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ADVANCES IN GLOBAL SERVICES AND RETAIL MANAGEMENT

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Struggle With COVID-19 Crisis Within the Scope of Financial National Security: The Example of the Republic of Turkey

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is a discovered infectious disease in the People's Republic of China. This disease was a transformation to pandemic, when to spread all over the world in a short time, within the research framework. The struggle of the COVID-19 in the scope of financial national security was an analytical issue with example of the Republic Turkey for this study. The initiation of the emergence process of the COVID-19 epidemic in China. The third part is an examination of the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic to the whole world. The evaluated struggle of COVID-19 within the scope of financial national security is the final part with example as Turkey. Turkey is successful in that scope as a conclusion.

Keywords: pandemic, COVID-19, national security, Turkey, infectious disease

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Introduction

The first cases are epidemiologically in the animal market of Wuhan on 27 December 2019 by three patients (Tan et al. 2020; Paules et al 2020; Coronaviridae Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy, 2020). Nowadays, it is the transmission of a global pandemic crisis. In this manner, the total confirmed COVID-19 cases are 138.581.238. On the other hand, the number of recovered patients is 76.948.017. The coronavirus pandemic is a cause of the death of more than 2.977.619 people on April 15, 2021. A number of the country that is a possessor of COVID-19 case is 192, on April 15, 2021 (John Hopkins University, 2021). For this reason, it is necessary that the framework of evaluation on COVID-19 is not only within a health problem. It is an analysis of a pandemic within the financial national security framework, for the coronavirus pandemic as a national and global crisis. Therefore, the subject-matter of thesis work is to indicate the significance of financial national security on the struggle of COVID-19.

The purpose of the research is the contribution of the substance of financial national security policy for the struggle of COVID-19 potentially to the academic field. In this manner, the financial national security policy by the nation would be an evaluated case.

The reason for conduction this thesis work is COVID-19 that was the transformation to a financial security problem. The beginning point to evaluate this security problem was actualization with the perspective of states. Substantial financial changes are expectations in the global order after the pandemic process. It is the framework with financial national security issues examined in the scope

of the COVID-19 as example of crisis management; the Republic of Turkey as a discussable issue. Since, the number of infected people is 4,086,957 in the Republic of Turkey on April 15, 2021, while the death case was 35,031. Also, the number of recovered infected patients was 3,535,040 in the Republic of Turkey (John Hopkins University, 2021).

For evaluation of financial struggle strategies on COVID-19, the selected country is the Republic of Turkey. In that scope, literature review as a part of qualitative research technics would be a useful method. The official digital data would be a useful material to analyze the financial national security policy about the struggle of COVID-19 from the beginning of COVID-19 until the date of April 15, 2021.

It is the reason that the coronavirus pandemic is a new subject. So, the number of scientific studies on the subject in the literature is inadequate. Studies on the virus are related primarily to the field of health. Then, various examinations are the initiated points on its potential effects in the business and political disciplines. However, the research would be a primary analysis to evaluate the struggle of the COVID-19 process in the Republic of Turkey within the scope of financial national security.

The study is a container of three parts. The first part is to declare the financial national security concept. Debatable issues are the etymology, description, and analysis of varieties of national security. It would be a follower of the history of a pandemic. Hereby, the second part is a container of descriptive information on the emergence of COVID-19, and spreading process of COVID-19 in the world and current situation. In the third chapter, the COVID-19 process is a discussable issue. The emergence of the COVID-19, the struggle of COVID-19, the struggle strategy, precautions for preventing the disease, the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, evaluation of the COVID-19 in the scope of financial national security in Turkey would be debatable situations. The evaluation in the struggle of COVID-19 would be the scope of financial national security. It would be a foundation that Turkey is successful within the scope of financial national security, consequently. Thereby, a successful financial national security policy about the struggle of COVID-19 by the Republic of Turkey is a conclusion. The conclusion of the research is to investigate the success of the Republic of Turkey in the struggle of COVID-19 in the scope of financial national security.

