

Cluster 1: This cluster includes countries characterized by low socio-economic development indicators.

Cluster 2: Representing advanced countries with high levels of socio-economic development.

Cluster 3: Consisting of developing countries with moderate socio-economic indicators.

Cluster 4: Comprising countries with larger economies and stronger property rights.

Cluster 5: Similar to Cluster 1, with slightly better socio-economic indicators.

Turkey is in the cluster 4 and should aim to be in the cluster 2.

Turkey's Comparison with Cluster 2:

A detailed comparison was made between Turkey and Cluster 2, representing advanced countries with high levels of development. Significant differences were observed in several key indicators:

Political Rights: Turkey exhibited lower scores in political rights compared to Cluster 2 countries, indicating potential areas for improvement in terms of political freedoms and democratic governance.

Civil Liberties: Similarly, Turkey showed lower levels of civil liberties compared to Cluster 2, suggesting the need for enhancing freedoms of expression, assembly, and association.

Corruption Perception: Turkey's corruption perception index was lower than that of Cluster 2 countries, indicating higher perceived levels of corruption. Addressing corruption through enhanced transparency and accountability mechanisms is crucial.

Happiness: Turkey's happiness index was lower compared to Cluster 2, highlighting the importance of implementing policies to improve overall well-being and satisfaction among citizens.

Recommendations for Turkey:

Based on the comparison findings, several recommendations can be made to address the identified areas of improvement:

Strengthening Political Rights: Implement measures to enhance political freedoms, safeguard human rights, and ensure fair and transparent elections.

Promoting Civil Liberties: Take steps to protect freedom of speech, press, and assembly, and safeguard individual liberties.

Combating Corruption: Implement anti-corruption measures, strengthen institutional frameworks, and enhance transparency and accountability mechanisms.

Enhancing Well-being: Develop policies aimed at improving overall happiness and well-being, including investments in healthcare, education, and social welfare programs.

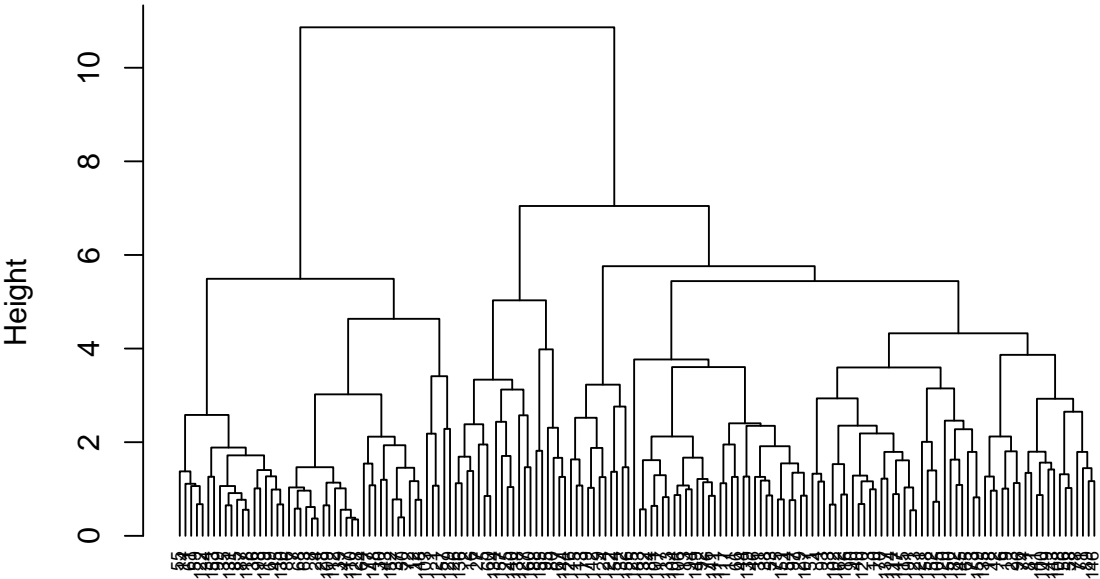
Conclusion:

In conclusion, the cluster analysis provided valuable insights into the socio-economic characteristics of countries, allowing for a comparative assessment of Turkey's position relative to other clusters. By addressing the identified areas of improvement and implementing targeted strategies, Turkey can work towards enhancing its socio-economic development and improving the well-being of its citizens.

