

## Geopolitics Question And With Answer Multiple Choice

Central Asia and the Caucasus  
Global Population  
The Geopolitics of Oil, Gas, and Ecology in the Caucasus and Caspian Basin  
Plague, Quarantines and Geopolitics in the Ottoman Empire  
Fear: Critical Geopolitics and Everyday Life  
African Geopolitics  
The Geopolitics Of Israel's Border Question  
From Frontier Policy to Foreign Policy  
The World Geopolitics of Drugs, 1998/1999  
Geopolitics of Antarctica  
Questioning Geopolitics  
Geopolitics of Fear and 'Climate Change Migrations': Implications for Bangladesh and India  
Three Empirical Studies on the Geopolitics of Petroleum Pricing, Revenue Sharing, and Macroeconomic Implications of Petroleum Revenues on Developing Countries  
Global Geopolitics  
Geopolitics  
Geopolitics of Poland  
Geopolitics of the Iranian Nuclear Energy Program  
Islam, Oil, and Geopolitics  
The Geopolitics of Europe's Identity  
Us vs. Them  
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Popular Culture, Geopolitics, and Identity  
International Encyclopedia of Human Geography  
An English Translation and Analysis of Major General Karl Ernst Haushofer's Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean  
Geopolitics of Strategic and Critical Materials  
Asia's New Geopolitics  
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Azerbaijan, Oil and Geopolitics  
The Geopolitics of Euro-Atlantic Integration  
Geopolitics in Post-Wall Europe  
The Geopolitics of Leninism  
Modern Geopolitics and Security  
Mapping the End Times  
Geographies of Judgment  
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Environmental Geopolitics  
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The Geopolitics Reader  
Geopolitics in United States Strategic Policy, 1890-1987  
China's Place in Global Geopolitics

### Central Asia and the Caucasus

The International Encyclopedia of Human Geography provides an authoritative and comprehensive source of information on the discipline of human geography and its constituent, and related, subject areas. The encyclopedia includes over 1,000 detailed entries on philosophy and theory, key concepts, methods and practices, biographies of notable geographers, and geographical thought and praxis in different parts of the world. This groundbreaking project covers every field of human geography and the discipline's relationships to other disciplines, and is global in scope, involving an international set of contributors. Given its broad, inclusive scope and unique online accessibility, it is anticipated that the International Encyclopedia of Human Geography will become the major reference work for the discipline over the coming decades. The Encyclopedia will be available in both limited edition print and online via ScienceDirect - featuring extensive browsing, searching, and internal cross-referencing between articles in the work, plus dynamic linking to journal articles and abstract databases, making navigation flexible and easy. For more information, pricing options and availability visit [http://info.sciencedirect.com/content/books/ref\\_works/coming/](http://info.sciencedirect.com/content/books/ref_works/coming/) Available online on ScienceDirect and in limited edition print format  
Broad, interdisciplinary coverage across human geography: Philosophy, Methods, People, Social/Cultural, Political, Economic, Development, Health, Cartography, Urban, Historical, Regional  
Comprehensive and unique - the first of its kind in human geography

## **Global Population**

The partition of the Indian subcontinent, the collapse of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, the reunification of Germany, the continuing feud between two Koreas, the Irish peace process, the case of Israel/Palestine and the lingering division of Cyprus, have together given rise to a huge body of literature. However, studies of partitions have usually focused on individual cases. This innovative volume uses comparative analysis to fill the gap in partition studies and examines cross-cutting issues such as: \* violence \* state formation \* union and regional unification \* geopolitics \* transition.

## **The Geopolitics of Oil, Gas, and Ecology in the Caucasus and Caspian Basin**

## **Plague, Quarantines and Geopolitics in the Ottoman Empire**

Redefines globalization as merely the framework of the current political debate on the future of world power.

