



SELINUS UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCES AND LITERATURE

**THE SOCIAL POLICY IN RISK SOCIETY
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF
SOCIAL SITUATIONS UNDER CONDITIONS OF RISK**

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“I do hereby attest that I am the sole author of this thesis and that its content are only the result of the readings of the research I have done.”

The Social Policy in Risk Society

Factors influencing the development of social situations under conditions of risk

Candidate Supervised by: Professor

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Case Study- Syria

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1. Introduction

The Syrian Arab Republic area is very popular among the Islamic Caliphate from the time it was occupied by the Mongols and Romans and then by the Turks and Crusaders, and it is located at the eastern side of the Mediterranean Sea. Currently, The Syrian Arab Republic's geographical landmass narrows down from its ancient landmass. The post-Ottoman era subdivided the entire region into different contemporary states through western power comprising Jordan, Syria, Israel, and Lebanon (J. Mchugo, 2015). The Arab Republic of Syria is the land of high mountains, deserts, and fertile plains. It has diversification in terms of religious and ethnic groups, including Assyrians, Druze, Kurds, Armenians, Arab Sunnis, Christians, and Alawite. Most of the population of the Arab Republic of Syria belongs to Arab Sunni Muslims (J. Mchugo, 2014).

1.1 Civil wars and Turmoil in Syria

A framework of political, military, and economic linkages developed via the interplay of violent players during the start of a civil conflict is defined as a war system. Three interconnected factors contribute to the emergence of war systems: (1) the inability of public bodies to defuse, settle, or mediate social conflicts that radicalize the political culture; (2) the intensification of social conflict to violent confrontation; and (3) the rise of new political economies that supports the war. The turmoil in this country started on March 15, 2011, and affected state-society relations and the country's economic development. This chaos has not only taken up the lives of many innocent citizens but also collapsed the economic output of the country. It was published on February 25, 2021, by the student International Relations H. Abdallah Imam, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey, that Syria suffers from terrible violence even before the termination of the civil war. The report shows that corruption is prevalent, tax and oil revenue are reduced, and no rule of

law and property rights are violated, and private property is confiscated by the militias of the country (A. H. Cordesman, 2017). Due to financial resources limitations and ongoing international restrictions, the administration of the Assad regime is mainly dependent on Iran's financial support and loans provided by Russia. The central, western, and southern parts of the state are controlled by the government of President Bashar al-Assad because it receives military backing from Russia and Iran (S. Michael et al., 2019). After the military coup in 1970 by Hafez al-Assad, who is the father of Bashar al-Assad, the entire country was governed by the Assad family without any pause (S. Heydemann et al., 2000).

Syria is dominating in stressed countries with complex cases. Syria faced severe turmoil due to protests in Dara, the southern province, and expansion of this protest to another part of the country, and then the conversion of this conflict into the severe and bloodiest conflict of the history of the country that was previously the quietest state in the entire region. The narrative on this conflict perceives as a sectarian dispute as severe conditions arise, and many studies were carried out to check the role of economic, social, and environmental factors behind this condition (de Châtel et al. 2014; Haddad et al. 2012; Gleick et al. 2014; Goulden et al. 2011; de Elvira et al. 2014). These conflicts were majorly prevailing in weaker, marginalized neighbors and in areas where the rural migrants were highly concentrated. The area with mediocre remained relatively relieved from conflicts. That is why some called this conflict a 'rural and urban' conflict (de Châtel et al., 2014). The socio-economic and political formula representing the conflict was challenged by many external and internal shifts initiated in the 1990s and became severe in the 2000s. In the 2000s, Bashar al-Assad became president of the country after his father, but he was unable to reduce the political regression and initiated the socialist economy. A violent protest was carried out in 2011 by the protestors against the regime all around the country. In 2012, the sectarianism

between dominant Sunni rebels and the Alawite-dominated regime converted this conflict into a civil war. Meanwhile, the fractured armed opposition was defeated by the Assad regime, which is backed by Hezbollah, Iran, and Russia. This was like a situation that killed millions of Syrians and displaced 5.5 million people (Benedetta, 2020).

In the 2000s, the new economic and political elite tried to change this formula by breaking some of its important elements and by adding it into the global economy to solve the structural economic issues prevailing in the country. The contemporary economic and geographical condition of Syria and its position in the world's economy can be evaluated from the time when the integration process of Syria started. It began at the time of the Ottoman Empire and the time when the Levant was controlled by France and Britain (Reilly et al. 1993). A major shift of that period that influenced the economic and political conditions of Syria was delineating the political map of the state by France, Britain, and other countries in the twentieth century. This shift transforms the geography and economy of the country with two key trading and economic centers in the entire country, including Aleppo and Damascus. These two regions lost their importance in terms of production, trading, traditional land, and shipping courses that were influential in the Ottoman period (Palestine dominated in Damascus and Iraq while Aleppo was dominating in south-east Turkey) (Khoury et al. 1988).

1.2 An overview of economic conditions in Syria

This scenario prevails before the post-independence of the Syrian political landscape in which the area with the larger economic and political conditions has a major role in politics, is dominated in society, and enjoys commercial and economic interests (Kienle et al. 1995). After the separation of Syria from France in 1946, the Syrian economy was more traditional in nature and mainly relied on agriculture for economic growth (Keilany et al., 1980). The industrial sector was not much

larger and mainly consisted of food processing, textile, and many other small-scale projects. However, the later time period of French command made improvements in the industrial sector, especially in the 1940s and 1950s time period (Perthes et al. 1992; Khoury, et al. 1988).

The Syrian economy was liberal and traditional in nature, having poor institutions which were very poor in working with the exclusion of infrastructure (Ahsan, et al. 1984). At the time of independence, the Syrian state had a strong agricultural structure and a well-established industrial system (A. Almohammad, 2020). Even though Syrian incorporates the European production system, the regional and provincial trade provides major economic support in the Ottoman era and even in French rule, especially from major economic centers including Aleppo and Damascus (Tabak, et al. 1988; Shields, et al. 1991). Thus, Syria faces a major economic shift in a few decades. At independence, the environment supported the uprising of different political parties, which was supported by the socialists as it improved the economy through landform development and major industrial projects. These projects expanded the economic hinterland of this state through economic and political integration with Pan-Arab.

It is necessary to understand the uprising of the Ba'th party (Keilany, et al. 1973; Galvani, et al. 1974). In the 1960s, when the Baath party entered into political affairs, the economic growth and development of the country were going to be transformed radically. Major industries working on government-funded landforms and foreign investment were nationalized by the government that led to the changes in the economic policies of Syria. The industrial sector, service sectors, and commercial were more dominating than the agriculture sector in the 1980s when the prices of fuel were high. Many economic crises hit the country in the 1980s that transformed the property of the country into austerity (P. L. Melvynm, 2007). The party introduced the socialist ideology to the country through initiating industrial projects, free education, and involvement of the state in trade

affairs of the country with a collaboration with Pan Arab states through adopting their ideology. The Baath party, as compared to others was initially more prevalent and popular as it contains well-educated, urban, and middle-income people. Some of the members of the party were popular in the entire state as they reached out to the rural and marginalized areas of the country (Devlin, et al. 1991).

The old bourgeoisie role in political and economic growth was reduced during the time period of the integration of Syria with Egypt and a new social group was created that transformed the landform and industrial sector of the country. The country returned to civilian rule in 1961 when the union got separated. However, the military rule remained to be established for holding political affairs. The Baath party entered into politics in the 1960s by capturing the powers of the military directly. However, a secret committee of the military coup remained active and its members were mostly from the marginalized and rural areas of the country. This major political and social shift occurred when it represented that the main officers of the party were not coming from marginalized areas but belonged to the landowning families of the country (Galvani, et al. 1974). Thus, the military provided the major shift in the 1940s, 1950, and 1960s to some of the ruling communities that were poor, landless labor and working on wages at that time and then converted to the large feudal and powerful agricultural system. The political scene of the Ba'ath party dominated in 1963 when the conflicts with the military coup rose high. The conflicts of military coups were going on for ten years in Syria. The regime and opposition were fighting each other and neglecting any type of compromise with each other. The conflict arose and the supporters of both sides used it for strategic interest and converted this conflict into the "zero-sum game". Thus, the conflict changes its form through the foreign influencers when they envision the consequence of the conflict as unfavorable (R. Gupta, 2016). The diplomatic, financial and military support adds fuel to the fire

as it raises the conflict on both sides through promoting hardliners. The conflict becomes more and more complex as the interference of international and national powerful groups and Jihadist groups increased in this regard. It is necessary to discuss and understand who fights in Syria and with whom they were fighting before going towards the economic analysis of the Syrian state. The fighters were classified into four major groups, including the opposition rebels, Islamic jihadists, the regime, and foreign powers (AFP., 2016).

The major outcome of this conflict was observed after the union of the party with Egypt which led toward the advent of a new generation in that party and it is regarded as radical Ba'ath or neo Ba'ath in the context of some scholars. This newly formed party was more radical in terms of its relationship with other countries and its economic policies (Longuenesse 1979).The economy of Syria, unlike many other countries of MENA, is relatively varied and it not only depends on the oil of the country. The internal and external factors hampered the economic development of this country and the condition worsened as the population increased. Some of the historical issues that affect the economic development of Syria include spending more on security and defense over the economic development and threat to the country from Israel attack and preoccupation with internal order. Moreover, the inefficient and overstaffed public sectors consume a lot of government expenditures and revenue coming from the foreign exchange which drains the economy of the country and these sectors are more dominant in the economic system of the country. Some reforms were established to wipe out these economic issues having a positive effect on the economy. The laws and policies established for property rights and investment from the private sector that expand the investment area for goods and services where the private sector can invest. The government allows the private sector to come up in some other areas like the textile industry, pharmaceutical, and many others and compete with the state institutes for the betterment of the economy. But some

of the sensitive and strategic production areas were still under the control of countries like oil refining, transportation, power generation and distribution, water distribution system, and agricultural products pricing. According to the report of the World Bank, it is estimated that the GDP of the country in 2002 was US\$19.9 billion and in 2003 the GDP was US\$21.5 billion. It was estimated that the GDP growth of the country was 2.5 percent in 2003 which is lower than the 3.2 percent growth rate in 2002. According to the estimation of the U.S government, the Syrian economy's GDP growth rate was 3.5 percent in 2001 and in 2002 the GDP growth rate was 4.5 percent. It was estimated that the per capita GDP in 2003 was US\$1,165. The gross domestic product or GDP of the country has majorly relied on the agriculture sector. The other sector contributing to the GDP of the country is the mining, manufacturing sector and service sector as well. However, it was observed that in 2003 the agriculture sector accounted for 28.5 percent of the country while the service sector and industrial sector accounted for 42.1 and 29.4 percent GDP rate respectively. It was observed that in 2004 the expenditure and revenue of the state were US \$7.4 billion and US \$6.1 billion respectively, and the capital expenditures for 2004 were US\$3.6 billion. In 2004 it was estimated that the public sector debt accounts for 89 percent weightage in the GDP and the inflation rate on consumer price at that year was 1.5 percent. The agriculture sector was a more dominating sector in developmental plans as the country can attain self-efficiency in agriculture production, reduce the rural to urban migration, and can increase the revenue through export. This sector has the capacity to provide employment to 30 percent of the population and can produce 25 percent of national income. However, agriculture accounts for 28.5 percent of the GDP of the country in 2003 that was more surprising and in 2002 the GDP was 5 percent with nominal output. Livestock is another sector that accounts for 16 percent of GDP and the fruits and grain sector alone accounts for a 40 percent GDP growth rate (V. Perthes, 1992).

The land tenure system was one of the crucial factors that hinder the growth of the agriculture sector, which is prevailing in Syria. The land tenure system is defined as "the set of responsibilities and rights followed when the land is utilized, relocated and succeeded". The farmland in Syria was mostly owned by locals and most of the land was utilized for agricultural activities (D. Morgan., 2010). The manufacturing sector was under the control of the state but in the 1990s the radical reforms for economic growth allowed the private sector to participate as well (V. Perthes, 1992). Recently, the Gulf construction companies have taken part in Syria which introduced many huge quality projects. This can be dangerous for the economy of Syria in later years as this project was added at expense of the industry and agriculture sector. The energy sector of the country produced 23.3 billion kWh of electricity in 2001 and it was reported that the consumption of electricity was 21.6 billion kWh in the same year. According to the study, Syria spent 7.6 GW on installed electricity generating systems in January 2002 and it was observed that natural gas and oil are the primary sources for electricity generation while hydroelectric power is a secondary source and it amounted to 1.5 GW only in that year (D. Morgan., 2010).