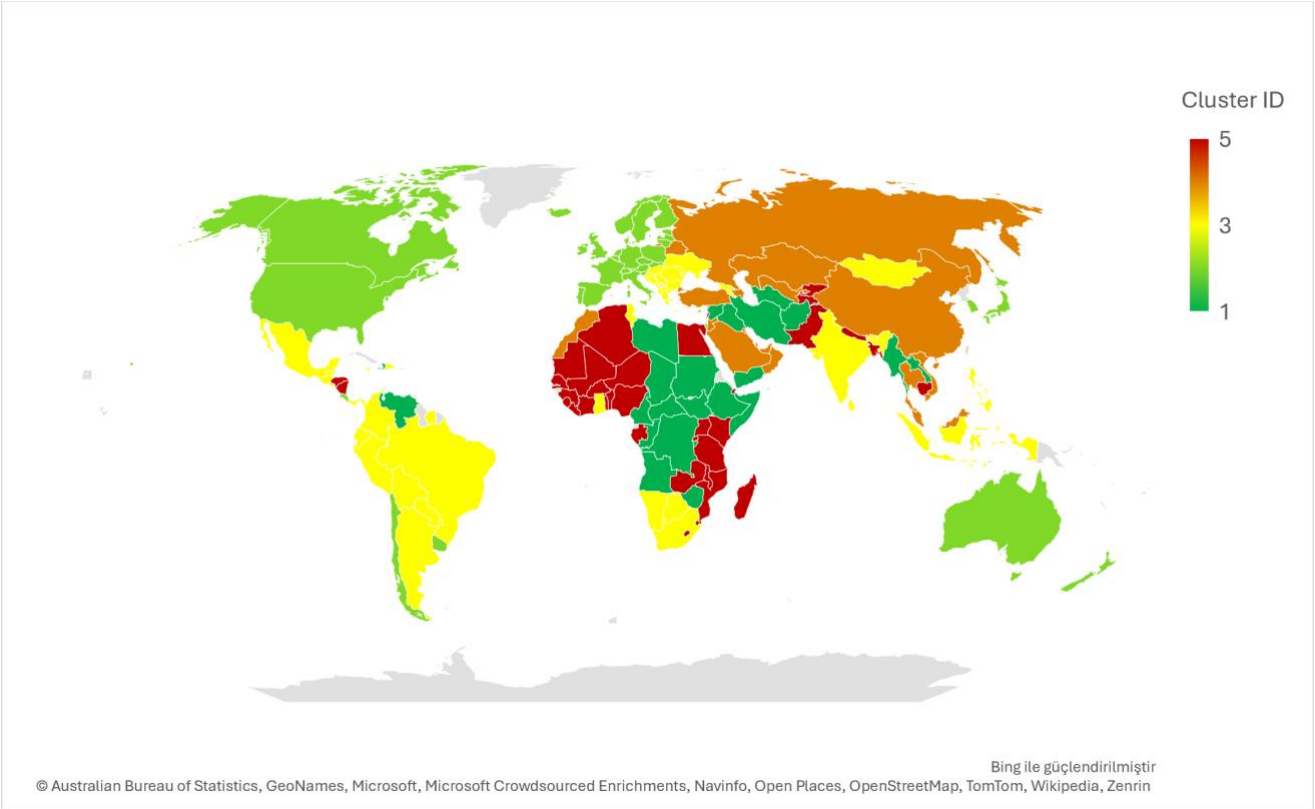
I added the related graphs that I made the analysis.