## **Fear: Critical Geopolitics and Everyday Life**

This new translation and updating of Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean will allow English speakers to enjoy and learn from Karl Haushofer's seminal work. Born into an academic family in Munich in 1869, Haushofer attended Cadet school and joined the Bavarian General Staff. He spent two years in the Far East, returning by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1910. Impressed with the Japanese, he wrote four books urging an alliance between Germany and Japan. After serving in WWI, he retired with the rank of general and taught at the University of Munich. In 1926 he wrote Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean, which contended that the center of world power had moved from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and advocated an alliance of Germany, Russia, India, China and Japan against the Colonial powers and the USA. He predicted mass migration around the Rim of the Pacific, and urged Japan to move against Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand, not China. Hitler's rise to power brought Haushofer into prominence. Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe, moves into the Middle East, conquest of China by the Communists, the Indian-Russian alliance, and invasion of Afghanistan almost brought Haushofer's Eurasian empire into reality. Current events in the Pacific Rim continue to bear out Haushofer's predictions.

## **African Geopolitics**

## **The Geopolitics Of Israel's Border Question**

The other report is published by the U. S. State Department and is more "committed," but only as far as the national interest of the world's only superpower is concerned. Therefore, the State Department report must be read while keeping in mind the state of U. S. relations with the countries concerned. This report is accompanied by the so-called "certification" process, whose arbitrary character has often been stressed. For instance, Iran, a country whose determination to fight the drug transit on its territory is well-known - more than 100 Iranian law enforcement agents die every year as a result - was removed from the "blacklist" of "decertified countries" in the spring of 1999, precisely as it was inaugurating a policy of opening itself to external influence, including that of the United States. In retrospect, this demonstrates that the U. S. government had decertified Iran in past years because it was viewed as an Islamic and terrorist country, not because of its supposed involvement in drug trafficking. Neither does the last State Department report explain why Haji Ayub Afridi, a major Pakistani drug baron, who had voluntarily surrendered to U. S. authorities, returned to Pakistan in 1999 after spending a mere three and a half years in a U. S. prison.

### **From Frontier Policy to Foreign Policy**

### **The World Geopolitics of Drugs, 1998/1999**

Over the last quarter-century, evangelicalism has become an important social and political force in modern America. Here, new voices in the field are brought together with leading scholars such as William E. Connolly, Michael Barkun, Simon Dalby, and Paul Boyer to produce a timely examination of the spatial dimensions of the movement, offering useful and compelling insights on the intersection between politics and religion. This comprehensive study discusses evangelicalism in its different forms, from the moderates to the would-be theocrats who, in anticipation of the Rapture, seek to impose their interpretations of the Bible upon American foreign policy. The result is a unique appraisal of the movement and its geopolitical visions, and the wider impact of these on America and the world at large.

### **Geopolitics of Antarctica**

This book presents a theory of spacepower and considers the implications of space technology on strategy and international relations.

### **Questioning Geopolitics**

A sweeping examination of Ottoman plague treatise writers from the Black Death until 1923

## **Geopolitics of Fear and 'Climate Change Migrations': Implications for Bangladesh and India**

The Indo-Pacific is fast becoming the world's dominant region. Now, as it grows in power and wealth, geopolitical competition has reemerged, threatening future stability not merely in Asia but around the globe. China is aggressive and uncooperative, and increasingly expects the world to bend to its wishes. The focus on Sino-US competition for global power has obscured &“Asia's other great game&”: the rivalry between Japan and China. A modernizing India risks missing out on the energies and talents of millions of its women, potentially hampering the broader role it can play in the world. And in North Korea, the most frightening question raised by Kim Jong-un's pursuit of the ultimate weapon is also the simplest: Can he control his nukes? In *Asia's New Geopolitics: Essays on Reshaping the Indo-Pacific*, Michael R. Auslin examines these and other key issues transforming the Indo-Pacific and the broader world. He also explores the history of American strategy in Asia, from the 18th century through today. Taken together, Auslin's essays convey the richness and diversity of the region: with more than three billion people, the Indo-Pacific contains over half of the global population, including the world's two most populous nations, India and China. In a riveting final chapter, Auslin imagines a war between America and China in a bid for regional hegemony and what this conflict might look like.

## **Three Empirical Studies on the Geopolitics of Petroleum Pricing, Revenue Sharing, and Macroeconomic Implications of Petroleum Revenues on Developing Countries**

The reasons behind the failure of these initiatives are examined, including such factors as ethnically-motivated political antagonism, and the lack of economic complementarity.

