

Spatial, social,
and economic
factors
of marginalization
in the changing
global context

2015 conference of IGU commission C12.29
Globalization, Marginalization, and regional
and local responses

Book of Abstracts and Program

Edited by
Stanko Pelc



*spatial, social, and economic
factors of marginalization
in the changing global context*

Spatial, social, and economic factors of marginalization in the changing global context

2015 conference of IGU commission C12.29
Globalization, Marginalization, and regional
and local responses

Book of Abstracts and Program

Edited by
Stanko Pelc



Spatial, social, and economic factors of marginalization in the changing global context.
2015 conference of IGU commission C12.29 Globalization, Marginalization, and regional
and local responses

Book of abstracts and program

Edited by Stanko Pelc

Design and Typesetting ▪ Jonatan Vinkler

Published by ▪ University of Primorska Press on behalf of IGU commission C12.29

Globalization, Marginalization, and regional and local responses and Ađrı

İbrahim Çeçen University, Erzurum Yolu 4 Km 04100 Merkez, Ađrı, Turkey,

Titov trg 4, SI-6000 Koper,

Koper 2015

Editor-in-Chief ▪ Jonatan Vinkler

Managing Editor ▪ Alen Ježovnik

ISBN 978-961-6963-78-7 (www.hippocampus.si/ISBN/978-961-6963-78-7.pdf)

ISBN 978-961-6963-79-4 (www.hippocampus.si/ISBN/978-961-6963-79-4/index.html)

ISBN 978-961-6963-80-0 (printed edition)

Print run ▪ 40 copies

© 2015 University of Primorska Press



CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji

Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

316.344.7(082)(0.034.2)

SPATIAL, social, and economic factors of marginalization in the changing global context [Elektronski vir] : 2015 conference of IGU commission C12.29 Globalization, marginalization, and regional and local responses : book of abstracts and program / [edited by] Stanko Pelc. - El. knjiga. - Koper : University of Primorska Press, 2015

Način dostopa (URL): <http://www.hippocampus.si/ISBN/978-961-6963-78-7.pdf>

Način dostopa (URL): <http://www.hippocampus.si/ISBN/978-961-6963-79-4/index.html>

ISBN 978-961-6963-78-7 (pdf)

ISBN 978-961-6963-79-4 (html)

1. Pelc, Stanko, 1957-

280661504

Content

| | |
|--|-----------|
| About IGU Commission C12.29 | 7 |
| About Ağrı | 13 |
| About İbrahim Çeçen University Ağrı (ICUA) | 15 |
| ABSTRACTS | 17 |
| PROGRAM | 31 |

About IGU Commission C12.29

C12.29. Marginalization, Globalization and Regional and Local Responses is one of the IGU Commissions. Its purpose is to research geographical marginality from different perspectives. In the last period the main focus is on its relation to globalization and a lot of concern is dedicated to local and regional responses to different forms of marginality and marginalization.

The Commission pursues several research objectives, there are also several focal concerns and proposed research themes.

Since Geographical congress in Cologne where the commission has been renewed the Steering Committee is chaired by Stanko Pelc, secretary remains to be prof. Walter Leimgruber and members are from all parts of the world.

The discussions on marginality by the members of the IGU Commission on Marginalization, globalization, and regional and local responses during the 2008-2012 period have shown that despite countless efforts by public and private actors, marginal regions worldwide remain as problem regions that need special attention from 'developers' and researchers. Following the numerous external and internal political, social and economic processes, the gulf between them and the rich regions of the world has been increasing. Besides, the continuing degradation of the environment, due to climate change, wasteful resource use, and pollution, has been increasing the precariousness of many peoples' livelihood. The pro-

1 The text from the renewal proposal prepared by W. Leimgruber, E. Nel and S. Pelc according to which IGU General assembly prolonged the work of the commission for the period 2012-2016.

cess of (economic and social) globalization is having profound effects, both positive and negative, on nations, regions, localities, people and communities, but the benefits are unequally distributed. In particular in the developing world but also in peripheral areas of the developed world, people and places are increasingly being detached from the economic mainstream, or pre-existing marginality is being enhanced.

As shown by our past research marginalization and particularly globalization are not necessarily negative; on the contrary, these processes can also provoke creative and innovative responses in the economy, social life, politics and culture. In addition we believe that the process of marginalization is not a one-way road but can be reversed; regions and people may in fact become 'de-marginalised' if they are able to compete successfully in a new global system. We search for more examples of this kind to observe the process and analyze the key factors responsible for the demarginalization.