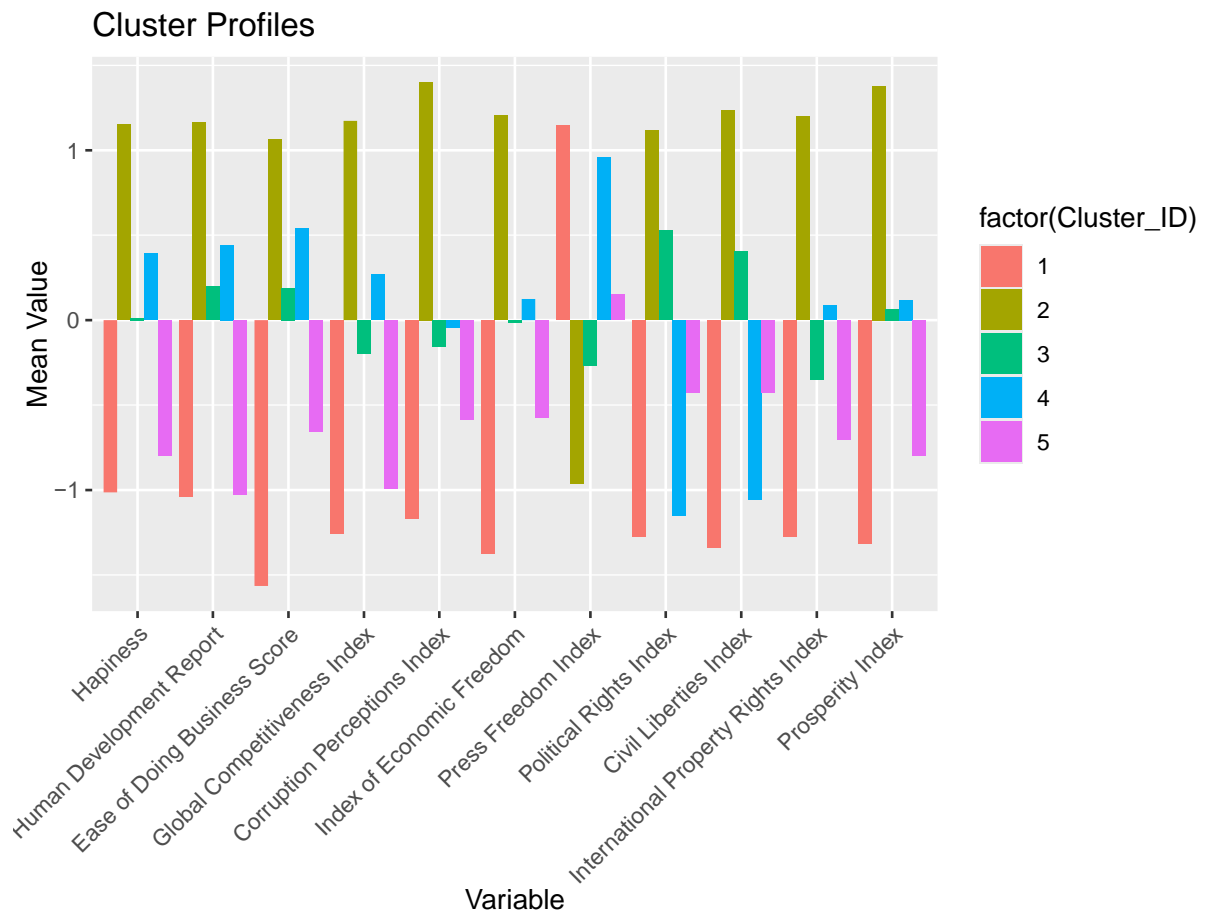
Emin Can Çavuşoğlu

Cluster Dendrogram

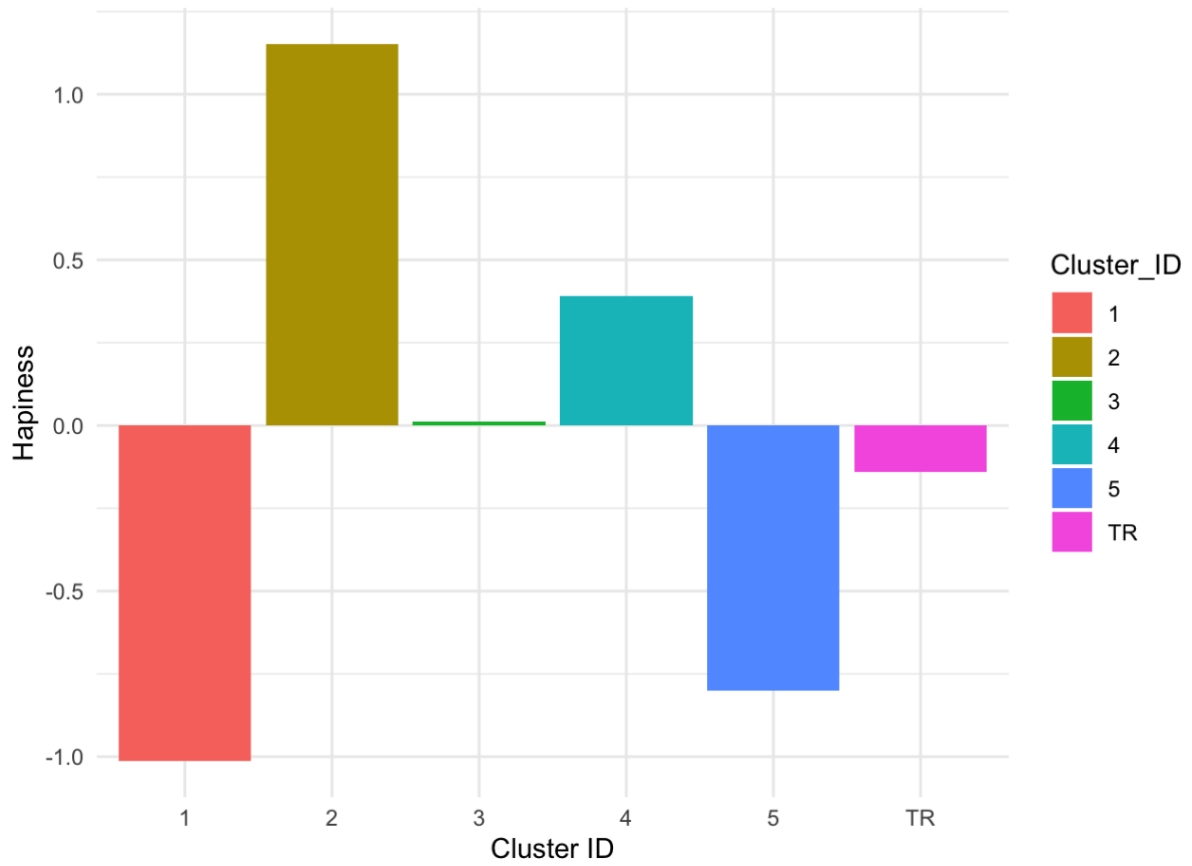