## **Global Geopolitics**

This book investigates the major internal and external pressures and constraints facing China as it enters the new century. It is widely recognised that in its capacity as a nuclear power and as a member of the UN's Security Council, China plays a major role in world politics. China is also a growing economic power, which according to some economists is projected to overtake the US 20 years from now. China has clearly emerged as the major power in the East Asian region and the major issues of contention in the region such as the tension on the Korean peninsula, the Taiwan issue and the conflicting territorial claims in the South China seas cannot be resolved without China's active participation.

## **Geopolitics**

The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized a dramatic turning point in the history of European politics and security. Geopolitics in

Post-Wall Europe highlights the new relations between politics, culture and territory. It analyzes the major geopolitical shifts in the connection between security and identity. Part One covers the general geopolitical tendencies in Europe, including conflicts between 'culturism' and universalism, between national-romantic primordialism and cosmopolitan post-national identities, and between territory and escape from territory. Part Two deals with potential tensions between Russia and Europe and the possible emergence of a new European wall' between an extended NATO on the one hand, and Russia and the CIS on the other. Part Three focuses on the borderland between Europe, Russia and the Muslim world, with particular emphasis on the former Yugoslavia as a site of conflict between new metaphorical empires'.

### **Geopolitics of Poland**

The purpose of this book is twofold. First, it will place in historical context Azerbaijan's recent emergence as an independent republic with increasing importance as a regional and global actor. Chapter two will therefore provide an overview of the geography, history, and oil resources of the Republic in order to provide background for discussion of the current situation. The second purpose of the book is to analyse the potential pitfalls of investment in the country and explore possible scenarios for the future.

### **Geopolitics of the Iranian Nuclear Energy Program**

No set of international relations is as thoroughly analyzed, commented on, taken apart and critiqued as the ties between Europe and the United States. A period of post-Cold War integration has been buffeted by trade disputes, economic strife and differences in prosecuting the fight against global terrorism. Now for the first time there is an accessible and theory-based analysis of European foreign policies in the post-Cold War era. The authors argue that EU- and NATO-mediated geopolitics prevails in most of Europe, but that raw geopolitics tends to pop up at the fringes of this thoroughly institutionalized area. Moreover, the effects of past geopolitics persist in the collective memories of several states and compete with contemporary geopolitics in their policy formulations. Focusing on the post-Cold War era, *The Geopolitics of Euro-Atlantic Integration* includes analyses of the Benelux, Nordic and Baltic countries, Central and East European countries and those in Southern Europe. This geographical range was made possible through contributions by leading European scholars and area experts. The coherence of this edited collection is facilitated by constellation theory, a new geopolitical theory explaining European foreign policies in a comparative perspective. Scenarios for the future of Europe are formulated as well as perspectives for the constellation theory when applied to other parts of the world. Of interest to political scientists, observers, academics and students, this is an invaluable guide to post-Cold War European relations.

### **Islam, Oil, and Geopolitics**

Concern about the size of the world's population did not begin with the Baby Boomers. Overpopulation as a conceptual problem originated after World War I and was understood as an issue with far-reaching ecological, agricultural, economic, and geopolitical consequences. This study traces the idea of a world population problem as it developed from the 1920s through the 1950s, long before the late-1960s notion of a postwar "population bomb." Drawing on international conference transcripts, the volume reconstructs the twentieth-century discourse on population as an international issue concerned with migration, colonial expansion, sovereignty, and globalization. It connects the genealogy of population discourse to the rise of economically and demographically defined global regions, the characterization of "civilizations" with different standards of living, global attitudes toward "development," and first- and third-world designations.

### **The Geopolitics of Europe's Identity**

The study focuses on the evolution of Leninism in a geopolitical context.

### **Us vs. Them**

Recent controversies over the political and environmental management of the Antarctic ensure that it will remain an important global issue. Drawing on recent developments in critical geopolitics and cultural geography, Klaus Dodds examines the six major nations of the Southern hemisphere currently involved in the Antarctic. Each of these nations - Argentina, Australia, Chile, India, New Zealand and South Africa - claims a 'natural' interest in the future of the polar continent. Geopolitics in Antarctica presents a detailed exploration of the rhetoric and politics behind each of these claims, arguing that they are often based on uncritical understandings of territory, geographical proximity and national identity. The book concludes with an examination of how geographical understandings of the Antarctic continue to influence the management of the frozen continent and Southern Ocean.