The flourishing of local cultures, political separatism and the increasing significance of local economic development all bear testimony to the dual reality of the dynamics in which our world finds itself on all scales, from the global to the local. The constant changes are best expressed by the notion of 'crisis', which means turning points (for better or worse) in ongoing processes. The original Greek meaning of the term is 'decision' – we are called to decide where to go. Within this context, grass-roots and civil society movements are playing an increasingly prominent role within societies, particularly those which have been marginalized. It is the goal of C12.29 to develop a clearer understanding of the role of marginalization in a world that finds itself confronted with multiple 'crises' at all levels.

The difficulties experienced by the global political system with tackling climate change, the bank and debt crisis that have hit the industrialized countries particularly hard, the nuclear catastrophe in Japan (Fukushima) following the 2011 earthquake and the related tsunami, this year's earthquake in Nepal as well as many other lesser disasters demonstrate that the present economic and political system seems to be incapable of solving the many problems we are confronted with. Similarly, national and local differences still are a critical issue in the dynamic world of which we are a part – the 'global village' is more a myth than a reality. The unrest and revo-

lutions that have rocked the Arab world since early 2011 demonstrate that even long-standing political systems are not stable, because the peoples do not support them. The notion of kleptocracy, which has appeared in this context, is ample proof of the division between rulers and the ruled.

It is within this fluid environment of change, isolation, integration, marginalisation and development that IGU commission C12.29 believes that continued academic attention should be focussed. Its focus is to view globalization and regional / local development as interrelated processes, which does overlap with the defined niches of other IGU commissions (e.g. Local Development; Sustainability of Rural Systems, Global change and human mobility). Nevertheless, IGU commission C12.29 sees its focal research questions as being:

- what are the consequences of globalization on people and places with special regard on areas and people outside the mainstream and how can we critically evaluate them (being interested both in urban and rural marginalized people and areas – including physically marginalized areas such as mountain environments),
- what are the local economic, social and developmental responses to marginalised situation of people or areas catalysed by globalization,
- what are the characteristics of the relations between environmental stress and change on one side and people's actions on the other in a globalized world-system, in terms of food production, livelihoods and social well-being,
- what are direct and indirect links between marginality and globality relating to people and places, and
- how, in an increasingly interlinked world, regional and local (marginal) cultures can survive and serve as models for the survival of humanity?

Within this context, four fields are of particular relevance:

- social change and response, associated with globalization and political processes,
- economic change and response, associated with globalization and political processes,
- environmental justice, and

- resource conservation and exploitation. Both of which contain an important ethical component.

Work done over the past years has revealed that the concept of marginality must be viewed from various perspectives as it is a complex and dynamic phenomenon. While marginalization tends to increase with the current socio-economic and political processes of globalization and deregulation, it is never an unidirectional process, as a look back into history since the Industrial Revolution demonstrates. It is also a relative concept that depends on the prevailing socio-economic and political systems and on the scale of observation (a village may be marginal within a large region which itself is not marginal at all). Perceptions of the physical characteristics of an area also are subject to change due to peoples' evaluation over time, i.e., a physically marginal region can become economically developed if its potential is recognised, and they can become depressed again when human preferences and/or other socio-economic circumstances change (e.g. resource depletion, natural catastrophe).

The research and publications of the IGU Commission "Marginalization, globalization, and regional and local responses" emphasize the need for further in-depth consideration of continuing and new issues of the spatial aspects of marginalized peoples, the environments they inhabit, the impact of globalization and the regional and local responses which these considerations help to catalyse. These issues are complex, which stresses that further attention is required in order to delineate the nature of these societal problems and the potential nature of new policy and solutions that need to be considered.

From both a theoretical and an applied perspective the commission seeks to reflect the reality that the interplay of economic and social globalization with environmental degradation and resource depletion is one of the determining forces operating in the present-day world, which has implications for all nations and peoples – both the marginal and those in the mainstream. In addition it can be a process that marginalises places and people. However, at the same time, it also helps to catalyse local and regional responses at a variety of levels and in a variety of forms. These issues have, inherently been the focus of the Commission and the preceding Study Group. The commission's special attention in the period 2012-2016

is dedicated to the contemporary situation that can be described as one in which there are dramatic changes taking place globally, nationally and locally in social, economic and environmental terms, with associated consequences and responses. By that greater clarity is to be given to the commission's present focus and interests, whilst also helping to publicise the focus to a broader academic audience. It must be stressed, however, that this orientation does not signify a new research direction but confirms the continuing focus on those issues, which have been pursued since 1992 by the earlier Study Group and the Commission. The commission is particularly concerned to encourage greater participation from the countries of the South.