distance_matrix
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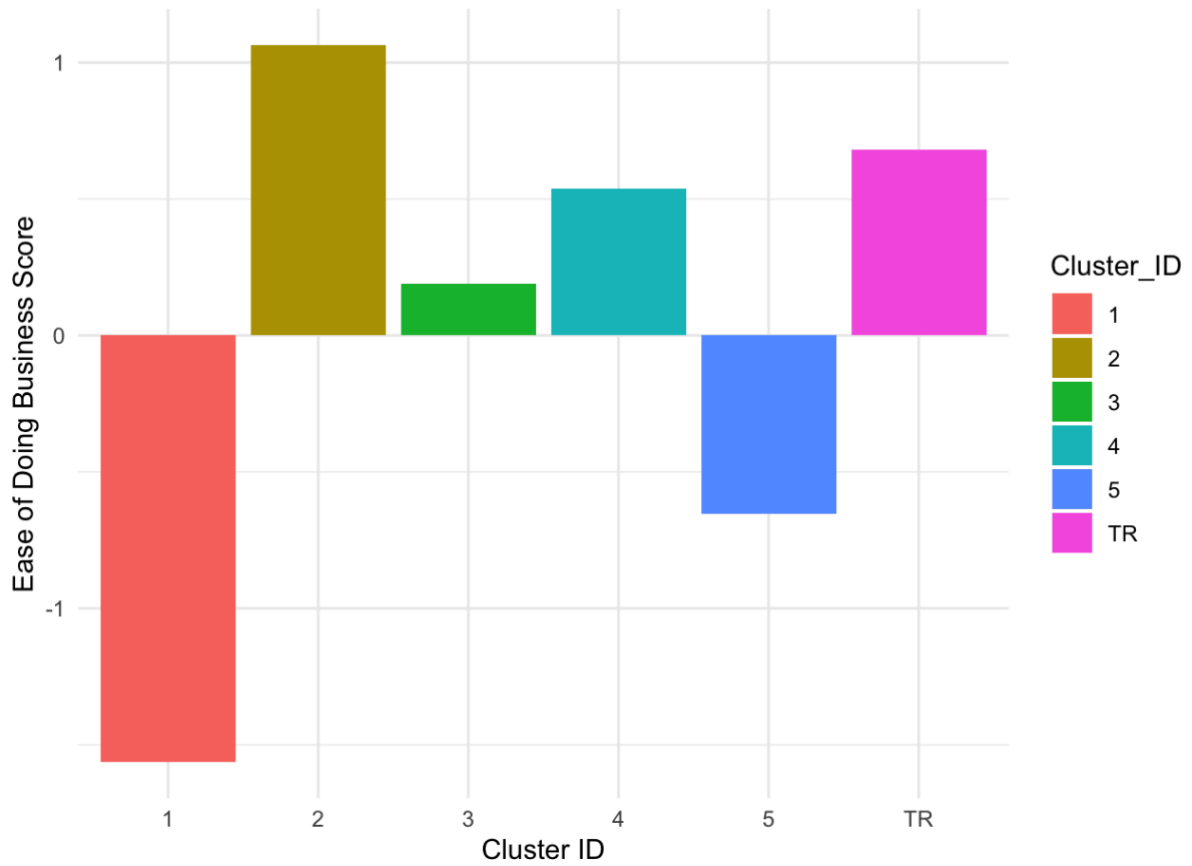