The modification in economy structure through transferring towards the high value-added product manufacturing and agricultural activities but lack of political interest towards it as the government was not interested in maximizing the tax system failed that economic structure. Thus oil remains the sole main source of the economy. The business opportunities were provided by the state in 2002 economic reform and these reforms were adopted by some of the traditional business families with a smaller role in it. These business reforms provide more economic and social benefits to the new generation by providing them the business opportunity that was ignored in the 1980 and 1990s. Many people belong to the key regime families, many young investors and popular figures largely invested in services, media, and the entertainment sector with a consumer

approach to public life. The Syrian sites experience a rapid change in lifestyle. In the past, the business elites of Syria belonging to Aleppo and Damascus avoided the showoff, so the traditional Syrian elite still followed them and avoided the expression of wealth publicly. The modern system changed the elite mindset, and they started to express wealth by showing off. The visitors who visited Syria in early 2000 and then later noticed the major shift in cities having cafes and restaurants, luxurious shops, and fancy cars in the capital and better-off areas of Syria. The global brand that was available in Beirut and wealthy people used to go there were increasingly present in cities of Syria. This was due to the expansion of the private business sector in Syria comprising the finance and banking system that was first open privately in the 2000s, services, media, communication, real estate business, communication, and recreational services. Most of the young middle-class professionals that are not part of the regime take part in business opportunities and benefits. The property business also flourished through the partnership of business elites with Arab investors that led to luxurious retailing and housing projects, especially in Damascus, while millions of homeless Syrians were neglected in this project(Goulden, 2011).

However, some sectors were neglected in recent years and got affected due to the incorporation of Gulf markets and Europeans in Syria. Syria circumvented the worst effect of this collaboration in the global economic crisis of 2008. The tourism sector provides a major shift to the economy of Syria generating revenue that was declining in the world but providing a boost to the Syrian economy (R. Alyssa, 2010). In 2010 Syria became stable in terms of economic and political system while other countries of this region faced hardships. The economy of the country declined from 2010 to 2019 up to 80 percent (World Bank, 2017). Bashar al-Assad tries to reclaim the territories that were lost in conflicts even people living in the area under his control also oppose them because of the crackdown of his regime in the recaptured region for dissent. Iran was deterred

from the airstrikes of Israel on their territory. The Persian country was determined to take an interest in Syria and tried to boost Syria not economically but also culturally and politically. The civil war in Syria could end if Moscow focuses on military success rather than the political appendage. While Turkey supports the Syrian civil war during the expansion of the military strength of Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). Turkey launched a military operation in the northeastern part of the Syrian region to reduce the expansion of SDF in that region. Meanwhile, the humanitarian work was served by the regime to support the Syrian through reconstruction and stabilizing the people at that time. The more critical situation arises by a large number of captured fighters, displacement of many people in camps, no governance and services, and return of refugees, which create a new conflict and protests. It was reported by Cristian Reynders (R. Cristian., 2020), that the COVID19 outbreak worsens the situation prevailing in that area that was already critical. The economic institutes and financial system also suffer from conflicts as the communication between the partner and bank representatives becomes seriously affected through disputes. The deficient performance of these financial institutes causes a decline in direct investment from foreign institutions. The stability of the entire country economically, socially, and politically is at risk due to these unending disputes. The war-like situation not only affected the landscape of Syria economically, physically, and socially but also the other adjacent countries also affected, including Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq. The massive migration of Syrians to other neighboring countries creates significantly negative impacts on the stability of other countries, especially the security structure and economic development of those countries (L. Mottaghi, et al. 2017).

Syria faces a very hard time period as the demand for house reconstruction exceeds the supply as millions of people are displaced from their houses (UNHCR, 2017). The harsh 10 years produce

many crises in almost every social and economic sector of the country including electricity, health, energy, transportation, urban organizations, and services providing systems and these crises require years to establish again the country (T. Abu Ziad, 2021). It was observed that the health system was majorly damaged from this war-like situation. Most of the hospitals of the cities were damaged physically to their infrastructure while many of them were completely destroyed as reported in February 2017. It is estimated that the health facilities of the Syrian cities faced US\$255 million to US\$312 million of total loss (Physicians for Human Rights, 2020). It is quite difficult to gauge how much housing will be needed during the crisis that started in 2011. Syria had significant population emigration. According to latest UN documents, 5.7 million Syrians are refugees, largely in nearby countries, and over 6 million people are still internally displaced in Syria as of early 2019. This is true despite the fact that 1.4 million returned on their own in 2018 and around 250,000 are anticipated in 2019.

It is reported that the total estimation of the loss occurring in Syria is difficult to be calculated as most of the areas are still facing war-like situations and still lack normal activities in those areas. In 2021, the Syrian instability and conflicts caused the major cumulative loss in the entire country and its neighboring countries as well. The existence of conflict, such as the one in Syria, makes the measurement of economic activity quite problematic. Socio-economic and political changes, the process of social transformation that took place in Syria around the turn of the century, have largely contributed to the instability in this contradictory social situation. Such changes include the formation of new social and economic relations, political systems and social structure, forms and methods of social control and the regulation of interaction between the state and community institutions. Social transformation has affected all spheres of social life, touched various aspects of life of the people, lifestyle, many aspects of national security, social protection and ethno-

political mobilization. At this time, parts of the Middle East have become a source of social and ethnic tensions that threaten to destroy political stability in the region and beyond. The relevance of this study is due to the exigencies of the tension in Syria and the very limited scientific knowledge of its true cause. Understanding the nature of social factors in the development of the situation in terms of risk that create the preconditions for a constructive impact on the process of changing these settings in a positive direction.

2. Project background

2.1 Concept of risk

Nowadays the societies have been considered as risk societies as most of the time these societies are dealing with the crisis even in everyday life (Beck 1992; Giddens 2000). The societies dealing with the conflicts require an understanding of the perception of the people and there is a need to talk to them about the risks in order to deal with technological, social, and environmental change and the negative impact of social progression (Beck 1992). Some of the research branches that engage in identifying the risk and making and optimizing the procedure to prevent the harmful impacts of the risks are regulation and governance, Risk communication analysis, disaster research, health promotion, and health promotion. The generalizable regulation and pattern that inform the risk and people engagement with it include the set of the approaches which help to remediate it, like providing the knowledge of the risk to the people accessible and fine way (Fischhoff and Kadvany, 2011), influence on the environment of the people for choosing agriculture (Thaler and Sunstein, 2009), behavioral change to the people through social marketing (French, 2011) and analyzing the factor that has a major impact on the behavior of the people for allocating the resource efficiently (Fischhoff and Kadvany, 2011; Fischhoff, 2012).

It is reported by the scholar that the outcome of the policy needs an understanding of the diversity, volatility, and complexity of the practice and meaning of the risk for the betterment of the society (Marston and King, 2006). These studies require people who are knowledgeable and can understand the risk before and face and take part in managing these risks efficiently in everyday challenges. These studies are not like approaches that considered the risk as a drive or need (von Cube, 1990). Moreover, these studies negate the concept of behavioral patterns that develop through evolution (Greitemeyer, et al. 2013), and portraying the risk specific to some development stages (Steinberg 2008). Research is also different from the approaches in terms of emphasizing the limitations of the human brain for assessing the risk properly and the strength and role of heuristics in assessing the risk (Gigerenzer, Todd, and the ABC Research Group 1999). These studies also neglect the personality part while handling the risks as well (Trimpop, 1994). Instead of this, the researcher conceptualizes the phenomenon of risk in the form of social processes. This study will examine how people challenge and solve everyday problems in the light of qualitative research and the research available regarding this scenario (Zinn, 2015). In the light of the interpretive approach (Crotty Adida, 1998), which covers the approaches including ethnomethodology (H. Garfinkel), symbolic interactionism (G. H. Mead), and phenomenology (A. Schütz), this study emphasizes on understanding how social groups or individuals cater to the risk and try to solve it in daily lifestyle. According to the research, it is clear that the knowledge about solving the risk requires knowledge about the working of social institutes regarding the risk, understanding the meaning of the identity production and its protection, securing a job, involvement in intimate relationships with others, providing a contribution to the state that is valuable and maintaining a friendship. According to social research, the social realm is generally

considered in the light of an agreement to cope up with the risk in unacceptable and acceptable ways.

The social institutions are different from the others as these institutes consider the risk in modern paradox and join two desires with risk (Zinn, 2016): to minimize or avoid risk, and envision that this risk will be benefitted while taking the risk. There are three major strategies employed to minimize risk (Zinn 2008, 2016) are instrumental rationality which requires scientific knowledge: non-rational strategies which include faith, hope, and belief; and in-between strategies like emotions, trust, and institution which requires tacit knowledge for understanding. These approaches need to combine with some other dimensions like social power, resources available, cultural and heritage values that were described by the Horlick-Jones and known as bricolage (Horlick-Jones, Kitzinger and Walls, 2007) which focuses on reasoning and practical knowledge in decision making. It is reported by Bloor (1995) that risk requires the reasoning situation and solving through concrete efforts. These are social situational reasoning. The research about this problem grew in number but the insight knowledge was still missing. This study tries to suggest the central dimension through an empirical approach so that people can negotiate the negative consequences on their own. This study will ignore the comprehensive phenomenon and empirical philosophical ideology as well. Moreover, the article will suggest the dimension for interpretivism research on handling the risk properly. This suggestion will provide the long-term suggestion for the risk and change the view of the authors regarding risk taking perspective. Moreover, this study will focus on important dimensions rather than providing a framework. The understanding of risk-taking is not part of the study but it is necessary to provide insight into risk-taking. According to the suggestion provided by Luhmann's (1993), it encompasses the modern concept of risk which is to gain certain advantages. It depends mainly on the decision of the people who take risks that

might regret the decision in the future if a loss happens. Socially the risk is considered as subjectively as not every negative consequence is due to risk. It may be due to any inconvenience. Risk-taking is mostly associated with the severe negative outcome of the decision. Risk-taking needs the negative as well as positive outcomes that are faced during decision-making. If the outcome of the decision is not influenced by risk-taking then talking about risk-taking is not effective. It will be known as risk-making not risk-taking and considered from a different perspective.

2.1.1 Distinguishing between Risks and Threats

Mythen and Walklate, (2006) stated that the clear idea of risks is not a recent one. To say otherwise is to reject the origins of the period of maritime adventure by hundreds of years. Risks are specifically defined throughout modernity in terms of calculation and measurement and also risk is still a part of economics today. Modern definitions of risk involve separating uncertainty from risk. However, in late modernity, sociologists believe that this has changed. Risk and obscurity have combined to make serious crimes. The Sociologist Mythen observes, 'whenever an injury is confirmed, ambiguity must rapidly evolve into danger.' This is the case with international terrorism, where the events of September 11, 2001, suddenly and forcefully exposed the ambiguity about the nature of global terrorist activity in the late 1990s. With so much regulation under the eyes, this moment best represents the shift between perspectives from mostly safety risk to most risk.

Eiane and Daase, (2002) explained, that the most part, the balance of power theory served as the paradigm used to describe events throughout the Cold War. Because, as they stated that "if there is no force the risk is virtually zero," the balanced power model is more appropriate to describe Cold War international relations (IR). Consequently, the idea of threat is based on power.

A common method of classifying a threat is by looking at the military superiority and objectives of the organization's participants. "The risk model of security gained significant credibility during the Cold War." The accusations were made by an individual who had unfriendly intentions and was capable of carrying them out. According to Rasmussen (2006), the risk is "a distinct risk that must be accurately defined and assessed based on the resources of an adversary to actualize a violent intention". Risk cannot be quantified more than risk because the risk is assessed across the perspective of qualities that one does not know or does not know.

2.2 Investigation of risk attitudes and situations

In this present time, societies have to understand the concept of 'risk' and the process of 'risk taking' for the improvement of their attitude and behavior. While the world has become safer in different ways, according to the sociologist Beck (1992), modern society is described as a 'risk society'. People have an obsession with risk (Furedi, 1997). While the work of media and scholars gives us the information of financial instability, attacks by terrorists, natural hazards, suicide bombers, extreme level risk sports, and understanding of experiments with lifestyles (Torres, 2017), which do not properly point out the risk society however explains the newly, broader and a complex global picture of risk. The new awareness regarding risk indicates the questions about how the individuals perceive, make evaluations, and react to risk. The main purpose of this study was to discover how the overall population of adults reacts to risk and taking risks in different areas of life. Most studies analyze specific samples or groups of individuals. In this study, we select a representative sample from the Norwegian population aged 15 and above. We think that this creates uniqueness in our study. The recent study was started as a broader project, which explains learning under risk where the central purpose was to investigate that how the military

personnel understand and work in an environment of risk prior to, under, or later deployment (Sookermany, et al. 2015; Breivik, et al. 2019).

The important point was in the project was to point out that how the attitude of the military to risk or risk-taking having different from the attitude of the general population. The previous article was about the the personality construct in term of Sensation Seeking' which is very necessary with respect to the military and it is mainly related to the risk-taking dimension (Breivik, Sand, and Sookermany 2017). Sensation seeking in the population was linked with different risk-taking behaviour and attitude. This article tries to focus broadly on different perspectives and try to know whether different risk-taking behaviour and attitude are linked with any personality factor or demographic dimension in the general population. Previous research on it considered only the demographic perspective and ignored the personality perspective (Dohmen et al. 2005; Noussair, Trautmann, and van de Kuilen 2014). This perspective was considered in the case of Internet gamblers by Griffiths et al. (2009). Several studies considered risk-taking from a personality perspective. A study by Lange (2012) and Espiritu-Olmos and Sastre-Castillo (2015) has taken on entrepreneurs and also studied this through huge data. The demographic factors were usually taken as control variables in personality studies.