Issues supporting the above mentioned themes

- Context and methodologies leading to the definition and understanding of process and structure issues in marginality.
- Defining marginalization in a dynamic world system.
- The structure of the continuum of marginality that exists from urban to rural and north to south areas.
- Spatial and social responses to globalization and marginalization.
- The role of the recent economic downturn in fuelling the marginalization process.
- Political and social change and their impact on marginality in both developed and less developed areas.
- The changing impact of communication, technology and industrial and societal organizational structure on marginality.
- The challenge of growing, stagnant and declining areas in the consideration of planning and policy development.
- The importance of scale in evaluating global, national, regional and local marginalization of areas and peoples and their local and regional responses.
- The role of political and economic associations (EU, NAFTA, Mercosur etc.) in reducing inequalities and marginality.
- The consequences of current political unrest on marginalization and marginal regions.

- Examples of contingent, systemic, leveraged, collateral, and self-imposed marginality at various scales.
- Geographic marginality and the spatial organization of the world-economy: the role of free-trade and enterprise zones, TNCs, and international unions.
- Physical resource endowment vs. dynamic human causation based marginality.
- Physical and societal dimensions of marginality at different scales, international, national, regional, metropolitan, in situ.
- Grassroots responses to marginalization.
- Resource exploitation and the problem of exhaustion.

Marginality is a phenomenon not bound to any particular region or society of the world or to any specific scale. According to all the above mentioned topics, facts and issues the major research objectives of IGU commission C12.29 are as follows:

1. To further the understanding of marginality and the processes of marginalization in our globalized world, through the study and analysis of the forces responsible for the dynamics and structures of spatial marginality at various scales. They will include, among others, issues of technology, gender, social structure and the environment.
2. To analyse marginality as the result of human perceptions and decisions, leading to the understanding of the role of the various agents in those processes, and their response to prevailing conditions.
3. To develop comparative approaches in order to identify various types of marginality and to put them into perspective and assess their role in an increasingly globalized world. Emphasis in particular needs to be placed on the experience of the South.
4. To study policy/institutional/community responses to economic and societal problems in marginal regions at various scales in relation to local, regional and societal development, and to study human responses to global change, including their implications for marginalization.

The use and the development of appropriate theory and methodology is to be involved in each of the above.

About Ağrı

The location of the 2015 Conference of IGU Commission C12.29 Globalization, Marginalization, and regional and local responses is in Eastern Turkey in Ağrı. Some basic information about the place that can be found in Wikipedia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%C4%9Fr%C4%B1>; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%C4%9Fr%C4%B1_Province; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Ararat) says that the city is named after Ararat or Ağrı Dağı in Turkish language, a famous mountain dominating larger area of Armenian plateau. The mountain itself is a symbol of the city as well as it is a national symbol of neighboring country Armenia. In their mythology the mountain was the home of the Gods. It also plays an important role in Judeo-Christian as well as Islamic tradition as the place where Noah's ark finally came to rest after the Great Flood.

Ağrı is located on a 1650 meter high plateau, named after the majestic mountain mentioned above that can be seen from the city centre. It is a gateway of east where you can have an overall view of "Türkiye" from the highest point. Ağrı hosted various nations and civilisations throughout history. It is one of the important tourist centres of the east with suitable tracks for mountain climbing and trekking in summers, skiing in winters. It is a seat of a Province with the same name with an area of 11,376 square kilometers and a bit more than half million inhabitants. On the east it extends all the way to Iranian border. The neighbouring province Iğdır on the north borders even with Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic that is exclave of Azerbaijan and with Armenia. The border with Armenia has been closed since 1993. Turkey closed it as an act of disapproval



of Armenian intervention in the Nagorno Karabakh region in Azerbaijan. Border character of the region is further evident from the fact that aerial distance from Ağrı to Georgian border is about 160 km and to the one with Irak about 260.

Located at the east edge of “Türkiye”, Ağrı became a settlement beginning from the ancient times and a stage for various civilisations. Being a part of Anatolia and a cradle of various rich and advanced civilizations, the history of Ağrı can be traced to 18th century BC. Hurrians are one of the oldest civilisations settled in Ağrı. In the middle of the 7th century the dominance of the province had passed to Arabs. When Seljuk Turks entered into Anatolia, the province was dependent to Byzantines yet it was dominated by Seljuk Turks in 1054. Before the period of Republic the province used to be a “sanjak” named Doğu Bayazıt. It was changed to Karaköse in 1927 and finally to Ağrı in 1938.