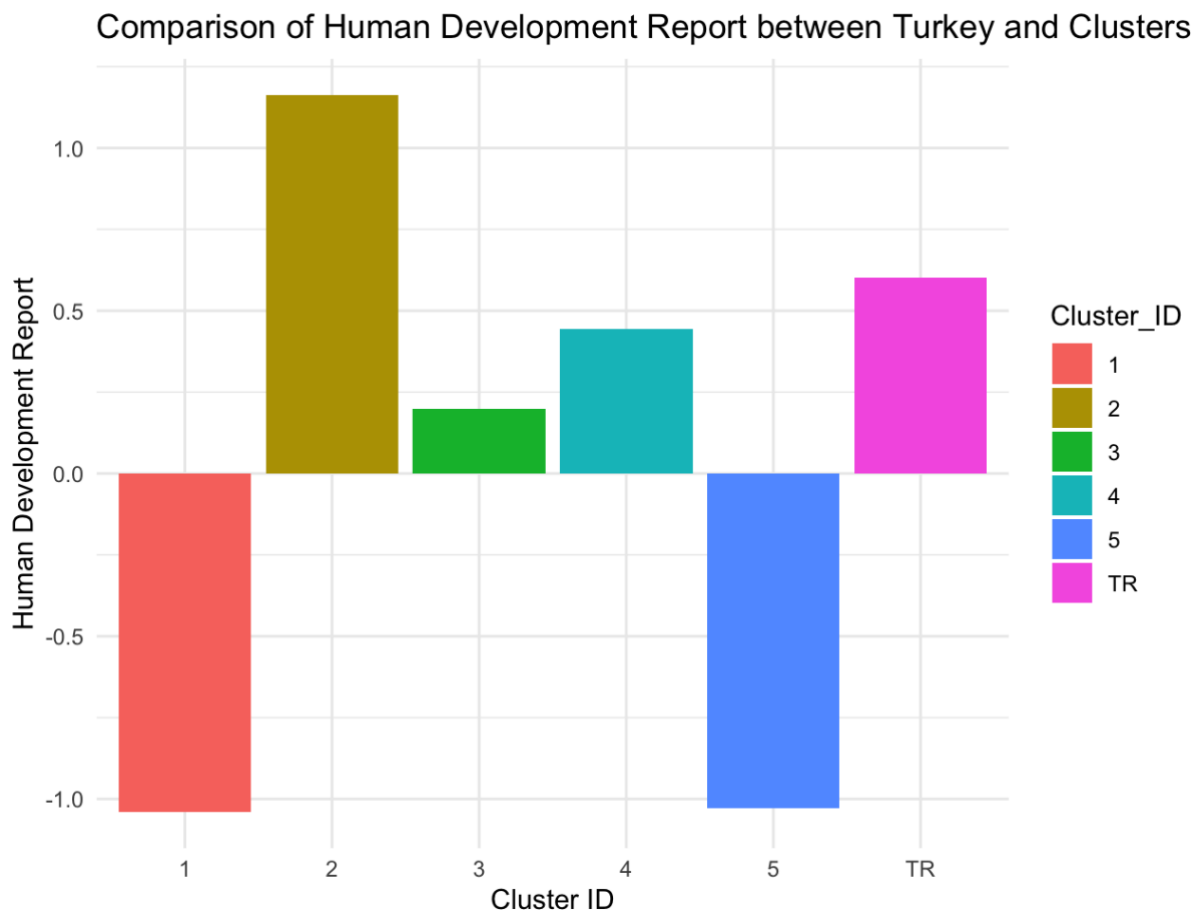
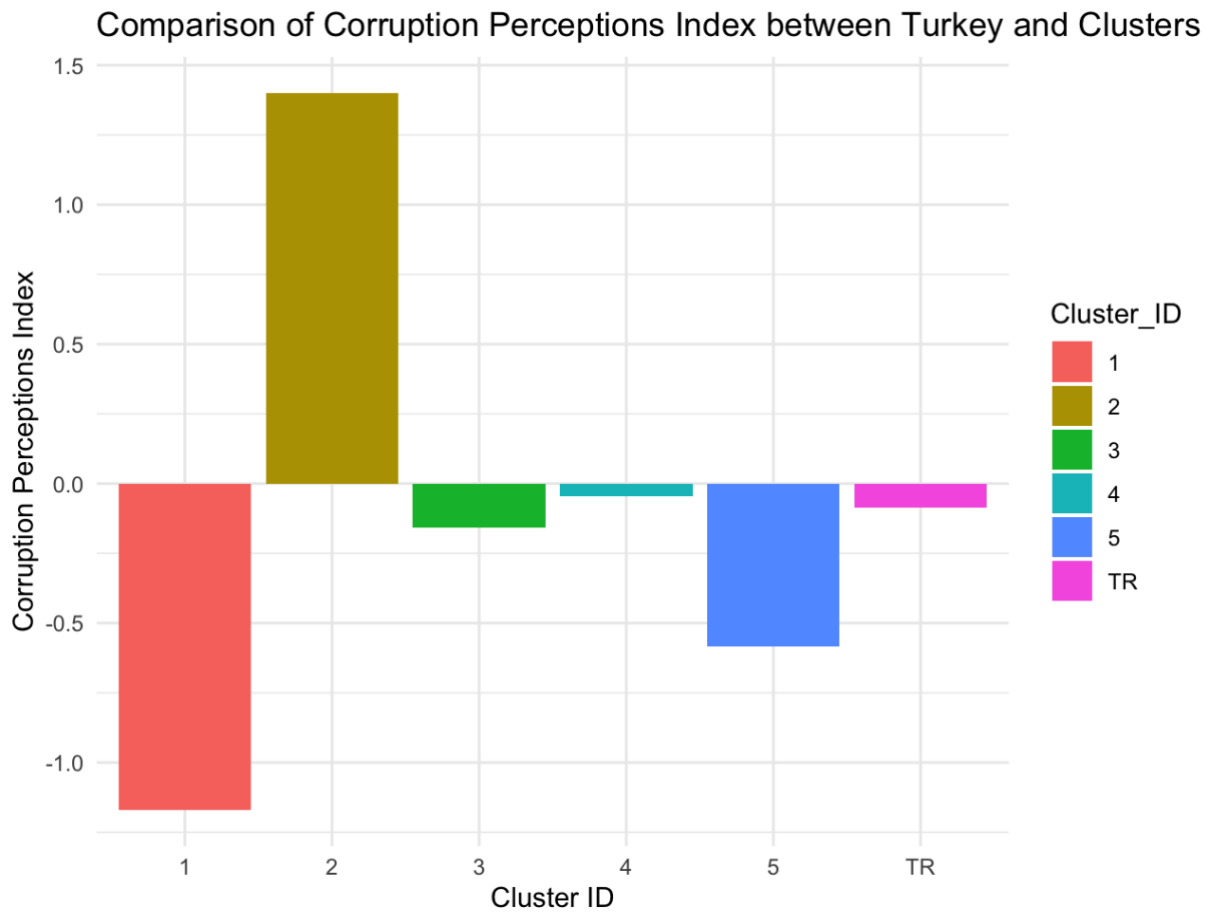