### **War in Space**

'Fear' in the twenty-first century has greater currency in western societies than ever before. Through scares ranging from cot death, juvenile crime, internet porn, asylum seekers, dirty bombs and avian flu, we are bombarded with messages about emerging risks. This book takes stock of a range of issues of 'fear' and presents new theoretical arguments and research findings that cover topics as diverse as the war on terror, the immigration crisis, stranger danger, global disease epidemics and sectarian violence. This book charts the association of fear discourses with particular spaces, times, social identities and sets of geopolitical relations. It examines the ways in which fear may be manufactured and manipulated for political purposes, sometimes becoming a tool of repression, and relates fear to political, economic and social

marginalization at different scales. Furthermore, it highlights the importance and sometimes unpredictability of everyday lived experiences of fear - the many ways in which people recognize, make sense of and manage fear; the extent of resistance to fear; the relation of fear and hope in everyday life; and the role of emotions in galvanizing political and social action and change.

### **Popular Culture, Geopolitics, and Identity**

### **International Encyclopedia of Human Geography**

This thought-provoking and clearly argued text provides a critical geopolitical lens for understanding global environment politics. A subfield of political geography, environmental geopolitics examines how environmental themes are used to support geopolitical arguments and physical realities of power and place. Shannon O'Lear considers common, problematic traits of such familiar but widely misunderstood narratives about human-environment relationships. Mainstream themes about human-environment relationships include narratives about presumed connections between human population trends and resource scarcity; ways in which conflict and violence are linked to resource use or environmental degradation; climate security; and the application of science to solve environmental problems. O'Lear questions these narratives, arguing that the role or meaning of the environment is rarely specified, humans' role in these situations tends to be considered selectively, and little attention is paid to spatial dimensions of human-environment relationships. She shows that how we tend to think about environmental concerns often obscure value judgments and constrain more dynamic approaches to human-environment relationships. Environmental geopolitics demonstrates how we can question familiar assumptions to generate more just and creative approaches to our many relationships with the environment.

### **An English Translation and Analysis of Major General Karl Ernst Haushofer's Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean**

### **Geopolitics of Strategic and Critical Materials**

### **Asia's New Geopolitics**

This innovative and engaging textbook is the first to survey the field of popular geopolitics, exploring the relationship

between popular culture and international relations from a geographical perspective. Jason Dittmer connects global issues with the questions of identity and subjectivity that we feel as individuals, arguing that who we think we are influences how we understand the world. Each chapter focuses on a specific theme—such as representation, narrative, and affect—by explaining the concept and then considering some of the key debates that have revolved around it. Finally, each chapter illustrates its concept with a concrete case study, including first-person shooter video games, blogging, and comic books. Students will enjoy the text's accessibility and colorful examples, and instructors will appreciate the way the book brings together a diverse, multidisciplinary literature and makes it understandable and relevant.

### **Geopolitics of Oil**

Between the mid-eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries, Qing rulers, officials, and scholars fused diverse, fragmented perceptions of foreign territory into one integrated worldview. In the same period, a single "foreign" policy emerged as an alternative to the many localized "frontier" policies hitherto pursued on the coast, in Xinjiang, and in Tibet. By unraveling Chinese, Manchu, and British sources to reveal the information networks used by the Qing empire to gather intelligence about its emerging rival, British India, this book explores China's altered understanding of its place in a global context. Far from being hobbled by a Sinocentric worldview, Qing China's officials and scholars paid close attention to foreign affairs. To meet the growing British threat, they adapted institutional practices and geopolitical assumptions to coordinate a response across their maritime and inland borderlands. In time, the new and more active response to Western imperialism built on this foundation reshaped not only China's diplomacy but also the internal relationship between Beijing and its frontiers.