Literature Review

The national economic conditions are considerable interests to be able to provide national security in the national arena. These are examinations within two divided groups by citizen and country (Rosenberg, 2019). At this point, job security and income level are the determinant factors for national security. In addition to that case, economic security is the fundamental condition for national financial safety in the domestic era about the governmental economic structure, the value of a currency, the gross domestic product, tax, tariff, etc. to supply financial part of national security.

However, financial national security is more likely to indicate independence and safety in the global arena. International economic security is aspects of trade and investment that directly is a possessor of ability by a public authority to defend itself. The threatened conditions are the freedom to acquire weapons or related technology, reliability of military equipment suppliers, and threats

of adversaries acquirement a technological advantage in weapons. The other threats of international security are economic policy instruments that are utilizations to intend aggression (or defense) (Cable, 1995). The state is the insurance of its financial development, internal security. Foreign security by countries is more likely to form if collaborations are providers between themselves, international organizations, and non-state actors about transnational threats and challenges administrations. In this manner, WTO is more likely to settle with a crucially significant role in the global arena. It is an example of an indicator of national security suppliers from the perspective of the international economy. The World Trade Organization is the legal and institutional body of the multilateral trading system. The WTO is an arranger of a legal framework of how governments are necessary for making internal trade laws and regulations. Furthermore, the World Trade Organization is a platform for developing trade relations between countries through collective negotiations and negotiations (WTO, 2020). The World Trade Organization is an institution to supply national economic security in the global arena.

Financial National security is a requirement to supply national interest, while the state is a provider defense for preventing foreign attacks or benefits. National security is more likely to become powerful by artificial qualities. Also, financial national security is the basis of a safe economy. The boundary of concept about the term of financial national security is a complicated issue.

This dangerous historical development of pandemic is a captainship for analyzing the emergence of COVID-19. COVID-19 is the newest coronavirus that is common in people and bats (Letko, 2020; Zhou, et al. 2020; Ji et al. 2020; Wu et al. 2020; Cui et al. 2019 Hu, 2018; Ge et al. 2013; Wang, 2013). Additionally, it is called Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Coronavirus 2 (Du et al. 2020; Wu et al. 2020). In this case, the symptoms of the disease are fever, cough, and chest tightness (Chan et al. 2020; Huang et al. 2020). After a few days, reduction of fever cough, incrementation of shortness of breath, and findings compatible with pneumonia were observed (Raghuvir et al. 2020; Ghayda et al. 2020; Manabe, 2020; Wang et al. 2020; Pascarella et al. 2020; Meng et al. 2020; Lerner et al. 2020).

Two main ways are transmissions of SARS-CoV-2 between people. Firstly, droplets are possible to come out of the nose and mouth when to talk, laugh, cough, sneeze, and sing. These droplets are observable with only a microscope. Therefore, rejection of these viruses' existences is not a probability case. In this way, the virus that had been caused by COVID-19 is mainly transmission through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales (Mittal, 2020; Meacci, 2020). Airborne transmission is a way to the spread SARS-CoV-2 virus from one individual to another one (Zhang et al. 2020; Nehme et al. 2020). Infection of a virus is an actualization moment within the human body by breathing if they are within proximity of someone who is a possessor of COVID-19. After actualization of infection with SARS-CoV-2, those droplets that are arrivers can be possessors of the virus in the human body (Lu et al. 2020). An ineffective filter for elimination of coronavirus is a cause to penetrate into the lower respiratory tract, when to inhale the coronavirus (Li et al. 2020). In that case, infected people is a possessor of the virus in their respiratory tract, in their mouths, noses, and throats. Later, someone else can be infected by those droplets when to reach someone else's face, mouth, nose, or eyes. Thereby, sneezing or coughing towards someone's face are more likely to cause to travel those droplets. The second way, the virus is that transmitted is touched a contaminated surface and then their eyes, noses, or mouths (Yu et al. 2020; Cai et al. 2020). They are convenient conditions of those droplets on a surface or the infected person's hands when to touch on this surface like a table or a doorknob.

Besides, those surfaces are suppliers to stay virus. In that case, unhygienic conditions are possible to supply the existence of the virus on the surface. Later, touching the mouth, nose, or eyes might be adequate to infect by the virus.

