

6th International Congress of Multidisciplinary Social Sciences

Abstracts Booklet



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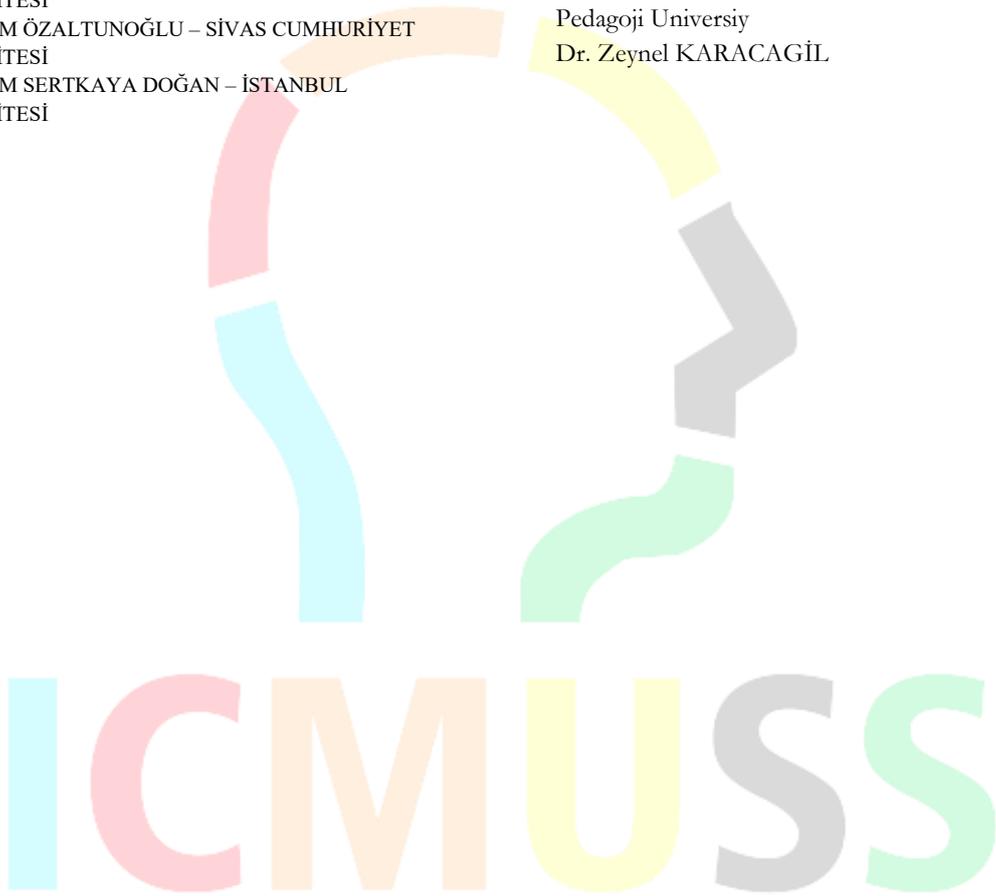
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ABSTRACTS

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8th Grade Students' Interest Levels in Stem Professions

Ozan Emre DEMİREL¹

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the interests of 8th grade students in STEM professions. In addition, student opinions were taken about which situations and people affected students' career choices. An embedded design, one of the mixed research designs, was used in the study. While the survey model was used in the quantitative dimension of the study, a case study was used in the qualitative dimension. The research was conducted with 8th grade students in the 2023-2024 academic year. 51 students determined by purposeful sampling method participated in the study. In the study, based on the academic grade point averages of the students in the first semester of the 2023-2024 academic year, the students were divided into 3 groups as "low", "middle" and "high" academic success levels. 22 male and 29 female students took part in the study. "STEM Career Interest Survey" was used as a data collection tool. There are four sub-dimensions in this scale: "science", "technology", "engineering" and "mathematics". The skewness and kurtosis values of the findings obtained from the sub-dimensions of the data collection tool were examined to determine which statistical tests to use, and the values found were found to be between ± 1.00 . Therefore, the study continued using parametric tests. Then, it was examined whether the sub-dimensions in the STEM career interest survey differed between male and female students. From the independent groups t test data, it was seen that male students had a significantly higher mean than female students only in the "technology" sub-dimension. From the data obtained, it was seen that the total scores of the students at the "high" academic success level in the STEM career interest survey and the scores in the "mathematics" sub-dimension were statistically significantly higher than the students at the "low" academic success level. In addition, in the qualitative data obtained, it was determined that students preferred STEM careers and their own preferences were more prominent when choosing a profession.

Keywords: Academic achievement, STEM career interest survey, STEM

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Comparison of Old and New Turkish Textbooks in Terms of Gender Roles

Funda AMANVERMEZ İNCİRKUŞ¹

Abstract

The Ministry of National Education (MEB) in Turkey aims to promote gender equality in education by structuring curricula, educational materials, and textbooks. The study aimed to analyze the texts and visuals in Turkish textbooks for 6th graders before (Serhat Pub., 2001) and after (Alfa Pub., 2019) 2005, from a qualitative perspective in terms of gender roles. Data was collected by document analysis. According to Erikson's personality development theory, children assimilate gender roles at the ages of 11-12, hence 6th grade textbooks were chosen as the sample population using convenience sampling. Content analysis was used to create codes, which were then verified by an expert Turkish teacher. The results showed that in both textbooks, males were portrayed more frequently than females. Positive personality traits of women were limited to being caring, sensitive, and understanding, whereas men were portrayed with strong, intelligent, hardworking, rational, and leadership traits. Negative personality traits were attributed more to women than men. Men were offered more occupational options than women, which were mostly related to management or respected positions in society. In the old textbook, women were shown only in the role of a teacher. However, in the new textbook, women were portrayed as an astronaut and a gymnastic athlete, breaking away from traditional gender roles. Women were characterized as organizing the family (child care, cleaning, etc.), while men were portrayed as managing the family. In actions outside the family, women were attributed with individual and domestic activities (taking children to the park/school), while men were attributed with independent and social activities (travelling with friends, studying abroad). Both textbooks exhibited a lack of women in non-family roles and contained sexist discourse against women. In conclusion, the textbooks prepared before and after 2005 reflect a similar traditional understanding of gender roles, and the new Turkish textbook was prepared without considering gender equality.

Keywords: Gender roles, gender equality, middle school Turkish textbooks

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Self-Directed Learning as a Predictor of Autonomous Learning in Higher Education*

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Bünyamin BAVLI²

Abstract

Self-directed learning and autonomous learning are two key terms in life-long learning. In self-directed learning, individuals manage various aspects of their learning with or without guidance or support. Autonomous learning, on the other hand, refers to a higher level of independence which enables learners to take complete control of the entire process of their learning. The aim of this study is to reveal whether self-direction levels of students in higher education predict their levels of autonomous learning. In this study, self-directed learning and autonomous learning, which are considered to be related to each other, are examined through correlational design, one of the quantitative research approaches. The research was conducted with 437 preparatory school students of one of the public universities in Istanbul, who were voluntary to take part in the study and selected by random sampling method. The demographic form prepared by the researcher, Autonomous Learning Scale and Self-directed Learning Skills Scale were employed as data collection tools. The data were analyzed using t-test, ANOVA, and multiple regression statistical methods. It is determined that both the self-directed learning levels and autonomous learning levels of the students are at the level "Strongly Agree". As a result of multiple regression analysis, the self-monitoring, motivation, self-control and self confidence dimensions of self-directed learning indicated a significant relationship with the independence of learning and study habits dimensions of autonomous learning. As the data of the study are still being analyzed, complete findings and results of the study will be shared with the discussion subsequently.

Keywords: self-directed learning, self-direction, autonomous learning

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* From Oğuzhan COŞKUNLU's master's thesis.



A needs analysis study on the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) competencies of English teachers

Neşe KAYA¹

Abstract

In the 21st century, alongside the changing roles of teachers, teacher competencies and skills are continually evolving. However, unfortunately, the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) competencies of English teachers have not yet been the subject of any study. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap in the existing literature. Additionally, it plans to increase the efficiency and value of the current English Teaching Program by integrating TPACK competencies into the curriculum. Both singular and relational survey models were used in the research. The singular survey model determined the level of TPACK competencies among English teachers working in schools affiliated with the Ministry of National Education, while the relational survey model investigated whether these competencies varied based on personal characteristics. The study sample consisted of English teachers working in schools in a province in the Western Black Sea Region. The "Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) Scale" used in the study was developed by Jang and Tsai (2012) and adapted to Turkish by Bilici and Güler (2016). The scale utilizes a 5-point Likert scale and comprises four subscales: Content Knowledge, Pedagogical Knowledge, Technological Knowledge, and Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge. Since the collected data showed a normal distribution, parametric tests were employed for analysis. The study found that English teachers' TPACK competencies were generally at a high level in terms of the overall average. However, results concerning the sub-dimensions of TPACK indicated a deficiency in Technological Knowledge. Nevertheless, teachers with strong technological knowledge, who can readily adapt this knowledge to practice, are crucial for integrating technology into the education system. Through technology, students can be offered limitless opportunities for experiential language learning, web-based programs can facilitate face-to-face communication, technology integration can enrich the versatility of lesson delivery, and consequently, students' critical thinking skills can be enhanced through a critical approach.

Keywords: Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK), English Teachers, Need Analysis, Competencies

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Exploring the Intercultural Impact of French Language Teaching in Turkey: Cultural Barriers and Language Interference

Chada Bachri¹

Abstract

This study delves into the intercultural impact of French language education in Turkey. It mainly focuses on the cultural barriers Turkish students encounter in achieving proficiency and fluency in foreign language learning. Despite the growing importance of foreign language education in Turkey, particularly French, there persists a challenge among students in developing a strong command of the French language. Thus, this research seeks to analyze the intricate relationship between Turkish cultural identity and foreign language learning, particularly in the context of a second foreign language. Through a qualitative analysis, this study examines how the cultural background and linguistic characteristics influence the acquisition and usage of French. A central theme explored is the phenomenon of language interference, where Turkish students resort to indirect translation and incorporate Turkish words while speaking French, thereby impeding their linguistic fluency and communication skills in French-speaking contexts. The findings shed light on the complex interplay between language, culture, and identity, revealing how Turkish students' deep-rooted connection to their native language and culture poses challenges in mastering French. Factors such as linguistic similarities/differences, cultural attitudes toward language learning, and societal perceptions of multilingualism are explored in-depth to understand their impact on language acquisition and usage. Thus, this research seeks to contribute to the existing literature by providing insights into the intercultural dynamics of French language education in Turkey and highlighting the cultural barriers that hinder Turkish learners' proficiency in French.

Keywords: French language teaching/learning, interculturality, Foreign language teaching in Turkey, language acquisition, language and culture.

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The family dynamics in the drawings of elementary school students

Nurgül KINACI¹

Hatice VATANSEVER BAYRAKTAR²

Abstract

Children can express their feelings and thoughts through drawing. Especially at the preschool and elementary school levels, children attempt to express behaviors that they cannot articulate with words or actions through drawing. Their drawings reflect their inner worlds. In our study, we examined family dynamics in the drawings of elementary school students. We employed a qualitative research method, using the case study design, and evaluated the children's drawings using descriptive analysis. The study group consisted of 100 children attending state and private elementary schools in different districts of Istanbul during the 2023-2024 academic year. We utilized "family information form, family drawing test, and human figure drawing test" in the study. When examining the aspect of togetherness in children's family drawings, it was generally observed that they mainly depicted nuclear families, although some drawings also included extended or fragmented family types. Children typically portrayed family members together, with a positive sense of self and without barriers. Generally, children used classic figures such as houses, trees, sun, and clouds in their family drawings. Children seem to struggle to break away from stereotypes. From the drawings of children with behavioral problems at school, it is generally inferred that there are familial issues.

Keywords: Elementary School, Children's Drawing, Family, Family Dynamics

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The Impact of the Nahide Opuz Case on Turkish Foreign Policy and the Istanbul Convention

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Abstract

The phenomenon of violence, which is the most discussed and popular today, is examined by many disciplines, has been classified in various ways, and whose time, cause and level varies from society to society, still continues to exist as an unresolved social, political, psychological and economic problem. This study, which limits the concept of violence, which has deep roots and broad conceptual branches, to the example of violence suffered by Nahide Opuz in Turkey, aims to examine the impact of the case Nahide Opuz won in the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) on Turkish foreign policy. In this study, an analysis was made on the Nahide Opuz case, which is quite new in Turkey and brought with it great changes and reactions, and the Istanbul Convention, which this case inspired. According to the findings of this study, which was conducted using the descriptive research method, Turkey had to quickly eliminate its weakness in preventing violence against women after the Opuz case. For this reason, it has been concluded that the steps taken and the innovations made in the fight against violence against women were made in order to disperse the negative atmosphere in the international arena and to soften the reactions. At the point where the Nahide Opuz case brought Turkey, it was revealed that Turkey quickly signed and became a party to the agreements on combating violence against women, established new institutions within the country, but did not care much about their successful implementation and functioning.

Keywords: Nahide Opuz Case, Violence Against Women, Istanbul Convention, Turkish Foreign Policy, European Court of Human Rights.

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A Research on Reasons of the Use of Public Libraries As A Study Environment

Salih AKYILDIZ¹

Abstract

Since student-centered approaches require students to take their own responsibilities for learning, acquiring study habits has become more crucial. Apart from students' personal characteristics, acquiring an effective study habit is associated with the physical and psychological features of the study environment. Recently, students have intensively used the public libraries as a study environment. This study aimed to identify students' reasons for the use of public libraries as a study environment, and present some suggestions. The study was conducted within the survey method. The population of the study consisted of people using the City Public Library as a study environment. The sample was drawn via random sampling type, which is one of non-probability sampling methods. Data were collected through a survey, which was administered to the students using a public library at the center of a city. The data were analyzed in regard to the aims of the study. The findings indicated that the students used the public library to prepare for their exams. Further, it was found that majority of them exploited the public library to study for the nation-wide university exam. A significant part of them preferred the public library for the following reasons: offering a silent environment, increasing their study tenacities, studying more effectively in the library, open 24/7, lack of distracting elements and having certain rules. The current study suggests that the public libraries not only provide proper study environment but also but also have a framework allowing students to perform other duties. In addition, in order to reduce the burden of the public libraries, local governments should open study centers where students can study.

Keywords: Studying, study environment, study habits, public libraries

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Immigrant Care Workers in Turkey in the Context of Global Care Chains

Selin ATALAY¹
Simge KARABIYIK²

Abstract

The economic transformation of Turkey in the 1990s led to the increase in women's participation in the workforce. This participation brought forth the issue of who will be undertaking domestic and care work which was the responsibility of women in the past. With the dwindling of the supply of public care services due to neoliberal marketization and privatization, the women who joined the workforce either received support from other women in their families or resorted to acquiring paid domestic and care labor.

The increase in women's employment led to the rise in the demand for care services and made migration more desirable for women in countries where there is more unemployment and poverty. Since the 1990s there has been an increase in the number of women seeking jobs in global care work industry. Domestic services in Turkey, as in the rest of the world, are common areas of employment and are mostly carried out informally. Since these jobs are low-status, live-in and performed under heavy working conditions, they are not preferred by the local workforce or high wages are demanded for these jobs. Thus, informal care services are provided by immigrant women who are seen as 'cheap' labor and play an important role in ensuring social welfare in Turkey. In this resulting global division of labor, middle-upper class families can access care labor through immigrant women, while immigrant women transfer domestic and care work to other women among their family members who remain in their home countries. This study evaluates feminization of wage labor in Turkey accompanied by the rising demand for immigrant care labor and the deepening of inequalities within the framework of Parrenas' (2012) conceptualization of the international division of reproductive labor.

Keywords: Domestic care work, Global care chains, International division of reproductive labor, Migration, Paid care labor

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Medicalization of Eating and Eating Disorders from a Sociological Perspective

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Abstract

The diagnosis of eating disorders is increasing throughout the world. While these disorders were first observed in early industrialized Western societies, in the last decades they are increasingly diagnosed in other countries. The aim of the study is to look at eating disorders from a sociological perspective. While relations of production and patterns of consumption characterize social structures, they also affect food production techniques and eating habits. Modernism, globalism, and industrial development has led people away from their traditional local cuisines and towards industrial, packaged, and fast food. This is parallel to the increase in health problems and nutritional disorders. While natural life processes such as ageing, death, menopause, pregnancy are medicalized, nutritional habits are also medicalized in the same respect. Different eating behaviors, which have historically manifested themselves in non-medical ways, are now defined as 'abnormal' and classified in medical categories.

This study adopts a Foucauldian perspective building on concepts of biopower, governmentality and self-control. Biopower involves mechanisms of taking control and monitoring the body to manage the population. In today's world, governmentality techniques responsabilizes individuals and pushes them to be entrepreneurs of their own lives. Therefore, self-control becomes central which is the primary issue with eating disorders. This study looks at the social history of food and changes in the nutritional habits of post-industrial societies. The diagnosis, classification and treatment of eating disorders are assessed. It considers the social structures that are related to eating disorders, the profit motives of global food industry and how this is reflected in social media. In this context, the contents of ASMR and Mukbang videos, which display exaggerated presentations of food and excessive eating behaviors on various social media platforms are examined.

Keywords: Biopower, Eating disorders, Global food industry, Medicalization of eating, Mukbang

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Expert Opinions on Non-Medical Use of Prescription Stimulants in the Australian Context: Preliminary Findings

Selin ATALAY¹

Abstract

Prescription stimulants (PE) are pharmaceuticals which are used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy. Non-medical use occurs when these medications are not accessed through 'legitimate' prescription (medical channels) and not used to treat a medical condition. In the last decades, with the rising rates of ADHD diagnosis, the number of prescriptions used to treat the condition increased throughout the world including Turkey and Australia. Australia is one of the countries where these prescription rates are highest in the world. There are studies conducted in Australia to analyze the prevalence of non-medical uses of PS and to understand the reasons for such a use. This study builds on the experience of the researchers who conducted research on the field of non-medical use of PS as well as experts in the field of drug policy and stimulant use.

To understand the motivations behind non-medical PS use, ten interviews were conducted with experts in Australia. Experts shared their opinions on harms caused and benefits gained from these pharmaceuticals, ways of accessing pharmaceuticals and information about these pharmaceuticals and how non-medical use of PS is governed in Australia. This study is built on the preliminary findings of expert interviews building on sociological debates that involve concepts of medicalization, pharmaceuticalization, bio-power and self-shaping technologies. Experts mainly see non-medical use of PS by adults as a personal choice, explain conduct by situating PS in a variety of substances such as coffee and methamphetamine, take a harm reduction approach to drug use and attribute non-medical use to high prescription rates.

Keywords: Biopower, Non-medical pharmaceutical use, Medicalization, Pharmaceuticalization, Self-shaping technologies

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A Review On Women's Participation In Working Life

Beyhan Özcan TEKŞAN¹

Abstract

The Industrial Revolution has a large share in women's active participation around the world. Before the industrial revolution, the roles expected from women were mostly to take care of children at home. The emergence of women in the 'örf stratus' as made possible by the Industrial Revolution. Until his period, women remained in the traditionalist structure and could not step out of the roles of doing housework and raising children. The main roles expected from men are to work, earn money and meet the basic needs of their home (Özer, Biçerli, 2004). With worldwide economic growth and industrialization, productivity in agricultural production increases, and the establishment of new industrial facilities in cities encourages and accelerates migration from villages to cities. In his process, the consumption habits of societies are changing, living standards are rising, and the tendency to buy many products produced at home from the market is increasing. This situation increases the participation of both men and especially women in the workforce. On the other hand, it is observed that labor force participation rates tend to decrease in the advancement of industrialization. Because the increase in social welfare causes the duration of education and retirement age to extend and the consumption of leisure time to increase. As the development level of society increases in the advancement of industrialization, the rate of women's labor force participation first decreases and then increases (Karabıyık, 2012).

Keywords: ccKey Words: Women's Participation in Working Life, Turkish Women in the Historical Process.