### **Azerbaijan, Oil and Geopolitics**

### **The Geopolitics of Euro-Atlantic Integration**

Employing thematic investigation and illustrated through case studies, Dodds explores how global politics is imagined and practised by countries such as the US and other organisations including Greenpeace, the IMF and CNN International. In addition, the author discusses how issues such as environmental degradation, terror networks, anti-globalisation protests and North-South relations challenge, consolidate and subvert the existing international political system.

### **Geopolitics in Post-Wall Europe**

The transformation from traditional war between nation-states to conflict between nation-states and nonstate actors

requires decision makers, policy analysts, military commanders, intelligence officials, and legislators to answer the question: is there a strategy for an unwinnable conflict? This question takes on particular urgency given the extraordinary number of conflict points that define the current state of international relations. *Modern Geopolitics and Security: Strategies for Unwinnable Conflicts* draws on the author's extensive experience in counterterrorism, negotiation, and the implementation of the Oslo Peace Process with his more recent work in academia. The book uses an interdisciplinary case study model to illustrate valuable lessons learned and best practices in strategic analysis and decision making that are based on international relations, international law, and negotiation/intervention. The book defines sovereignty, intervention, geopolitics, security, and what they mean in a global landscape. It examines historical examples of global crises and security concerns as well as contemporary geopolitical issues, including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, intervention in Libya, non-intervention in Syria, the Good Friday Agreement, the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and the Arab Spring. We are entering a new era, where disaffected individuals who are willing and able to act, have more power and potential influence than ever before. Conflicts like those occurring in Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, and elsewhere are all complex organisms—nuanced as never before. Add in increasing regional asymmetrical conflicts, increasing global economic strain, social media and the accelerating speed of communication, ideological and regional state versus nonstate conflicts—such as in the case of al-Qaeda and other such movements—and traditional "business as usual" geopolitics is being somewhat turned on its head. *Modern Geopolitics and Security* addresses topics that aren't currently covered anywhere—establishing a new paradigm to rethink modern geopolitics, given new and emerging challenges to traditional schools of thought. View an article by Amos N. Guiora that recently appeared in the *The New York Times*..

### **The Geopolitics of Leninism**

New York Times bestseller "A cogent analysis of the concurrent Trump/Brexit phenomena and a dire warning about what lies ahead a lucid, provocative book." --Kirkus Reviews Those who championed globalization once promised a world of winners, one in which free trade would lift all the world's boats, and extremes of left and right would give way to universally embraced liberal values. The past few years have shattered this fantasy, as those who've paid the price for globalism's gains have turned to populist and nationalist politicians to express fury at the political, media, and corporate elites they blame for their losses. The United States elected an anti-immigration, protectionist president who promised to "put America first" and turned a cold eye on alliances and treaties. Across Europe, anti-establishment political parties made gains not seen in decades. The United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. And as Ian Bremmer shows in this eye-opening book, populism is still spreading. Globalism creates plenty of both winners and losers, and those who've missed out want to set things right. They've seen their futures made obsolete. They hear new voices and see new faces all about them. They feel their cultures shift. They don't trust what they read. They've begun to understand the world as a battle for the future that pits "us" vs. "them." Bremmer points to the next wave of global populism, one that hits emerging nations before they

have fully emerged. As in Europe and America, citizens want security and prosperity, and they're becoming increasingly frustrated with governments that aren't capable of providing them. To protect themselves, many government will build walls, both digital and physical. For instance \* In Brazil and other fast-developing countries, civilians riot when higher expectations for better government aren't being met--the downside of their own success in lifting millions from poverty. \* In Mexico, South Africa, Turkey, Indonesia, Egypt and other emerging states, frustration with government is on the rise and political battle lines are being drawn. \* In China, where awareness of inequality is on the rise, the state is building a system to use the data that citizens generate to contain future demand for change \* In India, the tools now used to provide essential services for people who've never had them can one day be used to tighten the ruling party's grip on power. When human beings feel threatened, we identify the danger and look for allies. We use the enemy, real or imagined, to rally friends to our side. This book is about the ways in which people will define these threats as fights for survival. It's about the walls governments will build to protect insiders from outsiders and the state from its people. And it's about what we can do about it.