After the first COVID-19 patient detected on December 27, 2019, on January 11, 2020, the Infection of dozens of people at the market in Wuhan was an actualization (The Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Emergency Response Epidemiology Team, 2020). However, some cautions by the World Health Organization are for preventing this disease that is a transformation to become a global threat (Mahase, 2020). To be able to prevent spread of COVID-19, the World Health Organization declared a global health emergency on January 30, 2020, After that, the travel from the People's Republic of China had been restricted by The Trump administration on January 31, 2020 (Nowrasteh et al. 2020). These are preventions for a certain probability of COVID-19 as a realization of a global pandemic. In this way, infected people would not be gone to the United States of America. In this way, it will be a probability for the protection of people's healthcare from COVID-19 in the United States of America. Additionally, these prevent are by the United States of America that could be an obstacle for all globe from global pandemic disasters.

This disease was referred to as COVID-19 by the World Health Organization. The name of COVID-19 is a shortening of these discovered definitions: First of all, 'CO' is represented corona that is a derivation from the original Latin word as 'crown'; the second one is 'VI' that would be a representation of the virus; third of all, 'D' is a representation of the first letter of disease; finally, '19' is a representation of the year 2019, as the initial date of discovery of COVID-19 in China (Auwaerter, 2020).

After, the problem has evolved from being regional to a global point. Then, the indication of the case of COVID-19 is in these countries respectively; France, Italy, Iran, Brazilia, the United States of America, Japan, India, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Turkey (Eurosurveillance Editorial Team, 2020).

The total confirmed COVID-19 cases are 138.581.238. On the other hand, the number of recovered patients is 76.948.017. The coronavirus pandemic is a cause of the death of more than 2.977.619 people on April 15, 2021. A number of the country that is a possessor of COVID-19 case is 192, on April 15, 2021. (Our World in Data, 2020). The percentage of infected people by COVID-19 is 1,80 within the world population. In this manner, 58.655.602 infected people still are fought against this disease. Whereas, the recovered people ratio by COVID-19 is an indication by the percentage of 55,5. In addition to that, the rate of death among infected people is the percentage 2,15. Lastly, the percentage of 42,3 infected people is still struggled by COVID-19.

The number of infected people is 4.086.957 in the Republic of Turkey on April 15, 2021, while the death case was 35,031. Also, the number of recovered infected patients was 3,535,040 in the Republic of Turkey (The World Bank, 2020). Additionally, the percentage of recovered of infected people is 86,95. However, the ratio of infected people by COVID-19 is 4,92 within Turkish society.

The detection date of the first infected case was on March 11, 2020, in the Republic of Turkey. The first patient in the Republic of Turkey was a worker in the Grand Bazaar. However, the date for the actualization of the primary death was on March 15, 2020, March 26, 2020, is the initial date for the incrementation of the number of COVID-19 infected patients in the Republic of Turkey

(Demirbilek et al. 2020). The city that is a possessor of the highest numbers of COVID-19 patient is Istanbul, where to make it a center of the pandemic in the Republic of Turkey.

Methods

Sample, data collection, data source, empirical model will be discussed.

Sample

Turkish public authorities for struggle of COVID-19

Data Collection

Literature review as a part of qualitative research techniques would be a useful method.

Data Source

The official digital data would be a useful material to analyze the financial national security policy about the struggle of COVID-19 from the beginning of COVID-19 until the date of April 15, 2021.

Findings

The initiation date of struggle with COVID-19, by the first case, was March 10, 2020, in the Republic of Turkey (Elbek, 2020). In this direction, strict measures had been taken by Turkish authorities for the struggle of COVID-19. This date might be considered the destiny of COVID-19 in Turkey. Table 1 is an indicator of precautions by Turkish public authorities for struggle of COVID-19.