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Sahipsiz Köpekler Meselesi ve Yeni Uygulamalara Yönelik Teklifler

Ali ÇELİK

Abstract

Köpekler, ilk evcilleştirme faaliyetleriyle insan yaşamına dâhil olmuş, avcılık faaliyetlerinde, evcil hayvanların ve arazilerin korunması ve yönetiminde önemli görevler üstlenmişlerdir. Köpeklerin insan yaşamına kattıkları birçok anlam ve değer yanı sıra farklı şekillerde insan kontrolünün dışına çıkmış olan ancak meskûn mahallerde ya da bu mahallere yakın yerlerde yaşamlarını sürdürmeye devam eden sahipsiz köpeklerin bu kadim dostluğa gölge düşürdükleri de bir gerçektir. Nitekim 2022 yılında yayımlanan bir rapora göre dünya genelinde 35.000 insan köpek saldırıları nedeniyle yaşamını yitirmiştir. Sokak köpekleri, ilgili kanunlarda sahipsiz hayvanlar olarak evcil köpeklerden ayrılmaktadır. Buna karşın köpeklerin kent yaşamında kontrolsüz varlıkları sebebiyle yaşanan sorunlara itiraz edenler bu hayvanları sokak köpeği ya da başıboş köpek olarak tanımlamaktadır. Bu tanımlamanın başlıca sebebi köpeklerin kent yaşamı içinde büyüklü küçüklü gruplar halinde dolaşmaları ve katlanarak artan popülasyonlarıdır. Bu durum ise hızla artan sahipsiz köpek popülasyonuna paralel olarak insanların yaşamlarına mal olmakta diğer evcil ve yabanıl türler ve çevre de sahipsiz hayvanlar nedeniyle büyük zararlara uğramaktadır.

Bu sorunlar karşısında yürürlükte olan yasa ve yönetmeliklerin yetersiz ya da işlevsiz kaldığı, bunun da temelinde 20 yıl önce uygulamaya konulan kanunların bugünün sorunlarına cevap vermekten uzak olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bu durum katlanarak artan mağdur insan, mağdur edilen sahipsiz köpek ve toplamda büyük çevre problemlerini de beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu noktada hem insanları hem de tüm hayvanları ve çevreyi koruyan yeni yasalara ivedilikle ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Böyle bir çabanın da farklı akademik disiplinlerden ve sektörlerden bir araya gelen paydaşlarla sağlanması mümkündür. Bu çalışma söz konusu hedefler doğrultusunda hem insanların hem de sahipsiz köpeklerin haklarını göz önünde bulunduracak teklifler sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Keywords: Hayvan Hakları, Hayvanları Koruma Kanunu, Sahipsiz Hayvan, Sokak Köpekleri Sorunu, Yeni Toplumsal Hareketler



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Work Experiences of University Students Working in Construction

Ahmet USANMAZ¹

Abstract

This study covers higher education youth between the ages of 15-24 who work in construction during summer vacations, including the time when their education life continues, in order to cope with their poverty and not to be a burden on their families. In this direction, data were collected by applying a semi-structured interview form with 24 young people who continue their education at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University. The data were analyzed based on the themes of neoliberalism, youth and poverty. The content analysis method was also applied on the axis of the concepts of risk, uncertainty and precariousness, which are prominent in political, economic and social fields in the post-1980 social sciences literature. As a result of the research, it was determined that young people with higher education are in a state of relative deprivation. In overcoming this state of deprivation, both inclusion in a field such as construction employment, which is not sterile and requires extremely difficult working conditions, and financial assistance with other members of the household are becoming late. These strategies play an important role in the young people's ability to continue their education.

Keywords: Construction, Education, Youth.

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Anthropological Old Age within the Framework of Sociological Old Age: The Historical Course of Old Age

Nurullah SELÇUK¹

Abstract

Aging is not only a process that develops with chronological and biological factors. Along with these processes, it is also shaped by the socio-cultural and socio-cognitive effects of the society in which we live. In other words, society has a direct or indirect impact on the basic dynamics of aging. This is expressed by the sociological trajectories of old age. Therefore, sociological old age refers to a subjective process constructed by the values of society. The starting point of sociological old age is based on the relationship that old age is made sense of with the dynamics of the society itself thanks to the effect of cultural relativity. Anthropological aging, on the other hand, examines the individual from a biological, somatic (body) and socio-cultural perspective. Therefore, anthropology examines the origin and developmental course of aging. In this context, the study tries to explain aging, the social trajectories of old age and its evolutionary aspect with sociological and anthropological arguments, taking into account its course in the historical process. The study aims to make social sense of the basic features of social aging, which has become one of the most important demographic phenomena of the current century. In order to achieve this aim, existing sources in the literature were reviewed and the information and findings obtained were analyzed and synthesized. In this framework, descriptive analysis method was used in the research. The results of the research show that the social meaning of old age can change according to time and culture, and that with the impact of modernity, the elderly have entered a period in which they are socially, culturally and economically withdrawn from social life. The study emphasizes the importance of the speed of social aging and the effects of demographic transformation, the importance of the active participation of the elderly in order to minimize the social problems related to old age, and aims to reduce negative social perceptions about old age and discrimination against the elderly by emphasizing the importance of the elderly to take an active role in society. With the measures to be taken in this direction, it is foreseen that the social aging process can become more positive and inclusive by increasing the participation of older individuals in society.

Keywords: Sociology of Old Age, Anthropology, Social Aging, Theories of Old Age, Types of Aging

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Misconceptions about Child Abuse in the Context of Social Work

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Aybike Betül MARAL²

Senemhan YILMAZ³

Abstract

Child abuse is defined as any intentional or unintentional behavior by an adult individual or society that results in harm to the child's physical and/or psychological health and impedes the child's development. Child abuse represents one of the most significant challenges to the well-being of children, affecting them in numerous ways. It is a crucial area of focus for social work professionals. From the moment of the child's birth, the behaviors, attitudes, and cognitions of the child's parents or other caregivers are also seen as important factors affecting the child's development. There are various factors that shape parental cognitions, behaviors, and attitudes, including cultural values and family patterns. Incorrect cognitions that shape parental behaviors may cause children's development to be interrupted, abuse to be unrecognized or ignored. Upon examination of pertinent literature, it becomes evident that in certain societies, the belief that children should submit to adults and the practices that encourage this result in children avoiding disclosure of abuse and perpetuating the abuse. Furthermore, it is posited that the acceptance of sexual abuse as a myth makes sexual violence a risk factor and legitimizes sexual violence. Furthermore, it is evident that elements that can be diversified, such as the belief that children should submit to adults, the internalization of cultural codes about masculinity, and the notion that men are more powerful in society, can be classified as misconceptions about child abuse. Social work is among the primary professions and disciplines that engage in a diverse range of practices at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels to prevent child abuse. Consequently, social work plays an active role in reducing child abuse by understanding the dynamics within the family and revealing and transforming the cognitive elements that may lead to abuse, as well as by focusing directly on parent-child communication. In this context, understanding the cognitive factors that directly or indirectly affect child abuse is considered the primary condition for preventing abuse. In light of this necessity, the principal objective of this study is to elucidate the parental attitudes, beliefs, and misconceptions that are associated with child abuse within the social work literature.

Keywords: Child, child abuse, misconceptions, social work, parental behavior

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Ethics in Forensic Social Work

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Huri Melike KEMİ³

Abstract

The term forensic social work, which emerged from the combination of law and social work disciplines, is a concept that has recently been frequently encountered to address and solve the social service needs of individuals involved in legal processes and the justice system. Forensic social work is a complex and multifaceted field, with social work practice related to legal issues and cases involving criminal and civil laws. In addition to these situations, the practices offered in the field of forensic social work should act in a way that maintains the balance of social justice and equality for all. Based on this, this study will focus on the fact that social work and law are professions based on ethical standards and that ethical dilemmas often arise for social workers in the legal framework, especially in areas such as divorce, neglect, abuse, domestic violence and problems, termination of parental rights, addiction and rehabilitation, elderly care and protection, rights of the disabled.

The aim of this study is to examine the current ethical problems in the field of forensic social work and to present forensic social work in the context of ethical values and to contribute to making the method and management process of the field of forensic social work applicable by making both academic studies and professional practices more efficient. In this way, recommendations will be made on how the forensic social worker can support positive results because of practices and decisions taken and minimize possible damages that may occur in a situation contrary to what is expected.

Keywords: Forensic Social Work, Ethics, Ethical Responsibility.

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Challenges Faced by Social Workers in Social Service Practices with Children Under Protection

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Abstract

Social work is a profession and discipline that is human-oriented, based on helping the individual, aims to bring disadvantaged groups into society by ensuring their social development we define as socially risky. The social work profession helps disadvantaged groups with a professional and holistic approach. Children are one of the disadvantaged groups to which a social worker should be most sensitive and should apply their knowledge and skills in the best way possible. Studies have shown that children are the most affected by the socio-economic imbalances experienced in different ways all over the world and the negativities created by these imbalances. Failure to meet the needs such as nutrition, accommodation, clothing and education, which are among the most basic rights and essential for life, leads to the inability to raise healthy individuals. Children whose families cannot meet even the most basic needs are left in the care of the state when there is no one else to take care of them. In every society, various measures and services are developed for children. However, the implementation of the measures and services developed is not always easy for professionals.

Some social workers complain that professionalism in the social work profession has been replaced by bureaucracy therefore not enough time and importance cannot be allocated to protective-preventive work. Social workers are forced to make decisions without being able to make enough interviews with disadvantaged individuals and without being able to get to the root of the problems.

In this paper, the problems encountered by social workers in their professional work with children in need of protection were tried to be identified and it was aimed to benefit social workers and the field of child welfare by presenting solution suggestions.

Keywords: Social Services, Child Welfare, Protective Services, Disadvantaged Groups, Children in Need of Protection

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Difficulties Encountered by Care-needy (Disabled and Elderly) Individuals & Their Relatives in Participating in Social Life: Kırşehir Example

*Albeniz Tuğçe EZME GÜRLEK¹
Doğuş KORKMAZ²*

Abstract³

The definition of "disabled", clearly stated within the scope of Law No. 6462, is the situation in which any individual, either congenitally or later, has difficulties in adapting to social life and is in need of support due to loss of physical, mental, spiritual, sensory and/or social abilities to varying degrees. At the same time, relatives of individuals with this disability experience certain difficulties in participating in social life and lose their ability to adapt day by day. When we look at this definition, if the difficulties experienced by disabled individuals in daily life are solved by the state and the support services they need are provided by local governments, the adaptation of this disadvantaged population to social life will increase. Thus, the "disability" situation can be evaluated independently of the "inaccessibility" situation. This study aims to identify the urban services needed by individuals in need of care (disabled and elderly) and their relatives in Turkey, especially through Kırşehir, and to reveal the demands for these. Disabled and elderly individuals in need of care not only stay away from social life, but also their family members and/or accompanying relatives who are responsible for caring for them. One of the main goals of this research is to facilitate the lives of disabled and elderly individuals and their relatives, to increase their participation in social life and to make suggestions for public policies to be developed. The research is a qualitative study built on semi-structured in-depth interviews with disabled and elderly relatives, as well as nursing home workers, home elderly care workers, educators and healthcare professionals working in disabled living centers and schools. Negatives and positive practices mentioned by employees and relatives accompanying individuals in need of care were noted, and discourse analysis was carried out based on their suggestions and testimonies. The most frequently mentioned problems during the research were Kırşehir's lack of social areas for disabled individuals and the inadequacy of urban services. However, it has been determined that disabled and elderly relatives have as much difficulty in participating in social life as disabled individuals. All findings of the study show that, while producing urban policies, both local governments and central government should build a new participatory, protective and protective urbanization policy in line with the needs and demands of disadvantaged groups. Time

Keywords: Disadvantaged Individuals, Disabled and Elderly People, Kırşehir, Individuals in Need of Care, Urban Policies.

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Systemic Perspective in Social Work Theory: Development, Basic Components and a Critical Evaluation

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Senemhan YILMAZ²
Sevgi TIKTAŞ³

Abstract

The social work profession offers a framework that encompasses both micro and mezzo-macro practice. The former is concerned with the individual and their ability to cope with and overcome personal challenges, while the latter is focused on creating a supportive environment that facilitates the achievement of these goals. It is evident that the systemic perspective makes significant contributions to the theoretical basis and practice areas of social work, as well as to numerous other disciplines, in terms of evaluating the individual in the context in which he or she is located and making sense of the complex relationship between behavior and social environment. The framework of concepts such as equilibrium, equilibration, limits, and entropy, which are specific to system theory and the ecological system approach, has enabled social work to adopt a paradigm that considers people not as individual beings consisting of cognition and behavior, but as a whole with their organizational, cultural, and environmental relations. In addition to its contributions to the theoretical and epistemological basis of social work, it can be evaluated that the unique concepts of systems theory and ecological systems approach are not in close harmony with the principle of social change of social work, which sees individual problems as an outcome of social conditions and envisages changing social systems for the benefit of the individual, and creates a tendency that preserves the status quo. In this context, this study presents the contributions and basic principles of the systemic perspective to the theoretical basis of social work in a historical perspective and evaluates them critically in the context of the basic principles of social work and its view of social problems. This study, which critically evaluates the systems theory and ecological systems approach, which is one of the three main metatheories in the theoretical basis of the social work profession and discipline, is considered important in terms of providing a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of the systemic perspective in solving social problems.

Keywords: Social work, systems theory, ecological systems approach, social work theory, critical evaluation

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Life Experiences and Challenges of Migrant Women in Disasters

Büşra GÜRBÜZ¹

Abstract

Historically, people have encountered earthquakes from time to time and continue to do so today. Disasters are natural or human-induced events that negatively affect human life in various aspects. Because these events often occur unexpectedly and quickly, they can have more devastating effects on people. Disasters negatively affect human life from a bio-psycho-social perspective by threatening the holistic structure of society. Since these phenomena cause chaos and destructive effects where they occur, they pose significant risks for the structures, decision-making systems and functioning of society. The phenomenon of migration, just like disaster, includes events and phenomena that are important for human life. Both migration and disaster phenomena change people's lifestyles and disrupt their current order by changing the usual routine of life. However, all these risks are perceived differently by men and women and may cause differences in the way they are evaluated. While experiencing migration or disaster alone creates significant disadvantages for an individual, being an immigrant and disaster victim further increases the disadvantage. When female gender is added to this, a very challenging life experience can emerge. Based on this, the aim of this study is; To reveal the life experiences of immigrant women who have experienced disasters and the difficulties they face. The study is a theoretical compilation study based on literature review. In this context, studies that could be accessed in various databases using the keywords of the study were examined. As a result of the investigations, among the difficulties faced by immigrant women who have experienced disasters are; Housing and security problems, difficulties in accessing health services, social exclusion and discrimination problems, and economic difficulties were the prominent problems. Based on this, some suggestions have been developed.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster suffered, Woman, Immigrant, Migrant woman.

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Difficulties Encountered in Home Care and Support Services for the Elderly

Büşra GÜRBÜZ¹
Esmâ ALTINDİŞ²

Abstract

Today, Turkey hosts an increasing number of elderly population with the rapid change in its demographic structure. Although not every individual aged 65 and over is in need of care, the decrease in physical functions and the risk of disease that occur with advancing age increase the likelihood of needing care. Therefore, elderly care is an important social problem that concerns many individuals today. Home care service; In its simplest sense, it is known as the type of care provided by ensuring the necessary standards in the home environment, without changing the environment of the elderly person and without disrupting the flow of daily life. Home care service is a prominent and increasingly common practice among elderly care models today. However, some difficulties may be encountered during this implementation process. Based on this, the aim of this study is; To reveal the difficulties encountered in home care and support services for the elderly. The study is a theoretical compilation study based on literature review. In this context, studies that could be accessed in various databases using the keywords of the study were examined. Based on the investigations, 'financial difficulties' that limit the accessibility of home care services, 'insufficient resources' that cause difficulty in meeting the demand for home care services and 'care burden' problems experienced by caregiver families are seen as the prominent problems. As a solution to these problems; A number of suggestions have been developed to facilitate access to these services, such as improving financial support and insurance opportunities, improving the knowledge and qualifications of caregivers and healthcare personnel, and providing psycho-social counseling to caregivers.

Keywords: Elderly, Elderly care models, Home care, Family, Care Burden.

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A Study on the Concept of 'Ethics' in Disasters

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Abstract

Disasters are known as natural or human-caused events that occur unexpectedly and quickly. These events require urgent intervention because they negatively affect human life psychologically, socially and economically. Since the sudden emergence of these events brings rapid and negative consequences, their management also poses some difficulties and various struggles. However, legal procedures and external control mechanisms used when managing ordinary disaster situations are often inadequate. At this point, ethical issues come to the fore. Exhibiting ethical behavior and making ethical decisions is a process. As a matter of fact, it is expected that the ethical principles used in daily life will also be used in disaster situations. Disaster workers and practitioners need to consider ethical values, principles and standards while doing all these. On the other hand, conditions such as the sudden nature of the disaster and the existence of limited time may cause some difficulties in the conduct of ethical processes. Therefore, the complex dynamics of disasters and disaster management in general; It constitutes ethical issues including natural ethical violations, ethical dilemmas and ethical ambiguities. On the other hand, when the relevant literature is considered, it is noteworthy that ethical issues arising in disaster situations are discussed superficially. Based on this, the aim of this study is to examine how this process is carried out in disaster management by revealing the importance of ethical issues, including problems such as ethical violations, ethical dilemmas and ethical ambiguities that arise in disaster situations. The study is a theoretical compilation study based on literature review. In this context, studies that could be accessed in various databases using the keywords of the study were examined. Based on the investigations, the importance of ethical principles in disasters was revealed and some suggestions were developed for individuals, society and managers.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster management, Ethics, Ethical dilemma, Ethical principle.

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Futuristic Management as A Competitive Advantage

Meral ÇALIŞ DUMAN¹

Abstract

The aim of this study is to conduct a literature review to question what kind of competitive advantage the management approach with the philosophy of futurism creates compared to other management approaches and whether it can be used as a strategic tool for managers. Futurism is thinking in a future-oriented way and making predictions and plans in a future-oriented way. In the nature of futurism, there are concepts such as vision, strategy, planning, forecasting and analysis. Accordingly, futurists are strategists who make future-oriented predictions about their expertise and direct their field. In this context, it seems that managers should have a futurist perspective, considering that their planning and organizing functions depend on making accurate predictions. When futurism is considered as a competitive advantage, it is predicted that managers who predict the future correctly, make the right decisions and make strategic moves will be more advantageous than their competitors, will implement an aggressive strategy and will leave their competitors behind when it comes to offering the first products and services to the market. In this context, this study aims to verify this prediction through literature review.

In the literature review and considering the sample applications, it has been stated that the futuristic management style and futuristic managers have a higher degree of accuracy in their plans and decisions, and are more successful in change management, employee skill transformation, technology readiness and adaptation. In particular, it is easier for businesses to prepare themselves for digital transformation, which has become an important criterion in international competition in terms of Industry 4.0 and digital transformation, with futurist management.

Keywords: Futurism, Futurist, Futuristic Management, Competitive Advantage

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Examining The Relationship between Organizational Virtuousness And Organizational Support

Fidan ALHAS¹

Abstract

In this try to, it was pointed to survey the bond between organizational virtuousness and organizational support. This research was executed on 413 personnel working in the 24th Region State Hydraulic Works in Kars Province. Frequency distributions, t-test, Anova Test, Skewness, kurtosis, mean, normal distribution, standard deviation, confirmatory and multiple regression and exploratory factor analysis were performed in order to carry out the evaluations in the research. Convenience sampling method was used in the survey. As a result of the survey; It has been assessed that the organizational virtuous perceptions of female and male employees do not differ substantially in accordance with gender, marital status, staff header and age. It was assessed that the organizational support perceptions of female and male employees differed substantially in accordance with gender, marital status, staff title, and did not differ substantially in accordance with age. It has been assessed that there is a positive bond between honesty and forgiveness, trust and kindness, optimism and organizational support. Recoupment plus, it has been assessed that there is a positive bond between general organizational virtuousness and general organizational support. Finally, in survey, like this offerings were made to increase organizational virtuousness and organizational support.

Keywords: Organizational Virtuousness, Organizational Support, State Hydraulic Works, Managers, Officers.

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The Impact of Organizational Factors on Frugal Innovation through Effective Tacit Knowledge Management in Turkish Companies

Seyma SAHIN-EDLBI¹

Abstract

Over the last two decades, the notion of frugal innovation has gained widespread acceptance to address global issues on sustainable development and promote inclusive growth. Having the right skills and knowledge is important to take new actions in creating innovative solutions in companies. Hiding information within a firm may have detrimental consequences, and failing to manage tacit knowledge can be costly and may prevent a company from achieving its goals through innovation. On this respect, transformational leadership is critical, and it enables to provide an environment that encourages the exchange of tacit knowledge to improve corporate performance. It may also have a significant impact on innovation process, the development and implementation of frugal innovation. The study aims to answer the following research questions: Does effective tacit knowledge management have a direct positive impact on frugal innovation? Does effective tacit knowledge management enhance a company's ability to frugally innovate through effective financial investment decision making? Does transformational leadership have a positive moderating effect on the relationship between tacit knowledge management and financial investment decision making? Does effective tacit knowledge management enhance a company's ability to frugally innovate through the bricolage capability of a firm? Does transformational leadership have a positive moderating effect on the relationship between tacit knowledge management and bricolage capability? This study will use knowledge-based view (KBV) theory to explore the direct relationship between tacit knowledge management and frugal innovation, the indirect relationship of financial investment decisions and bricolage capabilities of a firm and whether transformational leadership plays moderating role in this relationship. It will use a moderated parallel mediation model by employing Structured Equation Modelling (SEM). The data is derived from upper-level managers and CEOs of Turkish manufacturing companies through surveys and interviewing.