Most of the territory of Ağrı Province is mountainous and undulate. The mountains of Ağrı stretch in series. Rich, grassy plants cover the surface of the province. Grasses refresh at spring and extinct at fall because of the cold weather. Winters are cold whereas summers are dry and hot.

About İbrahim Çeçen University Ađrı (ICUA)

The Hosting institution has been opened as Ađrı Dađı University in May 2007. In the following year it was renamed after its founder a civil engineer and businessman – İbrahim Çeçen. Nevertheless it is still a state university lead by rector prof. dr. İrfan Aslan.

At the beginning the university had only the faculty of Education with 20 professors, 18 lecturers and 1,200 students. Today, the number of professors involved in teaching and training is around 300, including 59 academicians and 259 corresponding members of the academy. Over 7,000 students are studying at 10 regional branches of the university. It is the 4th largest university in Eastern Anatolia. It has two campuses, 1 central laboratory for scientific-research and study-scientific institutes, 4 scientific-research laboratories and centers, 12 study laboratories and rooms, and 2 libraries. ICUA has adapted its programs in accordance with the Bologna process adopted in Turkey in 2001.

Bachelor and Master courses are held at The Vocational School, Faculty of Science and Letters, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences and Vocational Health School (<http://www.agri.edu.tr/en/Category/about-us>).

abstracts

Spatial, social, and economic factors of marginalization in the changing global context

IGU Commission C12.29
Globalization, Marginalization, and regional
and local responses
University of Agri (Turkey), 2015

Marginalization as a topic of geographical research

Dr. Stanko Pelc
University of Primorska Faculty of Education
Cankarjeva 5, Koper/Capodistria, Slovenia
stanko.pelc@pef.upr.si

Marginalization, marginality, geographical research, globalization

The research of marginality and marginalization in geography started with remote areas such as mountains and high latitude zones. Geographers were interested in these regions because they were different due to their remoteness and many of them were left behind considering economic development. In spatial constellation these were areas at the margin and therefore could be called marginal. Modern geography is not a descriptive science and therefore seeks to explain the evolution of present state of the problem under consideration. As an explanatory science is therefore focused on the process as much as it is on the present time result that can be observed in the area or region that has been researched. In our case the process of marginalization is as important for geographical knowledge about the areas that we call marginal as much as it is the complex structure of the landscape and society in their interconnection in marginal areas/regions. In our presentation we intend to present our arguments for the above statement.

Between metrics and ethics: approaches to marginality

Prof. Dr. Walter Leimgruber
University of Fribourg/CH, Dept. of Geosciences, Geography
Chemin des Musées 4, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland
walter.leimgruber@unifr.ch

Definitions of marginality, core-periphery model, globalism, power

To define marginality and marginal regions has been and continues to be a challenge. There exist a variety of approaches to this end, but they are often based on research into individual cases, which makes comparisons difficult. As far as the spatial aspects (marginal regions) are concerned, we are still lacking a clear theoretical basis that goes beyond the conventional bi-polar view advocated by the core-periphery theory. However, the term ‘marginality’ is not only used in the spatial context but is widely debated (and also contested) in the social sciences in general, as it concerns the society as a whole (economics, culture, and politics).

The paper focuses on the spatial dimension and discusses the need for a better theoretical basis that goes beyond the conventional binary centre-periphery approach. Marginality is a social concept, largely based on human perceptions, and has to be seen in the context of power relations. It can be detected and studied at various scales. The paper therefore looks at the regional as well as the global scale (as noted in the name of the Commission) and looks at possible ramifications of marginality issues.

Minorities – an expression of diversity and an exercise in tolerance

Prof. Dr. Walter Leimgruber
University of Fribourg/CH, Dept. of Geosciences, Geography
Chemin des Musées 4, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland
walter.leimgruber@unifr.ch

Minorities, marginality, diversity, perception, attitude

Every country in the world is confronted with minorities, and resulting problems have always to be solved in the specific context. The conventional approach to the minority issue is from a quantitative perspective (minorities seen as numerically inferior groups),

but beyond this simple perspective there are other concerns, such as the access to and the exercise of power, which determine the relationships between majority and minorities.

Every society is a system, composed of numerous elements, and they are usually minorities of some sort. This fact is often forgotten by the mainstream and/or dominant social group(s). Certain minorities are therefore either overlooked or persecuted, and also the political system tends to ignore them. Ethnic and cultural groups figure prominently among such minorities, but we can add others, such as the handicapped, the poor, the unemployed, or ex-convicts. However, there is also the possibility of an alternative approach: minorities can be seen positively, as a sign of diversity and a reminder of certain human duties. Diversity is desirable because it is the opposite to (sterile) uniformity and a challenge to linear thinking. It also ensures the long-term survival of a society and its development potential.