A study conducted by Yehiel (2012) and Taubman-Ben-Ari use demographic and personality factors as descriptive factors. Our study also focuses on both of the factors. This cutesy will try to fill the research gap of both factors and uses risk experiences as descriptive factors to elaborate the different perspectives of risk-taking in the population. This study will use an X-person situational model where the person is recognized through personality as well as through demographic background. Modern dimensions in interaction perspective check the relation between the situation and person to elaborate the background and personality factors. It means the people are free to

choose their situation according to their personalities (Funder 2010). The study of Fleeson and Nofhle (2008) debate on diminishing the x person situation. It is studied that the traits are not used as predictive for situations like cross-situational consistency. However, the prediction consistency differs according to the behaviors with the passage of time. This study is similar to the work carried out by the population-based research of risk-taking carried out by Herrero, Urueña, Torres, and Hidalgo (2017). These studies focus on two major inputs for risk-taking that are risk propensity which is associated with person and risk perception which is associated with situation. This study not only focuses on social-demographic factors in risk but also tries to know the will of the people to take part in risky activities like a risky military operation, sports, and jobs

2.3 Risk analysis problems

A fundamental assumption in risk theory is that there are unfavorable outcomes that can occur. Traditionally, risk has been viewed as being something unfavorable, as the prospect of a loss of some type in economics and risk assessment literature. After all, there is no such thing as an acceptable risk, according to Yates and Stone (1992). One should thus consider the possible losses as well as their importance and unpredictability while dealing with risk (Zuckermen 2006; Nakamora and Csikszentmihaly 2013). In social interactions, risk-taking becomes more difficult when other people are engaging in risk-taking activities as well. Choosing whether or not to trust can be critical in such circumstances (Luhmenn 1987). Uncertainty about essential risk terminology, lack of sufficient and quality management backing for the risk evaluation, and a lack of awareness of the company's structure or environment are creating issues in the risk analysis process. Without a question, risk analysis is a highly difficult field to master. A large chunk of the research can be performed out by using formal approaches, but certain sections have proven to be

extremely challenging. As a result of their nature, some problems cannot be solved by any approach, no matter how successful they may be.

2.4 Important aspects of risk

Zinn (2015) studied that have demonstrated that many individuals actively participate and choose to take risks. People are well aware that when they take risks that may go against professional advice; they are putting themselves at potential risk. A descriptive paradigm of risk-taking, which serves as the foundation for this article, places a high premium on such and distinguishes risk-taking as problem behavior taker. However, since risk-taking is usually influenced in some way by social contexts, the term “voluntary” raises doubts about how risk-taking is usually defined. Consequently, there are different motivations and justifications for accepting risks.

2.4.1 Inspiration

Wiener (1980) considered that inspirations are considered as primary causes of risk in the following. The entire article emphasizes the importance of social motivation, influenced by the actual social environment, social opportunities, and planned opportunities, as opposed to models that explain intrinsic foundations (biological, genetic) of motivation or perceive it as psychological traits. The article undoubtedly sums up some very subtle purposes. Concerning risk, distinguish three broad motivations that point to a key distinction between substantive outcomes: risk as a means to goals, as a reaction to vulnerability, and as an end in itself.

Lyng (1990) established that similar to edgework which was first in the field of high-level recreational sports, risk-taking is the sole objective, becoming the primary motivation for pushing boundaries by taking chances (e.g. BASE jumping, sky. diving, or ice climbing). Risk-taking, unlike some other strategies, is recognized as something experienced people enjoy because it

involves seeking out a difficulty and coping satisfactorily. The goal of edgework is to explore one's boundaries (at the edge) and review one's skills and abilities, giving "edge workers" a greater sense of autonomy, identity, purpose, and determination.

2.4.2 Mechanism

Ajzen (2002) stated that the key idea in many academic fields is empowerment, seen in terms such as "locus of control" in trait psychoanalytic theory or "self-efficacy" in learning theories. In sociology, agency and the ability to take risks require minimal respect and control by social factors Lefcourt (1982). However, a person's willingness to take risks depends on how much influence they have in their lives. Humans may exercise power because individuals do so, but they often do so by taking risks to reinforce their sense of control. Risk-taking is an attempt to regain control when a person feels they have lost it. Bandura (1997) finally demonstrated a large body of research that people often "take risks" because they are exposed and have no choice but to "take" more risks. Thus, the degree of control that people believe have over their lives is inversely related to their reasons for taking risks. According to research, risk-taking is a necessary aspect of expanding one's identity and sphere of influence to those with full responsibility and agency.

Tulloch and Lupton (2003) explored that by taking risks they develop a strong, confident identity. In the context of edgework, the original definition of control relates to the physical world that individuals learn to navigate through skills by Lyng (2005). Taking risks in social settings becomes more challenging when others participate in risky behaviors from Luhmann (1988). In these situations, choosing to believe is critical. According to Möllering (2006), trust is a "leap of faith" that refers to a lack of information and control. Because trust is an important component of social bonds, it undermines empirical approaches to taking risks.

2.4.3 Self Awareness

Jaeger et al.,(2001) explained that one of the tenets of the rational individual model of risk-taking is that it requires detailed knowledge of prioritization and somewhat consistent desires to logically balance the advantages and disadvantages of different options. Yet social professionals have recently argued that how they intuitively interact with the social sphere and environment is profoundly influenced by society including risk and risk-taking. According to Berger and Luckmann (1966) an interpretive research perspective, there are several ways in which society influences reflexivity. They begin with 3 major theoretical differences and the practices and the idea of routine risk-taking informed by the research are deeply socially embedded aspects linked to social contexts and structures.

Bourdieu (1990) provided significant evidence that risk-taking must be taught and embedded in practices, and that risk-taking behaviors occur as a result of teaching and learning activities. Finally, risk-taking is often integrated and accepted as a normal part of social activity (normal risk-taking). Many aspects of everyday life are considered to be habits that people carry over from family backgrounds. Although a variety of socio-structural variables, including race and gender, are linked to considerations of socioeconomic status, they lead to the creation of a social morphology of life practices anchored in socio-structural concepts such as cultural understanding from Olofsson et al. (2014).

2.4.4 Create and secure identification

Castells (1997) created the idea to identify several key possibilities in the growing corpus of research that explain why many people take risks and shy away from the advice of risk experts. Identity is a fundamental social science concept for understanding how people position themselves within a broader social context and individual behavior. Mead (1934) referred that consequently,

it is often to as self-identity or social identity instead of delving into the current contentious debates about the nature of identity for the paper, several essential differences. It can be found regarding several aspects of risk-taking that relate to the ongoing impact of personal development. First, research on adolescents emphasizes the importance of risk-taking as a component of identity formation, and the results demonstrate that this process continues into later life. Second, the analysis shows that a person's perception of risk and what types of risks are considered appropriate or beneficial are influenced by the social environment in which they live. Third, additional research demonstrates that individuals face risks to maintain their anonymity (Goffman 1963; Butler 1990; Hall 1990; Giddens 1991).

2.5 Risk Assessment: Risks and Regulators

Concerns about enacting legislation and making policy on risk gave rise to a systematic and comprehensive literature on risk and it this study can be characterized as being concerned with "risk assessment." The dilemma for regulators has always been conceived of as: "How secure is safe sufficiently?" given the prevalence of dangers. Government agencies and official organizations are aware that tragically, train accidents do happen, drivers are frequently involved in car accidents, leaks can occasionally occur even in chemical plants with good management, and farm chemicals can have an effect on the environment, farm laborers, or even sporadic consumers. Given that no complicated system could be assured to be completely secure, the best course of action was to find out how much extra safety would cost. According to this consequentialist perspective, risk is defined as the mathematical combination of the costs associated with a risk and its probability of occurring. The art of the policy maker is to reduce risk while staying within the limits of what society is prepared to spend on security. Practically speaking, this endeavor was always far more challenging than it could have appeared, and it was undoubtedly more

impenetrable than economics sometimes suggested. The inherent difficulty of attempting to unify risk data across diverse domains contributed to some of the challenges. The costs and dangers of different railway signaling systems might well be compared, but (in the lack of a super-ministry of reducing risk) risks associated with transportation, industry, medicine, and agriculture cannot be included in the same calculation. Even worse, neither the probability of the issue nor its effects can usually be precisely predicted. The likelihood and ramifications of nuclear power plant mishaps can only be estimated hypothetically, despite the fact that there is solid data pertaining to medical dangers associated with normal motor vehicle crashes on US and European roads. Additionally, extrapolating from indirect data, like rodent bioassays, is the only option to acquire quantitative measurements of many dangers to people. This introduces additional sources of error into the risk assessment process. All computations will be "rough and ready" in the absence of quality data. Furthermore, it is unclear if there is a specific "currency" into which all damages may be translated in order to do cost-benefit analyses.

2.6 Role of trust and its importance in the socio-economic environment

In the absence of information and management, trust is described as a "leap of faith." When it comes to risk-taking, rationalist techniques tend to be compromised since trust is a distinguishing aspect of social interactions. In a country, social trust is built up through time in a variety of ways. In the Peace Index from 2017 to 2019, Syria was ranked last. Humans, as Aristotle noted 2400 years ago, are social animals by nature. Between people and communities, social trust is the fundamental foundation of relationships. There are several components of civil society that depend on trust. According to Knack and Zak (2003), as a result of this trust, customers know specific kinds of responses from others. Individuals may be forced to contemplate too many possibilities and uncertainty to act, undermining the basis of communities and civilization. Due to the high

transaction costs associated with economic transactions, a country's economy cannot thrive without social trust. Over the past few years, social trust in Korea has become a major social and economic concern. Compared to other countries, it's shockingly low in Korea. As assessed by the (WVS), Korea came in 30th place with a score of 30.5 for the period 1980–2009 (Algen and Cahec 2012). This means that just 30.5% of Korean believes that the majority of the population can be trusted. In the same era, Norway's score of 67.0 was the highest, followed by Korea's score of 65.0. That societal trust has eroded over the past 3 years is perhaps more alarming. By Wave 6 (2010–14), Korea's score has dropped from 36.0 in Wave 1 (1981–84) to 26.5 in Wave 6. Korea's chances for establishing interpersonal trust are bleak, to say the least.

When asked about trustworthiness in 2014, just 12.4% of middle and high school students agreed. Multidimensionality is a hallmark of the notion of social trust. As a result of the fact that so many studies have focused on certain elements, they've described them in various ways (Morrone2010). According to this study, the idea of societal trust extends beyond 'interpersonal trust.' Societies are made up of more than just people. As a result, people's confidence in each other (interpersonal trust) as well as in institutions and organizations exists throughout society (such as government, police, business, and labor unions). Lastly, institutional trust is the term used to describe it (Putnem 2001). Morone (2010) defines trust as 'A trusts B to do X', where X is a type of behavior that A trusts B to perform. However, neither B's identity nor the sort of behavior (X) A anticipates from B are specified in the WVS's inquiry. A few attempts have been made to compensate for this weakness of the WVS measurement by utilizing other questions, such as Gallup World Poll's (GWP) question regarding expecting the recovery of a fallen wallet (Morrone et al. 2011). Societal change refers to advances in a society's well-being that are both sustainable and equitable (Hall et al. 2010). Societal advancement has been measured in several ways

(Stiglitz 2008; Hull 2007; Portar 2018). Multidimensional social change encompasses social, economic political-cultural, and environmental trends and issues. One of the most important aspects of sustainable and fair social development is social cohesiveness. This is especially true for Korea. Social inclusion, social capital, and social mobility, according to the OECD (2011), there are the three components of a cohesive society.

Profession, connections, and access to social assistance programs are all examples of ways in which people and social groupings are integrated into society. As a result of social inclusion, government policies and processes must ensure that all people have equitable access to social assistance services (such as healthcare, school, and accommodation). As more trustworthy people have more participative attitudes and behaviors, social inclusion is promoted (Knack and Keefer 1997). This type of person is usually also less judgmental and more understanding of others. Fukuyama (2010) believes that internal communication, in particular, provides favorable consequences that assist increase the circle of trust in this regard. Strong social trust also promotes communication among residents, resulting in greater social inclusion for everyone.

Human status, another component of social cohesiveness, is based on social trust, which is the primary component. In addition, it has a positive link with social norms and networks (the other two components of social capital). In addition to social mobility, trust reduces the impression of social classes and discrimination. High family trust (or restricted trust) encourages parents to invest in the education of their children and siblings, thereby enhancing their social mobility, according to the study. It has been argued that nations with greater levels of social trust have better educational, health, and public safety outcomes. They also have greater levels of racial/ethnic equality. It's clear from these characteristics and outcomes of social trust that it helps societal progress. Social cohesiveness is measured by the OECD (2014) using five metrics, including, life

happiness, compassion, trust in organizations, and a sense of protection and security, helping others is also important. Social trust has a role in all of them. Social trust (personal and institutional) and each of the OECD's social cohesiveness measures has a strong and positive relationship (2014). It has been shown that interpersonal trust has a favorable impact on subjective well-being. There seem to be an amount of scientific research that backs this up. Indeed, according to Helliwell & Wang (2016), there are substantial correlations between interpersonal trust, two main worldwide causes of mortality, suicide and road accidents, and life pleasure. Psychologists, particularly positive psychologists, are increasingly studying how psychological variables such as trust, optimism, and friendliness affect subjective well-being. Positive people, as mentioned above, have a stronger tendency to trust others that are generally happy. More selfless, empathic, and eager to contribute to others in need are the traits of happy and trustworthy individuals (Seligman 2002).

