricultural activities has always been about the production and access to "safe food". And the principles of the World Food Report also indicate that food has to be extremely nourishing produced with minimum negative impact on nature, reasonably priced, and delicious. In the fight against hunger and poverty and in the scope of sustainable approach to agriculture and society, it is necessary to teach children and young people the importance of agricultural production and including fun activities to introduce them with soil and agriculture in educational plans and programs.

When recent events are monitored around the world, the impact of capitalism can be felt in countries which experience a decline in the agricultural sector. Due to its philosophy, capitalism increases unemployment. Capitalism may create crowded populations that are not independent, cannot organize in favor of the society, and incline to individualistic interests and looting. It can also form and implement a theocratic order causing domestic and foreign wars.

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<http://www.2013dagyonetisimi.com/index.php/2024/02/29/surduru-lebilir-tarim-surdurulebilir-gelecek-2/> accessed on March 30, 2024

Political structures that inhibit participatory approach with strongly centralized methods or that enhance guided state approach which looks for countries to mandate and exploit can devise tactics to impoverish societies.

Based on the exploitation of natural resources and labor, imperialism guarantees its sustainability through financial sovereignty and transfer of qualified workforce that suits its philosophy. It is important to see the dangers of eco-imperialism and implement it with considerations on preventive local and national planning. The agricultural sector and agriculture-based sectors are also negatively affected by these developments. On the other hand, as a result of environmental pollution and water resources being affected by this, pollution is also transmitted to agricultural products, especially through irrigation with surface water causing the products to become contaminated.

It would be wiser to examine the decline of agriculture in Türkiye from a historical point of view. Türkiye's agriculture has been systematically regressed since the 1950s. This is partly due to the sustainability of the agricultural policies which was aimed during the foundation of European Community (1957) and eco-imperialist policies of the United States of America that extend to China. In addition to the trauma caused by the Marshall aid (Truman Doctrine) in rural and urban areas, administrative policies of the esteemed Prime Minister Turgut Ozal which presumed that importing food would be cheaper had negative impacts on the development of the agricultural industry. As a result of similar ongoing policies "development is escaping from rural areas". However, the basis of development is agricultural activities in the rural areas.

With an optimistic estimate, only 25% of our country's territory is rural in terms of administrative structure. Based on their legal definitions, 77.9% of the total population is living within the borders of a metropolitan municipality, 16.5% lives in other municipalities, and 5.6% lives in villages (in 2024). Legally, percentages of villages have declined compared to rural and urban areas. This is seen as something wrong in terms of sufficient food strategy which is a part of strategies regarding food safety and deadly disease. Therefore, central administration is trying to support the agricultural areas and activities with a new definition called *rural neighborhood*. However, it can hardly be said that this application has been successful locally.

The re-categorization of agricultural lands into urban areas with legal regulations is a problematic issue in Türkiye. The "Regulation for Rural Neighborhoods and Rural Settlement Areas" (numbered 31455 and published on Official Gazette on April 15, 2021) has entered into force in order to regulate the rural neighborhood or rural settlement area, the procedures related to their determination, the exemptions and discounts to be applied in these places. Rural neighborhoods are located within the boundaries of 30 large urban municipalities and are determined according to need of old villages or municipalities (towns) that were turned into neighborhoods since 1984. In this regard, the topic is quite new. The Ministry of Environment, Urbanism, and



Climate Change is authorized to carry out the specified issues and eliminate hesitations. However, this new organization of municipality neighborhoods that were previously villages had some negative impact. Mukhtar (muhtar) offices of villages losing their legal identity and administrative-financial autonomy has affected spatial functionality along with the real estate that was generating income. This has led to a decrease in product supply and income of the villagers.

Changing the administrative structure of villages and turning them into neighborhoods of city municipalities despite their rural character has led to agricultural lands being a source of unearned income for cities. These old villages now neighborhoods, including mountain villages, should be reinstated as villages in terms of administration and functionality. In order to create public policies that are in unison with geographical features of the places, it is crucial to interpret all activities including agriculture with the lens of current conditions and to be aware of changing characteristics of these activities depending on location and climate.