The paper addresses the minority issue by drawing on the example of Switzerland, a country composed of several overlapping minority groups. The political challenge is substantial, and the changing national and international contexts put the system to a constant test.

Indigenous Peoples' in International and Local Contexts: Declarations, Practices, Dilemmas and Future Applications

Prof. Dr. Ruth Kark
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Mount Scopus, Jerusalem
ruthkark@mail.huji.ac.il

Mrs. Havatzelet Yahel
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
havatzelety@gmail.com

Indigenous Peoples', Western colonialism, Europe, Asia, Africa, America

In 2007 the UN adopted a Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Although this document is not legally binding, it is widely perceived as the apex of international recognition of the special rights of indigenous peoples.

We address the development of indigenous concepts at both international and local levels, focusing on land aspects. First, we examine the development of indigeneity in international law including various UN forums that promoted the concept toward the final Declaration. Second, we reveal the perspectives provided by several states upon their vote on the UNDRIP and what stands behind them. Third, we discuss Israel's position toward the indigenous question. And fourth we consider future trends and possible applications of the indigenous discourse to European States.

Through our study we highlight dilemmas regarding definitions, sovereignty, and implementation with special emphasis on land rights. We relate to the nebulous nature of the definitions of indigeneity, the common limitation of this label to countries affected by Western colonialism from the 15th-16th century onwards, to the ambivalent attitude and the denial by some countries [such as China, India, United Kingdom, Turkey and others], the existence of indigenous peoples within their boundaries, and to the political use of indigeneity to achieve other goals. Tracing the progress and developments of the concept of indigeneity sheds light on how the growth of the indigenous discourse has led to multiple levels of indigenous claims that create increasingly complex and politicized situations.

Aspects of Roma community living in urban ecosystem: verdict “marginalization”?

Dr. Gina Raluca Kerkmann
A.İ.Ç.Ü. Faculty of Art and Science
grkerkmann@agri.edu.tr

Romania, gipsy, marginalization.

The gipsy community from Romania counted 1.85 million persons in 2011 (people declared of gipsy origin) that means 3.2% of country population, with an increase tendency. From this point of view it is the second biggest minority from Romania, after the Hungarian community; 4.9% of them live in the central region of the country (Bucharest and the neighbouring urban centres from Ilfov County); this percent represents an argument for their migration from rural to urban zones to increase their opportunity of earning a higher income.

With an Asian origin, penetrating in Southeast and Central Europe between the 10th and 11th centuries the gypsy people represent an interesting community; conservative and often dominated by archetypes characteristic to the medieval society, this social minority has a balanced relation with natural ecosystems: building wood and adobe houses (after the historical moment of the abandonment of nomadic lifestyle), balanced exploitation of environmental resources (wood, clay, metals such as copper, iron, silver) by practicing traditional crafts.

In the same time, the presence of the so-called leaders (such as the 'international gypsy king' Dorin Cioaba, emperor of gypsy of everywhere' Iulian Radulescu), the forms of self-imposed justice inside the gypsy community (named 'Stabor'), the practice of divinatory art

(the witches Bratară or 'mother' Omida), but also their excellency in music field (from traditional gypsy music – manele to classical music marked by real personalities at national and international level like Ion Voicu – violinist or Johnny Raducanu – composer, especially jazz music), all these make the gypsy minority an original and controversial study subject.

The European Union elaborated the legal framework meant to protect this community and to socially integrate it (The Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia (2008/913 / JHA), the European Anti-Discrimination Directive (2000/43 / EC) and the EU Framework for national Roma integration strategies up to 2020); in Romania as well, there is a solid legislation that fight against marginalization and discrimination (Case no. 1206 of 27.11.2001, decision no. 881 of 09.12.1998); The Ministry of Education has developed a series of projects to reduce dropout and organized courses in their native language, etc. Roma are politically constituted in the Roma Party represented by a deputy in the Parliament, Nicolae Paun.

Despite the aforementioned arguments there are a lot of opinions supporting the marginalization and discrimination of the gypsy population from Romania. This paper tries to be a critical analysis of all pros and cons regarding the 'so-called' marginalization of this social minority covering historical, ecological, sociological, economic and legal aspects.