In other words, social trust helps to tolerance and assisting others, which in turn improves social cohesiveness." Numerous research has shown a favorable link among community faith and monetary expansion and has offered realistic evidence to support this relationship, according to the literature (Kneck & Kefer 1996; Whitley 2001; Zek and Kneck 2000; Kneck & Zek 2002; Tabelini 2009; Bornskov 2011). Secondly, public stability improves economic efficiency by decreasing transaction fees (North 1990). During the negotiating process among economic actors, the value of products and services to be traded, as well as during contract enforcing, transaction costs are incurred. A high degree of community faith decreases contract fees because individuals typically assume that others will play truthful and by the rules in such a fiduciary and trustful relationship. The tendency to follow rules and regulations also decreases the expenses of enforcing contracts. In the financial industry, trust is very important because transaction costs are high,

therefore societal trust is necessary for the growth of the financial sector, which in turn is essential for economic development. Poor people can invest in education and entrepreneurship because social trust lowers transaction costs. Because of the societal trust, human resource development is facilitated not only by significant investments in education (as mentioned above) but also by leading recruiting based on meritocracy or educational qualifications (Bornskov, 2011).

However, if societal trust is high, firms select employees based on their educational qualifications or qualities. If, on the other hand, social trust is low, firms rely on personal qualities such as blood, school, or community links to make hiring decisions. As a result, citizens in more trusting nations invest more in education in a position to take account of academic qualifications that may be obtained via schooling. FDI is drawn to countries with a high level of social trust. Host nations benefit from FDI by receiving cash, technology, management know-how, and marketing abilities. Increased connectivity, competitiveness, and stronger governance and transparency all assist host nations to become more competitive. To summarize, foreign direct investment (FDI) is crucial to the economic growth of host nations. Because of inbound FDI, several Asian nations have experienced quick export-led industrialization and strong economic development (Tiwari and Mutascu 2011; Jun 2015). "Open innovation" was coined by Chesbrough (2003) in this context and refers to the discovery and integration of creative components both inside and beyond the company's walls. Because of the need to build confidence among potential partners in open innovation, they must work together. Everyone knows that those who are involved in creative activities need autonomy to be able to do their jobs successfully. As a result, in situations where trust levels are poor, autonomy is typically not allowed (Akcomak and Weel 2009).

"Innovation process" refers to a wide range of internal and external investigation and integration of new components. Because of the need to build confidence among potential partners

in open innovation, they must work together. Everyone knows that persons who are involved in creative activities require autonomy to be able to do their work properly. As a result of low levels of trust, autonomy is typically not allowed in the workplace. Empirical research by Knack and Keefer, for example, tried to quantify the link between community faith and monetary expansion (1997). When interpersonal trust rises by 10 percent, firms increase by 0.8 percent according to landmark empirical research by Kneck and Kefer (1996). After a 15% point rise in personal trust, Zak and Knack (2001) found that every year following, a country's per capita production grows by one percentage point.

2.7 The social situation in the risk society: the case of Syria

As a direct result of a harsh and out-of-touch dictatorship, Syria's present societal turmoil is a response to the political tide of change that began in Tunisia early last year. That's not the full tale, though. In Syria, major social, economic, environmental, and climatic changes have undermined the social contract between citizens and government, enhanced the argument for the opposition movement, and irrevocably destroyed the credibility of the al-Assad dictatorship in the past several years. The global communities and subsequent policymakers in Damascus will need a deeper understanding of these developments if they are to address and resolve the sources of discontent in Syria. Several socio-economic and political reasons have not been fully addressed in Syria, including massive internal displacements from rural to urban areas and substantial discontent among agriculture-dependent populations. As a result of the recent droughts, Syria's economically devastated cities, which have their water infrastructure inadequacies, have been subjected to enormous stresses. When it comes to accessing restricted water supplies, the poor have been forced to compete with the rich. It appears that Syria has seen a "dramatic decrease in [water] availability per capita," in part due to deteriorating urban infrastructure, according to Damascus expert

Francesca de Châtel Aside from that, the Syrian opposition movement has been dominated by dissatisfied rural people, contrasted to other "Arab Spring" nations. At the beginning of the opposition group last year, Daraa, a rural agricultural town, was the focal point of protests. It was particularly severely affected by five years of drought and water scarcity, with no aid from the al-Assad administration.

There has been a lack of research on the impact of internal population relocation and rural dissatisfaction on disturbance, although data shows that this issue may not be inconsequential. Syrian upheavals began when market policies had progressed in the last several years, particularly in the areas of trade, taxation and subsidies, foreign direct investment, and the growth of non-oil businesses. The economy grew by more than 5% on average between 2004 and 2008, while poverty dropped to approximately 13% in 2006-2007. Nevertheless, an increase in the frequency of droughts may endanger Syria's development and place a substantial strain on the country's economic growth and family incomes, especially those of the poorest citizens in Syria. Trouble in Syria since March 15, 2011 will have lengthy effects on the country's economic path and its state-society relationships, according to the World Bank. Already, Syria is suffering from the repercussions of the civil war: oil and tax revenues have dropped, corruption is rife, and the country is in ruins.

3.Theoretical framework

German sociologist Ulrich Beck created terms such as risk society, reflexive modernization, and the elevator effect. A sociological giant, Beck's research on late modern is widely read not only in academic circles but also in media circles as well as among thinkers throughout the world. Originally, risk society theory is intentionally ambiguous regarding its normative nature in Beck's interpretation of it (Pieterman 2015). Beck's assessment, in the style of

Karl Marx's *Capital* (Marx 1867), would be neither scientific nor straightforward, and can lean heavily more towards a socially constructed view of the world at any time without notice; in *World at Risk*, Beck suggests that this has to do with the nature of political theory, but he does not provide further elaboration; (Back 2008). Like Dialectical materialism, a theory is more of a normative theory, even if it is phrased in descriptive terms. By moving forward the future that's only beginning to take shape against the still dominant past,' Beck describes risk society (Beck, 1992). The study considers risk society as a prescription, even though Beck doesn't make a difference between risk society as a fact and risk society as a prescription. Whether or if a risk society is already realized and we live in one is not the point of the analysis. Risk society, on the other hand, is tested as an empirical theory before this normative judgment. The legitimacy of risk society should be able to be demonstrated in the actual world if it is a valid theory. Attempts have been made to empirically test some elements (Olofsson and Öhman, 2007).

For this reason, it would be a huge undertaking to gather every piece of data that is needed, provided one could even figure out what data to collect. But if the theory is correct, it should be easy to demonstrate experimentally that risk society is at work and has a strong influence in certain fields of politics and strategy, such as GMOs and pesticides (Vogel 2012). Modern economics, behavioral theory (decision making and game theory), ethnography, and technology assessment have all studied the notion of risk in the past. A clear difference is made in economics, where the idea has always been fundamental: between uncertainties. Confusion, on the other hand, cannot be quantified numerically. When Frank Knight and John Maynard Keynes (1885–1972) introduced this difference in the early 20th century they made it feasible to see that economic activity and its aggregate results are ontologically contingent. The use of new information or scientific understanding will not be able to prevent or remove large margins of uncertainty. To decrease

hazard impacts on society, international organizations, developed and developing nations have been working together for decades. They have established strategies to reduce risks, implemented early warning systems, or raised public awareness of hazards from the local to the worldwide level. Yokohama Strategy of 1994 and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Management 2015–2030 reflect this (UNISDR 2015). As a result of population expansion, fast urbanization, as well as other unsustainable development patterns that enhance susceptibility, the incidence and severity of natural hazards on society are on the rise in terms of economic costs and loss of life (Guha-Sapir et al. 2015).

The world's poorest households and those living in remote locations, particularly in the global South, are most vulnerable to natural disasters (Guha-Sapir et al. 2015). There is also a risk to richer households in coastal zones and tiny islands due to their geographical position. Ecological dynamics and climatic patterns have a greater impact on societies that are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, such as agricultural communities in the Sahel. Wet weather patterns that fluctuate with the seasons have an influence on livelihoods and the ability to maintain life (Baodoin 2013; Nicholsun 2013). According to Kelman and Glantz (2014), education for risk preparedness is essential for equipping local people with the ability and skills to recognize and respond to natural hazards and to own the risk reduction process. As Giddens and Beck noted, people have always been exposed to some amount of risk, such as natural catastrophes; nevertheless, they have been viewed as the result of non-human factors. As a result of the modernization process, however, contemporary civilizations are vulnerable to hazards such as pollution, newly found illnesses, and crime. Both external hazards and artificial dangers are defined by Giddens (1999). When it comes to creating and managing created hazards, there is a significant degree of personal interaction engaged. Writers like Giddens and Beck believe that because manufactured

hazards are the result of human action, it is conceivable for society to estimate the degree of risk that is currently being generated or is going to be created. This type of self-reflection might modify the intended activities themselves as a result. People's confidence in the contemporary project has waned as a result of the Chernobyl and the Love Canal Conflict (Giddens, 1990).

Some nuclear growth prospects were abandoned due to social issues, which changed the direction of modernization. Some believe that growing criticism of contemporary industrial methods has led to a condition of reflexive modernization, exemplified by ideas like sustainability and the precautionary principle, which focus on preventative efforts to minimize levels of danger in the environment. On how well the notion of a social context relates with social hierarchy and class disparities, there are various perspectives (Caplan, 2000). Many people think that the advent of created dangers and reactive modernization has changed social interactions. Risks, like money, are unevenly distributed in a society and will have an impact on the quality of life for everyone. Modern risk societies, in which women inhabit social systemic risk acquired by risk aversion, atrophy earlier types of class structure and are based on the acquisition of money. While they share certain characteristics with class and strata disparities, they operate on a radically different allocation rationale" (Beck, 1992). Weakened people will be exposed to broad hazards, according to Beck's theory of a "boomerang effect." For instance, if pollutants penetrate the water system, affluent persons whose capital is mainly responsible for producing pollution will also have to suffer. Even though this reasoning may appear simplistic, wealthier individuals may be able to minimize risk more readily by purchasing soft drinks or other risk-reducing measures. In contrast, Beck says the allocation of this type of risk is determined by information and not money. Rich people may have access to services that allow them to avoid danger, but this would not be a choice if the person didn't even know the risk existed in the first place! As a result of the fact that hazards

do not discriminate and can harm anybody, irrespective of equality, no one is immune from danger (Beck, 1992).

A risky concept is characterized, as per Giddens, in part by "differences in access to forms of self-actualization and empowerment (Giddens, 1991). Nevertheless, Giddens is more optimistic about the notion of a risk society than Beck, saying there's no such thing as a risk-free culture "cannot be a matter of just adopting a negative view towards risk. risk must be managed, but active risk-taking is essential to a dynamic economy and a creative society and should be encouraged "(Giddens, 1992). Because new kinds of violence arise and old patterns of violence are typically exacerbated and escalated, the conflicts pose a substantial risk to women's safety. Slavery in the military and forced prostitution are examples of combat tactics that employ sexual violence (M. Etienne, 1995), For instance, the Rwandan massacre (P. Green, et al. 2009), Liberia's civil war (S. Jacobs, et al. 2000), and the Syrian crisis (S. Jacobs, et al. 2000) are all covered (UN, 2014). Victimization amongst displaced people residing in refugee centers in adjacent countries is becoming more common, according to emerging narratives on violence during crises around the Arab world (P. Rogers., 2012). This implies that, while transnational movements increase the danger of violence, they also offer, if limited, opportunities for women to raise gender problems, not just in terms of violence, but also in terms of equality. We don't know much about the patterns of violence and hazards that Syrian female confront in their everyday lives, both within the country and beyond borders. The gendered character of conflicts is little understood, as is how before the sexual politics affect threats and hazards. An insurrection that began in 2011 in Syria was sparked by the Arab uprisings and developed into a violent conflict by the summer of 2012. (P. Rogers., 2012). The death toll and the enormous displacement of the people demonstrate the severity of

violence and the random character of the battle 11.5 percent of the population has been wounded or killed, with a death rate of 9 per 900 and an estimated 1.99 million wounded individuals in 2014.

Three and a half million Syrians have fled the fighting, while another six and a half million have been forced to flee their homes (SCPR, 2016), and 12.6 million people are projected to require disaster relief (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2016). The war in Syria is complicated by the fact that there are so many different players involved. As a general rule, the Syrian regime, ISIS, and the Syrian opposition are the primary entities in Syria that control geographical regions inside the nation. There are several distinct militia and Muslim battalions in the Resistance, each with their ideology, political aims, and military organization, and they often fight as part of temporary military alliances. Numerous elements influence the creation of these coalitions, including whether or not regional powers agree, as well as the extent of military operations undertaken around major towns under the control of ISIS or the Syrian Army. Although these nations continue to be major funders of the warring parties, these regional accords, led by Turkey, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia, indicate another facet of the complexity of this conflict, to legitimize their engagement in politics. When these beliefs collide it creates an unrelenting fanaticism that influences trends in violence, and especially towards women. In addition to the regional backing, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom provide international support to the Opposition armed groups. Syrian authorities rely heavily on unofficial groups to keep the populace in check, even in areas under their authority. The Syrian government is also dependent on national organizations like Hezbollah and Iraq and Iran forces. On the global front, it is mostly reliant upon Russians for its support. Participation by foreign powers adds a new element of complication to the war. A new entrant into this battle is the Kurdistan Democratic Unionist Party, while ISIS has drawn international notice for human rights violations and criminal acts. Because

of the extensive international and regional engagement in Syria, competing groups have fragmented and Syria's social and economic institutions have lost political ground. Unprecedented repercussions for international relations have resulted from this political vacuum (UN, 2015).