Table 1: Precautions by the Republic of Turkey Public Authorities for Struggle of COVID-19

Date in 2020	Major events and interventions
Mar 2	Closing of schools; Restriction of public events
Mar 13	Extensive travel and transportation restrictions
Mar 15	Closing crowded places temporary; The last group came from Umrah and was quarantined in dorms
Mar 16	Stopped community religious activities such as Friday prayers; Decided to delay effective surgical and dental operations
Mar 17	The no. of countries with flight bans increased to 20
Mar 19	Sports leagues were delayed such as football, basketball, handball, volleyball; The no. of COVID-19 test centers increased to 18
Mar 21	A lockdown was imposed for those over 65 y old; The no. of countries with flight bans increased to 68; Restaurants were allowed to serve only takeaway food.
Mar 22	Flexible working hours were implemented in public utilities
Mar 24	The capacity of public transport decreased to 50%; Social distancing was introduced between passengers
Mar 27	The sale of non-essential items at markets was forbidden; Stands were organized at 3 m distances
Mar 28	Traveling among cities by bus or plane was subject to permission; Foreign flights were stopped
Apr 1	An additional circular was issued for markets and entrances and exits of markets were placed under control
Apr 4	A lockdown for those under 20 y old was implemented; Entry and exit bans were imposed for 30 metropolises; Mask-wearing was made mandatory in workplaces and markets
Apr 10	Lockdown of all people in the country for 2 d as of 24:00.
Apr 18	Renewal of entry and exit bans for 30 metropolises

Source: Durmuş, H., Gökler, M., E., Metintaş, S., 2020. The effectiveness of community-based social distancing for mitigating the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey J Prev Med Public Health, 53 (6), pp. 397-404.

All flights were cancelled between March 27, 2020, and April 30, 2020, by the advisors of the Turkish COVID-19 Board in the Republic of Turkey (Akca, 2020). In Ankara, Antalya, and İzmir, free public transportation rights that were an offer to over 65 years of age were temporarily suspended.

It was a decision that sports competitions will be actualization without spectators until the end of April. In this manner, the mutual area for the public had been closed to prevent from spreading COVID-19 pandemics. Prohibited visits to Parliament were between March 13-31. Venues such as cinema, concert hall, wedding hall, cafe, coffee house, massage parlor, gymnasium were temporarily closed with requirement of wearing mask. Wherefore, children and young people are possible to carry coronavirus, while they would not be gotten sick. With the Presidency circular, postponed all kinds of scientific, cultural, artistic, and similar meetings or activities were until the end of.

Conclusion

The date of December 27, 2019, was the turning point for global order. From this date to now, the economic impact of COVID-19 was being felt all over the world. However, the foundation of the first COVID-19 patient in the Republic of Turkey is a cause to feel the economic impact in the Republic of Turkey as the largest lead of the financial national security problem.

The first impact is the reduction of investments for the benefit of the public by the state. Additionally, the unemployment rate is percentage of 13,4 in April 2021 (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2021). it would be an incrementation in unemployment in parallel with inflation. It was the reduction of the inflation rate from a percentage of 10.75 to 9.75 (Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, 2020). Nevertheless, this years' rate of unemployment is closer to the ratio of unemployment in 2019, It would be an expectation that inflation is possible to increase by the impact of COVID-19 in the Republic of Turkey.

The incrementation in the gross domestic product was a percentage of 3.4% in 2021 (the World Bank Turkey, 2020). Accordingly, it is the reduction of per capita income and the power of the treasury. Nevertheless, the COVID-19 cure in the Republic of Turkey is free. For this reason, poverty will be more likely to be an ineffective on lack of health resources for protecting from COVID-19 in the Republic of Turkey.

The second impact of the COVID-19 on the economy is inequalities in wealth, income, earnings, and consumption in the Republic of Turkey (Buğra et al. 2020). The COVID-19 outbreak in the Republic of Turkey is more likely to increase inequality about the wealth, income, earnings, and consumption between people (Attar, 2020). The economic sectors which are possible to affect by COVID-19: airlines, hotels, restaurants, hospitality services, retail, complex supply chain, exporters, tourism, luxury retailers, cruiser ships, ports, shipping industry, oil, gas, mining, and metals. Therefore, it is the expectation of incrementation in migration to rural areas from urban places. This issue is more likely to cause to destroy the economy in the Republic of Turkey (Açıköz, 2020). COVID-19 is possible to become a reason to change occupations and consumer behavior in the Republic of Turkey. Furthermore, Turkish consumers and employers would be a possessor of new habits about their occupational skills or consumer behavior. The usage of e-

commerce might be an increased issue. Also, the incrementation of digitalization in work life is the dominant factor in business life.