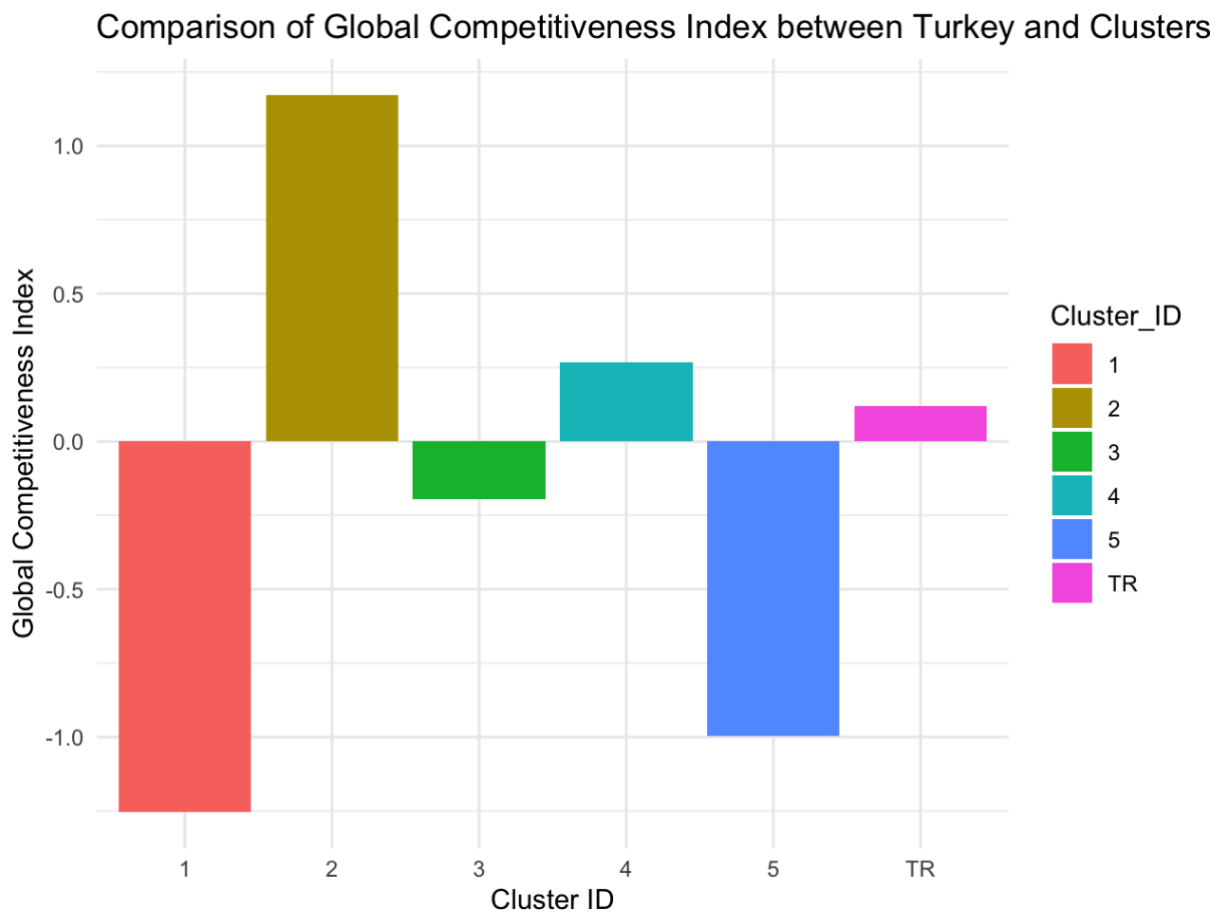
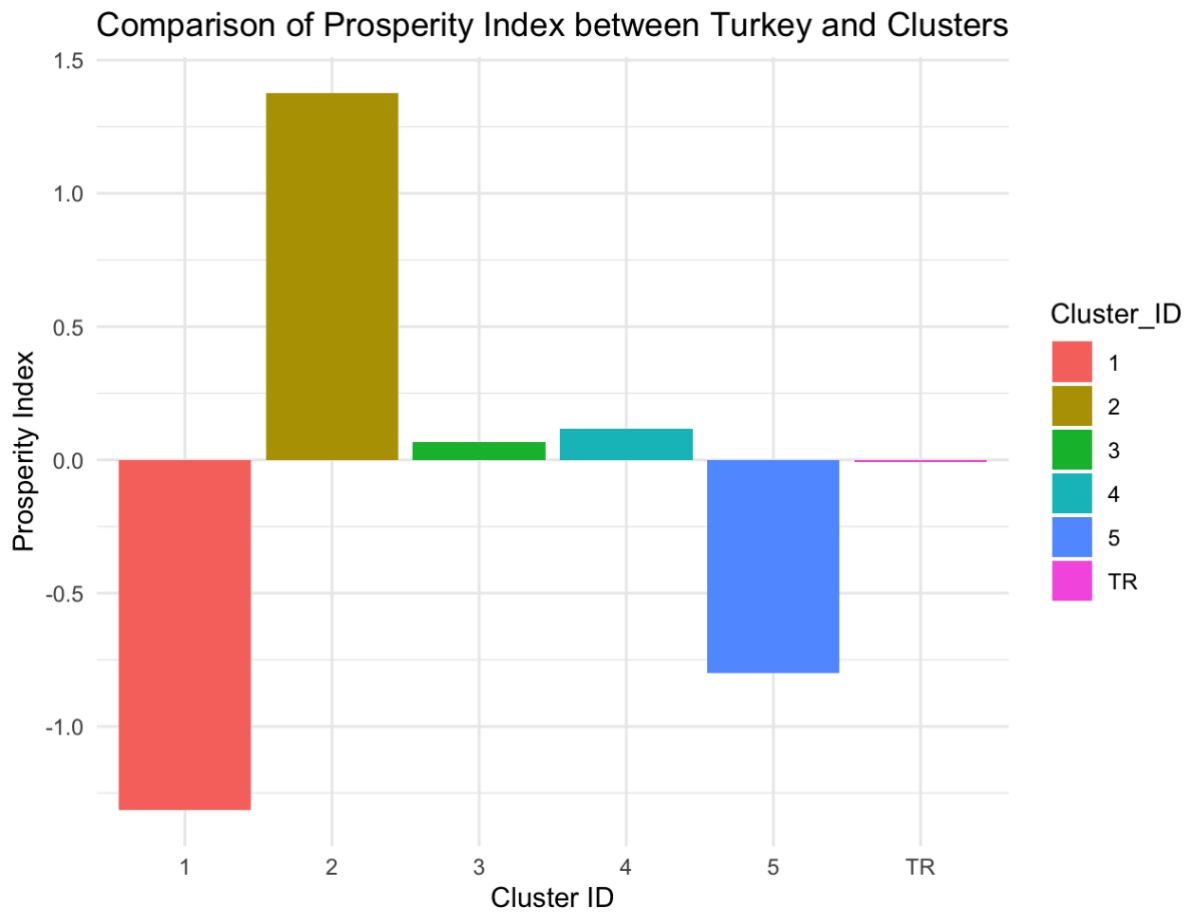
Comparison of Hapiness between Turkey and Clusters