It has major consequences for women, as various warring groups utilize diverse strategies to dominate and enslave the people, because of the unorganized multiplicity of actors and the merger of provincial activities. A volatile diplomatic and monetary climate and wars in the Arab world curtailed social expenditure, resulting in a failure of industry and essential services in the 1980s, which was reflected in people's living conditions (Nasser, 2013). After the collapse of the economy, the government adopted neoliberal economic policies in the late 1990s, which led to the privatization of social sectors and the withdrawal of subsidies (Nasser, et al. 2013). Marriage and educational level were determined to be the most important factors in determining women's participation in the job market in the decade preceding the war. These developments imply a higher social and economic dependency on males and their families, as well as a greater vulnerability to aggression during the conflict. The societal, financial, and health disparities were particularly evident among females in lower socio-economic deciles, farm laborers, parents in rural regions and the slums of Damascus and Aleppo, as well as in the less industrialized oblasts. Surveys are commonly used by social psychologists and marketing experts to evaluate the status of individuals within such a specified culture (e.g., a nation-state). Multi-group confirmatory factor analysis (Davedov 2010) assumes that various answer scales supplied by people in a predetermined society may be sorted into lesser space when used for studies across cultures (Langiheine, and Dener, 2002) because the conventional focus is on the average values of a static, predetermined society, dynamic diverse structures risk becoming fundamentally invisible in the course of research (Muij, 2003; Hofstede, 2000).

As a result, it may be difficult to conduct assessments of our modern and diverse societies, which are made up of globally interconnected individuals who bear various layers of individual, regional, and international identity. An alternative is to identify and align latent sub-cultural groupings that reflect varied individuals within a society when they are studied across different societies. In the past, numerous researchers have attempted to do the same thing. Fischer and Schwartz (2010), for instance, combined the three techniques of variance decomposition to investigate the response patterns of the Schwartz Value Survey (Schwartz, 1991) within and amid-country variables: (a) relationships within classes (Bliese, 2000; James, 1982) with the variation in evaluations of items due by variances across countries; (b) Danzereau, Alutto, and Yammarino (1984) used within and between analysis to determine "if the ratings differ largely between people, or between nations, or between persons and countries concurrently (Fischer and Schwartz, 2010); and (c) for measuring "the degree of within-country consensus" (Brown and Hauenstein, 2005) (Fischer & Schwartz, 2011). As Muthén (1989) shown, variables may be utilized to detect and explain variation between and across various groups. By presuming that various types of individuals express distinct ideas or attitudes, the need of analyzing typological patterns within and between civilizations are among the few mathematical analyses that may be used to compare the textual patterns of civilizations (Eid 2002; Kenkaras, et al. 2010; McCutcheon, 1986).

The current study considers the interrelationship between people from two distinct cultures to extract latent typological patterns between nations. In our method, hidden classes are characterized as groupings with persistent relationship structures in terms and conditions and dissent with groups from the opposing society, rather than as homogenous groupings with comparable number concentration. We employ an uncontrolled parametric Bayesian relationship modeling technique, which is based on a well stochastic block model in social network research.

The infinite relational model (IRM), a nonparametric variant of the stochastic block-model method, was presented by (Kemp 2006). The research used a variant of the Eckel-Grossman Choice Game to describe risk tolerances among rebel soldiers and civilians in Syria (Vera Mironova, 2019). To put it another way, the conventional focus is on a fixed, predetermined society, thus dynamic diverse systems risk being fundamentally undetectable during risk assessment (De Mooij, 2004; Hofstede, 2001, 2011).

3.1 Social Factors under conditions of risk society

3.1.1 Internal Political Problems and The intervention of foreign political forces

Which preventative actions should be implemented as part of a risk intervention is dictated by a risk reduction plan that has been agreed upon by all parties? There have been a lot of different models and approaches developed for integrating threats, vulnerabilities, and hazards. These models and methodology are used in the process of allocating resources to reduce the risks that are posed by these things. To allow the production and/or supply of a products or service, the infrastructure of a facility, a firm, or an economic sector typically consists of a number of different assets. In this way, the infrastructure of a city, state, or nation is composed of a range of assets that are crucial to the economic and social well-being of the city and region as well as the general well-being of the citizens of that city, state, or country. Now, Syria is caught up in several geopolitical upheavals both in its neighborhood and on a global scale. The protests that occurred in Arab countries in 2010 and 2011 and the instability that followed in Syria have combined to create a significant new geopolitical battlefield. After seven years of fighting, there is still no indication that the conflict will soon be over; rather, a new stage of the conflict has just begun. It is becoming increasingly possible that there will be an increase in direct interstate wars between countries such

as Israel and Iran as well as between the United States, Russia, and Turkey in this era. This is the case because of the current political climate.

Disregarded or made fun of for Syria's internal strife, the country's political opposition reflects the contrasting geopolitical ambitions that were established when the country was founded. It is disheartening that the country's major political institutions have been unable to overcome the limitations that are inherently part of themselves to play an active role. Friends in the West and the Middle East have both neglected to address the ways in which their own contradictory messages, different goals, and a lack of coordination have contributed to the weakening of the institutions they claim to support. Only In spite of its many inadequacies, the National Coalition of Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces (the Coalition) is currently capable of fulfilling the criteria for an authentically represented opposition. The opposition's supporters will have to streamline their aid and increase their ground presence as a result of this. everyone involved will need to establish a plan for dealing with the jihadi problem to accomplish this objective. Many of the challenges that are currently being faced by the political opposition can be traced back to the challenging environment at home from which it sprang. Because of this, a misfit group consisting of exiled thinkers, secular dissidence, and secular dissidents, as well as Muslim Brothers who have been severed from their natural support base, has emerged. It should not come as a surprise that the uprising was initiated by such a diverse assortment of groups and individuals given the lack of political competence and the inability to accurately measure their own popularity. When they granted legitimacy to umbrella groupings such as the Syrian National Council (SNC) and the Syrian Coalition, they were not endorsing any political leadership at the time (SC). For the political opposition, being perceived as a diplomatic representation of the uprising's objective to gain support from throughout the world was seen as a key role. There was an unwritten bet that, if

government violence increased, the West would follow the example set by Libya and assist in bringing down President Bashar al-Assad using military intervention. This was a bet that never came to fruition. The Obama administration never entertained the idea of directly intervening in Syria's civil war with military force. Instead, it placed an emphasis on the significance of unifying the opposition and presenting a picture of life in Syria that was less exclusive once Assad had been driven from office.

On the other hand, the opposition only acknowledged the significance of such duties since they were followed by a significant increase in support from the West. Washington and the opposition sat back and waited for one another to make progress before taking any action. A downward spiral of dissatisfaction and mistrust that tarnished the uprising's regular members was caused by the fact that the Syrian political opposition and Western governments had the same goal of removing Bashar al-Assad from power; however, neither established the use of a strategy that considers the limitations provided by the other in order to attain the desired result. An additional obstacle for the opposition has been the lack of coordination among its regional backers, which has affected the political and military environments. This lack of collaboration has had an influence on the landscapes. Saudi Arabia and Qatar, two of the coalition's most prominent donors, have been locked in a political arms race, which has strained relations inside the organization. Qatar and Saudi Arabia are both major backers of the coalition. This has proven to be a substantial source of both aggravation and distraction while the project. It has, in all intents and purposes, brought an end to Coalition efforts at key sites. One of the many ways in which the lack of collaboration in the region can be observed is through the military competition that exists between Qatar and Saudi Arabia. As a direct consequence of this, the growth of more extremist groups has been witnessed in recent years.

On paper, the most important international friends of the opposition have given their stamp of approval to To provide military support, Salim Idris heads up the Supreme Military Council (SMC), which is tasked with overseeing all military operations. On the other hand, it has little influence on the ground since, in addition to the absence of genuine assistance from the West, it is widely believed that it does not have much control over which rebel factions receive what. Doha and Riyadh, on the other hand, provide the impression of being the locations where these decisions are decided. Armed extremist organizations that need weapons and money can obtain both types of resources by stealing loot from regime arms stores, attacking oil infrastructure and border crossings, and receiving private sponsorship from Gulf states. Things are just going to get worse from here on out. On September 24, 2013, several important rebel factions issued statements condemning in public the Coalition's legitimacy as a legal organization. The public's dissatisfaction with the Coalition had been growing for some months, in part because of the notion that it had concentrated too much on battling within its own ranks, and in part because of the view that it had been unable to muster sufficient support from abroad.

3.1.2 Low standard of living

The standard of living of regular Syrians has significantly declined because of the shift in economic priorities in the country, which now prioritize the success of the regime over any economic or social concerns. For example, the price of most goods and services in Syria have risen sharply, including essential food items, while wages and earnings continue to decline. More than 4.5 million individuals in the United States are at risk of going hungry, and 6.7 million people are now facing food insecurity. Syria's average annual salary has been estimated to be over 33,000 Syrian Pounds, according to the Labor Observatory for Studies and Research (LOSER). It is estimated that a normal family of five in Damascus would require a monthly food budget of SYP

101,000, which is three times less than this amount. As a result of the falling standard of living, families are being compelled to make challenging choices, such as selling their assets, taking on further debt, taking their children out of school to find work, or marrying their children off at a younger age than they would have otherwise. The crisis has contributed to an increase in kidnappings, thefts, and war profiteering, among other criminal activities. The Syrian government is concentrating on economic revitalization to "sell" the return of state control to citizens who live in territory that has been retaken from rebel forces.

As a reward for capturing the rebel stronghold of Daraa, the regime has promised to open the southern border crossing, organize several exhibitions, renovate manufacturing cities, remove city barricades, and enlist foreign assistance in beginning the process of reconstruction in the region's southern governorate. However, none of these processes tackles the fundamental problems that plague society, such as low wages and out-of-control pricing, which are the primary contributors to these problems. The government of Syria has made it a habit over the past seven years to pass inflationary budgets without giving any consideration to the country's level of output or the quantity of cash reserves it currently possesses. Between the years of 2010 and May of 2016, the rate of inflation in Syria increased by 521 percent, as reported by the Syrian Central Bureau of Statistics. This compares to a rate of 388 percent in 2013. Bread, meat, and vegetables are, as a rule, excellent indicators of the true value of the market. In 2011, a kilogram of meat cost SYP 600, but on October 17 of this year, it cost SYP 4,500. Tomatoes went risen from SYP 50 to SYP 200 per kilo, while sugar went from SYP 25 to SYP 250 per kilo on the same day. Some argue that public sector pay must rise to keep pace with rising costs to stay pace with inflation. they ought to increase by at least twice as much, if not more. Because of a shortage of production capacity and depletion of foreign reserve funds, an increase in the money supply would lead to

increased inflation, which would only benefit workers in the public sector. Workers in the private sector or day laborers would not profit from such a rise in inflation. Because dropping output rates across all sectors, most notably in agriculture, reflect growing local food and product costs, the problem with the standard of life can only be understood by looking at it from the standpoint of production. To put things in perspective, this is the lowest level of wheat production in 29 years, according to the most recent Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Program evaluation of food crop production. Wheat output has been at its lowest level for the past 29 years. Farmers had to leave their land and extensive agricultural areas were damaged due to an extended dry spell and a lack of significant off-season rainfall in the years leading up to 2011. Agricultural input costs rose as a result. The Assad government planned to buy over 1.5 million tons of wheat from Russia this year, even though Syria has never needed to import wheat before 2011.

Opening foreign investment opportunities with real assurances and encouraging agricultural enterprises that contribute to the stock market are the most effective approaches to ensure the agricultural sector's long-term survival and prosperity. At the same time, objective conditions must be maintained to safeguard the public against corporate greed. Instead of treating land and agricultural employees as a commodity to be sold for financial gain, this might be accomplished by shifting agriculture's economic identity to one that emphasizes reforming the sector and expanding agricultural crop production. Changing the agriculture sector's focus from a commodity to be sold for financial rent returns would be necessary to accomplish this goal. A lack of such a purpose would reveal the dictatorship's lack of intentions. Russia and Iran, two of the regime's closest allies, benefit from preferential import policies, while the majority of commercial opportunities are reserved for local merchants. It is likely that farmers may be forced to sell their

land for money if these acts persist. This would further reduce agricultural productivity, which will in turn fuel price hikes, and will consequently extend the crisis in the standard of life.