75% of the world population is currently living in rural areas. The fact that 25-30% of the food produced is wasted around the world is proof that there is an emergent need for social awareness on this issue. Hunger, which means food insecurity, is related to the political structure and income distribution. This is why being an information society becomes significant. Awareness should be created for the development of society and training sessions should be organized on the philosophy of these subjects. It is important to integrate and internalize the philosophy of agricultural policies into common education. The agricultural supply was already deteriorating but the people have just realized this due to increasing prices and decreasing purchasing power. Public, private and non-governmental organizations have to collaborate on finding ways to solve these chaotic circumstances.

The agriculture should be handled with an interdisciplinary approach considering all industries involved. It should be supported and encouraged. All elements starting from grain to the taxation of the final product should separately be analyzed. There is a decline in Türkiye's qualified manpower. The more satisfactory the qualified labor force is, the greater the resilience of society and the state, and the stronger the state becomes.

While the labor force we train goes to foreign countries, unqualified labor force keeps entering the country at an increasing rate. The fact that the demand is increasing with the rapidly increasing population highlights the need to establish an integrated relationship between economic sustainability and socio-cultural sustainability. Population policies have always been strategic in terms of healthy administration of countries. Taking into account the aging of the population, plans should be made to increase the qualified young population.

Scientific studies that will improve the academic life should be taken into account and administrative support should be given to these studies that will be conducted in our country on all subject matters in which we could compete with the world. Ensuring

stability in economic developments will bring development in all areas.

For social benefit and success, the interaction between people, organizations, and corporate entities should be built in a healthy fashion and this applies to all industries including agriculture. In fact, the largest and most inclusive social security institution is the **agricultural industry** which is a system based on solidarity that reduces social pressures. For social peace and sustainable state governance, agricultural sector should be protected and the requirements of it being the main driving force of development should be fulfilled.

We have become an externally dependent society in terms of agriculture too. The customers' purchasing power is transferred to the farmers abroad causing national farmers' strength to perish and extinguish. This causes them to refrain from agricultural activities and feel forced to migrate to cities. All of these elements combined impoverish the society as a whole.

It is necessary to think about the negativities experienced in the agricultural sector from a socio-economic and political point of view. While food prices in the world do not increase or increase very slightly, they are increasing above the average inflation in Türkiye. Decrease in international prices does not cause any decrease in the prices of products, especially of the agricultural input products. One of the main reasons for this is the depreciation of the Turkish lira in recent years as a result of the economic policies implemented and the consumption-oriented economic approach. With the effect of increasing energy prices and high tax rates, normalization in food prices should not be expected in the near term (unless some marketing stages are bypassed).

Unless these negative influences cease to exist social sustainability can also be affected on top of the economic sustainability. It should not be forgotten that agricultural production means social security in societies like Türkiye. As agricultural production decreases for various reasons, families living in rural areas and other family members living in the cities can experience social unrest. For a sustainable future in agriculture, economic, social, political (national and foreign) and cultural elements must act within the limits of important principles such as ethics, openness, responsibility, and accessibility.

For sustainability, implementation of a model that includes the farmer's opinions with a participatory approach should be supported. The sustainability of the agricultural product is also related to the idea of sustainability being culturally internalized by the society. The next generation should be interested in and **advocate agriculture** and never lose sense of its interaction with it.

Industrial agriculture and traditional agriculture, which have become dependent on it, are rapidly ceasing to be sustainable. The soil, water, and air, which are the sine qua non-factors of agriculture and life, are being polluted rapidly and global warming is reaching becoming so serious that it creates climate-induced refugees.

In today's global relations network, it should be taken into account that the ability to export to global markets is also through Industrial Agriculture, as we observe in the good example of the Netherlands. It is also important to carefully examine the decisions to promote or abandon industrial agriculture, to analyze the consequences for agricultural workers as well as for the producers and land owners before restructuring. The effects of this restructuring on employment should also be meticulously studied.

Scientific studies should be carried out for a multi-faceted evaluation of the opinions in favor of "abandoning industrial agriculture" and for finding methods that will increase production again.