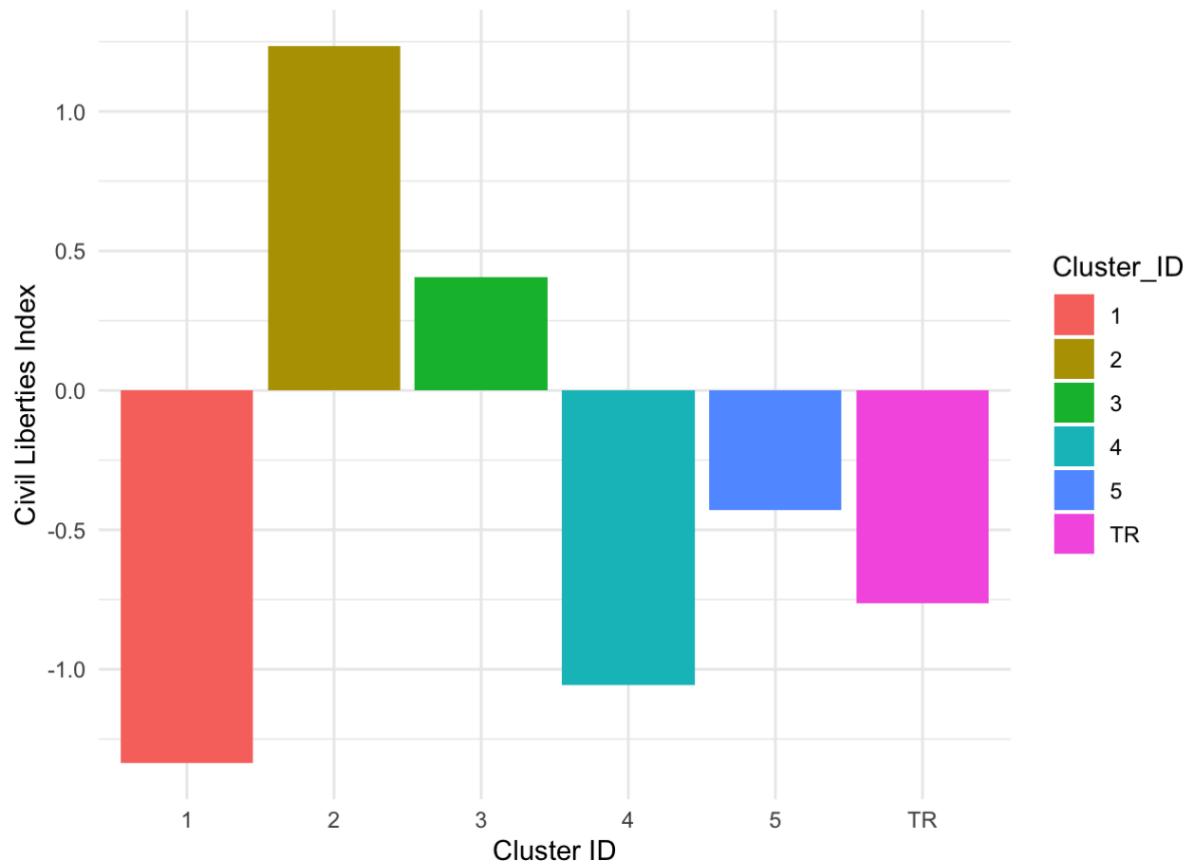
Comparison of Ease of Doing Business Score between Turkey and Clusters