Keywords: Bricolage Capabilities, Frugal Innovation, Tacit Knowledge, Transformational Leadership, Investment Decision Behavior

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Key Determinants of Sustainable Business Practices and Long-Term Value Creation: Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Performance

*Hamide SELÇUK¹
Melahat KARADAĞ²*

Abstract

Stakeholder theory argues that for successful and sustainable businesses, it is necessary to focus not only on the profit maximization interests of shareholders, but also on the interests of all stakeholders of the business, including customers, society, employees, suppliers and the environment. Since the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) emphasized the significance of sustainability, defined as meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs, more than thirty years ago, many businesses have integrated sustainability considerations into their operations. With the aim of measuring the performance of businesses towards their responsibilities towards their environment and the social impacts of their activities ESG criteria have been developed. ESG metrics provide information to all stakeholders about the quality of governance as well as a business's interactions with society and the natural world. Thus, stakeholders can evaluate the performance and position of the company. The investment values of firms are determined not only by examining their financial performance but also their ESG performance. Accordingly, fund managers and investors now make investment decisions based on firms' ESG performances. With the measures taken to address the global impacts of the climate crisis and international regulations, ESG will continue to be an increasingly important concept for both firms and investors. In this study, academic studies on ESG practices were analyzed and a literature review was conducted to emphasize their importance for business sustainability and firm value. As a result of the research, it was seen that there is a relationship between strong performance in ESG factors and improved corporate financial performance and investment returns. In addition, it is concluded that ESG performance positively affects the value and profitability of the firm.

Keywords: Environmental Social Governance, Performance, Sustainability

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The Effect of Creativity Ability on Entrepreneurship Tendency: the Example Of Health Services Vocational School Students

*Ayşe Nihan ARIBAŞ¹
Melahat KARADAĞ²*

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the effect of creativity abilities of vocational school of health students on their entrepreneurial tendencies. This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the effect of creativity levels of students studying at a vocational school of a state university on their entrepreneurial tendencies. 182 students studying at a vocational school in the 2023-2024 spring semester and agreeing to participate in the research constitute the sample of the research. In this study, which was conducted to determine the effect of creativity abilities of health vocational school students on their entrepreneurial tendencies, data was obtained using academic methods and the results were evaluated and interpreted based on these data. Data; The student information form was collected using the Creativity Scale and the Entrepreneurship Scale for University Students. Descriptive statistics, Kruskal Wallis Test, Anova Test, Mann Whitney U Test, Correlation Test and Regression test were used to evaluate the data. As a result of the correlation analysis, it was determined that there was a moderate and positive relationship between students' creativity levels and entrepreneurial tendencies ($p < 0.05$). According to this finding; As students' creativity levels increase, their entrepreneurial tendencies also increase. According to the regression analysis findings, it is seen that students' creativity levels have a low and positive effect on their entrepreneurial tendencies ($r = 0.175$). This study was carried out in a vocational school of health, and its implementation in different units of different universities will play a role in obtaining different results. The concept of innovation, which is close to the concept of creativity, which is one of the variables of this study, can be addressed with entrepreneurship. In addition, youth entrepreneurship, which is one of the types of entrepreneurship, can be a subject of study with the creativity variable.

Keywords: Student, Creativity, Entrepreneurship, Management and Organization, Organizational Behavior.

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An Examination of The Relationships Among of Innovative Work Behavior on Incremental and Radical Innovation

Tuğba ÖZEL¹

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study empirically the relationships between effect of innovative work behaviour degree of innovation (incremental and radical innovation). Building on the resource-based view, the paper examines the effects of innovative work behaviour on incremental and radical innovation as endogenous variables. A sample of 80 Turkish technopark firms is taken to test the proposed theoretical model through structural equations modeling using the partial least squares approach. While radical innovation involves significant breakthroughs and paradigm shifts, incremental innovation focuses on continuous improvement and refinement. It is evident from the literature that both types of innovation are crucial for organizational growth and competitiveness in today's dynamic business environment. This study is found innovative work behavior is essential for stimulating both radical and incremental innovation. Understanding the interplay between innovative work behavior and different degrees of innovation can enable organizations to develop targeted strategies to enhance their innovative capabilities. This study emphasizes the significance of nurturing a culture of innovative work behavior within organizations to drive radical and incremental innovation, ultimately contributing to sustained competitive advantage and business success. This paper jointly examines as an empirically in the same model the previously non-researched links between innovative work behaviour and incremental and radical innovation.

Keywords: innovative work behaviour, incremental innovation, radical innovation, technopark, Turkiye

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Examination of Stress Coping Styles of People Doing Weight Lifting Exercises According to Sociodemographic Variables

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Ebru Olcay KARABULUT*

Abstract

Weight-lifting exercises includes bodybuilding and hands-on fitness activities to increase physical endurance. People who practice these can be described as individuals who exercise regularly in appropriate fitness areas. These people's relationship with stress is a subject worth investigating. The purpose of this research is to determine the stress coping strategies of people who do weight lifting exercises and whether these differ according to sociodemographic variables.

While the population of the research consists of people doing weight lifting exercises in Ankara in 2024, the sample consists of a total of 135 individuals selected from 6 different gyms in Çankaya, Yenimahalle and Bahçelievler.

In the research, the 'Personal Information Form' prepared to determine the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants was used, as well as the Stress Coping Strategies Scale developed by Aydın, K. B. (2006) to evaluate the Strategies for Coping with Stress. Statistical methods such as frequency, mean, standard deviation and percentage distribution were used to analyze the data. Since the data showed normal distribution, Independent-Single Sample T Test and One-Way ANOVA test were used.

When the stress coping strategies of individuals doing weight lifting exercises were examined, a statistically significant result was observed with the submissive approach dimension, which is one of the sub-dimensions of the scale of smoking behaviors ($0 < 0.05$). This finding may suggest that people view smoking as an escape from bad feelings. When the stress coping strategies of individuals doing weight lifting exercises and the sub-dimensions of the scale were examined, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference according to the variables of gender, alcohol use, exercise year and steroid use.

Keywords: Weight Lifting Exercises, Stress, Sports

Investigation of the Relationship Between Academic Support Perceptions and Mental Well-Being of Sport Sciences Students

Esra Nur ÇOLAKI¹
Ceyda TAŞKIRAN²
Derya SAKALLI³
Ender ŞENEL⁴

Abstract

In this study, the relationship between sports science students' academic support perceptions and mental well-being was examined. 167 students studying in sports sciences (76 females 45.5%, 91 males 54.5%) participated in the study. The average age of the participants is 21.06 ± 2.1 years. Participants included students from coaching education (n=2), physical education and sports teaching (n=72), recreation (n=21) and sports management (n=72) departments. Participants' overall grade point averages were 0-2.00 (n=16), 2.01-2.50 (n=29), 2.51-3.00 (n=75), 3.01-3.50 (n=35) and 3.51-4.00 (n=12). selected from. In the study, data were collected using the "Personal Information Form", "Mental Well-Being Scale" and "Academic Support Scale" applied to the students. Additionally, IBM SPSS 22.0 package program was used to analyze the data. According to the Pearson correlation analysis results, mental well-being is related to information support ($r = 0.596$, $p < 0.01$), esteem support ($r = 0.520$, $p < 0.01$), motivation support ($r = 0.523$, $p < 0.01$) and comforting support ($r = 0.477$, $p < 0.01$). In addition, a positive and moderately significant relationship was found between mental well-being and academic support ($r = 0.597$, $p < 0.01$).

Linear regression analysis was conducted to determine the predictive effect of Academic Support Scale scores on Mental Well-being Scale scores. According to the analysis results, it was determined to be statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.357$). According to the findings of the research, it was determined that as the students' perception of academic support from their peers increases, their level of mental well-being increases.

Keywords: academic support, mental well-being, peer support, sport

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Changes that will be created by the use of artificial intelligence in sports

Defne ÖCAL KAPLAN¹

Abstract

Today's technological developments cause rapid transformations and changes in sports as well as in the fields of health and education. Especially the most remarkable and rapidly developing artificial intelligence technologies of the digital world radically change the conventional methods used and offer different conveniences. In particular, the main objectives are individual learning methods, analyzing performance, making personalized training programs without errors, predicting possible athlete injuries and taking measures to prevent them. In addition, creating exercise prescriptions targeting performance development according to the person's characteristics and talent determination software in line with the databases created according to the criteria of the most successful athletes will minimize time and financial losses thanks to artificial intelligence applications.

Many projects include mobile software that can create programs designed according to individual needs of the exercises used in physical therapy and have simulations and monitoring features. On the other hand, it will be possible to develop applications that can follow the training of athletes, analyze their performances, determine their strengths and weaknesses and make updates about what needs to be done for their development and competitive advantage. In addition to all these, with the use of artificial intelligence and wearable technology, health parameters such as heart rate and saturation of athletes and sedentaries, determination of the muscles working during exercise and their conditions, and biometric data can be constantly monitored and feedback can be provided. It is thought that the rapidly developing artificial intelligence technology will cause unpredictable changes in the sports industry. However, it is extremely important that all these developments take place within the boundaries of the ethical framework, and care should be taken to be especially sensitive about the protection of health and personal data and data reliability.

Keywords: sports, artificial intelligence, technological developments

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Investigation of the Relationship Between Social Support, Psychological Safety Perceptions and Mental Well-Being of Sport Sciences Students

*Ceyda TAŞKIRAN¹
Esra Nur ÇOLAK²
Derya SAKALLI³
Ender ŞENEL⁴*

Abstract

In this study, the relationship between social support, psychological safety perceptions and mental well-being of sport sciences students was examined. 167 sport sciences faculty students (76 female 45%, 91 male 54.5%) participated in the study. The average age of the participants was 21.06 ± 2.1 years. The participants included students from the departments of coaching education (n=2), physical education and sports teaching (n=72), recreation (n=21) and sports management (n=72). The GPAs of the participants were 0-2.00 (n=16), 2.01-2.50 (n=29), 2.51-3.00 (n=75), 3.01-3.50 (n=35) and 3.51-4.00 (n=12). The data were collected with the "Personal Information Form", "Mental Well-Being Scale", "Psychological Security Scale" and "Social Support Scale". IBM SPSS 22.0 package program was used for data analysis. According to the results of Pearson correlation analysis, a positive and moderately significant relationship was found between mental well-being and social support ($r = 0.485, p < 0.01$). In addition, there was a positive and moderately significant relationship between mental well-being and psychological safety ($r = 0.419, p < 0.01$). Linear regression analysis was performed to determine the predictive effect of Social Support Scale scores on Mental Well-Being Scale scores. According to the results of the analysis, it was determined to be statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.235$). In addition, the effect of Psychological Safety Scale scores on Mental Well-Being Scale scores was statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.176$). According to the results of the analysis, it was determined that the mental well-being levels of students with high perception of social support and psychological safety also increased.

Keywords: Social Support, Psychological Safety, Mental Well-Being, Physical Education, Sport

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The Effect of Exercise Duration and Frequency on Exercise Addiction

İbrahim Halil ŞAHİN¹

Mine TAŞKIN²

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate the level of exercise addiction according to exercise duration and frequency. 370 participants (185 men, 185 women) with an average age of 24.31 ± 12.59 years, an average height of 170.20 ± 14.52 cm, and an average body weight of 68.72 ± 16.61 kg participated in the study voluntarily.

In the study, data were collected regarding the participants' exercise addiction and weekly exercise duration and frequency. In the study, the Exercise Addiction Scale was used to determine the participants' exercise addiction levels and a personal information form containing demographic questions was used to determine the participants' exercise duration and frequency. As a result of the findings, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the participants who exercised less than 3 days and the participants who exercised 3 days or more in terms of the sub-dimensions of the exercise addiction scale. In addition, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the participants who exercised for less than 40 minutes and the participants who exercised for 40 minutes or more in terms of the sub-dimensions of the exercise addiction scale.

In conclusion, it was observed that weekly exercise duration and frequency affected all exercise addiction sub-dimensions. It was determined that participants who exercised 3 days or more a week had higher exercise addiction levels. Additionally, it was determined that participants who exercised for 40 minutes or more had higher exercise addiction levels. Therefore, it is thought that individuals should exercise in a controlled and planned manner, with support from an expert.

Keywords: Exercise addiction, exercise duration, exercise frequency

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From Health Crisis to Financial Crisis: Discussing the Financial Contagion Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis on Developed and Developing Countries

Dilber DOĞAN¹
Mustafa SAYIM²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the financial contagion effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis in developed and emerging markets. Since financial markets are highly interconnected and interrelated, an event occurring in one market may have consequences that may affect another financial market. Financial contagion, which means that a sudden shock, event or crisis occurring in one country initially affects the institutions in that country or that region and then affects the economies of other countries, is seen as a risk factor for financial markets. In an environment of panic and insecurity during crisis periods, investors transfer their investments from developing countries to countries that they perceive as safer havens, causing the crisis to affect these countries more deeply. In addition, another important effect of financial contagion is that it leads to a decrease in the benefits investors derive from diversification. In this study, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis on financial markets is discussed, and studies analyzing the effects of Covid-19 on the financial markets of developed and developing countries are analyzed. Based on the studies in the literature, the main findings can be stated as follows; financial crises and pandemics have significant effects on the global financial system and financial contagion poses a risk to the financial system.

Keywords: Financial contagion, Financial markets, Covid-19 pandemic, Contagion, Financial crisis

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Conceptual Framework of Financial Stress and Literature Review

*Feride KILINÇ¹
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Abstract

Financial stability is crucial for economic growth and financial confidence. It ensures the healthy functioning of the financial system, effective risk management, and efficient allocation of resources in the economy. Financial stability makes financial markets resilient to potential shocks.

Increasing financial globalisation has led to more frequent and rapid spread of financial crises. In order to monitor and analyse crises, a system-wide measure of financial stability was needed. Financial stress indices have been developed to analyse information on the functioning or fragility of financial markets. Financial stress indices are considered as leading indicators in measuring crises. Increased stress in financial markets leads to increased uncertainty. In markets with increased uncertainty, low-risk and liquid assets are preferred. This situation may lead to increased financing costs, restricted access to financial resources and reduced economic activity. The financial stress index is constructed by taking into account the risk indicators of money markets, bond markets, equity markets, banking markets and foreign exchange markets and can capture signals that may indicate a crisis in the financial market. Leading indicators captured by the index can minimise the negative effects of the crisis. The financial stress index can identify the fragility of the financial market and the causes of stress. Understanding the causes of financial stress is of great importance for both local and international investors.

In this study, the definition of financial stress, the effects of financial stress on markets, market indicators used to measure financial stress will be explained and empirical approaches to measure financial stress will be given.

Keywords: Financial stress, Financial stress index, Financial markets, Financial stability, Financial crises

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Long-Term Relationship Between Industrial Metal Prices

*Murat KAYA¹
Hidayet GÜNEŞ²*

Abstract

Industrial metals are used as intermediate products in many sectors. Price changes directly affect sectors such as the manufacturing industry and construction, making them a group of assets that are followed in terms of country economies. In periods when economic activity begins to intensify, price movements may be more pronounced and harsh depending on supply and demand. The fact that they are not unlimited in supply, like most natural resources, affects their prices. In addition to being used in economic activities, it has become one of the commodity groups that has attracted the attention of investors in recent years. Individuals who want to utilize their savings have become interested in industrial metals along with traditional investment instruments. Investors are increasingly looking to diversify their portfolios beyond traditional financial assets and are turning to alternatives such as industrial metals. Investors believe that industrial metals, which are used in a wide range of economic activities, are less likely to experience extreme price volatility than other asset classes. This provides investors with a potential hedge against risk and the opportunity to optimize portfolio returns.

This study was conducted to determine the long-term relationship between industrial metals. Zinc, Nickel, Aluminum and Copper variables were taken as industrial metals. Analyzes were carried out with the ARDL model using daily data between June 16, 2014 and March 6, 2024. Zinc was taken as the dependent variable and the others were defined as independent variables. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the variables moved together in the long term. It is thought that it would be beneficial for investors to diversify their portfolio by taking into account the results obtained during the portfolio creation phase.

Keywords: Industrial Metal, ARDL, Portfolio Diversification.

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Analysis of the Relationship Between Market Interest Rates with the TVP-VAR Model

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Abstract

Interest rates in the market are among the most important factors affecting individuals, investors, corporate firms, the state, in short, all economic units. Interest policies and practices implemented by Central Banks directly affect market interest rates, and there are interest rates to be taken into account as a reference in the market. The main ones are; Turkish Lira overnight reference interest rate, CBRT weighted average funding cost and deposit and loan interest rates. The Turkish Lira overnight reference interest rate is traded as the average interest rate that can be used by the market. In addition to the reference interest rate, the CBRT weighted average funding cost can also directly affect market interest rates. The transfer of funds from economic units with surplus funds to economic units with deficit funds is carried out through banks. In these transactions, banks charge interest on the loans they provide, while paying interest on the deposits they collect. Therefore, applied interest rates affect economic activity. Economic activity not being at the desired level or stagnating is one of the most undesirable situations for financial markets.

This study focuses on determining the dynamic relationship between interest rates in the market. The study uses weekly interest rates of Turkish Lira reference interest rate, CBRT weighted average funding cost, credit and deposit groups between December 28, 2018 and February 23, 2024. TVP-VAR model was applied to measure the dynamic connectedness between the determined variables. As a result of the analysis, the dynamic total connectedness value was determined as 77.21. This result indicates that the relationship between the analyzed variables is high. CBRT weighted average funding cost, commercial loans, deposits with a maturity of up to 1 month, deposits with a maturity of up to 3 months and total deposits affect other variables. Among the variables, the most affected are vehicle (-53.50) and housing (-51.44) loans; while deposits up to 1 month (78.97) and total deposits (65.87) are the most affecting ones. Additionally, it was determined that the impact of CBRT weighted average funding cost on market interest rates is at a low level of 6.38%.

Keywords: Interest rate, TVP-VAR, Reference interest rate.

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The Impact of the Nahide Opuz Case on Turkish Foreign Policy and the Istanbul Convention

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Abstract

The phenomenon of violence against women, which is the most discussed, remarkable, examined by many disciplines, has various types, and whose time, cause and level varies from society to society, continues to exist today as a social, political and social phenomenon. This phenomenon is a political, psychological and economic problem that needs to be solved. Although the history of violence against women goes back a long way, the steps taken, regulations made, agreements signed and practices implemented to combat violence are still new.

This study, which limits the phenomenon of violence, which has deep roots and broad conceptual branches, to the example of violence suffered by Nahide Opuz in Turkey, analyzes the impact of the case Nahide Opuz won in the European Court of Human Rights. In addition, an analysis was made on the Istanbul Convention, which was inspired by the Nahide Opuz case, which is quite new in Turkey and caused great changes and reactions.

According to the findings of this study conducted using the descriptive research method, Turkey had to quickly overcome its weakness in preventing violence against women after the Opuz case. For this purpose, it has been concluded that the steps taken and innovations in the fight against violence against women were made in order to disperse the negative atmosphere in the international arena and soften the reactions. At the point where the Nahide Opuz case brought Turkey, it was concluded that Turkey quickly signed and became a party to the Istanbul Convention on the fight against violence against women and established new institutions within the country, but did not pay much attention to their successful implementation and functioning.

Keywords: Nahide Opuz Case, Violence Against Women, Istanbul Convention, Turkish Foreign Policy, European Court of Human Rights.

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Foreign Policy Behaviors of the Conservative Parties: The Cases of Motherland Party and the Welfare Party

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Fatma Aslı KELKİTLİ²

Abstract

The conservatist ideology whose origins date back to the late eighteenth century prioritizes the preservation and protection of traditional institutions, customs, and values. Concomitantly, the political science literature is replete with studies which focus on conservative parties' views, perceptions and approaches with regard to family, state, religion and law. The foreign policy behavior of conservative parties on the other hand, is an under-explored phenomenon. Therefore, the main contribution of this survey to the literature is to cast light on this under-studied topic by examining two cases from Türkiye, the Motherland Party (ANAP) and the Welfare Party (RP).