### **Modern Geopolitics and Security**

Relations between the United States and Iran in recent months have been defined by Iranian intransigence and U.S. stubbornness, all because Iran has continued to insist its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes whereas the United States and allied countries remain convinced the real purpose is to produce a nuclear weapon. This report tracks the almost daily development of this issue, thus allowing the reader to arrive at his own conclusion, which in turn may change over time. The author poses the question: Do sanctions work? Iran has been variously sanctioned since 1987, and efforts are now underway to secure more punishing sanctions through the good offices of the UN Security Council. These new sanctions, if agreed to, would strike at Iran's dependence on gasoline imports and at the expanding economic and nuclear influence of the Islamic Republican Guard Corps. The author in effect answers his own question by offering a quote from the Iranian ambassador to the International Atomic Agency who thanked Americans for sanctions because they have united his country. Although the report centers on the Iranian nuclear program, crude oil and natural gas still matter. Iran holds tremendous reserves of both fuels, but development sharply lags because of lack of investment. Iran exports relatively large volumes of crude oil but little natural gas. Export pipelines are lacking. Grandiose plans have been laid out for new pipelines, but the availability of natural gas to fill these proposed lines is questionable. The author concludes with an epilogue, serving to bring the reader up to date and offering a view of Iran's future.

### **Mapping the End Times**

## **Geographies of Judgment**

The Geopolitics Reader offers an interdisciplinary sourcebook of the most important political, geographical, historical and sociological readings of geopolitics in the late twentieth century. The Reader is divided into five parts which draw on the most illuminating examples of imperial, Cold War, contemporary geopolitics, new environmental themes and multiple resistances to the practices of geopolitics. The editors provide comprehensive introductions and critical comment at the beginning of each part and visual 'geopolitical texts' in the form of political cartoons are integrated throughout. Encouraging exploration of divergent viewpoints of global conflict and change this invaluable compendium includes readings by Martin Luther King, Vaclav Havel and George Bush.

## **Partitions**

This book pursues an original perspective on Europe's shifting extent and geopolitical standing: how countries and spaces marginal to it impact on Europe as a center. A theoretical discussion of borders and margins is developed, and set against nine studies of countries, regions, and identities seen as marginal to Europe.

## **Environmental Geopolitics**

### **Geopolitics in the Danube Region**

The second essay examines the different costs associated with oil production in Sub-Saharan Africa and scrutinizes the revenue sharing agreements between oil companies and some African governments. Oil exporting countries in Sub-Saharan Africa can be divided into two groups: one with contracts that guarantee governments most of oil price windfalls and a second that allows companies to capture a larger share of the profit pie. It seems from the governments' point of view that concession agreements are better than product sharing agreements while contracts signed since the 1990's have given better terms for the companies.

## **The Geopolitics Reader**

### **Geopolitics in United States Strategic Policy, 1890-1987**

Central Asia is a test of America's ability to promote liberal change, of Russia's foreign policy agenda, and of China's readiness to translate economic power into political influence. Focusing on Islamic political issues, energy security, and geopolitical maneuvering, this title presents the events in Central Asia, and how they affect the world.

### **China's Place in Global Geopolitics**

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2015 in the subject Earth Science / Geography - Geopolitics, grade: PhD, Panjab University (Panjab University), language: English, abstract: The discourse of 'climate migrations' will reinforce the old borders (physical and mental) and create new 'climate borders' between India and Bangladesh. In International Relations State system is expected uphold five basic social values security, freedom, order, justice and welfare but climate change would be challenging all these social values. This work revolves around interrelated key concepts of critical geopolitics, imaginative geographies and borders in order to map out geopolitics of fear, deployed through the imaginative geographies of climate induced migrations, and analyze its implications for India and Bangladesh. This work stated that a critical social science intervention in the nascent discourse of 'climate change migration' is needed, in order to uncover and analyze the political uses and abuses of climate fear, and growing securitization and militarization of climate change policy and responses. Far from being the problem of National Security and the state and non state actors needs to desecuritize the issue of climate induced migration and shift their attention towards the most neglected aspects of climate affair i.e. the issue climate ethics and equity. This work further explore the prospects of counter imaginative geographies of hope and the role they could possibly play in approaching the issue of climate change induced migration from the angle of human security and human rights of the socially disadvantaged, dispossessed and disadvantage in the Global South.

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