Occupational Diversification and Changing Marginality conditions of Brokpas of Bhutan in Twenty First Century

Prof. Dr. Raghbir Chand
Kumaun University Nainital, India
E-6, Stoneleigh Compound, Tallital
raghubir.seri@gmail.com

Marginality conditions, Occupational diversification, Brokpa yak herders of Bhutan, transhumance, pasture economy, development philosophy in marginal areas,

In the 21st century, though strategies of human survival and adaptation in marginal regions are changing, marginality is likely to be perpetuated, albeit with changes in its nature and spatial effects. Changing policy structure and development philosophy in marginal areas is also shifting the nature of dependency in such areas. Current globalization processes have a key role to play in terms of either exacerbating or addressing marginalization. During the twentieth century the pattern and impact of development was different in Bhutan as its approach to development and policy of interaction to outside world was markedly different than other states in the Himalaya. Bhutan in fact followed the policy of self-imposed isolation and thus remained cut-off from rest of the world in terms of foreign direct investment and market links. There is therefore a need to have a proper understanding of these processes to relate them with the process of transformation taking place in Bhutan especially in the context of tribal mode of living. The Brokpa economy and the pastoralist way of life in Bhutan is at the cross road of change though not completely out of its traditional hold. The present paper is thus based on a brief overview of demographic characteristics, work force participation, educational Attainment, pasture economy and associated occupational change and occupational diversification taking place in the Brokpa society in Bhutan.

This study is based on the primary information collected first in 1999 and compared with the field work carried in 2010 at household level of Brokpa yak herders. The sample size of 104 households taken in 1999 is compared with 126 households in 2010. The focus is on the new generation Brokpas how they can adapt their livelihood

strategies to the new democratic setup within Bhutan and changing global context. In the present sample, about 39.8 per cent families are yak herders followed by 18.3 per cent engaged in agriculture and 15.4 per cent in weaving. Druk or bruk which roughly means moving around for grains to exchange with their dairy products during winter is still their economic necessity. Occupational change is very minimal for the Brokpas being recorded only 4.72 percent from 1999 to 2010 (as compared with the first study conducted by the author in 1999 with the present sample survey of 2010). For the Brokpas cattle rearing seem to be still perceived and favoured as the best occupation.

Marginalization of tea estates in Sri Lanka in the changing global and national context

Dr. Daichi Kohmoto
Nara University of Education
Takabatake-cho, Nara, Japan
daichizu@gmail.com

Plantation estate, Developing country, Sri Lanka, Organic farming, Estate worker, Land management

The Sri Lankan tea industry, particularly the plantation sector, is burdened with structural problems for sustainability. Tea production is growing around the world as a result of improvements in land productivity. Global consumption is also on the rise, primarily in developing countries. Consumption in advanced countries, however, is declining and this has caused a prolonged decline in global tea prices. Sri Lanka, the world's largest exporter, has continued to produce tea, primarily on plantations that were built during the colonial era. However, government policies of 1977 that introduced market economy models of economic diversification have had the effect of reducing the country's social and economic reliance on tea. Meanwhile, the nationalization of plantations implemented between 1972 and 1992 considerably reduced the international competitiveness of Sri Lankan tea. While production has been growing since the 1990s in the southern lowlands where small holdings predominate, plantations in mountainous and hilly regions still feel the effect of reduced international competitiveness which results in tea

farms going out of business and tea farm abandonment as well as in delays in replantings and/or supplementary plantings. The environmental problems that arise as a consequence are also grave. Other obstacles to tea producers are labor shortages/drains and rising wages, which are primarily the result of improvements in worker education levels.

Such were the conditions under which Sri Lankan tea plantations pioneered organic tea farming ahead of the rest of the world. The backdrop to this was an expanding market for organic agricultural produce which was brought about by a heightened awareness towards the environment and food safety among consumers in developed countries. Sri Lankan companies responded to these trends and introduced organic farming methods. In addition to their aims to generate profits by developing strategic and differentiated markets, these moves were also motivated in no small part by the awareness of these companies towards the environment and food safety.

Organic farming was primarily pursued in locations whose conditions made productivity improvements difficult, and became an alternative means to promote tea production. In fact, the areas surrounding organic tea farms are riddled with abandoned farm land, and only a few tea farms that do operate have had their tea plants replanted. Organic tea farms on the other hand have overcome these obstacles by taking the following approaches. Firstly, they promoted each tea farm under their own brand, a practice not seen in conventional tea farms in neighboring areas, and this has resulted in a discernible difference in price. Secondly, the characteristics of this agricultural method have had a positive impact on environmental conservation including increased diversity of farmed crops as well as bio-diversity in general. Thirdly, some certified organic tea farms have also embodied the ideals of fair trading, and are actively engaged in improving worker welfare. Fourthly, most certified organic tea farms are working hard to attract customers by providing eco-tourism services and through other means. As you can see, organic farming on tea plantations is characterized by a variety of post-productivism elements, making it distinct from practices implemented on traditional plantations where productivism was the imperative. However, tea plantations that have introduced organic farming face