The conservative parties attach special importance to the preservation of order and stability, which according to their point of view is best provided by individual states. Thus, both for the ANAP and the RP the preservation of independence and national sovereignty of Türkiye loomed large in foreign policy formulation. Yet, they differed in terms of methods and ways to accomplish this goal. The strengthening of political, economic and military ties with the Western world (the USA and the European Union) gained prominence in foreign policy outlook of the ANAP. The revitalization of Türkiye's diplomatic and commercial bonds with the African and Middle Eastern states, the establishment of political and economic association with the newly independent states of South Caucasus and Central Asia and finally enhancing commercial ties with Russia complemented the Western axis. The RP, on the other hand, prioritized Islamic solidarity, more balanced interaction with the USA and the European Union and economic independence. Furthermore, the Party urged Türkiye to endeavor for the formation of a multipolar international order. Accordingly, the RP concentrated on improving relations with the neighboring states, developing regional cooperation and setting up alternative international organizations such as the D-8.

Keywords: Conservatism, Türkiye, Foreign Policy Behavior, Motherland Party (ANAP), Welfare Party (RP)

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A Gramscian Analysis of "Radical Love": CHP's 2019 Local Election Strategy

Merve Nur YAŞAR¹

Fatih Çağatay CENGİZ²

Abstract³

The concept of common sense, defined in Gramsci's thought as the commonality in the thought system of individuals, is the state of harmony in the interests of different social classes. The concept of common sense, which is intertwined with the production of consent in the construction process of hegemony, corresponds to a socio-cultural content inherent in the historical conditions of society. Based on Gramsci's conceptual framework, this study aims to analyze the Republican People's Party's 2019 local election strategy. With President Erdogan's statement "If we lose Istanbul, we lose Turkey", the local elections in Istanbul are important in terms of showing the fragility in the hegemony of power. An analysis specific to Istanbul offers the opportunity to read these fragilities in the hegemony of power, as the AKP's votes in Istanbul were lower than the national votes in the presidential elections in 2014 and the constitutional referendum in 2017. Imamoglu, who is a candidate on behalf of the CHP as a member of the Nation Alliance, is also a successful example of the transformation of the CHP's established style of politics. At this point, the Radical Love booklet, which was prepared as an internal party training material, is quite remarkable in that it can be evaluated as an effort to create a counter-hegemony against the AKP government. With the Radical Love strategy, social groups coded as the "other" subjects of the status quo, elitist and Kemalist identities and social groups with conservative and nationalist identities as the opponents of the ruling AKP. As a result, the CHP led Nation Alliance, with this politics of love for the local elections, was able to position both its own electorate and the AKP electorate in a Gramscian commonality and proved its capacity to create a counter-hegemony at the local level.

Keywords: hegemony, common sense, nation alliance, radical love

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The Effects Of Climate Change On Tourism

*Nihan ÖNAL BİLİÇ¹
Ayşe ATAR YILMAZ²*

Abstract

Climate has started to change with nature's deterioration from the past to the present. It is a known fact that these changes occur due to natural and human-induced causes, and the effects of human-induced causes on climate change have increased with the industrial revolution. After the industrial revolution, with the population increase in cities, transport and energy need increased and more fossil fuels were used. As a result of increased air pollution due to increased fuel use, it has been observed that the ozone layer, which protects our world from the harmful effects of the sun's rays with the concentration of gases released into the air, has started to thin and average temperature has increased. This global warming has caused the melting of polar ice caps, an increase in water level in the oceans, the mixing of fresh water with salty water and a decrease in salt ratio. While the adversities caused by overwarming affect all living things, they have led to the extinction of species that cannot live in high temperatures. Climate change also negatively affects many sectors, especially agriculture and tourism. Tourism is directly affected by weather events. While the rise in sea level and increase in temperature affect coastal tourism, the amount of snow falling and the time it stays affect winter tourism. When studies on the topic are examined, it can be seen that there is not a unilateral relationship between climate change and tourism, and tourism has an impact on climate change. Based on this perspective, this conceptual review aims to raise awareness about the relationship between climate change and tourism, how tourism is affected by climate change, and what measures should be taken in the face of this situation by analysing the studies in the literature on climate change and tourism in detail.

Key Words: Climate, Climate Change, Global Warming, Tourism, Sustainability

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The Effect of Solomon Marketing Activities of Accommodation Establishment on Tourists's Purchase Intention

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YETKİN BULUT²*

Abstract

SoLoMo marketing is a term used to describe a “checklist” that allows a marketer or business owner to be easily identified and accessible on social media, local businesses, and mobile platforms. SoLoMo marketing initiatives give companies the chance to easily present their offerings to customers. Combining social, local and mobile elements, SoLoMo marketing has a significant impact on customers' purchasing decision-making processes. It makes it possible to run marketing campaigns on social networking sites, blogs, podcasts and microblogging platforms. Due to the rapid advancement of technology globally, the number of digital platforms is increasing. It has an impact on customer behavior and has the power to change purchasing decisions. It is imperative for businesses to adapt to evolving consumer trends.

The purpose of this study is to determine how SoLoMo marketing initiatives of accommodation companies affect tourists' purchasing decisions. In this context, it was aimed to collect data by conducting a survey with individuals who stayed at least once in accommodation facilities in Samsun province. The analysis results of the survey data will be evaluated and the impact of the three dimensions of SoLoMo marketing on tourists' purchasing decisions were investigated.

Keywords: SoLoMo Marketing, Hospitality Businesses, Consumer Behavior.

ICMUSS

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Pre-Service English Language Teachers' Attitudes and Perceptions towards Cultural Tourism: The Case of Eskişehir

Suzan EROL¹

Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze English language teacher candidates' attitudes and perceptions towards cultural tourism according to various variables. In this context, the attitudes and perceptions of teacher candidates were examined based on gender, class, previous participation in a cultural tourism trip, and the primary factor influencing university preference. The study utilized a quantitative research method, employing a survey model. The population of the research consists of students enrolled in English Language Teaching departments at universities located in Eskişehir during the spring semester of the 2023-2024 academic year, while the sample comprises 216 English Language Teaching students from a faculty of education at one university. Data were collected using the Historical and Cultural Tourism Values Attitude Scale to determine teacher candidates' attitudes towards cultural tourism, and the Eskişehir Cultural Destination Perception Scale to reveal students' perceptions of Eskişehir as a cultural destination. Data were collected in paper format and analyzed using the SPSS 26 package program. Independent samples t-tests were conducted for gender and participation in cultural tourism trips, while ANOVA tests were used to examine differences based on class and the primary factor influencing university preference, as the data exhibited normal distribution. According to the research findings, significant differences were observed favoring female teacher candidates in terms of attitudes and perception scores towards Eskişehir cultural tourism based on the gender variable, and favoring participants in cultural tourism trips based on their participation status. Additionally, significant differences were found only between first and fourth-year students in both types of scores, favoring fourth-year students. Regarding the reason for preference, significant differences were observed between preference for the city and preference for the university compared to other preference types, with preference for the city and university being favored.

Keywords: Cultural tourism, English language teaching, attitude, perception.

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Determination of Middle School Students' Attitudes towards Tangible Cultural Heritage

Suzan EROL¹

Abstract

The aim of the research is to analyze middle school students' attitudes towards tangible cultural heritage in terms of various variables. To this end, students' gender, grade level, previous participation in cultural tourism, and parental education levels were analyzed alongside their attitude scores. The study employed a quantitative research method, utilizing a survey model. The population of the research consisted of middle school students in Eskişehir during the 2023-2024 academic year, with a sample comprising 231 middle school students from a middle school affiliated with the Ministry of National Education. *The Tangible Cultural Heritage Attitude Scale* was used as the data collection instrument to determine students' attitudes towards tangible cultural heritage. Data were collected in paper format and analyzed using the SPSS 26 package program. Independent samples t-tests were conducted for gender and participation in cultural tourism, while ANOVA tests were used to examine differences based on grade level and parental education levels, as the data exhibited normal distribution. According to the research findings, no significant difference was observed among students in terms of gender; however, a significant difference was found favoring participants in cultural tourism trips based on their participation status. Additionally, significant differences were found between fifth and eighth grades, favoring eighth graders. Regarding parental education levels, significant differences were observed in attitude scores among students with parents who are middle school graduates, high school graduates, and university graduates, with higher attitude scores favoring students with parents with higher levels of education.

Keywords: Cultural tourism, middle school students, tangible cultural heritage, attitude.

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“Internet Celebrities” in the Context of Comparative Reference Groups: Deconstruction Of A Sociological Concept

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Sibel DÖNMEZ²

Abstract

As an important subject in social psychology, reference groups play a central role in an individuals' identity formation process and in shaping their behavior. These groups consist of other people with whom individuals compare and evaluate themselves and have a significant influence on areas such as consumption habits, identity, lifestyle preferences and self-worth. The scope of reference groups is quite broad and can occur in a variety of domains such as family, friends, work environment and social media. Standards of normative reference groups, also defined as “significant others”, refer to guidance by parents, friends, and relatives in the close environment of the individual, while comparative reference groups refer to popular icons (artists, celebrities, soccer players, etc.) and social reference points that individuals use to evaluate themselves and form their self-perceptions. The rise of social media in particular has deeply affected the semantics of comparative reference groups and created new criteria or standards for individuals to evaluate themselves. Internet celebrities, who are popular figures of the digital age, have gained immense popularity and are followed by a large audience. Such internet celebrities are able to exert significant impact by effectively utilizing social media platforms and thus reach large audiences. However, these same figures have also radically transformed and eroded the function and nature of comparative reference groups in the traditional sense with their actions and discourses, many of which are against public morality, which are reflected in the media and public agenda. This study aimed to analyze changes in the perception of comparative reference groups and role models caused by internet celebrities, and in sociological terms, the deconstruction they cause in the concept of the comparative reference group through examples of news. The purposive sampling method was utilized in the study, in which the content analysis method was also used.

Keywords: Internet celebrities, comparative reference groups, news, deconstruction, content analysis.

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Determination of Professional Satisfaction of Occupational Health and Safety Professionals

Orkun DALYAN¹
Mehmet PİŞKİN²

Abstract

The professional satisfaction of occupational health and safety professionals plays a critical role in establishing a healthy and safe environment in workplaces. However, this responsibility can lead to working conditions characterized by high stress and risk. Such conditions may adversely affect the professional satisfaction of occupational health and safety professionals. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to the literature in the field by qualitatively analyzing the professional satisfaction of occupational health and safety professionals and developing evidence-based policy recommendations. The study was conducted using qualitative research methods, specifically employing semistructured interviews with 50 occupational health and safety professionals. In selecting the research group, purposive sampling was employed to include professionals from different areas of expertise, sectors, and experience levels within the field of occupational health and safety. The interview data were evaluated through descriptive and content analyses using the MAXQDA 24.0 Qualitative Data Analysis Software. It has been determined that the research data are grouped under seven themes, namely "Occupational Image and Prestige," "Salary and Material Satisfaction," "Legal Regulations and Responsibilities," "Education and Competencies," "Occupational Safety Culture," "Job Description and Workload," and "Interview Form Structure and Content." The most significant categories negatively affecting the professional satisfaction of occupational health and safety professionals have been identified as: "Lack of respect for the profession in the country," "Uncertainty regarding salaries," "Issues encountered in legal processes," and "Inadequate measures in spreading occupational safety awareness." In recent years, the importance of occupational health and safety science, practitioners of which are professionals in the field, has increased even further in our country. Therefore, recommendations have been made for the development of evidence-based policies to address potential adverse situations that may arise while practicing the profession of occupational health and safety.

Keywords: Descriptive analysis, MAXQDA, Occupational health and safety, Professional satisfaction, Qualitative research

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The Impact of HR Practices on Employees: A research on private education institutions

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Nur Banu TAŞTEMEL²*

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of human resource (HR) practices on employee outcomes in the context of private education and training organizations. By examining a range of HR practices such as recruitment, training and development, performance management and employee engagement, the research aims to identify how these strategies affect job satisfaction, employee retention and overall organizational performance. Quantitative data from surveys of employees in various private educational institutions were analyzed. Performance management practices, when conducted with open communication and fair feedback mechanisms, also contribute significantly to positive employee perceptions and engagement. Conversely, deficiencies in these HR practices are linked to higher turnover rates and reduced job satisfaction. This study contributes to the understanding of the strategic role that HR practices play in improving employee outcomes and highlights the need for specific HR strategies to foster an environment of growth, satisfaction and sustained engagement in the education sector. Implications for HR policy and practice in educational institutions are discussed and a proactive approach to aligning HR objectives with overall organizational goals to optimize workforce potential and organizational success is suggested.

Keywords: Human Resources, Employees, Educational Institution

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Compensation In Workplace Accidents

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Abstract

Workplace Accident can be defined as a sudden and unexpected event that causes physical or mental disability or death to a person while at work or during the performance of a job. Workplace accidents that cause such damage to the body and mind of the individual or result in the death of the individual and their legal consequences are regulated in many laws such as the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331, Social Security and General Health Insurance Law No. 5510, Labor Law No. 4857, Turkish Code of Obligations No. 6098, Code of Civil Procedure No. 6100, Turkish Civil Code No. 4721, Turkish Penal Code No. 5237, and many others.

In this Master's thesis, prepared topics such as workplace accidents and their legal consequences, liability issues, employer liability, the direction of Supreme Court decisions, competent courts, types of lawsuits, statute of limitations, how and by whom material and moral compensation can be claimed are thoroughly researched within the scope of the aforementioned laws. In addition, factors such as balance life tables in compensation calculations, employee's actual wage, periods of work and service, considerations in compensation reductions, employer's financial situation, monetary assistance provided to the insured and their dependents by the Social Security Institution, and Supreme Court Decisions are examined and evaluated within the scope of the study.

Keywords: Workplace Accident, Compensation, Legislation, Supreme Court Decisions"

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The Relationship between Historiography and Narrative according to Hayden White

Gülçin AYITGU METİN¹

Abstract²

History is not merely a field to objectify what has happened, rather it is primarily the past that we access through what has been written. Therefore, the question of how "historiography" is constructed arises as we attempt to analyze historical reality. Hayden White, one of the prominent representatives of the New Historicism movement, seeks to answer this question through the position of the historian and the relationship between "history" and "narrative". In this regard, White, who reveals the essential relationship between history, poetics, and linguistic codifications through the imaginary connections established by the historian when selecting evidence, also argues that historical events can be viewed as textual phenomena. Thus, he states that there are aesthetic, ethical, and epistemological ways of explaining the formation of historical knowledge, each of which depends on the historian's choices. White argues that we can utilize aesthetics to examine the narrative strategy that moves a historical text into an ambiguous space and allows us to write it in different ways, epistemology to examine the linguistic forms of explanation used in the historical text, and ethics to examine how contemporary social problems are represented within the framework of ideological implication. It is essential to uncover this versatility that the narrative structure of history creates in historiography; however, there are still questions that remain to be answered as we seek to engage in a debate about the accuracy of historical knowledge. The primary question is the difference between historical narrative and fictional narrative. On the other hand, it is important to remember that the forms of mentality, social norms, and the testimonies we encounter in the representation styles in the documents are also significant determinants in the formation of the narrative, which White does not emphasize strongly enough. Therefore, while White's categorizations based on historiography are relevant, the social role of narratives in the reconstruction of memory should also be taken into account in the relationship between history and narrative.

Keywords: Hayden White, Narrative, Historiography, History, Historical Reality.

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² This presentation is based on the doctoral dissertation, "Assessment of Historiography Discussions in terms of Philosophy".



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What is the Theme of Our Time?

Burak SAYIN¹

Abstract

José Ortega y Gasset emphasised the contrast between rationalism and relativism as two opposed approaches, in his *El Tema de Nuestro Tiempo*, 1923. He indicated that the overcoming of this situation represented the theme of 20th century. Hundred years later, getting inspired by Gasset, I propose to discuss the fundamental characteristics of our time. The 21st century has become a complex age so far. The proposed synthesis between the absolutist passion for truth and the never-ending motion of existence has given its place to more complicated problems today. On one hand, paradoxically, we struggle to acquire true knowledge while in a vast ocean of data and information. On the other hand, even the most essential human endeavours such as art, politics, ethics have become controversially debatable because of the relentless advancement of AI and information technologies. In this paradigm, the concepts, and fields such as post-truth, fake news, information ethics, ignorance studies, anthropocene etc. have become pivotal for understanding our world. Accordingly, we could infer that, not only our specific types of relations with the objects of knowledge have come to a change, but our very mode of existence is in a process of reformation. The question is: What is the nature and definitive characteristic of this reformation; or is it even possible to determine a particular one? This study's main objective is to examine the concerning question and analyse the alleged theme of the 21st century so far. With the expectation of gaining a deeper insight, first I will try to reveal the interconnection of the current concepts of our time. Then I will argue that we crave the need for a re-organized scheme of concepts, which would require a new inclusive philosophical approach.

Keywords: Digital Age, Information, Knowledge, Metaphysics, Philosophy in the 21st Century

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The "Action" Problem In Aristotle's Ethics To Nicomachos

Emre ALTINTAŞ

Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the concept of action, which has never lost its relevance in philosophy, on ethics and to examine it through Aristotle's work called Nicomachean Ethics. Aristotle's work called Nicomachean Ethics offers a subjective approach to the relationship between action and ethics within a philosophical framework. In this framework, although ethics and action are seen as the same concepts used interchangeably, they have some differences. Focusing on these differences, the study will focus on ethics, which Aristotle deals with as intention, and the transformation of intention into action. According to Aristotle, ethics; It is the desire of people to turn towards good in an informed, measured and conscious way. Although Aristotle thinks that action and ethics are the same thing, emotions such as character, virtue and pleasure that affect action will be emphasized. Man himself is in a state of turning towards good. Only a person can show that he is oriented towards good in action. There is a difference between wanting good and doing it. All people want good. It can only be seen that goodness has occurred when it is realized, that is, when it is observed in action. Otherwise, all people want good. What is thought, that is, good as an intention, will only be meaningful and realized when it is put into action. However, the good that exists in thought as an intention does not always find its response in action. It only remains in the intention. In fact, ethics is in line with man's desire to move towards good. Because when human thought stays away from benefit or pleasure, he does not want evil only in thought. However, even if a person's intention is to turn to good, it affects the thought; It should not be forgotten that there may be differences in action in line with emotions such as pleasure, pain, knowledge, virtue, character and preference. Therefore, the study will focus on how these concepts affect action.

Keywords: Aristotle, action, ethic, virtue, pleasure



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Intercultural Interaction in Hatice Güneş's Novel "Lotus Flowers"

Ahmet USLU¹

Abstract

In this study, the work titled "Lotus Flowers" by Hatice GÜNEŞ, an academic writer who narrates her experiences and observations during her tenure in India within the framework of a novel, will be examined in the context of interculturality. Despite the necessity of people from different cultures and beliefs living together bringing about certain separations and conflicts, a culture of compromise minimizes or completely eliminates these distinctions and conflicts. The protagonist of the novel, Esma, a Muslim Turk who goes to India to teach Turkish to students from Turkey, meets Maria, originally from Canada and belonging to the Bahá'í faith, during the events that begin as a result of the denial of the right of residence to Muslims while it is granted to all minorities in India. Later, she meets Ayşe, who is of Hindu faith, and the friendship formed between them enables them to come together at a common point. The three women, who tell their life stories, are heroes who have shown resilience alongside the difficulties of being a woman. Although Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam are separate beliefs, their common point is the value they place on humanity. The events experienced by the three women, despite being in different geographical locations, are similar. Therefore, differences do not become a problem. The motif of a shared destiny that binds them results in a strong bond of friendship being formed. In the novel, which also includes practices of religious beliefs, the theme emerges that differences are not a reason for separation but an opportunity to unite, to be strong, and to stand against injustice. The novel, which portrays the lives of three women from different geographical locations and has a melancholic structure, addresses the fact that regardless of religion, belief, or race, people can come together at a common point and live humanely, within a narrative woven with a fluent style and multiple stories, through the elements of interculturality.

Keywords: New Turkish Literature, Interculturality, Multiculturalism, Lotus Flower, Hatice Güneş.

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The Relationship Between Packaging Design and Taste in the Context of Sensory Marketing

Ismail ARI¹

Abstract

In the evolving landscape of marketing, where competition has intensified, the traditional marketing paradigm has given way to a more consumer-centric approach, emphasizing the establishment of emotional connections with consumers to drive sales. This shift has brought forth the concept of sensory marketing, which involves the active engagement of all sensory organs. This study aims to explore the role of taste sensation in sensory marketing through in-depth interviews conducted with 18 preschool students from Istanbul Gaziosmanpasa Dimari Preschool, considered as a sample population.