3.1.3 The problems of interethnic interaction

Each year, more than 2,000 students from over fifty different nations make the journey to different universities and countries to pursue their education. When taking into consideration the diversity that exists today, it is impossible to emphasize the significance of interethnic and interpersonal communication that is both verbal and nonverbal, as well as the application of correctness and tact. According to the research conducted by scholars, territorial claims are fraught with ambiguity. The effects of ethnic warfare on moral norms have been noticed in a vast number of countries all over the world. Recent years have seen several wars and conflicts, the most notable of which were fought in former Yugoslavia, Angola, Somaliland, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan. The latest terrorist attacks in Berlin and Istanbul, together with the confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Iran, all have the same origins as the crisis in Ukraine. The fact that interethnic conflict is so widely used as a means of international communication and engagement only serves to highlight the importance of the topic under consideration. Academic disciplines studying interethnic conflict include anything from philosophy and sociology to psychology and educational pedagogy and everything in between (the Russian Constitution of 2018-2019 and the Declaration for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007 are just a few examples). Even though there has been a lot of research into the causes, manifestations, diagnosis and monitoring of conflicts as well as the statistical analysis of the social studies of conflicts, we still receive reports every day on the frequency of conflicts and tensions emerging in the interethnic environments of many countries. Scientists will be faced with the following difficulties as a result of this study's findings: In this country as well as in other countries, we must seek to regulate, avoid, and reduce interethnic

conflicts among young people. Case study based on "Technologies of project activity" suggests the creation of a program to defuse ethnic tensions among today's students attending higher education institutions.

Societal institutions that regularly and methodically organize events and projects on topics that illuminate people's cultural heritage and traditions as well as political awareness can help prevent interethnic conflict; the study of art and culture from around the world, art analysis; an emotional response to folk art culture elements can help develop an ethno-political orientation. The building of technical tasks in groups is a common feature of many of today's educational technologies. Young people's spiritual, moral, and cultural traits can be retained through the application of these tactics. The investigation's overarching goal or hypotheses. A favorable experience with design methodologies enables us to make an educated guess about how high school students' project activity would boost ethnic culture and personal cultural identification when they attend training sessions on regional folk art issues. This is substantiated by the fact that the methodological system has been proven successful. The subject of settling interethnic conflicts has been studied by many academics. Many academics have been studying the effects of stress on the brain recently, such as Tishkov in 2006, Splavskaya in 2015, and Nuryyew in 2016, and Stadnyk in 2015. Other researchers who have investigated the effects of stress on the brain include Davitatz (2000), Salakhutdinova (2014), and Salagaev (2011). Any community's inevitable conflicts can be mitigated by cultivating a communicative mentality and cultural norm. Above, I explained why this is the case. It is feasible to minimize the frequency of confrontations, even though they are unavoidable. Students in art institutions have gone through a process of mental evolution that has been previously documented. Intercultural self-determination, identification, and interaction are all part of this procedure (Chumarina et al., in 2017). Educating oneself about

traditional cultures and engaging in cross-cultural contacts can have a positive impact on one's self-perception and the collective behavior of one's society. While it is necessary to acquire knowledge of the history and customs of a particular ethnic group, it is also beneficial to develop new ways of connecting with members of that group. They are quite familiar with their way of life, including their traditions and customs. Researchers at Ezzati and Erdal (in 2018) suggest that "a combination of consensus and challenging – enabling ways can prevent division" is one of the biggest options when it comes to post-terror Norway. According to Thijs and Verkuyten, the interethnic relationships of students are influenced by a number of varied factors. Interactions between students and teachers, among their peers and with their families, as well as interactions outside of the school setting are all important elements to consider (in 2013). The analysis performed by Tkachenko sheds light on a further key component (2017). The system of measures gives priority to the creation of an environment that is conducive to constructive international communication while simultaneously working to preserve the safety of both nations and civilizations in the context of global interactions.

3.1.4 Reduced availability of critical infrastructure

Syrian civil wars have continued for more than a decade, and their long-term impacts include widespread loss of civilian infrastructure, the contamination of the environment by explosive ordnance, and the biggest number of internally displaced persons in the world. People have been subjected to massive and systematic abuses of human rights and humanitarian law for more than ten years during this crisis. Increasingly, economic decline and the effects of climate change have become additional key drivers of needs, resulting in even greater vulnerability. There will be an additional 1.2 million individuals in need of humanitarian aid in 2022, an increase of 1.4 million from the previous year. Only 46 percent of the money needed for Syria's 2021 Humanitarian

Response Plan (HRP) had been received, while aid has been delivered to 6.8 million people every month in the past year.

Hostilities have intensified along frontlines in the northwest, northeast, and south of the nation that have not changed since the March 2020 ceasefire deal and are driving humanitarian needs to a major extent, despite the general drop in hostilities. In the face of political conflicts, exclusions, and a lack of access to legal institutions, people are still unable to meet their needs in a sustainable way. Many women and girls' lives are still threatened by gender-based violence. Women's and girls' rights, including as the freedom to move freely and seek job, protective services, healthcare, and information, are compromised by the on-going hostilities, putting them in a position of vulnerability and abuse. In Syria, inequitable gender norms that marginalize women and girls and justify violence against them exist. It appears that macroeconomic conditions will only become worse in 2021. More individuals need humanitarian aid as a result of rising prices, decreased tax revenues, rising national debt, and widespread job losses due to currency depreciation, compared to traditionally less impacted locations. Water scarcity is becoming more of an issue in the year 2021 because of both natural and human-caused shocks. Over five million people have lost access to water for drinking and domestic use, as well as substantial harvest and income losses, decreased hydroelectricity generation, an increase in water-borne diseases, and additional protection risks because of erratic rainfall and historically low water levels in the Euphrates River. As a result of these developments, health, food security, malnutrition, and the protective environment are anticipated to suffer in the medium to long term, with potentially permanent implications. It is believed that there are around 6.9 million people who have been forced to flee their homes, particularly those who live in 1,760 informal settlements and planned camps. In order to meet the needs of individuals who have returned, host communities and those

who have returned face significant hurdles. Almost everyone is affected by the deteriorating economic climate because of this. Humanitarian needs are expected to rise from 6.4 million in 2020 to 9.2 million in 2021 among HNO's "vulnerable residents," which includes those who have not recently been displaced.

Thus, economic loss is increasingly the dominant driver of requirements in formerly less immediately affected regions. To meet their basic needs has grown increasingly challenging for most individuals, particularly for women and the elderly; those with disabilities or children; and those who lack family assistance. According to the Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), the income gap continues to widen across the board in August 2021, with household expenditure exceeding income by 50%. Most Syrian families can only afford to spend less than the country's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). Despite 64.1 percent of households having at least one employed household member, remunerated labor is no longer providing for the most basic family demands. Increasing numbers of 'working poor' will lead to a huge increase in the number of Syrians in need by 2022. Negative coping mechanisms are becoming increasingly common in Syrian homes. All these actions, such as child work, child marriage, and the sale of productive assets, increase the need for future protection and/or reduce the ability of households to fend for themselves. Humanitarian needs rise because of a decrease in the ability of families to withstand disasters. About 12 million Syrians would be food insecure by the middle of the decade, according to the World Food Program.

While most IDPs aim to stay put for the next year, a third are still indecisive and a small minority plan to return to their home country, according to recent studies of IDP return intent. Displaced people are more likely to intend to stay if they are housed in camps than if they live with their families in host communities. People's decisions are influenced by factors such as the security

situation, the deterioration of the economic situation, humanitarian aid, and increasing access to shelter. People's ability to obtain basic services in Syria is dwindling due to deteriorated infrastructure, a scarcity of essentials, and dwindling purchasing power, among other factors. To ensure that essential health services and drinkable water systems are maintained, there is a shortage of technical employees, due to displacement, death or impairments, and lack of training in these areas. Due to a dearth of healthcare staff, more than half of Syria's subdistricts are in an emergency state. There is a 15 percent drop in the amount of electricity available to the population since the outbreak of hostilities in 2011. Syrians are now nearly half the population, up from 37% in 2013, who use unsafe alternatives to piped water. At least half of the sewer systems are faulty, resulting in 70 percent of the sewage being dumped untreated into the environment.

3.1.5 Environmental problems

Syrian conflict has killed 384,000-593,000 people in its tenth year, displaced 13.5 million others (half of whom are internally dispersed), cost \$428 billion in economic losses (six times GDP from 2010), devalued Syrian lira (now thirteen times less valuable than before the conflict), and resulted in a humanitarian and economic catastrophe. When it comes to postwar recovery and reconstruction, environmental degradation must be considered because it can pose a serious threat to public health, the economy, and peace itself. Risk society was founded by sociologists Ulrich Beck and Antony Giddens and is widely regarded as one of the most ambitious, comprehensive, and divisive approaches to the study of risk. The transition from a modern industrial society to a new era characterized by technological hazards is a major focus of sociological thought. When it comes to risk society, the distribution of both "goods" (money) and "bads" (disappointment) is key (pollution, contamination, and other by-products of production). Because they are a product of human ingenuity rather than nature, these "technical" threats are seen as less of a threat by risk

assessment experts. Social, economic, political, and cultural institutions interact in such a way that it can amplify or weaken the consequences of both types of threats. Rather from being a result of nature, environmental health concerns are now considered as the outcome of human activity. Moreover, the damage of the environment is not just a result of the fight, but rather a driving force. Natural resources and waste management, inadequate government response to mining pollution, and the severity of the drought that occurred from 2006 to 2010 exacerbated the armed conflict in Syria, increasing unemployment, amplifying food insecurity, and triggering mass migration toward urban centers. Because of the tremendous rise in the world population and the resulting water scarcity, political upheaval has become more likely.

During the last ten years of war, the excessive use of explosive weapons, damage to oil refineries (resulting in soil contamination and pollution, as well as a subsequent reliance on highly polluting makeshift oil refineries), and poor waste and water management (particularly in densely populated areas) have all contributed to a significant environmental impact. For post-conflict aid and reconstruction, it suggests specific green options, as well. Priority should be given to environmental impact studies and environmental planning and considerations at this time. Even if this appears impossible now, the various stakeholders and areas of Syria will have to work together to limit environmental devastation and put the country on an environmentally viable path. Reduced oil production at state-owned primary refineries in Baniyas and Homs, destruction of energy infrastructure, agricultural decline, industrialization, and interruptions in CO₂ emissions all stemmed from the outbreak of conflict. There has been a huge decline in oil and gas-related CO₂ emissions over the last decade, along with a 28% drop in output from 2011 to 2015. (In 2017, USAID) Numerous cities were damaged or destroyed because of fighting, looting, and the removal of metal equipment from power plants. The lower emissions can be attributed to a lack of natural

gas, diesel, and heavy fuel oil, which prevented the facilities from operating properly (Arshad and Aoun in 2017). As Syria's reconstruction progresses, cement emissions are expected to continue to decline (of at least 60 percent of destroyed and damaged urban areas). CO₂ emissions have decreased, but they are still above the permissible level. A total of 26.96 million tons of CO₂ were emitted in Syria in 2019, costing the country \$1.4 trillion, increasing the probability of catastrophic weather events such as droughts, and disrupting food supply networks in a way like pre-war dynamics. Currently, the societal cost of carbon dioxide is \$50 per ton of atmospheric CO₂. As a result of the reduction in CO₂ emissions, there have been a number of significant environmental impacts. ISIS's shelling of oil refineries in Homs and the installation of new makeshift refineries have resulted in the formation of hazardous chemicals. Due to ISIS operations, oil leaks polluted drinking water and agricultural land. This contamination was spread to refineries and wells. Pollution and oil fire fallout have ruined large tracts of agricultural and grazing area, causing hardship for livestock farmers and breeders.

Almost a period of four years, Lattakia and Idlib lost over 20% of their total tree cover (Pax, 2020), with most of that loss occurring in and around Lattakia (or 89 percent of the total tree cover loss in Syria). These factors include frequent forest fires, illegal logging, and agricultural development as well as charcoal production and state institutions' inability to manage natural resources and the environment, which leads to deforestation. Forest fires have become more frequent and more intense since the unrest in Syria began. Wildfires ravaged 140,000 acres of forest and farmland in 2020, destroying 140,000 people's homes and assets as well as limiting them access to key services like hospitals. Many factions in the conflict have been hiding out in dense forests in order to avoid being bombed by drones and airplanes. Another conflict-related cause of deforestation is people's reliance on trees for warmth and shelter. Power line assaults in 2013

forced the closure of 30 power plants, making trees even more important as a source of heat and electricity. Here are a few examples of regions where logging has resulted in over-exploitation: Al-Belas's reserve lost hundreds of century-old trees; Hasakah lost 7,500 trees, most of which came from Mount Abdul Aziz Reserve; Quneitra's Jbata reserve lost 100 to 300 trees; and al-Shahar in southern Jbata lost 100 stone pine trees. It is estimated that about 7,000 trees were cut down in the Tel Kelekh and Hama regions.

Deforestation has decimated ecological reserves like the Dhamna reserve in southern Syria, which has a negative impact on the economy. A wide variety of unusual and seasonal trees, including oaks, Atlantic ducks, mulle trees, raspberries, and Prunus Mahaleb cherry, have been eradicated (North Press Agency, in 2020). Between October and December of last year, bushfires destroyed more than 251,000 fruit trees in the Heffeh, Lattakia Markaz, Jableh, and Kerdaha areas, destroying livelihoods and endangering the food security of many families. Deforestation, forest fires, irrigation system damage, drought, and climate change have all reduced the country's olive oil production. There were more than 79 million olive trees in Syria, which produced about 1,1 million tons of olives—250 thousand tons for consumption and 850.000 for the production of olive oil—resulting in a net output of about 200 thousand tons before the crisis. As of 2003, the olive sector accounted for between 1.5 and 3.5 percent of Syria's GDP and employed more than 337,000 people. 57,000 homes in Lattakia depend on olives, whilst 44,000 households in the city rely on citrus fruits (MAAR, in 2019). For the first time in its history, Syria's non-fuel exports totaled only 3%, and 10% of its population relied on olive oil as a source of income (Muhammad, in 2017a; MAAR, in 2019).