Alternatives to industrial agriculture include the agro-ecological approach. We should be cautious around the claim that "to feed 8 billion people we do not have any solution but the industrial agriculture." Research shows that after a certain period of transition, same production numbers can be reached through agro-ecological methods. Today, the achievements achieved on a small scale encourage us for healthy and sustainable agriculture on a larger scale.

Solution for agriculture requires a global approach and there are also precautions to be taken by local authorities. Planning and agricultural support that focuses on food security can improve the current situation, but we need stronger options and data.

Updated strategies need to be developed while also taking the climate change and other agricultural issues brought by today's circumstances into account. Climate-friendly technologies with less carbon emission should be implemented for innovative and creative agricultural production.

In order to rebuild the hopes for development in agriculture, we need to shorten the work-flow duration between the manufacturer and consumer and build a smooth collaboration among agricultural production cooperatives and food consumption cooperatives.

There is social and corporate responsibility to enhance the efficiency of agricultural manufacturers by protecting the farmers from the repelling-compelling reasons posed by the new world order which is built on constant competition. Therefore, the manufacturer should be protected and supported. According to the United Nations' Global Nutrition Report of 2021, **the number of hungry people** rose to 811 million due to COVID-19. According to the report, 10 percent of the **global** population is malnourished. The UN had set a goal of solving food problems by 2030, but the Ukrainian war has brought up new issues on food safety. Some countries, including Türkiye, have realized that they are also dependent on foreign agricultural products.

The spread of government protests that started with French farmers and expanded to other European Union countries is noteworthy in terms of the influence of pressure groups on agricultural activities. Among the issues discussed are the following: Government is not providing any support in terms of fuel for farmers' vehicles, it imports agricultural products with the excuse that they are "cheap" from other countries like Ukraine. The import quotas and export

relations should be revised in the agreements signed with European Union countries. The aforementioned protests are significant for Türkiye because they remind us of the need to create regulations that prevent the country from this global backlash. The changes mentioned have also posed threats for Türkiye's agriculture. This reflex of European farmers, which is justified in itself, requires Türkiye to be more careful from an administrative point of view. In the final analysis, **the local governments** that support and take care of their farmers should be protected and advocated by the society. European farmers are protected by their public administrators and their nation but in Türkiye, these European protests pose a threat and they should be assessed accordingly. In other words, to protect Turkish farmers, it is of utmost importance that we refrain from insidious legal regulations that favor the European farmers.

In addition to organizations' responsibilities, we have individual and social responsibilities as a nation as well. It is undoubtedly crucial to contribute to the solution of problems experienced in agriculture. But alongside with decision-makers of the politics, the experts such as sociologists who are capable of analyzing the sociological and cultural corruption, economists that prioritize science and reason should also provide realistic proposals.

There is a need for studies that raise awareness and that allow for creative solutions with the goal of public benefit. We also should create science-based negotiation platforms to increase the effectiveness of actions taken. Such meetings create new awareness for people and for organizations and they also provide opportunities for social cooperation and solidarity.

The Grand National Assembly of Türkiye, by its definition, is a representing sample of the Turkish nation. However, there are no parliamentary groups in the assembly representing the farmers. From time to time, there is a representative who continues their agricultural activity.

Experts foresee that natural disasters will appear more and impact the whole world and this will cause the traditional colonial regimes to reapply exploitation techniques. The most striking example of this is the pattern of exploitation in Africa.

Türkiye has been conducting agricultural activities in different countries to find cheap labor, is subject to climate change and its devastating effects, and also it adopts policies that cause the farmers to quit working on lands. These facts cause Türkiye to be perceived as an imperialist and exploiting country which in turn leaves the country open to external threats. In order to prevent agricultural lands being left to dry due to various reasons, the social environment should be kept as sensitive as possible.

Propaganda is an important issue in today's world. Depending on which type is used, propaganda can help with the development of society as well as with its collapse. Elements such as technology and artificial intelligence can be used as a tool to increase the awareness of society as well as to ensure that it does not notice what is going on. For this reason, media's security and reliability are very important in order to ensure the functionality of

democratic participatory structures for all institutions and to increase their widespread impact. In particular, the issue of the importance of agriculture in human life should be considered in a positive way.