Focusing on the impact of packaging, the 5th 'P' of marketing communication, on taste sensation, this research delves into the influence of packaging on the taste preferences of preschool children aged 5-6 years. The findings reveal that preschoolers tend to show a preference for creatively designed packaging over original packaging for milk, white cheese, and egg brands. In other words, fun packaging tends to be more favored by children compared to original packaging. However, it's worth noting that a considerable number of children still exhibit a preference for branded original packaging, indicating the influence of brand familiarity. The concept of brand familiarity suggests that children tend to gravitate towards brands they have encountered through advertising or encountered frequently at point-of-sale locations.

Overall, this study sheds light on the significance of sensory marketing, particularly taste sensation, in shaping children's preferences and highlights the impact of packaging on consumer behavior in the context of preschool-aged children.

Keywords: Sensory Marketing, Marketing Communication, Packaging Design, Taste, Brand Familiarity

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Relationship between Brand Purpose and Storytelling and Advertising Campaign Example

Bahattin Dođukan GEDİK¹

Abstract

With post-modern times, competition between brands has increased, and this has changed both the form and content of the communication that brands establish with their target audiences. At this point, stories for brands come into play. With brand storytelling, there have naturally been radical changes in the relationship between the classical narrator/listener and the language of the story and in the concept of story. Brands, in line with their marketing goals; They have started to use the narrator-listener relationship, which is the classic distinction of storytelling, in advertising campaigns for reasons such as distinguishing themselves from the competition, increasing the impact on target consumers, sales and positioning. Regarding the creation of Brand Purpose image through Storytelling; There are many issues such as conveying the messages to be conveyed and ensuring that the target audience perceives the message correctly. Perhaps the most important thing is that the brand purpose can be conveyed as desired and realistically through storytelling, and that it can gain a place in the consumer's mind with the correct positioning. In this context, it can be observed that many brands, both in Turkey and around the world, use different arguments of communication such as advertising campaigns and PR. In the study, the relationship between Brand Purpose and Storytelling, the İđdır Airport Advertising Sample of Turkish Airlines, one of Turkey's airline companies, its contributions to the process and its impact on the advertising campaigns carried out, were discussed and the subject was discussed on the sample advertising campaign selected with the qualitative research approach and theme analysis method. It was analyzed with the help of visuals.

Keywords: Brand Purpose, Storytelling, Advertising Campaign

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A Research on Social Media Performance of Defense Industry Companies

Mesut Kılıç¹

Abstract

Today, the rapid spread of the internet and digital technologies reveals the concept of social media as a technological development that significantly affects and changes the lives of societies and individuals. With social media, many people can actively express themselves, instantly message each other, and deliver this message to billions of people around the world. According to We are Social's 2023 report, social media usage has reached 4.76 billion. According to the 2022 report, there is a 3% growth at this rate. Social media especially allows companies and brands to communicate more effectively. From a companies perspective, according to Ansonalex.com data, three quarters of companies use social media to achieve their business goals. Social media provides an effective platform for companies to create and manage their brand image because it provides access to a wide audience. In this regard, social media appears to be an important field of activity for defense industry companies established to produce critical and valuable projects. Defense Industry companies can promote their projects and products to large audiences through social media. In this regard, it has been understood that the use of social media is an important area in creating the brand and strengthening the brand image of defense industry companies and that this area is worth researching. In this study, the social media performance of defense industry companies was examined.

Keywords: Communication, Social Media, Defense Industry

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The Transfer of Authority to Divorce to the Court in Islamic Family Law

Adem YENİDOĞAN¹

Abstract

In Islamic Law, there are three recognized methods of divorce: talaq, khul' and tafriq. Traditionally, the divorce authority belongs to the man in fiqh. While it is acknowledged that if there are marital disputes, the courts can intervene to grant a divorce under certain conditions, it is generally held that spouses should carry out the divorce themselves. Conversely, some contemporary Islamic jurists defend the court should have the authority to divorce rather than the man. For this reason, they say that the husband's divorce right should be transferred to the court in light of the changing conditions and emerging needs. Because divorce is too important an event to be dependent on the will of a single person. They reference verses Nisa 4/35, Talaq 65/2 and Baqara 2/229 as evidence that divorces should be processed through the court system. Furthermore they reference the practices of the Prophet Muhammad and the Rashidun Caliphs. Since the family-related problems were conveyed to them and these problems were solved by them. Those, who defend the court requirement for divorce, say that this situation provides the opportunity for reconciliation between the spouses and includes benefits such as ensuring the existence of the divorce conditions. Considering these reasons, although the idea of transferring the right to divorce from the husband to the court is considered reasonable, no one defends for this in classical fiqh. Conversely, even many modern Islamic jurists reject this idea citing potential drawbacks. Similarly, the 1917 Family Law Decree did not amend the divorce authority to the husband as outlined in Article 102, too. In summary, while some Islamic jurists advocate for court-administered divorce, citing interpretations of verses, the practices of the Prophet Muhammad, the Rashidun Caliphs, and societal benefits, others reject this idea referencing verses, consensus (ijma) and potential drawbacks.

Keywords: Islamic Law, Islamic Famil Law, Talaq, Tafriq, Authority to Divorce

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An Analysis of the Characterizations Used for the Faqihs in Classical Hanafi Works

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Abstract

In classical Hanafi works, jurists are usually mentioned by their names, the names of their fathers and grandfathers in the form of a silsila, as well as their qunyas, epithets, and nisbahs. Because of they lived in the same family, tribe, region, or city, or even if they lived in different regions, by chance, some jurists may have the same or similar names and they may even have same or similar names of their fathers and grandfathers, qunyas, nisbahs or epithets. This can lead to confusion and may require further research into the identity of the jurist whose opinion or ijthad is given in the sources. This study examines the characterizations and epithets that are used for more than one Hanafi scholar as far as they can be identified in classical Hanafi works and that are doubtful about who is meant or that researchers may have difficulty in determining who is meant and tries to reveal who is meant by them if they are used in absolute terms in classical works. The study is limited to the qualifications used in classical Hanafi fiqh works. In order to realize the aim of the study, especially books on the Hanafi jurists, classical furū and fihrist, were scanned and the findings obtained were analysed and conclusions were drawn. Accordingly, while the classical Hanafi works use the names of the jurists of the mutaqqaddimūn period, the names of their fathers and grandfathers, their qunyas, and their nisbahs indicating that they were born or where they lived, in addition to these, different epithets were used for the jurists of the mūtaahirūn period. Although there is no clear hierarchy of status among these characterizations, including those used for praise in Khorasan and Transoxiana, it is understood that some epithets were used for a small number of scholars or even for a particular jurist.

Keywords: İslamic Law, Faqih, Characterization, Nisbah, Epithet, Qunya.

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Examination of Post-modern Geographies Through Tourism Spaces: The Case of Antalya

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Abstract

Space is a relational and dynamic phenomenon that influences social practices constructed within it. The approach of postmodern geography to spatiality and especially to 'differentiated' spaces is shaped within this framework. The utilization of this approach can shed light on the 'subtexts' that are effective in the structuring of differentiated spaces and can facilitate the emergence of mutual relationships. In this study, framed within the understanding of postmodern geography, a tourism site with features resembling a postmodern outlook was chosen as the research field. This site is "The Land of Legends" located within the boundaries of Serik district in Antalya. In this context, the aim of the study is to comprehend the causality underlying the construction and/or restructuring of tourism sites within postmodernism, the effects of production-consumption practices, and to open the obtained information up for discussion. Methodologically, qualitative research methods were adopted, and semi-structured forms were used for observation and questionnaires directed toward tourists visiting the mentioned tourism sites, managers and employees of these sites, and the local residents residing around these areas. Additionally, the information obtained from the field was re-evaluated in light of relevant literature and examined on a theoretical plane through thematic analysis. In this context, the result of the study, based on observations made in the sample field, demonstrates that the site is designed to be "all-in-one," the coexistence of various elements from different cultures, the presence of elements of constructed reality, and the similarity of arguments in the narratives of tourists visiting the tourism site, indicating that the space is constructed within a postmodern framework and accumulates capital in this context. The results also reveal that the existence of the tourism site has had certain positive and negative consequences for the local residents residing around it.

Keywords: Post-modernity, space, tourism geography, tourism, simulations.

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Intermediary Structures in Migration and Employment: A Qualitative Study on Migrant Women Employed In the Hamams of Alanya

Aycan ÖZLÜ¹
Mustafa YAKAR²

Abstract

This study focuses on the positioning of Asian-origin women in the hamam sector through their migrant networks and intermediary firms. The main aim is to uncover how migrant women experience intermediary structures that influence their decision-making processes and facilitate their mobility. Employing a qualitative research design, semi-structured interviews were conducted with two main actors in the process: migrant women and intermediary firms. A total of 24 individuals, comprising Asian migrant women and intermediary firms, participated in face-to-face interviews. Adopting a phenomenological approach, the study aims to delve deeply into the thoughts and experiences of these actors. Alanya, chosen as the research field, is known for its dense population of Asian migrant women in the hamam sector, making it a preferred destination for international female migrants as well. Findings suggest that migrant networks and intermediary firms operate in an intertwined structure, playing a significant role in mobilizing global labor. Furthermore, the study reveals both the complementary and differing aspects of migrant networks and intermediary firms. Thus, this research will provide a multidimensional analysis of the intersection between migration, women, migrant networks, intermediary firms, and the hamam sector. The resulting insights aim not only to contribute to the understanding of female migration to Turkey but also to shed light on the dimensions of employing foreign labor in specific sectors.

Keywords: Migrant Networks, Intermediary Firms, Asian Female Migrants, Hamam Sector, Alanya.

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A Psychoanalytic Comparison of The Characters' Self-Destructive Journeys in Sarah Kane's *4.48 Psychosis* and Duncan Macmillan's *Every Brilliant Thing*

Samet GÜVEN¹
Özge NARİN²

Abstract

Depression is a strong feeling which has negative effects on people. They go through some difficulties in their lives, such as lack of energy and motivation, which could lead them to commit suicide due to depression. This mental illness effects not only people who are suffering from it, but it also effects their vicinity. Depression has been one of the main inspirations of the contemporary playwrights such as Sarah Kane and Duncan Macmillan. Both of them experienced the vivid examples of depression in person and in their families, for example Sarah Kane who has been known to cope with depression throughout her life, did not hesitate to show the dark side of this traumatic condition in her *4.48 Psychosis*. Likewise, Duncan Macmillan depicts the story of a depressed and suicidal mother in his *Every Brilliant Thing*. The honest and truthful depictions of depression in the plays of Duncan Macmillan and Sarah Kane have received remarkable appreciation. They portrayed the gloom and sadness that many depressed people deal with on a daily basis with their plays. Through their works, people are also made aware of the impact that depression may have on a person's loved ones as well as themselves. In this respect, the purpose of the article is to analyse how depression manifests itself in the selected plays to make a psychoanalytic comparison of the characters' self destructive journeys.

Keywords: Depression, Suicide, Psychoanalysis, Sarah Kane, Duncan Macmillan

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The Marxist Effect of Capitalism on Cultural Identity in Alan Bennett's *The History Boys* and Jez Butterworth's *Jerusalem*

Samet GÜVEN¹
Büşra ATASEVEN²

Abstract

Capitalism emerged as an economic system in which private capital and property are used to obtain high amounts of profit. This term affects every aspect of humanity. In other words, it has an impact on various areas such as education, arts, and personality development of individuals although capitalism emerged as an economic system and continues to exist. However, it also creates inequalities and can be harmful to the environment. The impact of capitalism on society is complex and multifaceted, and its effects can be seen in everything from the products humans buy to the way we think. *The History Boys* and *Jerusalem*, which have a significant place in modern theatre, evidently deal with the Marxist idea of capitalism. Alan Bennett's *The History Boys* emphasizes how economic inequalities affect education and even children's cultural identities. Similarly, Jez Butterworth's *Jerusalem* conveys how cultural identities are transformed by addressing the disappearance of the old culture in a changing and mechanized world with the emergence of capitalism. This study explains how these selected plays' affect cultural identities created by capitalism in societies. In this respect, the purpose of this article is to compare and contrast *The History Boys* and *Jerusalem* to show how they criticize the negative effects of the monetary system by taking Marxism as a literary theory into consideration.

Keywords: The History Boys, Capitalism, Marxism, Jerusalem, Culture, Identity

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Autism-Friendly Museum Concept and Sample Applications from Museums*

Nihal DİNÇ¹

Kadriye Tezcan AKMEHMET²

Abstract

The term ‘accessibility’ is defined as ‘the ability of everyone to access and use any place and service they want, independently and safely’. Museums aim to reach different target audiences through various educational programmes, activities and accessibility policies, thus contributing to the cultural richness of society and supporting development by increasing its welfare.

The concept of Autism Friendly Museum has emerged as a result of various efforts to make museums accessible to individuals with autism who perceive the world differently, demand simplified information, are anxious about uncertainties and sometimes need isolation due to sensory overload.

Being an autism-friendly museum requires making efforts to increase access to art and cultural heritage for these individuals and to encourage social participation. Research shows that museums can be made more inclusive and accessible for individuals with autism spectrum disorders. In this context, it is important to develop and implement strategies appropriate to the needs of individuals with autism spectrum disorders.

This study aims to provide a review of the strategies implemented in Autism-Friendly museums. It presents best practices of museums in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and many other countries that have come to the fore by using the Autism-Friendly concept.

Literature review and document analysis were used to examine the common practices and strategies preferred by museums around the world to address the needs of individuals with autism spectrum disorders regarding museum visits.

As a result of the research, it was seen that autism-friendly museums offer not only educational programmes for individuals of all ages, but also inclusive and accessible studies such as museum design, adaptation of exhibition spaces, training of museum staff, preparation of materials for pre-visit and visit process, and creation of special spaces by approaching the issue in a multidimensional way.

Keywords: Autism-friendly, museum, inclusion in museums, accessibility in museums, autism, participation in museums

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* This paper is extracted- from Nihal Dinç's master's thesis on Investigation of Studies on Individuals with Autism in Museums, conducted under the supervision of Kadriye TEZCAN AKMEHMET at Yıldız Technical University Museum Studies Graduate Program.



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Examination of Postgraduate Theses in the Field Of Music Culture

Selen YİĞİT¹

Gülşah BAŞARAN TANRIÖVER²

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the Postgraduate Theses in the Field of Music Culture in Turkey according to certain variables. This research is important in terms of providing concrete information and guidance on this subject by examining the Postgraduate Theses in the Field of Music Culture. The research is in the case study model of qualitative research type. The sample was determined by criterion sampling rather than purposive sampling. The universe of the research consists of master's and doctoral theses in the field of music culture in Turkey. The sample of the research consists of 66 theses that can be accessed. The data of the research was carried out by selecting search engines that contain academic studies on the internet, and the academic studies in the databases of YÖK National Thesis Center were examined. Within the scope of the sub-problems, all studies were examined one by one in determined categories and the data were collected, tabulated and analyzed. As a result of the research, there were 74 studies conducted in the field of music culture in Turkey, which appears with the keyword music culture, 1 of them was off-topic and the other 7 were excluded due to their limited thesis, the highest number of studies was between 2020-2024 and It was determined that the majority of these studies were published as master's theses. It has been concluded that qualitative research type is frequently used in the studies conducted, and the number of studies conducted mostly in the field of source scanning, regional-local culture, and in the case of other subject areas, the highest number of studies are conducted in the field of regional-local culture as a data collection tool.

Keywords: Culture, Regional culture, Local culture, Music, Music culture.

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Investigation the Relationship Between Self-Compassion and Psychological Resilience in Adults Who Experienced an Earthquake

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Abstract

This study presents an original study by examining in detail the relationship between self-compassion and psychological resilience in adults who experienced earthquakes. Additionally, this study provides a scientific basis to understand the psychological resilience level of societies exposed to natural disasters such as earthquakes and to increase the resilience of individuals against such events.

In order to determine the relationship between the self-compassion sub-dimensions of the 225 individuals participating in the study and the psychological resilience variable, Pearson correlation analysis was applied. In order to see the differences in the group averages of the variables, independent sample t-test was applied for variables with two groups, and Kruskal Wallis-H analysis was applied for variables with more groups.

According to statistical analysis, the current study showed that there was a positive relationship between the level of self-compassion and general psychological resilience. This shows that as individuals' level of love and acceptance towards themselves increases, their general psychological resilience also increases. It has been shown that there is a negative relationship between the level of self-judgment and general psychological resilience. Brief Psychological Resilience Scale score significantly and positively predicts self-compassion, consciousness, and awareness of sharing scores. This research contributes to science by examining in depth the relationships between self-compassion and psychological resilience in adults who have experienced earthquakes.

Keywords: Earthquake Experience, Self-Compassion, Psychological Resilience, Earthquake, Trauma

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Evaluation of Disability Policies in terms of Public Policy

Ali TOSUN¹

Abstract

Public policy refers to the arrangements for the finalization of plans for the realization of various objectives in any field. The public policy-making process refers to the policy outcomes aimed at meeting social demands and needs. Achieving the desired results in various fields is based on the correct definition of public policy and the creation of the construction process accordingly. Public policies can be made in all areas, as well as in specific areas, and include measures to eliminate various problems. The identification of these problems and the initiation of a process for public benefit accordingly can be shaped according to the work of the central government and local governments.

Individuals with disabilities refer to individuals who are disadvantaged in the social sphere for various reasons. It can be said that it is possible for these individuals to have a harmonious lifestyle with other individuals in the social sphere with the support to be given to them. It is seen that the inclusion of disabled individuals in life and meeting their various needs are directly related to public policies. It can be emphasized that public policies have important effects on the integration of disabled individuals with other people.

It is seen that the number of people with disabilities in the social sphere has a significant proportion. In this context, it can be said that public policies contribute to the results that facilitate the lives of individuals with disabilities. It can be stated that the state's efforts to realize public benefit by protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens through public policies have become as important for disabled individuals as for other individuals. It is known that disability policies, which are defined as a form of social policy, facilitate the lives of individuals in various aspects. It is seen that both the central government and local governments stand out as important authorities in the realization and implementation of disability policies.

In this study, public policy will be examined from various aspects and studies on disability will be analyzed in the context of public policy. In particular, it will be tried to analyze the situation of public policies for the disabled in various fields at the point of meeting the needs of the disabled. Within the framework of the emerging picture, it is seen that there are suggestions for determining public policies that facilitate the lives of the disabled.

Keywords: Public Policy, Disability, Social policies, Public interest, Policy.

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Public Policies in the Grounding of Children's Rights

Ali TOSUN¹

Abstract

Children's rights refer to the rights that children have within the legal framework. These rights are categorized as housing, health, education, sports, culture and protection rights. It can be said that children's rights constitute an aspect of human rights and include children who are in a disadvantaged position due to their age. It can be emphasized that violations of rights against children in various parts of the world have had an impact on bringing children's rights to the forefront and taking measures accordingly. Considering that children have an important impact on the development and continuity of countries, it is seen that children and children's rights are a valuable theme in many areas.

The role of public policies in meeting the needs of individuals and eliminating various problems in the social field has become undeniable. It can be stated that the public policy process, which covers a determined period of time, includes various activities and studies in the public sphere. It can be said that public policy, which can also be put forward for various groups in society, has important effects and results in placing children and children's rights on a solid ground.

It is seen that children and children's rights are being evaluated in an important way today and that public authorities are increasing their efforts to this end. In this framework, it can be said that various institutions and organizations at national and international level attach importance to children's rights and carry out studies for this purpose. Especially institutions such as the United Nations support a structure that prioritizes children.

It can be argued that children's rights have recently come to the forefront in Turkey and that measures to protect children and ensure their development have attracted attention in the legal framework. In this study, there has been a general evaluation of the efforts to protect children's rights and the public policies created for this purpose. It is accepted that public policies that provide a public authority in the establishment of a solid structure of children's rights and the process of their making have important contributions to the healthy development of children.

Keywords: Public Policy, Children, United Nations, Policy, Public authorities.

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Examination of Studies on the Development Of Museology in Turkey*

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Kadriye Tezcan AKMEHMET²

Abstract

Looking at the studies on the history of Turkish Museology, it's seen that there were few resources before 1990, and a significant increase after 1999. Aim of this study is examining researches on the history of museology in Turkey. As a result of the literature review, it was seen that the researches on Turkish museology focused on after 1846 and remained as claims from before. The beginning of museology is discussed parallel to Westernization movements.