high production costs primarily from compost making and weed removal. Organic tea plantations are strongly impacted by general wage increases in the Sri Lankan tea industry due to their labor-intensive nature, but are not able to earn profits that are commensurate with these rising wages. The fact that attracting buyers from developed countries has not been as easy as initially envisioned, and that prices have not risen as anticipated are primary factors of this problem. If the current situation persists, not only is the number of organic tea farms unlikely to grow, but the survival of existing certified organic tea farms may be at risk.

De-marginalization and church property: the case of Czechia

Dr. Tomáš Havlíček
tomhav@natur.cuni.cz
Charles University in Prague
Albertov 6, CZ-12843 Prague, Czech Republic

De-marginalization, church property, Czech Republic, local government

It is interesting to note how developments on the topic of property restitution are closely followed by the media and – through the media – by the majority of population, at least, as long as “something interesting is happening” (e.g. a new settlement proposal is brought forward). Most of the time, however, property settlement between the state and the churches along with its impacts on regional development remains outside of the interest of mainstream media and, consequently, outside of the public interest as well. In spite of the fact that it is one of the more significant processes taking place as part of the post-totalitarian transformation of Czech society and its position as a visible indicator of Czechia’s ability to come to terms with its own past; resolving this sticky situation is only becoming more complicated with the passage of time, particularly considering the spiritual development of Czech society.

Property settlement between the state and the effected churches is not a simple issue confined only to the subjects involved. Local self-governing authorities, i.e. municipalities, and to a lesser degree regions and private entities are important stakeholders, in that

they either use – or would like to use – blocked properties. Not only does the block on church properties result in a stagnation in development – infrastructure and new construction, it also brings a series of associated effects, which prevent or hinder the natural socio-economic development of a given territory. Consequently, the influx of young families with children was limited, which in turn led to increases in the portion of older residents. In connection with the low number of children in the municipality, the local elementary school was closed down. The churches can be viewed as passive stakeholders due to the fact that they have never made an official proposal or request for settlement of the outstanding property issues. Instead, the churches have waited for the state to initiate negotiations. In contrast, impacted municipalities can be designated active stakeholders, which initiate and actively promote actions leading to eventual settlement of the matter.

Aquaculture system among small farmers in Khulna Bangladesh

Dr. Firuza Begham Mustafa
Universiti Malaya, Malaysia
firuza@um.edu.my

Aquaculture, management, Khulna, farmers

Pond management is one of the most critical aspects in aquaculture production especially among the small farmers.. The mass production of aquatic species need a systematic approach starting from the selection of species and seeds, pond preparation, equipment, water management, feeding schedule, material, maintenance etcetera. This paper focuses on the pond management among small farmers in Khulna Bangladesh. The analysis covers (i) farming system, (ii) pond preparation, (iii) seedling/broodstock/fry (iv) feeding management, (v) water management and (vi) stocking and harvesting. The Giant Freshwater Prawn *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* farming in Khulna is barely have adopted on modern farming technology, yet is very sustainable and environmental friendly. The farmers prefer to produce shrimp rather than paddy. Indicate they satisfied with their cultivation output. Despite having small size of ponds, farmers are producing and earn sufficient to run the family and have succeeded

in eliminating poverty. The yield is promising and reaching almost 80-95% season and achieved higher survival rate. The understanding of management practice in Khulna Bangladesh can serve as a source of inspiration and guide for improving aquaculture management especially in maintaining the higher survival rate and sustainability in other countries.

program

Program of the conference of IGU
commission C12.29 Globalization,
Marginalization, and regional and local
responses

Spatial, social, and economic factors of marginalization in the changing global context

İbrahim Çeçen University Ağrı, Turkey
23rd – 26th August, 2015

The conference hall of Faculty of Science and Literature

Sunday, 23rd August

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 15:00–18:00 | Registration |
| 9:00–9:30 | Welcome meeting |