At one point in the conflict, olive oil shipments were down to less than 20,000 tons. As violence decreased and the Assad regime regained olive orchards in the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 seasons,

estimates rose from 32,000 tons to 30,000 tons. The situation is still far worse than it was prior to the conflict. At least 500,000 olive trees were hacked down in Afrin, a city in northwest Syria, in March 2018 by the Turkish-backed Syrian opposition armed organization. Before the war, Syria's water supplies were already under pressure due to the country's limited natural resources and rapid population growth. Groundwater depletion, which began in earnest in the early 1980s, was exacerbated by irrigation cultivation. As a result of climate change, the drought got harsher and agricultural resources got destroyed. The enormous demand created by internal displacement and migration to urban regions (Ahmad, in 2015) during the fighting limited daily access to drinkable water to barely four hours. Aside from the high cost of sickening and killing people due to waterborne diseases, other problems such as contamination and inadequate sanitation of water sources exacerbate the already dire situation.

Pre-conflict the ineffective waste management and laws in Syria have contributed to the country's hazardous waste problem. The high levels of dioxin and other gases generated by these sources of long-term hazardous waste management are the primary causes of the air pollution and health risks that are experienced in Aleppo and Damascus, respectively (primarily industrial and medical waste; 80 percent of which is infectious, 15 percent chemical, and 5 percent radioactive). The complete cessation of waste management services throughout the war led to a disastrous scenario regarding the disposal of garbage as well as a rise in the production of dangerous materials. When entire cities, factories, and hospitals were leveled, there was a corresponding increase in the amount of pollution released into the air and groundwater. Because accurate measurements of the countries waste disposal levels are now impossible to achieve, the amount of solid waste that is produced in Syria has increased to 850 tons per day, which is more than double the amount that was generated before the conflict. Infected rodents and insects can transfer disease

to children and people who gather garbage from their households when they consume garbage that has not been removed from municipal or home sources. The pollution of soil and water can result in a variety of negative outcomes, including risks to human health as well as economic losses, particularly in the areas of agriculture and fisheries.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the damage, destruction, and loss of production in the agricultural sector caused a decrease of \$41 billion in GDP between 2011 and 2016. This fall occurred between the years of 2011 and 2016. (Damage to irrigation systems as well as a shortage of supplies such as gasoline, fertilizer, and seeds) Because of the battle, there was a thirty percent fall in agricultural production, and there was a fifty percent drop in irrigation. In comparison to projections made before the conflict, Syria's wheat production has been cut in half, which has resulted in the country becoming a net importer of the commodity. The agricultural sector in Syria had a decrease in food production that was forty percent lower in 2016 compared to levels that existed before the conflict. Half of the population was unable to meet their daily food requirements in 2016, particularly because of rising fuel prices, particularly in Aleppo and Idleb, prohibitive costs of once-subsidized seeds and animal feed, a lack of workers, high labor costs, and labor shortages, and fragmented economies with broken supply chains. It is estimated that sixty percent of the population in the United States does not have adequate access to food. As a result of a decline in productivity within the agricultural sector, which maintains people within a never-ending cycle of poverty, it is now essential for farmers to transition to techniques of farming that require fewer resources. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that the initial costs of agriculture's return to normalcy will vary between \$11 and \$17 billion. Due to the enormous impact that this factor would have on farming, the gap between rural and urban areas will continue to increase. The use of chemical and explosive

weapons in Syria, which contain heavy metals, fuel, solvents, and energetic compounds, has caused harm to groundwater and soil in the country, which raises severe environmental worries for the future of agriculture in the country.

3.2 World Risk Society and debate on security risks of international relations

By reestablishing contact with the study goals of the broader social sciences, international relations might benefit from dealing with the globalized risk environment outlined above. Sociology offers one potential multidisciplinary connection. According to sociologists Anthony Giddens and Ulrich Beck globalization and the end of the Cold War are principally to blame for the bipolar international system's transformation into a global risk society. Of course, Western experts are not unfamiliar with these arguments. For a long time, risks have been described as "new non-military dangers." However, this falls short and dilutes the traditional threat's core component—military prowess. Within post-Cold War era, it was challenging to describe how a "bewildering variety of hazards" (described as abilities not aligned to purpose or vice versa) "could become recognized threats," according to Christopher Dandekar. Even if it was more complicated than others, his concept of risk was ultimately based on standards for capacity and intent. In their research of post-Cold War NATO, Robert Keohane and Celeste Wallander also made a distinction between risk and danger. In the framework of institutional alliance theories, risk refers to the possibility of member disagreements, which must be controlled by increased openness. The concept of risk proposed by Wallander and Keohane only applies when nations do not pose a danger owing to a lack of competence or purpose. They do not conceptually transition from state-centric hazards (coming from intents and capacities) to more dispersed risks, similar to Dandekar (consequences and probabilities).

3.3 The globalization of risks and transformations of war

Addressing the alleged uniqueness of globalization will still be the last objective of this part. The health of a state depends on faraway nations, as President Roosevelt remarked in his final inaugural speech and over 55 years ago. Additionally, concerns about terrorism and nuclear proliferation were present throughout the Cold War, while concerns about economic interdependence and instability in the Balkans stretch back to the late 19th century. What impact does modern globalization therefore have? Simply said, Roosevelt's argument has more relevance now than it did then. Even while dependency is nothing new, it happens much more frequently. It is hard to totally escape instability as a result of the increased intensity and influence of global flows caused by new communication and transportation technology. However, globalization does not always lead to security problems. Proliferation of WMD and ethnic cleansing were not caused by globalization specifically, and Al Qaeda's motivations were more influenced by US foreign policy than by globalization. However, globalization does increase already present hazards. Previously solely available to nations, it now gives everyone access to information and technology that may be devastating. It has increased both the West's knowledge of and sense of possible susceptibility to the unintended consequences of far-off events. The lines separating domestic from foreign events have blurred, and distance no longer matters as much. Importantly, globalization creates the framework and interface for the proliferation of security concerns. Any threat that may spread is now included in the definition of proliferation. Concerns that transcend permeable borders include terrorism, criminality, radioactive materials, migrant and narcotics trafficking, refugee movements, and illnesses. Globalization and the lifting of Cold War restrictions are related to these "systemic dangers." In a world that is becoming more interconnected, security is perceived as being indivisible more than ever. Risk management and decision-making are constant processes.

This affects how risk-based responses by policymakers are justified. Many individuals may be impacted by an increasing number of globalized contingent occurrences, which reinforces the idea that hazards are disseminating. According to Scholte, this "awareness" entails that we view the entire universe as a single location. The logic of globalization suggests to policymakers that domestic events may eventually be impacted by international events.

3.4 The creation of a Safe society

Industrialized nations have implemented several initiatives and programs to prevent occupational illnesses and work-related accidents for many years. As a result, there have been fewer accidents and occupational illnesses overall. It is important to keep in mind that both the population and the number of foreign workers have grown while at the same time, technical advancements were made quickly. Transferring technological and also practical guidance, best practices, and strategies compiled from affluent countries to underdeveloped ones is so crucial. Since safety and health is a universal concern, all nations must work together and share in taking responsibility. Everybody has a different perspective on risk, which is a part of normal life. In actuality, it relates to a number of features of typical circumstances. Numerous perspectives, including psychology, manufacturing engineering, decision-making, sociology, and politics, can be used to assess risk. The precautionary principle proposed by the European Commission plays a significant influence in politics.

3.5 Situating and managing risk

The humanitarian environment of today is framed by Didier Fassin's picture of humanitarian intervention, which uses the idea of trauma as both a clinical diagnosis and a psychological condition. Risk portrays the nature of the world now in the same way as trauma does in this metaphor. The idea of danger creates the terms, circumstances, and presumptions of war

and, by recognizing it, creates misery and inequity. The concept of risk has to be examined before going into how companies try to obtain access and retain a presence. The types of actors who are involved in the reaction to Syria must also be characterized in terms of risk. Deborah Lupton devotes a substantial amount of literature to the idea of risk, relying on a wide range of viewpoints and scholarly vantage points. She places risk in a larger historical perspective and demonstrates how well the term "ignition of risk" entered common parlance with the rise of modernity. A new perspective on the world, its erratic expressions, its contingencies, and uncertainties may be seen in the modernist idea of risk. Lupton concludes that in the modern day, unexpected results may be the effects of human effort rather than just the result of Divine will, substantially replacing older ideas of fate. Lupton analyzes risk from the writings of Anthony Giddens. Risk, a contemporary characteristic, may be estimated and therefore controlled by using its technical definition and relying on circumstances where probability estimations of an occurrence are to be recognized and identifiable. Risk is elevated to the domain of expert knowledge, yet it is profoundly ingrained in both public and scientific discourse. Around the idea of risk, an apparatus of professional research, knowledge, and counsel has emerged: risk assessment, risk evaluation, risk communication, and risk mitigation are all significant areas of study and application.

4.Methods

4.1 Introduction

The research approach plays a crucial role in the research process. The research project receives a focus with the help of this study technique, which includes a decision of data gathering and data analysis methodologies (Supino and Borer, 2012). The research methodology chosen is determined by the research study's selected topic as well as the database's quality and availability.

Data collection was provided through secondary data collection methods in terms of the topic matter.

4.2 Study Design

The study design in this project is directly dependent on the nature of research of choosing the proper data gathering and developing results and analysis from secondary source (Mallinson, Childs and Herk, 2013). The case study option is used in this work to describe secondary data. The narrow literature review has used in this study. This research method is used to identify research problems on the basis of previously provided information. The study design has provided a foundation for secondary data analysis, allowing all relevant data to be represented in the research study. The research methodology allowed for a very well and ordered presentation of the data.

4.3 Data Sources

It was common practice to use the terms "social circumstances," "risk," "risk society," and "social settings" interchangeably. Research on factors that influence the development of social situations under risk conditions in relation to Syria was carried out in databases beginning on January 1, 1990 and will continue until January 1, 2022. This research will be carried out until January 1, 2022. To complete their investigation, the writers examined the references provided in a variety of publications, review articles, and other sources that they were already familiar with. To carry on with their examination, researchers and investors have searched through the reference lists. After reviewing the study, it was determined that investors had uncovered valuable new information that had not been published on factors that influence social growth in conditions of risk related to Syria. Only human beings and academic papers written in English are on our list of potential research topics. Because of the exhaustive nature of the directory's evaluation, it is possible that some potentially fruitful research projects were overlooked in favor of more

reasonable analyses of all currently available publications (primarily focusing on selection criteria).

4.4 Research Philosophy

The research philosophy discusses the ways in which added information is developed as well as the types of study that are conducted along the way. There is no doubt about the significance of this definition when conducting research. a desire to learn, data collection, analysis, and subsequent use of qualitative research data to generate science theories (Kothari et al., in 2004). The research theory is shaped by problem statements in science; hence it is critical to determine this component before commencing any investigation. Research designs, techniques, and data gathering procedures will be influenced by the right philosophy. The study's purpose will guide the research philosophy. Positivist, realist, interpretivist, and pragmatic philosophies are just a few of the several study methodologies. Each theory has a place in the scientific community. "Belief to knowledge" is the goal of science. Data gathering and research findings in positivism are primarily relied on previous secondary research or official reports and primary data, such as surveys. For this theory to generate innovative ideas, perceptions, and hypotheses through human interaction, no research of any kind is done. To investigate positivism, researchers examine secondary sources such as books, journals, papers, and government records. Positivism, on the other hand, is the antithesis of realism. Researchers in realism study the recipients and conduct testing to gain a better understanding of their viewpoints and determine the outcome. Using the experiences and values of the individuals they're seeking to reach, researchers come up with new hypotheses. However, interpretivism solely uses primary material and objectively evaluates the responses of recipients to draw conclusions. During the interview sessions, the researchers reveal the truth to evaluate the data. Recipients have the option of whether to express their views, contrary

to what respondents indicated in the surveys. To ensure the validity and effectiveness of the results, the survey data and interviews were combined (Nicholas, in 2011). The author conducted a survey to get the data for this study, which adheres to the positivist ideology. The author acquired secondary sources to make the information more understandable to the audience. As a result, secondary data that is more narrowly focused might be used to further refine the findings.

4.5 Research Approach

Scholars have suggested multiple scientific methods when reacting to a question or curiosity. There are three forms of study (Kovács and Spens 2005); inductive, deductive, and abductive methods. Data have been collected and then analyzed. In other words, some pattern, significance, or consistency of the interaction between variables is checked, and a hypothesis has therefore been established. The research method's key features have been identified by previously proposed research (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009). A model for secondary data was used. Our study is developed by a process known as respondent validation based on preliminary evidence with qualitative methodology, which has shown that this research is inductive. The new approach clarifies the variables' relationships. It defines the methods for identifying and defining the field of investigation that involve consideration of data collection tools, data collection facilities, data accuracy, and pertinent attributes for understanding the core of the study.