The rate of unemployment of people in the Republic of Turkey would be affected by COVID-19. Therefore, the rate of unemployment people in the Republic of Turkey would be aforementioned to increase by COVID-19. Wherefore, some companies would be an estimation for bankruptcy in the Republic of Turkey. Therefore, excess of employment rate would be aforementioned in the Republic of Turkey.

Global order might be possible to face scarcity. This case is more likely to conclude by the incrementation in food prices. Also, it is possible to face a problem finding the required food. Although the trial of the Turkish government is to take the necessary measures, the increase in the prices of foodstuffs is a substantial burden on people.

The Republic of Turkey is a country active in import and export in the international arena. Therefore, money markets can be negatively affected by this situation in the global order. In this manner, it is possible to depreciate the Turkish Liras against the Dollar and the Euro. It would be affected by an additional burden on imports of intermediate goods and exports. It will also be negatively affected as costs will increase. Thus, the current deficit might be a conclusion of this issue.

The tourism sector is one of the Republic of Turkey's significant potential with economic value. The banned countries by COVID-19 might be an impact on the reduced tourism sector in the Republic of Turkey. It is a fact that Turkish COVID-19 treatment is a successful method. In this manner, it is predictable that Turkish science is proved its success once again in the global order.

Also, due to the pandemic, it is a requirement for more security strategies in the food trade in the international arena. The alteration of the financial national security strategy is dependent on relations with countries. It is a requirement of a new financial national security strategy between the Republic of Turkey and Middle East countries. These are to rethink financial national strategy in Syria and to compromise with the Republic of Turkey, which now controls part of northern Syria. Oil trade would be a part of this compromise that would be affected by COVID-19. It is an expectation of great upheavals and deeper turn oil, and the oil-lite world, after the drop in oil prices for the Middle East. COVID-19 might be a possessor of impact on oil prices in the world. Wherefore, some precautions such as curfew, reducing the number of transportations might be reasons to reduce the utilization of oil in the world.

These experiences are to make it obligatory for the defense industry sector, which is carried out projects with critical importance in terms of national security, to take additional measures. After the struggle of COVID-19, domestic production will be occurrence to the fore in the health sector. Furthermore, policies related to state support for domestic producers. Therefore, domestic producers will be obtainment popularity. In this regard, it is an expectation of cooperation between technology companies, local development projects, and creative applications.

Another problem that is possible to arise in the global framework with the struggle of COVID-19 is the problem. That would be an occurrence in the supply chain. Problems are more likely to rise for emerging as a result of large international companies restructuring and downsizing their supply

chains in various countries in the upcoming period. Therefore, the implementations within many countries were various digital applications to combat coronavirus.

When the context of the Republic of Turkey financial national security would be a considered issue, COVID-19 struggles to implement a highly effective against the virus. Thereby preventing the spread of the virus across the country and said that the deaths gradually would be an effective way to protect people. In this respect, the Republic of Turkey is among the nations to the process of the coronavirus. The Republic of Turkey is to maintain the health and well-being of its citizens.

At this point, the COVID-19 is more likely to conclude in the Republic of Turkey with minimal damages. It is possible to express in the post-COVID-19 period when to occur a factor in the international arena. The global system will be undergoing a transformation process after the struggle of COVID-19. The Republic of Turkey is one of the countries providing the financial security of the nation is to be profitable from this process.

As a conclusion, the study is to point to a successful struggle of the COVID-19 by the Republic of Turkey. It is a hope that this successful struggle would be a continuation topic. Thus, it is a contribution by the Republic of Turkey to unsuccessful countries to struggle with COVID-19 through the development of financial national security policies that can be applied to the scientific.

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