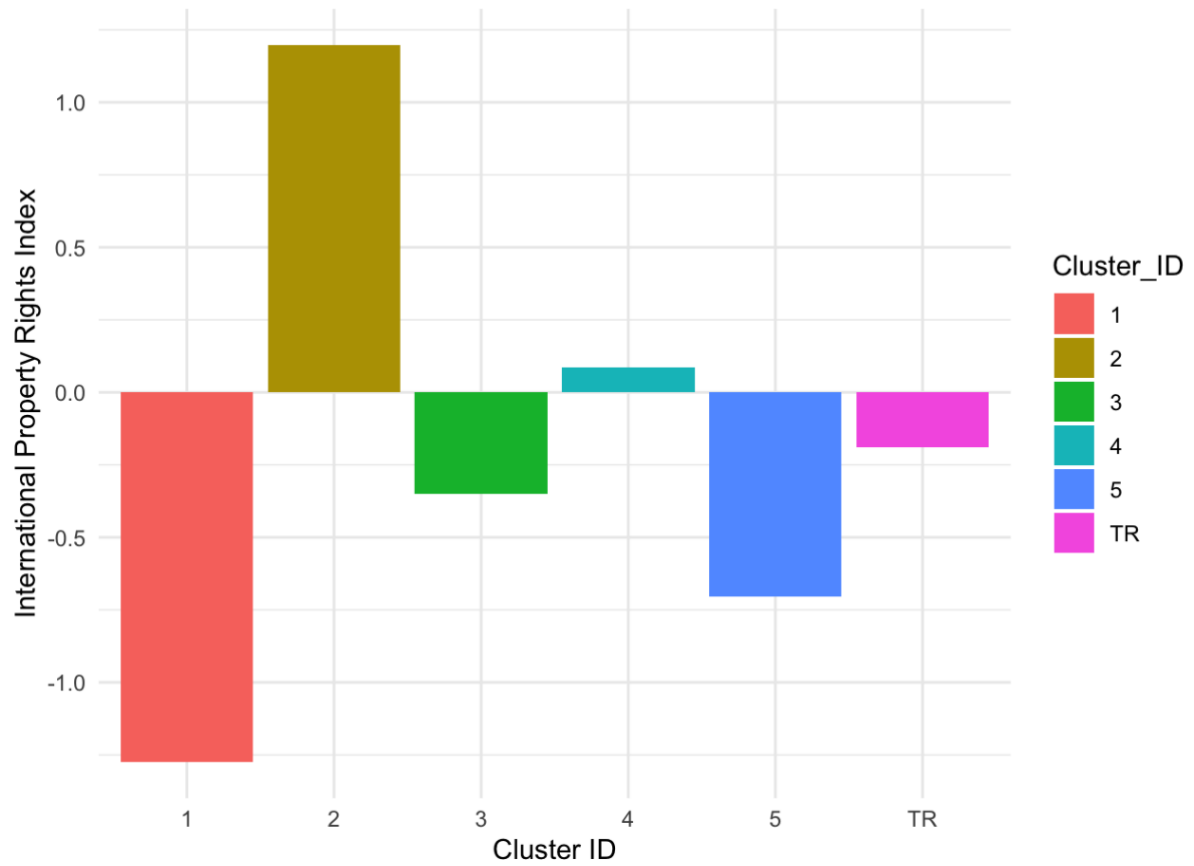




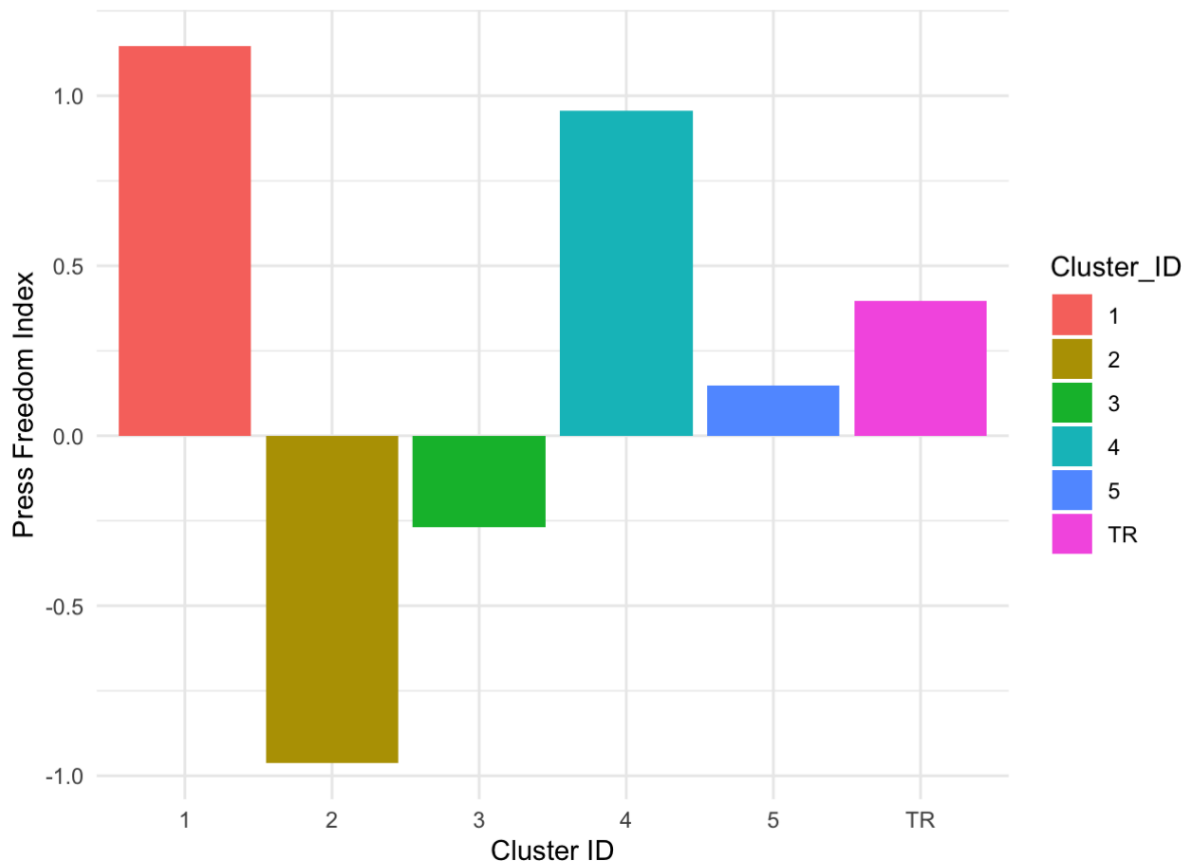
Comparison of Civil Liberties Index between Turkey and Clusters



Comparison of International Property Rights Index between Turkey and Clu



Comparison of Press Freedom Index between Turkey and Clusters



Comparison of Index of Economic Freedom between Turkey and Clusters