4.6 Research Paradigm

At the heart of current research lies the philosophical discipline of ontology, which is concerned with the essence of being and its structure as well as what it is possible to comprehend. It is the goal of the research to reveal the concept of existence and its relationship to various components of society, such as social actors and cultural norms and the way the epidemic alters these structures.

4.7 Literature search strategy

When gathering information for a study, using secondary data collection methods requires the development of a well-planned and organized search strategy. Researchers can more easily locate relevant research articles for data collection if they use an efficient search approach. This inquiry makes use of a strategy that is centered around search. Based on the research questions, several keywords have been developed, and they will be used to search for relevant articles on the internet (Axinnand Pearce, in 2006). The primary focus of this research study is on developing and validating a subject-specific survey on factors that influence the development of social situations under conditions of danger in relation to Syria. These are the keywords that were developed for this research study. Because these keywords were included in the research, the researchers were able to gain access to a significantly larger number of databases. The databases contain a variety of content in addition to Google's Search Engine. The process of acquiring secondary data for this study involves searching Google and the study's database for articles that met the criteria of being pertinent to the study as well as being qualified to be included in the secondary data collection. All the articles that were chosen for this study are arranged according to inclusion and exclusion criteria, and their primary focus is on the factors that influence the growth of social circumstances in Syria, which are characterized by high risk. The reliability of the articles, the significance of their content, and the regularity with which it is updated are all taken into consideration in accordance with the inclusion/exclusion criteria. These papers are directly significant to the formulation and validation of a special survey on the factors influencing the development of social situations under the risk of Syria because they span the time from 1999 to 2022. This time is covered by the publications.

4.8 Screening Phase

The screening phase assessed the articles at a deeper level to determine which of the articles listed could contain valuable material for the case study. Three researchers individually screened each item's content during this process and marked it with yes or no. Academic publications were extracted based on the above-listed search strategies. After eliminating duplicate papers containing redundant material, potentially significant articles were identified. Titles and abstracts were then scanned, and insignificant studies were excluded, leaving a total of potentially essential studies. Discarded documents were those deriving recommendations for particular applications (and not generalisable) or gave guidance explicitly for hardware design.

4.9 Eligibility Phase

Before being deemed eligible for the next stage, each component was subjected to a careful examination. The researchers who worked on each publication included both the recommendations that were made in each study as well as the specifics of the studies that evaluated or confirmed those recommendations. These were provided in each paper's summary section. They were overlooked and eliminated from the evaluation if it was determined that they were design standards, excessively generic, or difficult for the researcher to comprehend. Keeping the papers in order throughout the many stages of identification and filtering necessitated the application of a wide variety of techniques for data collection. The team utilized Google Spreadsheets as their platform for collaborative work, and here is where the papers and notes that they obtained from the articles that were checked were saved. Because of this, the environment at work became less tense and more stimulating.

4.10 Inclusion Phase

At this level, to better categorise the design guidelines and prepare the data to address the research objectives that guided the case study, the researchers conducted analysis of the information extracted. Some of our previous work follows up with this qualitative analysis of the literature in this area, created by Aresta, Pedro, and Santos (2015). Still, our study focused on on factors influencing the development of social situations under conditions of risk regarding Syria in this field. This analysis shows that factors influencing the development of social situations under conditions of risk regarding Syria are an evolving field of study, demonstrating a consistent rise in the number of publications from the beginning of the 1900 decade. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were used to categorise relevant and non-related research, as all factors influencing the development of social situations under conditions of risk regarding Syria was included in the consideration. The report was entirely checked for eligibility criteria to be calculated.

4.11 Ethical Consideration

A variety of ethical issues were integrated into the scientific project as part of the ethical permitting process. The first ethical priority in this research paper is the preservation of the resources' legitimacy and authenticity (Creswell, 2013). To ensure that the information is authentic and reliable, the collection methods used in this research paper are from reputable and recognized journals. Second, the research investigation verified that the information is presented in its original language. The expected outcomes are appropriately translated and presented in the original text for this aim by building a private perspective into the findings available (Thomas, Nelsom and Silverman, 2011). In this data analysis, no data is cut and pasted. It has also been verified in the research project that all researchers whose content has been referenced for retrieving data have been given legal legitimacy in the format of a good and comprehensive reference section presented

at the conclusion of the research study (Daniel and Sam, 2011). Additionally, the research study has assured that any of the investigation study's analysis will not directly or indirectly hurt anyone's features and values associated to this investigation.

5. Conclusion

Syria is dominating in stressed countries with complex cases. Bashar al-Assad became president of the country after his father, but he was unable to reduce the political regression and initiated the socialist economy. A violent protest was carried out in 2011 by the protestors against the regime all around the country. In 2012, the sectarianism between dominant Sunni rebels and the Alawite-dominated regime converted this conflict into a civil war. At independence, the Syrian state had a strong agricultural structure and a well-established industrial system. Regional and provincial trade provides major economic support in the Ottoman era and even in French rule. In the 1960s, when the Baath party entered into political affairs, the economic growth and development of the country were going to be transformed. The Baath party entered into politics in the 1960s by capturing the powers of the military directly. The party introduced the socialist ideology to the country through industrial projects, free education, and involvement of the state in trade affairs of the country with collaboration with Pan Arab states through adopting their ideology. The political scene of the Ba'ath party dominated in 1963 when the conflicts with the military coup rose high. The conflicts of military coups were going on for ten years in Syria. The conflict becomes more and more complex as the interference of international and national powerful groups increase.

The economy of Syria is relatively varied and it not only depends on the oil of the country. The internal and external factors hampered the economic development of this country. Some reforms were established to wipe out these economic issues having a positive effect on the

economy. But some of the sensitive and strategic production areas were still under the control of foreign countries. The tourism sector generated revenue that was declining in the world but providing a boost to the Syrian economy. The civil war in Syria could end if Moscow focuses on military success rather than the political appendage. The war-like situation not only affected the landscape of Syria economically, physically, and socially but also the other adjacent countries. It is estimated that the health facilities of the Syrian cities faced US\$255 million to US\$312 million of total loss. The massive migration of Syrians to other neighboring countries creates significantly negative impacts on the stability of other countries. The Syrian economy was liberal and traditional in nature, having poor institutions which were very poor in working with the exclusion of infrastructure. At independence, the environment supported the uprising of different political parties, supported by the socialists as it improved the economy through landform development and major industrial projects. In the 1960s, when the Baath party entered into political affairs, the economic growth and development of the country were going to be transformed.

The party introduced the socialist ideology to the country through initiating industrial projects, free education, and involvement of the state in trade affairs. This study will examine how people challenge and solve everyday problems in the light of qualitative research. According to the research, it is clear that the knowledge about solving the risk requires knowledge about the working of social institutes regarding the risk. This study emphasizes on understanding how social groups or individuals cater to the risk and try to solve it in daily lifestyle. The researcher conceptualizes the phenomenon of risk in the form of social processes. The article will focus on reasoning and practical knowledge in decision making. The risk requires the reasoning situation and solving through concrete efforts. This study tries to suggest the central dimension through an empirical approach so that people can negotiate the negative consequences on their own. This suggestion

will provide the long-term suggestion for the risk and change the view of the authors regarding risk taking perspective. Modern society is described as a 'risk society'. People have an obsession with risk. New awareness regarding risk indicates the questions about how individuals perceive, make evaluations, and react to risk. This article tries to focus broadly on different perspectives and try to know whether different risk-taking behavior and attitude are linked with any personality factor or demographic dimension in the general population. The demographic factors were usually taken as control variables in personality studies.

Societal change refers to advances in a society's well-being that are sustainable and equitable. One of the most important aspects of sustainable and fair social development is social cohesiveness. Social inclusion, social capital, and social mobility, according to the OECD (2011), are three components of a cohesive society. Strong social trust also promotes communication among residents, resulting in greater social inclusion for everyone. Human status, another component of social cohesiveness, is based on social trust, which is the primary component. Social cohesiveness is measured by the OECD (2014) using five metrics, including, life happiness, compassion, trust in organizations, and a sense of protection and security, helping others is also important. It has been shown that interpersonal trust has a favorable impact on subjective well-being. High family trust encourages parents to invest in the education of their children and siblings, thereby enhancing their social mobility, according to the study. In other words, social trust helps to tolerance and assisting others, which in turn improves social cohesiveness." In the financial industry, trust is very important because transaction costs are high, therefore societal trust is necessary for the growth of the financial sector, which in turn is essential for economic development. A high degree of community faith decreases contract fees because individuals typically assume that others will play truthful and by the rules in such a fiduciary and trustful

relationship. Because of the societal trust, human resource development is facilitated not only by significant investments in education but also by leading recruiting based on meritocracy or educational qualifications.

Individuals often think that others will play truthfully and by the rules in such a fiduciary and trustful relationship, hence a high level of community faith lowers contract fees. Because social trust lowers transaction costs, poor people can invest in education and business. Because transaction costs are high in the financial business, society trust is vital for the financial sector's expansion, which is necessary for economic progress. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is critical for host countries' economic development. Countries with a high level of social trust or communal faith attract FDI. Chesbrough (2003) used the term "open innovation" to describe the discovery and integration of creative components within a company. Syria's current societal turbulence is a response to the political tide of change that began in Tunisia early last year as a direct result of a harsh and out-of-touch regime. But that isn't the whole story. In Syria, massive social, economic, environmental, and climatic changes have eroded the social contract between citizens and government, bolstered the case for the opposition movement, and irreversibly ruined the al-Assad dictatorship's credibility in recent years. If global communities and following politicians in Damascus want to confront and resolve the origins of discontent in Syria, they will require a better knowledge of these processes.

Several socioeconomic and political factors, including significant internal displacements from rural to urban regions and widespread unhappiness among agriculture-dependent groups, have gone unaddressed in Syria. Syria's economically ruined cities, which have shortcomings in their water infrastructure, have been put under tremendous strain as a result of the recent droughts. The impoverished have been forced to compete with the wealthy for access to limited water supplies.

According to Damascus expert Francesca de Châtel, Syria has suffered a "dramatic decline in [water] availability per capita," owing in part to poor urban infrastructure. Aside from that, unlike other "Arab Spring" countries, the Syrian opposition movement is led by dissatisfied rural people. Although data shows that this issue may not be insignificant, there has been a dearth of research on the influence of internal population displacement and rural unhappiness on disruption. Syrian upheavals began as market policies advanced in recent years, particularly in trade, taxation and subsidies, foreign direct investment, and the expansion of non-oil industries. Between 2004 and 2008, the economy increased by more than 5% on average, while poverty levels fell to around 13% in 2006-2007. However, an increase in the frequency of droughts could jeopardise Syria's development and put a significant pressure on the country's economic growth and family incomes, particularly for the country's poorest residents. According to the World Bank, the turmoil in Syria since March 15, 2011 will have a long-term impact on the country's economic trajectory and state-society interactions. Syria is already feeling the effects of the civil war: oil and tax revenues are down, corruption is rampant, and the country is in shambles.

12.6 million Syrians are projected to require disaster relief, according to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. As a general rule, the Syrian regime, ISIS, and the Syrian opposition are the primary entities in Syria that control geographical regions inside the nation. Participation by foreign powers adds a new element of complication to the war. It is concluded that the current study considers the interrelationship between people from two distinct cultures to extract latent typological patterns between nations. The research used a variant of the Eckel-Grossman Choice Game to describe risk tolerances among rebel soldiers and civilians in Syria. The conventional focus is on a fixed, predetermined society, thus dynamic diverse systems risk being fundamentally undetectable during risk assessment. In our method, hidden classes are

characterized as groupings with persistent relationship structures in terms and conditions and dissent with groups from the opposing society. We employ an uncontrolled parametric Bayesian relationship modeling technique, which is based on a well stochastic block model in social network research.

In Syria, major social, economic, environmental, and climatic changes have undermined the social contract between citizens and government, enhanced the argument for the opposition movement, and irrevocably destroyed the credibility of the al-Assad dictatorship in the past several years. The global communities and subsequent policymakers in Damascus will need a deeper understanding of these developments if they are to address and resolve the sources of discontent in Syria. Several socio-economic and political reasons have not been fully addressed in Syria, including massive internal displacements from rural to urban areas and substantial discontent among agriculture-dependent populations. As a result of the recent droughts, Syria's economically devastated cities, which have their water infrastructure inadequacies, have been subjected to enormous stresses. When it comes to accessing restricted water supplies, the poor have been forced to compete with the rich. It was particularly severely affected by five years of drought and water scarcity, with no aid from the al-Assad administration. There has been a lack of research on the impact of internal population relocation and rural dissatisfaction on disturbance, although data shows that this issue may not be inconsequential. Syrian upheavals began when market policies had progressed in the last several years, particularly in the areas of trade, taxation and subsidies, foreign direct investment, and the growth of non-oil businesses. The economy grew by more than 5% on average between 2004 and 2008, while poverty dropped to approximately 13% in 2006-2007. Nevertheless, an increase in the frequency of droughts may endanger Syria's development and place a substantial strain on the country's economic growth and family incomes, especially

those of the poorest citizens in Syria. Already, Syria is suffering from the repercussions of the civil war: oil and tax revenues have dropped, corruption is rife, and the country is in ruins.

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