In History of Museums, Enver Şapolyo states that artifacts were collected in Turkish states; Huns, Avar and Seljuks. Şapolyo discusses 1846 and aftermath in more detail. Aziz Ogan also sees 1846 as a milestone in 100th Anniversary of Turkish Museology. Many early museology studies consider 1846 as the beginning. In 1990 dated article, Eyice mentions antiques used in the walls of Konya, based on the 1837 engraving of Laborde. With books such as Turkish Museology by Ferruh Gerçek and Museology in Turkey by Yücel, the tendency to consider the placement of antiques in the walls of Konya as the beginning of Turkish Museology widely accepted. Shaw mentions two forms of protomuseology at Ottomans. Loot and architectural reusage, both related to the concept of "spolia". Artun studies on the similarities between the Topkapı Treasury and the Cabinet de curiosités. Artun's approach to the museumization of the Topkapı treasury is based on interpretation.

Recently, history of museums has been detailed with historical documents. However, comparisons made with the pre-Westernization period are almost non-existent. Increasing museology departments; change of the museum definition, new museology debates and increase in museum types reveal that the history of museology cannot be limited to archive scanning. It was concluded that the history of museology in Turkey should be rewritten, based on museological data and interpretations.

Keywords: Museums, Turkish Museology, Westernization, new museology, museum types, museum definition

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* This paper is extracted from Serkan Nişancı's master's thesis on Examination the Place of Turbes and Museums in the Development of Museology in Turkey, conducted under the supervision of Kadriye TEZCAN AKMEHMET at Yıldız Technical University Museum Studies Graduate Program.

First Female Martyr Saint Thekla of Christianity and Her Role in Byzantine Incubation Activities

*Buse SORKON¹
Nilay ÇORAĞAN²*

Abstract

Saint Thekla was the first female disciple of St. Paul the Apostle and the first female martyr of Christianity, whose cult spread from the ancient city of Seleucia in the Silifke district of Mersin in the 4th century. Born in Iconium, she followed the teachings of St. Paulus and is known for her missionary activities and miraculous healings to spread Christianity. The saint, known from the apocryphal work The Acts of Paulus and Thekla, also practiced miraculous healing activities in the Church of Meryemlik Ayatekla in Silifke. Known to have been built by Emperor Zeno and dated to the 5th century, the Church of the Meryemlik Ayatekla is the birthplace of the cult of the saint and became one of the famous healing centers of the Byzantine Empire. It will be discussed as it contains cisterns and baths and therefore provides a suitable ground for miraculous healing activities. Incubation is a type of ritual in which one falls asleep in a sacred space in order to receive divination or healing in a dream. It has been believed and practiced for centuries from ancient times, including the Byzantine Empire. Structures such as cisterns and baths in sacred areas are among the places where incubation activities are practiced. Within the scope of our study, the main subject of our study will be how St. Thekla applied miraculous healing activities, the connection of the Ayatekla Church with water and the incubation activities of St. Thekla using this connection.

Keywords: Saint Thekla, Incubation, Healing Miracles, Meryemlik Ayatekla Church, Byzantine

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A Type Of Azerbaijan Folk Dance Music “Diringi”

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Ali İMAMVERDİ²

Abstract

Azerbaijan has a variety of dances that have been kept alive for centuries. This difference shows itself in the tempo of the dance, in the speed, in the variety of instruments used when performing the method, as well as in the row dancing, in the fact that it is both individual and collective, stemming from the richness of sound. In this respect, we can classify Azerbaijani dances in several sections. Women's dances, men's dances are one of them. Another is "Duet Dances", in which male and female dancers perform in pairs. There are collective dances in Azerbaijani culture, the most ancient and known is Yalli or Halay. Generally, old men or women perform dances with low tempo. Dances of this kind are called "Lyric Dances" in Azerbaijan. People in the middle age group perform dances with a slightly faster tempo, called "game air". The name of the over-tempo dance is called "Kaytagi", "Lezginka" or "Lezghengi" in Azerbaijan. Because the tempo of this type of dance is sharp and it is very difficult to play and dance the melodies, it is usually performed by young people and professional belly dancers. Azerbaijani dance music is divided into two in terms of periods.

1. Ancient folk Dances.
2. Contemporary – Modern Dances.

But besides these, there is also a "Diringi". These are included in the field of dastgah performance of Azerbaijani mugham art as a different genre in Azerbaijani dance music. This type of music, which we call Diringi, is also divided into two as old and contemporary. Diringis have a special place in Azerbaijan mugham art. Diringis live in the Azerbaijani folk music culture with their performances by local artists, namely sazendes. As a result of the fruitful efforts of the instrumentalists, "Diringi", an original type of folk dance, is performed enthusiastically by instrumentalists even today. Let's say, in the process of performing 7 main mughams (Rast, Şur, Çahargah, Bayati-Shiraz, Segah, Hümayun, Şüşter) in dastgah we come across instrumental melodies with a small capacity, various harmonies and different spirits, which we call "Diringi". The original names of folk melodies, which are an important part of Azerbaijan mugham dastgahs, are known from our music history. Our sazendes called one part of the instrumental pieces “Derâmed”, another “Renk”, and another type “Diringi”, which took on the task of connecting the mugham parts to each other. We can name Derâmedler, Renkler, Diringiler, spices with different tastes and odors, metaphorically indicating the richness of Mugham dastgahs. Daha çok çalgı icralarında kendini gösteren bu ezgiler çeşitli işlevlere sahiptir. Because these instrumental music pieces are always performed at certain points of the mugham dastgah, when necessary. Derâmedler, destgahın icrasında ilk sırada yer aldığından muğamdan önce çalındığı için giriş işlevi görür. The melodies played between the mugham sections are used as the term "Renk". “Renk” also

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play an important role in the relations of the sections with this function, and they act as a bridge between the mugham sections in a figurative sense.

We are of the opinion that Azerbaijan mugham Renks, determined by instrumental performance, have two pillars.

Colors based on the first direction, due to the size of its melodic capacity and the fact that it is performed in the introductory part of the mugham, our saz artists named this instrumental piece "Derâmed". Another second pillar of the color is a "Diring". Diringi, being a type of colour, is also included in the status of dance tunes. Most of the time, lively, cheerful instrumental pieces are played as "Diringi" and if the guests of the wedding prefer, they raise their hands and arms and perform a dance show accompanied by beautiful music performed by the instrumentalists of the ceremony. We need to pay attention to one issue that it would be wrong to call all kinds of "Renks" as "Diringi". There are some types of Diringi that are not suitable for dancing. For this reason, it takes its place only in the status of "Mugham Rengi". Calling "Diringi" in the name of melodic moving pieces that can be danced is not only included in the music culture of Azerbaijan, but it is also a very common word in Kars region of Anatolia.

In our article titled "A Type of Azerbaijani Folk Dance Music 'Diringi'" the place, importance, duty and function of "diringi" in the art of Azerbaijan mugham performance are shed light on a number of current problems by referring to some sources.

In the article "Diringi", a type of Azerbaijani folk dance music, we will analyze the characteristics of the diringi, a specific instrumental piece of a type of dance that is sounded in the mugham performance.

Keywords: Mugham, Renk, Diringi, Dance, Sazende

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Feminist Theory in Environmental Politics: Analysis of COP 26 and COP 27

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Abstract

The theory comprising the relationship between environment and women is called ecofeminism. This theory argues that women's liberation is only possible with the freedom of the environment. This perspective highlights the environmental viewpoint within feminist theory, claiming gender and ecological concerns cannot be separated. Feminist theory in environmental politics scrutinises high-level climate conferences such as the Conference of Parties known as COP, which is a high-level climate change conference that has brought together various actors and a multilateral decision-making forum under the United Nations to focus on climate issues as well as gender-based problems to build a sustainable future. This study aims to analyse COP 26 and COP 27 in the context of ecological feminism. Adopting the Gender Action Plan at COP 25 made these events closer to an ecofeminist perspective. This development directly affected the discourse of the next two COP events, COP 26 and COP 27. Despite women's often silenced role in climate politics, studies suggest their significant positive influence on environmental advocacy and lifestyle changes. It is argued that embracing ecofeminism as both a theoretical framework and a mindset can lead to building gender-equal, environmentally protected societies, offering tangible hope for a better future. The reason why the environmental aspect of feminist theory becomes prominent is that it is the only double-faced theory concerning practical outcomes more than theoretical explanations. For example, ecofeminism seeks substitutions for being a Western form of theory as they prefer focusing on historical, material, and social connections rather than fixed and limited borderlines. Finally, this qualitative study uses a literature review and content analysis.

Keywords: Environment, Ecofeminism, Conference on Parties (COP), Gender, United Nations (UN).

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Intelligence Activities in Cyprus Prior To the Peace Operation and The Role of The Turkish Resistance Organization

Aydın DENİZ¹
Mehmet Cem OĞULTÜRK²

Abstract

Due to its geopolitical position, Cyprus has been extremely important for global politics throughout history. Having control over Cyprus means having the power to control the Mediterranean and its surroundings. In this regard, understanding the intelligence activities before the Peace Operation, with an awareness of Cyprus's strategic position, is crucial. Cyprus came under Ottoman rule in 1571. The Cyprus issues emerged with Greece's desire to realize a Greater Greece through the "Megali Idea" map. The events related to ENOSIS began when the Ottoman Empire temporarily ceded Cyprus to Britain in 1868 to gain Russia's support. After World War II, with the independence of colonies, the Greek Cypriots started their armed struggle, and the EOKA Organization was established on April 1, 1955. In response to EOKA's systematic acts of violence, the Turkish Cypriot community began to resist starting in 1955. However, the local organizations formed during this period failed to create the desired impact in the resistance and, unable to act in unison, remained minor efforts in history. As a result, in November 1957, the Turkish Resistance Organization (TMT) was established under the leadership of the Turkish Armed Forces. TMT, a secret underground organization, continued its activities from 1958 to 1963 and, starting in 1963, protected the Turkish community for 11 years with support from the Turkish Armed Forces. The Peace Operation in 1974 put an end to the oppression carried out by Greece for the sake of ENOSIS goals. This study presents the intelligence activities carried out in Cyprus before the Peace Operation, providing information on the role of the Turkish Resistance Organization (TMT) and other organizations involved in the resistance before TMT, explaining step by step how TMT was formed and its role in the process.

Keywords: Turkish Resistance Organization, ENOSIS, EOKA, Megali Idea, Peace Operation

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Turkish Feminine Spirit Umay in the Context of Updating Culture

Fadime TIKBAŞ APAK¹

Abstract

Mythology includes societies' attempts to interpret themselves and what is happening around them. These interpretations also create a meaning/symbol clustering around some concepts. Women find a place in this mythological cluster with their qualities such as reproduction, nurturing, protection, beauty, strength and courage. Its name is first encountered in historical sources in the Gokturk Inscriptions; Umay, who is the protector of family and children, facilitator of work, and bringer of fertility, is the leading mythological woman in the Turkish world. Umay takes especially children and women under his protection and keeps them away from evil. The word, whose meaning was explained by Mahmud of Kâşgar as "the last after birth" in *Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk*, still lives in Anatolia under the names of wife or last. Female statues depicting Umay are also included in the records as visual data. Studies have been carried out on Umay's place and importance in Turkish cultural history. In this study, the reflections of Umay, one of the female spirits of Turkish mythology, in cultural and economic sectors are discussed. Searches for the word Umay were made using internet search engines, and it was tried to determine in what contexts and how the word was used and whether there was a reference to the mythological origin of the word in these uses. Sectors where Umay is used as a brand name include accessories, education and consultancy, food, mining, advertising, health, art and publishing. In these examples, there were also examples related to mothers and children. This shows that Umay's basic qualities in Turkish mythology are still reflected today. This situation is also noteworthy in terms of reading and updating cultural resources correctly.

Keywords: mythology, Umay, woman, child, updating culture

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The Effect of Digitalization on Folklore

Sinem ARAT¹

Handan AYDIN KASIMOĞLU²

Abstract

Folklore is the most active field that has existed since the first moment of human history and will continue to exist. Folklore, which has an impact on the future by carrying the traces of the past; It includes the language, culture, religion, education level and technology of the current period. Since it contains all these elements, every development is the direct subject of folklore. Due to its structure, folklore cannot remain indifferent to any change. Folklore has to breathe with the age and always keep track of its age. For this reason, the digitalization process that has influenced the age we live in has greatly affected the field of folklore. With digitalization, folklore has entered a process of great change and transformation. Applications made ten years ago have either completely lost their effectiveness or taken on very different forms with the influence of digitalization. While these changes and transformations created the folklore world of the digital world, they caused great differences between it and the past. The aim of this study is to determine the impact of digitalization on folklore and to interpret the situation that emerges as a result of these findings. As a result of these comments, an evaluation will be made and warnings will be made at certain points. The evaluations made will be based on the axis of yesterday and today and the comparison method will be taken as basis. This study was conducted by Assoc. Dr. It was produced from the relevant section of the master's thesis titled "Analysis of the Production and Diffusion Mechanisms of Folklore Changing with Digitalization: A Comparative Study" written by Sinem ARAT under the supervision of Handan AYDIN KASIMOĞLU.

Keywords: folklore, change, digitalization

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The Importance of the Principle of Transparency in the Tender Process with Public Financial Management

Tuğçe AKDEMİR¹

Abstract

Public financial management refers to the administrative systems and processes that ensure that economic and financial decisions are taken within legal limits and that public resources are utilized effectively, economically, and efficiently in accordance with defined standards. The principle of financial transparency, one of the general principles of the use of public resources, ensures that the public is informed in a timely manner in order to ensure the supervision of the acquisition and use of all kinds of public resources. The system allows citizens to be transparently informed regarding the use of public resources by the authorities and the purposes for which they are used. In a system where fiscal transparency is ensured, for example, public procurement is carried out transparently, thereby making it more challenging to engage in bid rigging, as the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditures increase. However, in some cases, and particularly in the public procurement process, it is observed that this principle is violated in practice. Tenders for the procurement of goods or services and construction works of the public are carried out within the framework of the Public Procurement Law No. 4734. In this regard, the administrations are obliged to ensure primarily transparency and other basic principles, as well as meeting the needs on time and under favorable conditions and efficient use of resources in the tenders to be held under the relevant legislation. The lawfulness of the announcement process in public tenders, on which transparency is based, is also linked to the principle of publicity and public scrutiny that governs the procurement. The principle of transparency, which constitutes the basis of the principles governing public tenders, is intended to ensure that the tender takes place in the presence of all those present, that the tender envelopes are opened in the order of receipt in the presence of those present, and that tenderers who are excluded from the tender or whose bids are not deemed appropriate are notified in writing of the reasons upon request. However, the “negotiated tendering”, which constitutes the purpose of the communiqué and in some cases does not require an announcement, and the “direct procurement procedure”, which highlights the need to meet the needs quickly and not to apply complex regulations such as procurement types within the scope of the tender, lead to conflicts with the principle of transparency. For instance, in the direct procurement method, where not every bidder can participate in the tender, it is mostly not possible to be informed even about the tender since the obligations set for the procurement method, namely making an announcement, obtaining a guarantee, establishing a tender commission and the qualification criteria specified in the Law, are not required, and this indicates the significance of the principle of transparency.

Keywords: Public Finance Management, Principle of Transparency, Negotiated Tendering, Direct Procurement Procedure.

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Multilevel Planning For the Italian South: The Results of A Research

EMILIA SARNO

Abstract

Keywords:



Uses of Marble Thymiaterion's in Ancient Period

Mustafa YILDIZLI¹

Abstract

Thymiaterion, which means burning incense, is derived from the Greek word “θυμιατήριον”, “to smoke” and was used as a censer or incense burner. Thymiaterion, one of the cult vessels of the ancient period, was used as an incense vessel in temples, necropolises, palaces and houses. This vessel was also found among the dead gifts in necropolises. Incense was burned to prevent bad odors during the burial process of the dead, and then the incense container was left in the grave or outside the grave as a death gift during the burial process. Although it was associated with ritual, incense was used not only in sacred areas but also in palaces and homes. In the homes of rich and noble families, incense was burned and used as a symbol of fertility and abundance, and the smoke from the incense was considered sacred. Incense found its place among the methods used in many ritual practices and treatment of patients in ancient times. Incense was used to alleviate the pain of patients and protect them from evil spirits. In offerings to God, in sacred areas, in homes, in ancestor cults and women's rooms, in celebrations after victories, in holidays and festivals; Incense was used in meeting rooms in palaces and in the residences of the king and queen. It is known that thymiaterion is also used for lighting purposes. Women used incense to smell pleasant and relax. The use of incense also increased its trade and made it possible to make incense burners from different materials. In ancient times, incense burners were made of terracotta, metal, marble and limestone. It has been observed that samples made of marble are few. Processing marble is more difficult than other materials. For this reason, it is thought that marble thymiaterions were produced according to the order method and it was predicted that these would be prestigious works.

Keywords: Ancient Period, Thymiaterion, Marble, Incense Burner, Cult

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The Comparison Of Abu Hanifa's Understanding Of Faith With The Murji's Understanding Of Faith

Mehmet KAPLAN

Abstract

In this article I have written, I have tried to reach a conclusion by comparing the claim that Abu Hanifa is a supporter of murcie by some segments within the framework of Abu Hanifa's understanding of faith and murcie's understanding of faith. Abu Hanifa defined faith as confirmation with the heart and confession with the tongue when defining it, and it was this definition that brought him closer to the murji view. Abu Hanifa has often stated that deeds and faith are different things when explaining his view of faith. This is the view that the Murji comes closest to Abu Hanifa is this view. But many groups from Murcia have entered a vortex that they cannot get out of, as if there is a belief, even if there is no deed, or there is no need for a deed. As a result of the comparison that I have tried to place in detail below, he will find the answer to this claim.

Keywords: Abu Hanifa, Faith, Murcie, Mukayese

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4857 Sayılı İş Kanunu Çerçevesinde Çalışma Hayatında Esneklik Uygulamaları ve Eksiklikler

Sibel TAŞKIN¹

Abstract

The emergence of flexibility in working life generally occurred after the 1973 Oil crisis. Global competition has increased in the first place, as well as the demands of consumers have differentiated, the service sector has expanded and female employees have begun to take a greater place in working life. These effects have also changed the working hours and conditions, and accordingly, the desire of the employees to organize their family lives in a different way has emerged. In summary, production and producers strive to exist in a working life where flexibility practices are inevitable.

This article focuses on what kind of practices that provide flexibility in working life are included with the Labor Law No. 4857 regulated in Turkish Labor Law. In this context, literature studies on the relationship, applicability, deficiencies and transformations of flexible working practices in the aforementioned law with international legislation are also included.

Accordingly, the article consists of three parts. In the first part of the article, the historical background related to flexibility in working life is briefly examined, in the second part, flexibility applications in our Labor Law are included. Explanation is also supported by circulars and regulations. Eight practices included in our Labor Law are focused on. In the third part, flexible working practices that are not included in our Labor Law in terms of pointing out the points that may create deficiencies for flexibility; Working from home, Job sharing, Marginal Part-Time Working and Micro Jobs, Invoice/Coupon Based Working, Freelance Working, Working on Online Platform, Employee Sharing applications are mentioned. In the conclusion part, a general evaluation has been made.

Keywords: Labor Law No. 4857, Flexible working, Flexibility practices

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Worker Wellbeing In Algorithmic Management Systems

Begüm ERDOĞAN¹

Tayfun ACARER²

Abstract

The rapid progress of machine-learning algorithms, which serve as the basis of contemporary artificial intelligence systems, has created new opportunities for automating labour processes and administrative tasks. Algorithmic management, formerly prevalent in the gig economy aided by platforms, is increasingly extending its reach and effect to conventional work contexts. This study examines the welfare of employees working under algorithmic management systems, based on pertinent research. Under algorithmic management methods, the wellness of workers is compromised in several ways. They may experience significant stress from conforming to certain measures used to assess their work performance. These negative effects might also materialise as physical injuries in the workplace, posing a threat to workplace safety. The negative effects of these phenomena have been extensively recorded and comprehended via many academic studies. They have also been taken into account in recent legislative measures like as the "Platform Directive" and the "AI Act" of the European Union. These laws approach algorithmic management by considering the potential harm and constraints it may impose on the rights and freedoms of workers operating under such systems, rather than being restrictive. Algorithmic discrimination is a significant danger highlighted in both the AI Act and the "Platform Directive." The rising utilisation of algorithms in the process of hiring workers has resulted in a mounting apprehension over algorithmic bias in the workplace.

Keywords: Algorithmic Management, Workplace Wellbeing, Platform Work, Labour Law, EU Law, Unionisation

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The Role of Artificial Intelligence Technology Adoption in Enhancing Audit and Financial Reporting Quality within Different Governance Environments

Kemal ÇEK¹

Abstract

This study examines how artificial intelligence (AI) technology adoption can enhance audit and financial reporting quality (FRQ) within various governance environments. It explores how AI tools and systems can improve audit quality (AQ) amidst changing governance environments, emphasizing the interplay between AI technologies and governance structures, including corporate governance, regulatory frameworks, and ethical standards, in the auditing process.