Sometimes the philosophy behind the words can also be instructive when it comes to certain words used in the context of societal relations. For instance, it has been suggested that it is more appropriate to use the phrase "mutual tolerance" rather than "indulgence". Valuing the other person is a crucial element in solving social problems.

Innovative structures such as artificial intelligence created by technological developments can be used for social development. Considering the speed and direction of scientific developments, solutions that can help overcome the negative changes in agriculture and food industry can be put forward.

Considering the fact that the increase in agricultural product could not catch up with the growth rate of the population (Malthusian theory), developing new methods for a sustainable future in agriculture is as important as population policies. In the current situation, industrial agriculture seems to be an effective method. However, there is no consensus on this yet. A pressing issue on the agenda is about evaluating current agricultural data that is insufficient as "proxy data", checking what causes success and/or failure with the help of research, and drawing out conclusions in favor of agriculture. Nature is also struggling and that is a problem. We need to consider product diversity in the face of climate change and we need to protect ecological balance.

Although they create some problems technological improvements also offer solutions to all areas including agriculture. Some of these solutions might seem difficult or impossible to implement but these developments keep us hopeful for the future. After Industry 4.0, the super smart society that can manage "human and nature-oriented" artificial intelligence is now called Society 5.0. It has become a social demand technology, especially artificial intelligence, must take society and the sustainability of natural resources into account. The agricultural sector is also associated with rational approaches that put nature in the center. The concept of "smart agriculture" is now being used in daily language.

"Smart agriculture" applications, which also serve the smart cities, are increasingly being developed by engineer-farmers, who benefit from these applications and who are people that had technical training and science education in universities before choosing to do farming activities. Thanks to farmers with their fingers on computer keyboards but their feet on the soil, an agricultural evolution is aimed to create a potential of innovative labor force in agriculture. However, the labor force in agriculture is decreasing. It is foreseen that product and human resource erosion in rural areas can be overcome by benefiting from knowledge. Since technology itself can sometimes create chaotic environments, it is known that risks can be overcome by sharing good examples of technological developments in agriculture. With the help of technological innovations, tractors might become "smart" and different operations can be performed based on the needs of the soil such as

cleaning out the weeds, supplementing with fertilizer and etc. This will allow us to reduce the use of chemicals and prevent the waste of water which has become a scarce resource.

Another important issue is to develop animal husbandry and the production of other agricultural products that could support husbandry. Supporting innovative minds in their successful studies should be prioritized in accelerating the necessary mindset change. It should not be forgotten that the old methods are no longer sufficient under the conditions posed by climate change, and they are causing harm to the farmers along with social damage.

It is crucial to take the aforementioned issues -some of which are considered as threats- into account and include them in the preventive action plans while doing risk analysis on the subject matters that concern current situation in Türkiye and futuristic scenarios (positive). Therefore, scientific studies should be supported and interdisciplinary research should be increased to create better awareness.

In summary, the issue of "Health and Food Security" is an area where sustainability is protected by the effective use of public resources, and the public administration, by nature, should act in accordance with national interests. The human factor is much more important when it comes to managing complexity and chaos. Strategic leaders who have a say in administrative processes should take scientific studies into account while making administrative decisions.

Being influenced by these decisions, society also has the right to affect public policies by participating in the decision-making processes, and the responsibility to scrutinize the administration. Social risk analysis studies are also based on the concern of being able to predict human behavior and quickly foresee the consequences of an unusual behavior.

Agricultural activities are affected by many changes. The negative effects of climate changes and the intrusive effect of global dynamics have revealed the need to create education programs and funding that will increase the implementation of new strategies and technological developments. In addition to these, farmers have been left without support in an era where there are many economic vulnerabilities and administrative struggles. Beyond this lack of support, it has become apparent that administrative arrangements have been made in favor of imperialist countries. With this approach, the administration wants to discourage the farmer from facing the difficulties in the countryside and estrange them from agriculture. For this reason, farmers are "quitting agriculture." However, Türkiye has put in effect many regulations protecting agricultural lands since the declaration of the Republic. Ignoring these developments and estranging the farmer from agriculture will never be the solution.

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