Monday, 24th August

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 08:30–09:00 | Opening of the conference Honorary President of the Conference, Rector of ICUA, İrfan ASLAN Province Governor Mr. Musa İŞİN Chair of the Organizational committee, Vice rector of ICUA, Telat YANIK Chair of IGU commission C12.29 Steering Committee Stanko PELC |
|-------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 09:00–12:00 | <i>THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF MARGINALITY AND MARGINALIZATION</i> |
| 9:00 | Prof. Dr. Walter Leimgruber; University of Fribourg, Switzerland Between metrics and ethics: approaches to marginality |
| 9:50 | Tea/coffee break |
| 10:10 | Dr. Stanko Pelc; University of Primorska, Slovenia Marginalization as a topic of geographical research |
| 11:00 | Time for the final discussion |
| 12:00–14:00 | Lunch time |
| 14.00–17.00 | <i>MARGINALIZATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS, MINORITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE</i> |
| 14:00 | Prof. Dr. Ruth Kark; Mrs. Havatzelet Yahel; Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Israel Indigenous Peoples' in International and Local Contexts: Declarations |
| 14:50 | Prof. Dr. Walter Leimgruber; University of Fribourg, Switzerland Minorities – an expression of diversity and an exercise in tolerance |
| 15:40 | Tea/coffee break |
| 16:00 | Dr. Gina Raluca Kerkmann; Ibrahim Çeçen University Ağrı, Turkey Aspects of Roma community living in urban ecosystem: verdict “marginalization”? |
| 16:50 | Time for the final discussion |
| 17:00 | Annual meeting of C12.29 Steering Committee (<i>open for all the participants of the conference</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future prospects of the commission (2016-2020) • Meeting in 2016 and the Beijing session • Publishing matters and collaboration with Springer • Other |

Tuesday, 25th August

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 08:30–10:30 | <i>ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MARGINALITY AND MARGINALIZATION I</i> |
| 08:30 | Prof. Dr. Raghubir Chand; Kumaun University Nainital, India Occupational Diversification and Changing Marginality conditions of Brokpas of Bhutan in Twenty First Century |
| 09:10 | Dr. Daichi Kohmoto; Nara University of Education; Japan Marginalization of tea estates in Sri Lanka in the changing global and national context |
| 9:50 | Dr. Firuza Begham Mustafa; University of Malaya, Malaysia Aquaculture system among small farmers in Khulna Bangladesh |
| 10:30 | Tea/coffee break |
| 10:50–12:30 | <i>ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MARGINALITY AND MARGINALIZATION II</i> |
| 10:50 | Dr. Tomas Havlíček; Charles University in Prague, Czechia Demarginalization and church property: the case of Czechia |
| 11:30 | Dr. Stanko Pelc; University of Primorska, Slovenia Eleven years of EU membership – the case of Slovenia |
| 12:10 | Final discussion and concluding remarks |
| 12:30–14:00 | Lunch break |
| 14:00–21:00 | Field trip to Dogubeyazit and Farewell dinner |

Wednesday, 26th August

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 08:00–19:00 | Fieldtrip to Kars and Ani (Lunch on the way) |
|-------------|--|

Thursday, 27th August and Friday, 28th August

Post conference excursion

27 08 2015 Perşembe

08:00 Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen
Üniversitesi Konukevi'nden
hareket
09:30 Patnos
12:00 Muradiye Şelaleleri'ne
hareket
13:30 Muradiye'ta öğle yemeği
15:00 Muradiye Şelaleleri
16:00 Van'a hareket
17:00 Van Kalesi gezisi
18:30 Van şehir turu ve akşam
yemeği
21:30 Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
Konukevi İstirahat

27 08 2015 Thursday

08:00 Departure From Ağrı
09:30 Patnos
12:00 Departure to Muradiye
waterfalls
13:30 Lunch at Muradiye
15:00 Arrival to Muradiye waterfall
16:00 Departure to Van city
17:00 Visiting Van Castle
18:30 Van city tour and Dinner
21:30 Staying at Van

28 08 2015 Cuma

08:00 Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
Konukevi'nden hareket
09:00 Gevaş'tan feribotla
Akdamar Adası
12:00 Gevaş'ta öğle yemeği
13:00 Ahlat'a hareket
15:30 Nemrut krater gölü
17:00 Ahlat tarihi Selçuklu
Mezarlığı
17:30 Ahlat tarihi eserleri
18:30 Ağrı'ya hareket
20:30 Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen
Üniversitesi Konukevi'ne varış

28 08 2015 Friday

08:00 Departure from Van
09:00 Visiting Akdamar Island and
Church
12:00 Lunch at Gevaş
13:00 Departure to Ahlat
15:30 Nemrut crater lake
17:00 Ahlat historical Seljukian
cemetery
17:30 Ahlat historical monuments
18:30 Departure to Ağrı
20:30 Arrival to Ağrı

ISBN 978-961-6963-78-7