A key objective of this study is to investigate how AI technologies can address common challenges in auditing processes and enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. Additionally, it examines how the impact of AI on audits and FRQ varies across different governance contexts.

The research was conducted in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, with a sample of 250 auditors. The adoption of AI in accounting practices is also influenced by organizational readiness and attitudes toward technology, as outlined in the Technology Readiness Index (TRI) and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).

This study contributes significantly to the existing literature by providing insights into auditors' and accountants' perceptions of AI's contribution to improving AQ and FRQ across diverse governance environments. It offers a comprehensive understanding of AI's role in auditing and financial reporting processes, paving the way for future research in this field.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Audit Quality, Financial Reporting Quality, Corporate Governance, Technology Acceptance Model, Technology Readiness

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The Effect of 2023 Maraş and Hatay Earthquakes on Family Structure (the case of Hatay)

Aylin ERASLAN

Abstract

The earthquakes that struck Hatay and Maraş in February 2023 are regarded as the "disaster of the century" due to their severity and widespread impacts. These earthquakes affected a wide area, claimed thousands of lives and a great number of buildings were severely damaged or completely destroyed. These consecutive earthquakes had significant social, economic, and psychological effects on the nation as a whole as well as the 11 provinces that were hit, particularly Hatay. The districts that have been most affected by the earthquake are Kırıkhan, İskenderun, Samandağ, and Anktakya, Hatay's central district. The earthquakes of 2023, which became one of the world's greatest catastrophes due to the large number of casualties and damage, not only affected the local population's mental and economic well-being, but also brought about significant social problems. According to interviews conducted between March 26-31, 2024 with people from Hatay who migrated to Eskişehir, the earthquake had an impact on family structures and led to the dissolution of numerous households. In general, it is acknowledged that due to the psychological and economic impacts of the earthquake, incompatibility and disagreements between the couples increased and this situation influenced the decisions to divorce. It was frequently mentioned among the interviewees that the reasons for the divorces may have developed as a result of the psychological effects of the earthquake. Numerous interviewees expressed that negativities caused by the inability to meet the pre-earthquake standards and the struggle to make finances meet made pre-earthquake problems much more evident and were effective in the decisions to divorce. In some cases, it was stated that some men wanted to leave their wives and some avoided taking responsibility after the earthquake on the grounds that their wives could survive by selling local homemade food. However, in other cases, it was noted that older men decided to go abroad in order to provide for their families, to cover the expenses of their children's university education and to rebuild the houses they had built with their savings, while women took on the care and responsibilities of the remaining family members (father-in-law, mother-in-law) and children. In some families, the husband continued to work in Hatay to support the family, while the wife relocated their children to relatively safe and affordable provinces in order to access better educational possibilities. However, it was also observed that older parents, including those with health problems, relocated to other cities with their children in search of better medical opportunities. In general, it is understood that men either went abroad or returned to Hatay to provide for the household, while women moved to other cities to give their children better educational opportunities and to give elderly members access to health facilities. At this point, it can be concluded that the earthquake had a profound impact on social structure in general and family structures in particular.

Key Words: earthquake, disaster, family, migration, Hatay, Social Anthropology



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Criminal Law General Previous Course Notes

Pınar OKUR¹

Abstract

Dear valued readership; With my respects;” My book titled "My Notes on Criminal Law"; I would like to present it to you, our valued readership, as follows. The content of my book consists of criminal law functions, sources of criminal law, basic theories and current text information. It was prepared according to the criteria taken from legal information. function of criminal law. Without clear and source information about the future of criminal law and the substantive interpretations of criminal law. comments have been made. Criminal law with basic contents among lawyers. that it contains relevant comments. Interpretations arising from the meaning and importance of the law at the discretion of the law and the lawyer. presented with. The norms of criminal law and what I wrote. As a review of previous articles and books. that criminal law has given regarding universal crimes and crimes of genocide. or by adding the court function to the penalties it could not impose. I provided the information you were trying to explain. but in this work. Since it is general and theoretical, I tried to explain it with powerpoint presentations. Our country has a centuries-old history and centuries-old history. Our country is constantly undergoing strategic geopolitical censorship. There are countries that are disturbed by every development and transformation made by our country and state. Most of the time, the neighbor also seems disturbed and at fault about every issue. in national and international legal systems. Human rights and issues of human rights are constantly reminded to us in our country as a lesson from different countries with their initiatives. But in our Values, the human rights of women and children are sacred. I think that our country has been invaded by various people. for. Western powers that turned the policy in our country into armed warfare. in a style they do not have the right to do. sovereignty in various Today, the most painful price for humanity is being paid in Gaza, which is the most a painful example of a society that pities Palestine and Gaza and whose tears do not stop. The owner of the invoice for one of them. United States of America. It is the second state of Israel. These western-supported policies of Israel are a policy of atrocities from the past. What is Israeli behavior? I don't know. your goals. By strengthening with America. It is developing war policies against the Turkish state. Even though we carry out mutual trade and technology defense projects, there is an America with an understanding that takes from us but does not give to us. America did not do what was necessary even though we paid the fee to deliver it to us. As a country that does not even have insurance coverage. occupying our borders. The country's security is constantly supported by external deterrence from our soldiers and national forces. It protects our country from all kinds of invasions. We need to move towards the days when all kinds of agreements that our country has made in the past will not be new or old, and the old will not even be mentioned. in my criminal law notes. I worked with general and routine elements and examples. I will continue my work.

Key Words:

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The Problem Of Evaluating Attorney Contracts As Consumer Transactions

Seda KARA KILIÇARSLAN

Abstract

With Article 73/A added to the Law No. 6502 on the Protection of Consumers, the condition of applying to mediation before filing a lawsuit has been introduced for consumer disputes. With this regulation, it has become necessary to determine the consumer transactions in practice and especially to draw the boundary of the commercial transaction consumer transaction. Consumer transaction is defined as "all kinds of contracts and legal transactions, including contracts of work, transportation, brokerage, insurance, proxy, banking and similar contracts, established between consumers and real or legal persons, including public legal persons, acting for commercial or professional purposes or acting on their behalf or account in the goods or services markets" in Article 3/1 of the Consumer Protection Law. The most important criterion in determining whether a transaction is a consumer transaction is to evaluate each concrete transaction.

In this context, one of the most controversial issues is whether or not attorney power of attorney agreements should be considered as consumer transactions and whether they are included in the mandatory mediation process. For the most part, the nature of the contract has been determined according to who is the attorney in the attorney agreement. Therefore, the attorney relationship between a person who is a consumer and a lawyer is considered as a consumer transaction. In a decision rendered in 2014, the 17th Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation ruled that the lawyer's receivable arising from the attorney's fee is a consumer dispute since the party to the attorney agreement is also a consumer and should be heard by the consumer court. In 2017, the 4th Civil Chamber of the Ankara Regional Court of Appeals ruled that "Since the attorney agreement regulated under the Attorneyship Law is a different and separate type of contract from the attorneyship agreement regulated under the Turkish Code of Obligations, and since it cannot be accepted that this contract is within the scope of the Law No. 6502 on the Protection of Consumers due to its nature, it has been conclusively decided that the Civil Court of First Instance has the duty to hear the case". However, it is also seen that this view has been criticized due to the fact that attorney contracts have a sui generis structure and have a structure related to public order.

Keywords: Attorney Agreement, Consumer transaction, Power of Attorney Agreement, Mediation, Consumer.

Project: Self-awareness through the Inner Journey

Medina Akkaynak¹

Abstract

Since ancient times, to understand ourselves and our role in the world, philosophers, both Western and Eastern, have sought to understand and describe the various elements of nature, such as fire, water, air, earth, plants, celestial bodies, etc. around us.

To understand the world, one must first understand oneself. Self-awareness involves using the senses and mental faculties and can be likened to awakening. Awareness helps you reconnect with the inner world, understand your emotions, thoughts, and needs, and feel the uniqueness of the world and its interconnectedness. The outer world reflects the inner world. Consciousness helps us to find an answer to the question: "What is the 'I'?"

This study discusses subject identity by establishing a parallel between the concepts of *Light, Air, Space* and *Time*. Through meditation practice, it aims to become aware of individuality, to feel the uniqueness of the environment at the macro and micro level, and to reach a level of awareness that will help to see the deep connection between all elements.

The article describes a project involving the creation of a tent made of threads and a stool inside. The tent is made of threads of different colors, representing each concept addressed. A tree in the tent's centre symbolises one's connection to the world around.

Key topics in the article include Western existentialist and Eastern Zen philosophies, meditation techniques, the elements of light, air, space and time, self-exploration and awareness, and the role of thread in an open space project.

The article also includes examples of various artists' work and their interpretation of *Light, Air, Space, Time* and *Thread* concepts.

Keywords: Inner Journey, Self-awareness, Time, Thread, Zen

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Examining Teachers' Views on Learning Losses of Gifted Primary School Student

*Nihat KAVAN¹
Güliz KAYMAKCI²*

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine teachers' views on learning losses of gifted primary school students. The research was conducted using the phenomenological model of qualitative research method. The study group consisted of 17 classroom teachers selected by criterion sampling method. A semi-structured interview form was used to collect the data. The data were categorized into codes by content analysis and presented with direct quotations. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, it was determined that gifted students support teachers in general education classes by participating positively in the lesson. On the other hand, it was revealed that in some cases they could make teachers feel inadequate and see their peers as inferior. It was stated that gifted students experienced learning loss mostly in Turkish and social studies courses; this was due to the abstract nature of the courses, and that students were very bored, sabotaged the lesson and chatted during the lesson. It was revealed that gifted students were obsessed with perfection in doing standard assignments, found the assignments simple and wanted assignments in different areas, and experienced social and psychological loss in the classroom environment. Participants stated that it would be more efficient for gifted students to be educated in separate schools or classes that are suitable for them. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the education of gifted students in general education classes is socially necessary for the student, but they experience incompatibility because they differ from their peers in terms of special ability areas.

Keywords: BİLSEM, Learning Losses, Special Ability, Classroom Teachers

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The Effect of Project-Based Recycling Training on Students' Recycling Awareness

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Mustafa ARSLAN²*

Abstract

In our study, recycling training was carried out with secondary school students by applying the project-based learning method, and the effect of this training on the awareness levels of secondary school students regarding recycling was examined. The study was conducted with two groups of 7th grade secondary school students with similar academic achievements. A quasi-experimental design was used; Project-based recycling training was provided with the experimental group, and recycling training was provided with the methods and techniques in the MEB 2018 education program with the control group. The "Recycling Awareness Scale" was applied to both groups before and after the topic "Domestic Wastes and Recycling", which is included in the MEB 2018 Science curriculum, was taught. It was examined whether there was a significant difference in awareness of recycling between the two groups before and after the topic was discussed. It was observed that the awareness levels of the experimental group students regarding recycling increased. At the same time, it was observed that the awareness levels of the experimental and control groups regarding recycling did not differ before the training, but there was a significant difference after the training. It has been suggested that researchers can increase their project types and work with different subjects and different grade levels while using the project-based learning method on "Domestic Waste and Recycling".

Keywords: Project-Based Learning, Recycling, Awareness, Middle School Students

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Online Shopping Addiction and Related Variables

Alper Gazi NALBANTOĞLU¹
Mustafa Batuhan KURTOĞLU²

Abstract

Online shopping has become an important part of our lives with the widespread use of the internet and mobile phones enabling shopping. Online shopping differs from traditional shopping in providing the opportunity to avoid social interaction, being accessible at any time, remaining anonymous and preventing seller pressure. While all these aspects of online shopping provide advantages for individuals, it may lead to addiction on the other hand. This study, which was conducted with the data collected from 405 (n=301 female, n=102 male, n=2 non-binary) participants aged 18-64, was carried out to understand the concepts related to online shopping addiction. Participants completed the Online Shopping Addiction Scale (Zhao et al., 2017) after answering the questions about their age, number of shopping apps that they use on their phones, the time spent on social media, average monthly income, graduation status, and employment status.

According to the analysis of the data, the following relations regarding online shopping addiction were found that there are negative and significant relation with participants' age ($r=-.26^{**}$, $p<.01$), positive and significant relation with the time spent on social media ($r=.31^{**}$, $p<.01$), and positive and significant relation with the number of shopping apps that they use on their phones ($r=.31^{**}$, $p<.01$). No significant relation was found between online shopping addiction and average monthly income.

According to the results of this study, being younger may be a risk factor for online shopping addiction. In addition, it may be protective for people suffering from online shopping addiction to pay attention to the time that they spend on social media and to the shopping applications that they keep on their phones.

Keywords: Online shopping, online shopping addiction, addiction, shopping disorder, internet addiction

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Analysis of Economic Regulations in the Period Of Hadrat Omar

Kenan ECEOĞLU¹

Abstract

Abu Bakr, who became the caliph after the death of the Prophet Muham-mad, dealt with internal and external problems during his two-and-a-half-year cali-phate, fought against tribes who had returned from religion, and sent armies to the Iraqi and Syrian fronts. His biggest supporter in this process was Caliph Omar. Omar, who became the caliph after the death of Caliph Abu Bakr, continued the struggle with Byzantium and Sassanids, and signed new decisions to systematize the conquest movements. This process, which started with the reorganization of the military ser-vice, providing financial support to the families of the soldiers and the establishment of camp cities, continued in other areas as well. The most important factors underly-ing the success of Caliph Omar during his caliphate period are that he made some de-cisions that concern social life and increase the welfare of the people, and that he applied to new practices in the economy, state administration, religious and legal fields. In this study, based on basic sources, the practices that led to Caliph Omar being considered as a system builder will be examined, the causes and conse-quences of these practices will be mentioned, and the role of Caliph Omar in his suc-cess will be investigated.

Keywords: Prophet Muhammad, Caliph Omar, system, institutionalization, caliphate.

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Halal Food Sociology: The Example of University Students

E. Kübra ZEYDANLI YILMAZI¹

İhsan ÇAPCIOĞLU²

Abstract

Muslims care about the halal nature of the food they consume. However, in the process of modernization, lifestyles and eating habits change; With the process of globalization, foods and foodstuffs produced all over the world have started to be found on the tables of Muslim individuals, which has revealed questionable situations in terms of halalness in food. This study, which evaluates the awareness, perception, attitudes and expectations of senior students in the fields of theology, nutrition and dietetics, food engineering, tourism and business administration towards halal food, aims to explain the relationship between criteria such as gender, religiosity, income status and tendency towards halal food. In the study, in which the survey technique was used in accordance with the quantitative research method, the awareness, perception, attitude and expectation scale towards halal food, developed by Bekir Özkan, was used to question the participants' religiosity, the issues they pay attention to during food shopping, and their knowledge and preferences about halal food, within the framework of their demographic data. In the research, it was concluded that religiosity varies between departments and according to gender, that it affects the scores obtained from the awareness, perception, attitude and expectation scale towards halal food, and that the factors that students pay attention to in food shopping and their orientation towards halal food vary according to the fields they study. It has been observed that university students are highly interested in halal food and are looking for halal food in their eating and drinking preferences. This result indicates that, despite the process of modernization, secularization and capitalization, the impact of religion on social life continues to be reflected in the food preferences of the participants. In order to improve halal food awareness and meet the demands, especially public institutions and organizations, relevant sectors and the media need to be more interested in the subject. Muslim societies and institutions need to do more research/study in this field and their expectations regarding halal food should be met. In addition, training should be organized by experts so that individuals who are sensitive about halal food can learn about the risks in the foods they consume and become aware of halal food according to today's conditions.

Keywords: Sociology of religion, religiosity, halal food, halal food certificate, university students.

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The Ethical Dilemmas And Changes in the Aura of Arts from Paintings to Artificial Intelligence “AI” Generated Digital Illustrations

İlkan Devrim Dinç¹

Abstract

By the 2020s, the direction of art became a matter of debate in both art and academic circles. With artificial intelligence producing some designs, human beings think that they can evaluate artistry, which is a very long and in-depth process, as a stage that can be reached by writing a few keywords. However, it should not be forgotten that a copy cannot be compared to the real thing, both in terms of aesthetics and creativity. Since the beginning of art, we have encountered copies of original works. Renaissance paintings have many reproductions. Today, the design services offered by artificial intelligence platforms have gone only a little further and reached the level of producing a design by taking references from paintings and photographs with many similar features in an art movement. However, the uniqueness and inimitability that Walter Benjamin discussed when talking about the "Aura of Art" is not possible in these designs. In addition, it is unclear whether the resulting product can be artistic without making a conscious choice regarding the semantic links, images, symbols and metaphors required to produce a creative aesthetic work. Beyond all this, is it ethical to reduce the works to a reference from the moment they are published on the web that hundreds of thousands or even millions of artists, including those who have passed away, have worked on both technically and philosophically for decades? Or should it be accepted as this structure like a design tool and continue to use it? These questions seem likely to continue to employ art circles and academia in the near future. However, it does not seem likely that artificial intelligence will reach the level of producing a work of complexity as produced by a human.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Painting, Digital, Illustration, Design, Technology.

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Translation of Culture Specific Items in Salwa Bekr's Story "Nūna Al-Sh'anūna" According to Javier Franco Aixela's Translation Strategies

Fatma ERSÖZ

Abstract

Translation enables communication not only between languages but also between cultures. In this communication, difficulties may arise in the translation of culture specific items. Various strategies have been put forward to overcome these. The aim of this study is to examine the translation of cultural elements in Salwa Bekr's story Nūna al-Sh'anūna. For this purpose, the cultural elements in the mentioned story were classified by Peter Newmark into six categories: ecology, public life, social life, personal life, customs and pursuits, and private passions, and analyzed by taking into account the strategies suggested by Javier Franco Aixela for the translation of cultural elements. As a result, 7 elements were found in the category of ecology, 5 in public life, 11 in social life, 15 in personal life, 35 in customs and pursuits, and 8 in private passions. When the translations of these elements were analyzed according to Aixela's strategies, it was concluded that in the examples belonging to the categories of ecology, public life, social life and personal life, the linguistic/non-cultural translation strategy was mostly used. On the other hand, it was found that in the category of private passions, the strategy of extratextual gloss was mostly used, while in the category of customs and pursuits, linguistic/non-cultural translation and naturalization strategies were predominantly preferred. In addition, there are also strategies such as autonomous creation and repetition, for which no examples were found. As a result of these examinations, it was concluded that strategies within the scope of the conservation method, which represents a source-oriented approach, are predominantly preferred.

Keywords: Translation strategies, culture spesific items, Selwā Bekr, Nūna al-Sh'anūna, Arabic storytelling.

A large, stylized version of the ICMUSS logo, with each letter in a different color: I (light blue), C (pink), M (orange), U (yellow), S (grey), and S (green).



The Importance of Intelligence on Innovation in Bergson

Oktay Tavas¹

Abstract

Intelligence, on which Henri Bergson analyzed, allows us to obtain information on living and non-living substances. Therefore, in this field, we have to use our intelligence both to invent and to shape matter. So the question of what is intelligence comes to mind. According to Bergson, intelligence; It is the ability to make things come into being and to make things by means of tools and to change them as much as possible. An intelligence that has found its perfection is the ability to make inanimate tools and to use tools with it (Bergson, 2017: 200, 201).

Intellect perceives matter, and all the analyses and syntheses made by intelligence are directed only to practical goals; therefore, it can only dominate matter, but it cannot dominate the field of life (Bayraktar, 2016: 56). The character of the intellect is the inability to understand life by its very nature. Because it is not fused with life. The main subject of intelligence is inorganic solid things (Bergson, 2017:212,213). Intelligence designs only the indefinite. Life, on the other hand, is a creation. Creativity is also the work of time, even itself. In this case, intelligence, however, is alien to the idea of creation and is not capable of understanding life, since it conceives of immobility (Bergson, 2017: 220).

According to Bergson, an invention becomes an invention in the full sense of the word when it makes a tool. This is a trait that belongs to humans. According to him, the real course of human intelligence is mechanical inventions (Cengiz, 2012: 98). In fact, according to Bergson, in our social life, it is shaped as creating, using and presenting tools for the benefit of humanity (Bergson, 2017:198). Human intelligence is shaped by creating tools and creating a cultural structure around it.

Bergson says that the cultural structure we are talking about is the field of abstraction created as a result of the mechanical inventions of people. Inventions on the way to progress also determine the direction of progress (Cengiz, 2012: 99).

