

SOME EXAMPLES FOR ABSTRACTS

You can write an abstract depending on the topic and title that you wish to research on are some examples of abstracts:

* Abstract: Within the politics of nationalism and nation-building, the emigration of and religious minorities, whether voluntary or involuntary, appears to be a co-occurring practice. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the early twentieth century, modern Turkey still carried the legacy of a multi-ethnic, multi-religious diversity. Armenian, Greek and Jewish communities had official minority status based upon the Treaty of Lausanne. However, throughout the twentieth century, Turkey's non-Muslim minority populations have undergone a mass emigration experience in which their numbers have migrated to various countries around the globe. While in the early 1900s the population of non-Muslims in the country was close to three per cent of the total, it dropped to less than two per thousand. This article analyses the emigration of people from Turkey and relates this movement to the wider context of nation-building in the country. Additionally, the article discusses the new norms of nation-building that are changing under the impact of globalization. These norms, which have been in place since the end of the Cold War, highlight Turkey's new boundaries for cohesion and identity. The article summarizes ethnicity, migration and minority questions that Turkey faces with globalization.

Abstract: The foundation of the state of Israel attracted masses of Jewish immigrants from all over the world. Turkey's Jews joined in these waves of migration and they formed a small minority community in today's Turkey. The migratory flow of Jews from Israel resulted in the formation of a distinct immigrant community in Istanbul, the Turkish Jews – who has maintained their cultural ties with the home country. This article examines the formation, in these cases of a specific minority and an immigrant group, in the context of globalization studies especially with respect to nation-state formations and transnational metropolitan identities in Turkey and in Israel. This article highlights the role of cultural identity for minority and immigrant groups in the context of assimilation/integration comparatively. It deals with the identity question in Turkey with regards to the definitions imposed by the state.

comparative assessment of the interviewees' interplay with their identities from the 'Turkish', 'non-Muslim', 'Jewish', 'Israeli', 'El Turco', 'Sephardim' or 'Oriental' categories.

* Abstract: The conventional elements of Turkey's minority regime are based on the framework of the Lausanne Peace Treaty, the state's political maneuverings and attitudes. The EU seriously challenges the conventional treatment of minorities in Turkey. The Commission via its annual progress reports on Turkey, the Council via its resolutions and decisions and the Parliament via oral and written questions addressed in plenary sessions emphasize the need for a better treatment of minorities in Turkey and call on Turkey to improve its human as well as minority rights records. From the Turkish perspective, there is no need for an immense reform since the Turkish Constitution and the Law on the Protection of Non-Muslim Minorities provides protection and equal treatment of non-Muslim minorities, which satisfies the Copenhagen criteria for EU membership. The EU's pressure for the improvement of minority rights did not change this attitude and the Turkish state tries to meet the demands under the wider framework of changes in human rights and individual freedoms. In the Turkish context, the solution to minority rights is to handle them through three realms: elimination of discrimination, cultural rights and religious freedom. Although reforms in these spheres point to an Europeanization process, the spirit precluded in the Treaty of Lausanne and the Copenhagen criteria. This study examines the pressures of globalization on the European minority regime which is currently in Turkey's EU accession process.