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## **Numerical analysis of a reaction-diffusion-convection system.**

*"The South Caucasus, and the broader Caspian region, is becoming increasingly more important for European energy, security and economic interests. Europe's Southern energy corridor depends on Europe's access to the energy resources in the Caspian Sea. Stability in the South Caucasus has a direct impact on security along the EU Black Sea flank, while EU-Russia, EU-US, and EU-Turkey relations are being shaped by and are shaping the trends in the broader Caspian region. The changes in the region are overwhelming, and yet, the EU has not made the necessary adjustments. Part of the problem has been the lack of German focus in this region, which ironically has become increasingly interesting for the German private sector, most notably Azerbaijan, which is the 6th major oil supplier to Germany today, and also the biggest recipient of German FDI that flows into the South Caucasus.*

*Further, Azerbaijan through its balanced foreign policy and steady domestic development has become the regional leader. It not only is the biggest economy in the South Caucasus region, but it has become a major energy supplier to Turkey, Georgia and Southern Europe. It is a connecting point for Europe to Turkmenistan, and a key player in broadening regional security. Azerbaijan has the highest military budget in the region in nominal figures and over 20 percent of its territory is under Armenia's control. The Nagorno-Karabakh frozen conflict is an obstacle that stands in the way of unhindered regional cooperation and integration, and is a security threat to European energy projects in the Caspian and to European investments in this region. For this reason, Germany should increase the political push within the EU to bring a lasting solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue. This paper is a timely endeavor, with appropriate key messages for the German and European decision-makers. Not only is this an opportunity to engage in the region more proactively, but Berlin also has an inherent interest in recalibrating its regional policy to fit better the current regional realities. Germany has always had a special relationship with Russia, but as this paper argues, it thus should also take the unique responsibility and shape a value added and independent European policy towards the South Caucasus." (excerpt)*

### **1. Einleitung**

Bereits seit den 1980er Jahren problematisieren sozialwissenschaftliche Geschlechter-forscherinnen und Gleichstellungspolitikern Teilzeitarbeit als hoch ambivalente Strategie für Frauen zur Vereinbarkeit von Familie und Beruf: Kritisiert werden mangelnde Existenzsicherung, fehlendes Prestige und die geschlechterhierarchisierende vertikale und horizontale Arbeitsmarktsegregation (Jurczyk/ Kudera 1991; Kurz-Scherf 1993, 1995; Floßmann/Hauder 1998; Altendorfer 1999; Tálos 1999). In wohlfahrtsstaatlichen Arbeiten wird kritisch

hervorgehoben, dass Ideologie und Praxis von Teilzeitarbeit, die als „Zuverdienst“ von Ehefrauen und Müttern zum männlichen Familieneinkommen konstruiert werden, das *male-breadwinner*-Modell (Sainsbury 1999) selbst dann noch stützen, wenn dieses angesichts hoher struktureller Erwerbslosigkeit und der Flexibilisierung der Arbeitsverhältnisse bereits erodiert ist. Als frauenpolitisch intendiertes Instrument wird schließlich Teilzeitarbeit als verkürzte „Bedürfnisinterpretation“ (Fraser 1994) identifiziert: Die Arbeitszeitreduktion von Frauen wird als Vereinbarung von Familie und Beruf, nicht aber von Familie und Karriere gedacht und realisiert.