To summarize; Bergson clearly describes the whole of intelligence as follows; Intelligence is the ability to make things that are made, and in particular, to make tools by means of tools and to change them as much as possible. According to what we understand from him, the boundaries of intelligence were drawn by associating intelligence with artificial tools. In this way, the main task of intelligence is stated within the framework of being able to do business. By claiming this thesis, Bergson tries to minimize the connection of intelligence with metaphysics and other fields (Cengiz, 2012: 100).

Keywords: Bergson, Intelligence, Innovation, Knowledge, Progress

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Investigating the Relationships between Psychological Symptoms and Self-Efficacy, Locus of Control and Free Will

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Abstract

In this study, the relationships of psychological symptoms with self-efficacy, free will and determinism and locus of control were examined. The participants of the study consisted of 303 (F:213) undergraduate students from Istanbul University, Izmir Katip Çelebi University and Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University who were reached through convenience sampling. The ages of the students were between 18-60 (M: 22.02, S: 4.07). The exclusion criteria were the presence of any physical disability and a history of ongoing psychiatric diagnosis/treatment. Among the participants, 14.5% reported having low, 81.2% medium and 4.3% high socioeconomic status. Demographic information form, the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) to assess psychological symptoms, the Self-Efficacy Scale to determine self-efficacy levels, the Free Will and Determinism Plus Scale to assess beliefs in free will and determinism, and the Locus of Control Scale to measure perception of control were used. Data analysis was conducted with IBM SPSS 26.0 package program for Windows and Pearson correlation analysis was used to determine the relationships between psychological symptoms, self-efficacy, locus of control and free will variables. The results of the analysis showed that there was a moderate and negative correlation between depression, anxiety, stress symptoms and self-efficacy ($p < .001$). It was found that there was a moderate and positive correlation between depression, anxiety, stress symptoms and locus of control ($p < .001$). When the relationships between psychological symptoms and free will and determinism were examined, it was found that there was a positive correlation between psychological symptoms and fatalistic determinism ($p < .05$) and unpredictability ($p < .01$). There was a moderate negative correlation between depression, anxiety, stress symptoms and free will ($p < .01$). These findings suggest that individuals' feeling of high control over their own actions, strong free will beliefs and self-efficacy are negatively correlated with psychological symptoms. These results, which are also consistent with the literature, indicate that high levels of self-efficacy, free will and sense of control may be a protective factor against psychological symptoms.

Keywords: Psychological Symptoms, Self-Efficacy, Free Will and Determinism, Locus of Control, Depression, Anxiety, Stress

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The Position of Algorithmic Public Relations in Literature: A Bibliometric Review

Özlem SEZER¹

Abstract

Algorithmic public relations is a concept that means that traditionally used public relations methods have become data-oriented by digitalizing with the use of algorithms. This new approach uses big data obtained through algorithms. It aims to effectively manage and improve interactions with target audiences. In this context, algorithmic public relations tools take traditional methods one step further, making them more personalized and measurable. This new approach, facilitating a personalized, target-oriented, and data-driven communication process, also renders the outcomes of public relations activities more measurable. Consequently, brands can enhance brand awareness, strengthen customer loyalty, and ultimately conduct more successful communication processes by establishing more meaningful communication with target audiences. The aim of this study is to draw researchers' attention to algorithmic public relations by conducting a bibliometric analysis of existing research on the subject. Research data regarding the concept will initially be sourced from the Clarivate Analytics Web of Science database. Subsequently, the WOSviewer bibliometric mapping program will be utilized to conduct analyses of the accessed studies. As a result of the findings obtained; These data will be analyzed by creating figures and network maps about co-author analysis, authors quote analysis, countries quote analysis, institutions quote analysis, keyword analysis, texts bibliographic match analysis, authors bibliographic match analysis and authors co-citation analysis. As a result of the findings obtained; These data will be analyzed by creating co-author analysis, authors countries quote analysis, citation analysis, institutions quote analysis, keyword analysis, bibliographic match analysis of texts, authors analysis of bibliographic matches, and figures and network maps regarding the authors partners quote analysis.

Keywords: Algorithmic Public Relations, Public Relations, Bibliometric Analysis

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New Environmental Technologies

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Ahmet BAYRAC²

Abstract

Environmental technologies are indicator of productivity, sustainability and minimizing of negative effects on production process. Sustainability of environment has been a powerful strategy to improve economic development. Looking at the environmental effect by view of destruction besides global climate change (especially for warming) is increased during the recent years by its perception of life. For the near decades, world's climate suffering by remarkable and various changes and ever-rapidly rising diversity. Additionally, a frontier causes about that are harmful change is the enhanced economical activities in producer companies subsequently lead to environmental degradation. Producing companies have become a vital driver of economic development and act as an important role by view of globally green environment agenda. Besides, below green technology application, employees' operation performance develops based on information sharing by colleagues. Main aim of the new technological based products is improving of environment performance of the organization by enhancing the employees' investment in the environment. Indiscriminately, it is stated that sharing information with colleagues enhances the information performance of employees besides the performance of the companies. Human based resources that are including green practices increase sustainability, environmental awareness, social and economic performance. That kind of applications increase employee cognizance to assistance sustainable applications in the producer companies. Moreover, it is necessary for environment-based solutions likewise green human resources, green civilization, using of resources, minimization of negative effects on environmental components and participation of employee in decreasing waste during production phases. Additionally, it is essential to highlight that many of experimental and theoretical studies on new based technology applications takes place in the sophisticated western culture, particularly in producer organizations. Literature reviews reveal that, the green production techniques will be used in future social and managerial studies. Present review prepared in this context; current studies on green environmental technologies and market opportunities were discussed.

Keywords: Environmentally friendly, Market demand, Sustainability, Innovative applications.

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Environmentally Designed Products

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Abstract

Components related with environment likewise environmental concerns, knowledge, health concern and environmental attitudes act by important place to influence the purchase intention environmentally designed - green products. During the century of 21st it has witnessed a significant worldwide shift to sustainable and environment-based awareness, by consumers advance prior products which minimizing ecologic affects. Designed as environmentally friend products, and especially online shopping, have an important effect on the trends of consumers besides purchasing behaviors of Generation Y and Generation Z. Moreover, effects likewise self-imaging attitudes, relevance, perceived behavior control, norms of subject - moral, online based green produced criticism and green produced purchasing intentions affect the green based consumption habits for Generation Y. Present day, there are hundreds of eco-designed products, of which 20 in particular have made it to the most wanted list (vegan chocolate – cake – cheese – brownie – curry – lasagne – meals – protein powder – desserts – confectionery – butter – pasta – yorkshire pudding, bamboo fence – socks – toothbrush, reusable coffee cup – nappy - recycled phone). Understanding of relationship among green marketing applications besides environment-based performances are extremely important to organizations aiming to implement effective sustainable principal strategies besides succeed in an increasingly environmentally conscious business environment. Additionally, it is important to fill the knowledge gaps needed on the exact point where change in consumers' taste and developing to meet the regulator frameworks, as well as to find region-specific understandings and approaches that ensure that sector practices are compatible with current sustainable demands. Focus about the subject, that is important to enhance the quantity of businesses that aim for adaptation on eco-conscious trends and to develop policies that will encourage sustainable consumption patterns. In the present review paper, current scientific studies on environmentally friendly products and market opportunities are discussed.

Keywords: Global concerns, Marketing management, Social responsibility, Green initiatives.

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How Sustainability and Corporate Reporting Affect the Success of Companies?

Murat BAYI¹

Abstract

Increasing environmental and social problems with globalization have threatened the sustainability of firms and led to the emergence of a new paradigm. The damage caused by environmental and social problems caused by companies should be recognized. Firms prepare ESG (Environmental, social and corporate governance performance reports) in order to ensure that shareholders, boards of directors and external stakeholders are aware of the damage they cause to the environment. Thanks to these reports, companies have started to question the logic of more production and consumption. Therefore, making more profit does not always indicate that firms are doing well. In order for firms to increase their innovation capacity, they need to use human resources effectively and be motivated by taking environmental and social factors into account. Firms should pay more attention to the ability to generate value and keep pace with innovations in the future. These reports are an important indicator for reducing the impact of social damage caused by globalization. In many countries, the gap between rich and poor is widening and attention needs to be paid to those who cannot find food or housing. When investment decisions are being made, the financial sector gives funds according to these reports and the reputation of the company increases as the trust of stakeholders increases. As ESG reports increase the transparency level of companies, they become investable worldwide. With environmental governance, policies are followed to make the ecosystem sustainable in issues such as raw materials, water and food. Environmental governance focuses on how to tackle challenges related to air, water and environmental pollution. Climate change is not only an environmental phenomenon but also a diverse issue with different countries, forms of governance, income levels and sociological dimensions. Climate change is considered as a social and environmental phenomenon that draws attention to the future of the world.

Keywords: Strategy, Sustainability, Innovation Management, ESG Performance

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The Interaction of NFTs and Digital Memory: Redefining Art, Culture and Digital Heritage

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Berk ÇAYCI²

Abstract

NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens), one of the innovations brought by the digital age, are causing radical changes in the fields of art, culture and digital heritage. This article focuses on how NFTs transform and manage art, culture and digital heritage by tokenising unique digital assets.

The blockchain technology underlying NFTs has revolutionised the art world. Artists can tokenise their works in a digital form through NFTs, giving them a digital identity. This enables artworks to be tracked, owned and traded in the digital environment. At the same time, it provides a mechanism for artists to market their works fairly. NFTs also play a critical role in the digitisation of cultural heritage. Through NFTs, unique digital content can be made part of digital heritage and passed on to future generations. This makes it possible to preserve and share cultural heritage in a sustainable way.

Together with their impact on digital memory, NFTs also significantly increase their future potential. The digitisation of art, culture and digital heritage will enable wider access and interaction in these areas. The development of NFTs will facilitate the intergenerational transmission of digital heritage, enabling the preservation of cultural richness and making it accessible to large audiences.

In conclusion, this paper has been written to highlight the influential role of NFTs in the fields of art, culture and digital heritage, to understand their impact on digital memory and to assess their future potential. The changes brought about by NFTs in these fields will continue to shape the new paradigm brought about by the digital age.

Keywords: NFT, digital memory, art, cultural heritage.

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The Evaluation Of Financial Performance Of Manufacturing Companies Traded In Borsa Istanbul Using Topsis Method: An Application On Textile Sector

Zeynep ÖZGÜNER¹
Veli ASLANOĞLU²

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the financial performance of textile companies operating in Turkey by using multi-criteria decision making methods.

In the selection of the data set used for the study, companies traded in Borsa Istanbul were selected. The company selection criterion is that the stock exchange trading year is longer than 5 years and the annual financial statements of 2023 have been published in the first 3 months of 2024. The data set of the study consists of the annual financial ratios of the 5 textile companies operating in Turkey for the years 2019-2023. The financial performance of companies was evaluated using the TOPSIS analysis technique, one of the multicriteria decision making methods.

Within the framework of the determined financial ratios, the most successful companies in terms of financial performance by years, KORDS and BOSSA for the first three years and DESA for the last two years has been. The companies with the lowest success are RODRG throughout five years, and even if these firms differ in ranking, BOSSA, KRTEK, KORDS for the next two years and RODRG for the last year has been.

The fact that companies publish their financial statements according to inflation accounting for 2023 can be considered as a limitation in accessing data sets.

It is thought that analyzing the financial performance of textile companies based on current data and ranking their performance will contribute to the sector and the literature.

Keywords: Textile Sector, Financial Performance, Multi-Criteria Decision Making Method, TOPSIS Method, Financial Analysis.

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'Siyavuş' and its Mythological Sources in Language, Art and Politics from Shahnâme to Today

Eda YILDIZ KART¹

Abstract

Mythology is one of the ways nations interpret the world, perceive life and remember the past. So much so that mythology, in the ages before the invention of writing, has turned into a tool that enables the transfer of knowledge to future generations, and has been integrated into the subconscious and characteristic features of nations by being passed down through generations. Interactions between cultures have been experienced through factors such as wars, migrations, trade and religion, and at the same time, it has fused the intellectual and belief codes of nations with each other. Classical Turkish literature is a treasure that carries the mythological accumulation of all cultures and nations that the Turkish nation has come into contact with to the present day, has the richest material in terms of world cultural history, and is different and special from other literary traditions in the world in this respect. Although classical Turkish literature is influenced by Arabic literature in terms of subject, rhythm and form, and Persian literature in terms of content and harmony, it has a unique characteristic in terms of discourse and expression. Although these influences vary from time to time, Turkish literature has reflected whatever it has been influenced by according to its own characteristics.

The classic work of Persian literature and the national epic of Iran, 'Shahnâme' written by Firdevsî, which can be considered as one of the texts that have influenced the world literature the most, has influenced the poets of Turkish literature with all its features and has influenced both the literary spirit of the period and the following ages. Shahnâme, which is a work in the form of an epic and contains extraordinary elements, has been frequently used as a mazmun in Turkish literature. One of these characters is 'Siyavuş'. In this study, how 'Siyavuş' is handled in Divan poetry and how it affects art, politics, language and culture from the Ottoman Empire to the present day will be explained with the help of mythological sources.

Keywords: Shahnâme, Classical Turkish Literature, Siyavuş, mythology, political history

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Duygu Asena's Novel the Woman Has No Name and Her Father Figure

Melike SÖNMEZER

Abstract

Keywords:





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Analysis of the Need for who Reform in the Context of Covid-19

Ersin GÜNDOĞDU¹

Abstract

Throughout human history, health has always been of paramount importance. With the Industrial Revolution, nations developed transportation links with one another, which accelerated the unintentional spread of epidemics. Despite their reluctance to engage in bilateral relations outside of policy matters, states, in the wake of the changing world order and the world wars, converged on the idea of establishing an international organization dedicated to global health. National health organizations established at that time laid the foundation for the international organization that would eventually be created. Consequently, the World Health Organization (WHO), affiliated with the United Nations, was established in 1948. The WHO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. As an authoritative body in international health, the WHO sets global standards and provides technical support to countries in health emergencies. However, the organization's operations have occasionally faced criticism, influenced by the financial contributions of its member states. Notably, the 2014 Ebola outbreak and the 2019 Covid-19 pandemic have heightened tensions between the U.S. and China. Recently, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the WHO faced significant criticism, prompting debates about the organization's future post-pandemic. Despite the critiques, the number of countries supporting the organization remains considerable.

As a result, the neutrality and even the credibility of the WHO have been called into question by member states and other actors. The most critical solution for the WHO to overcome such challenges is to undergo a reform process. Comprehensive evaluations of the WHO's structure, roles, and operations are necessary to identify what is required for the formation of a more effective global coordinating body. Identifying the system's deficiencies and implementing necessary, results-oriented adjustments will render the organization more rational, impartial, and trustworthy.

Keywords: World Health Organization, Epidemic, Covid-19, Pandemic, Health Policies, Ebola, Global Health

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**Advantages and Disadvantages of Distance Education Applications Used in Foreign
Language Teaching during the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Patma ROZİYEVA

Abstract

Keywords:





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Views Of Visual Arts Course Learning Difficulties Teachers For Efficient Students

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İsmail ÇELİK²

Abstract

The aim of this research is to learn about the performances of the students who have difficulties in learning in the visual arts course. The research was carried out in a qualitative model case study model. Twenty-two visual arts teachers from Erzurum provinces participated in the research. The data of the study were collected by interview form. The analysis of the data was done by means of descriptive analysis. How often each finding was repeated (frequency) was found. Thus, the qualitative data is converted into quantitative. The research has reached the conclusion that most of the teachers will support children's development as a result of various activities in the course of visual arts, visual arts course will support the psychological and physical development of the child and studies to be done in the visual arts course will lead to the development of cognitive, affective and psycho-motor development of individuals. As in all children, skill development is considered an important factor in children with learning difficulties and in need of special education. For this reason, we believe that providing art education more meticulously and devotedly to children with learning difficulties and in need of special education will make very important contributions.

Keywords: Learning Difficulties, Visual Arts, Teacher's View, Art Education, Special Education

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Evaluation of Teaching Career Steps Application

Hatice AVCI¹

Fatih BOZBAYINDIR²

Abstract

The application of teaching career steps, which makes career advancement in the teaching profession possible, was first put into effect in 2005 by the Ministry of National Education as the "Regulation on Promotion in Teacher Career Steps" and studies started in 2006. Thus, although it is late compared to other professional groups, promotion in the career step of the teaching profession has become possible with this practice. This research aims to evaluate the application of teaching career stages by teachers. Phenomenological design, one of the qualitative research designs, was preferred in the research. The study group consists of a total of 53 teachers, including 1 teacher, 48 specialist teachers and 4 head teachers working in public schools in Siirt city center. Data were collected by face-to-face interviews with teachers. A semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was used as a data collection tool. The semi-structured interview form consists of 6 questions containing personal information and 4 open-ended questions about the subject. The data obtained was analyzed with the descriptive analysis technique. According to research findings; The most emphasized aspect of the positive aspects of the career step application by teachers is the economic benefit of the application. In addition, the contribution of the application to professional development is also mentioned. The negative aspects of the teaching career step application are; First of all, the practice causes inequality and segregation. The negative aspects of the teaching career step application are; First of all, the practice causes inequality and segregation. Errors in the application are also mentioned. When evaluated in general, almost all of the teachers do not find the application of career steps appropriate for different reasons. Except for a few of the teachers who touched on the sustainability of the teaching career stages application, others consider the practice to be far from sustainable due to reasons such as errors in theory and practice, inequality and causing discrimination.

Keywords: Teacher, Teacher Career Steps, Phenomenological Pattern.

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The Adventure of Legalization Of Euthanasia Across Countries

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Abstract

Euthanasia is a concept that means a beautiful and comfortable death. Its application, in medical science, is to give a certain dosage of medication and cause the applicant's heart to fall asleep and his heart to stop. This practice actually showed itself in certain ways in ancient times, but it took a long time for it to be legalized and even become a form of health tourism. The famous philosophers of the Ancient Age, such as Plato, Aristotle and Zeno, claimed that it was appropriate to kill sick adults with incurable diseases who consume the resources of the city (the police), even if they do not volunteer, or to cause them to die of neglect (that is, to cause them to die passively). The path taken in this process was not like the path taken in medical science. Especially in medical science, specialist doctors, who were deprived of treatment in a process that is exactly the opposite of the right to life and treatment, and who convinced them that they were doing this for the person they decided to die, opened the roads to human death, even if it was abuse. In this process, some of the doctors took the consent form as a basis and did not perform the treatment even though it would cause his death and watched his death, while some doctors actively applied the act of killing and eventually persuaded the individuals they deemed problematic to be eliminated by encouraging them to die. We have encountered the cruel face of today and we need to focus on how we can best protect ourselves from the unreliable reality of the world we live in. The rights of all patients are protected, without any discrimination, with indefinite treatment within the scope of the Ministry of Health regulation of the Republic of Turkey, which is not permissible because life is seen as sacred. Euthanasia has certain dimensions as a practice, and these dimensions are very important in the decision-making and operation process.

Keywords: Right to Treatment and Life, Deprivation of Treatment, Conscientious Decision, Palliative Care



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Reflections of Modern Technology on The Field of Sports

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Abstract

The innovations in modern technology in the last decade and its rapid adaptation to today's sports are noteworthy. The problems experienced in the sports sector, especially with the pandemic, have been a very troublesome process for both athletes, sports lovers and sports organizations, and unfortunately, sports have been the one left hanging. Therefore, it has become inevitable to bring the innovations that we call modern technology, which are thought to contribute to sports, to the field of sports management. There are common opinions in the literature about the necessity and positive development of modern technology. Modern technologies designed to facilitate business and private life appear as an effective and fast method, develop our passions and enable us to collect information. In addition, sports, which allow us to stay fit and healthy, also provide easy accessibility thanks to modern technology, pointing out the great importance of sports in people's lives (Czarnecki et al., 2022). The current research is a compilation study that considers modern technology and its reflections on sports in a multidimensional way and brings together the findings from the literature and connects them to the results. Modern technology and its reflections on sports are discussed, especially in terms of sports management and sports industry, and their impact values are discussed. Main findings from the research: Modern technology is an important tool for improving the performance of sports organizations and optimizing decision-making processes. The methods used in data collection and analysis have made great progress, especially in areas such as performance analytics and fan analytics. While social media is an important communication tool and source of income for sports organizations, social media analytics is another method used to understand fan behavior and develop marketing strategies. In the light of these findings, the effectiveness of modern technology in the field of sports management and organization should be ensured, athletes, sports lovers, fans and managers should be informed about technological developments, and their integration into sports from the lowest to the highest levels should be ensured by using the relevant steps in this regard.

Keywords: sports, sports management, modern technology, social media, data analytics

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