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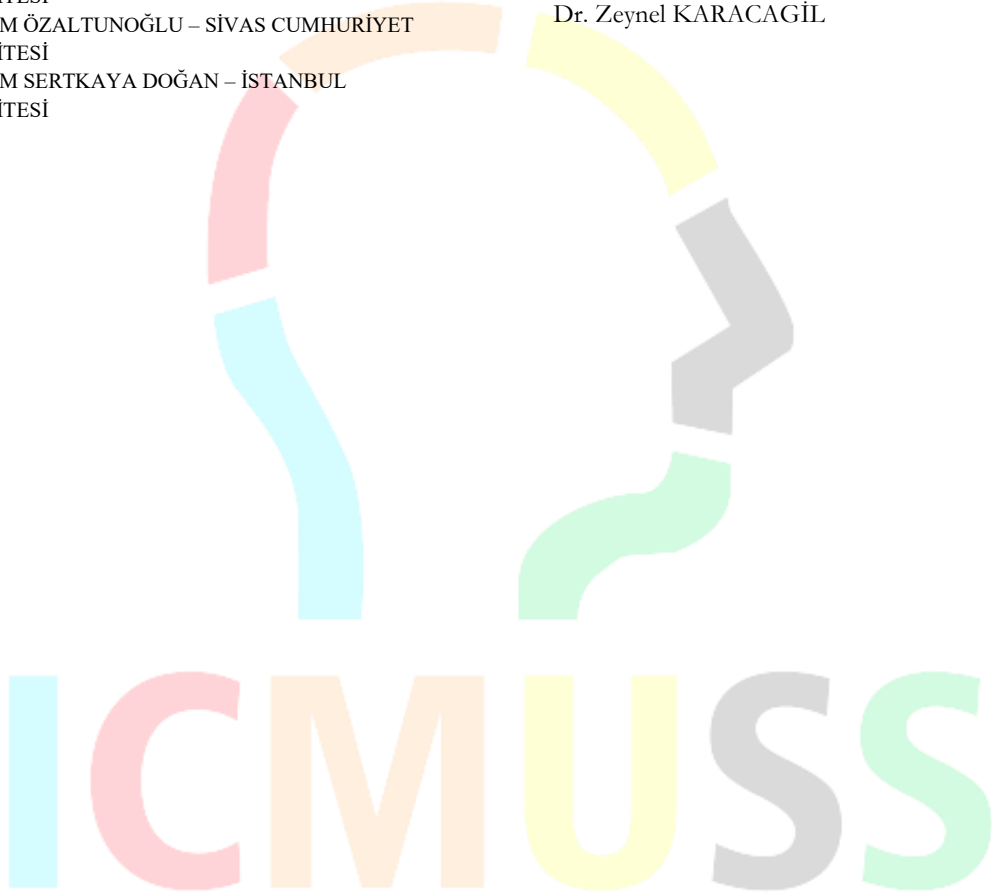
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ABSTRACTS

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Yapay Zeka Destekli Öğrenme Ortamlarının Eğitim Sistemindeki Rolünün İncelenmesi

Gülşen GENÇDAL

Abstract

This study aims to examine the potential of artificial intelligence (AI)-supported learning environments as a complementary and transformative approach within contemporary education systems. The research was conducted within the framework of qualitative research using the document analysis method. In this context, national and international studies related to artificial intelligence and education were systematically reviewed, and the collected data were analyzed through thematic analysis.

The findings reveal that AI-supported educational applications provide significant advantages for teaching and learning processes. In particular, these technologies contribute to personalized learning experiences, instant feedback mechanisms, adaptive instruction, learning analytics, and the monitoring of student progress. Furthermore, AI-based systems have the potential to increase learning efficiency, support student motivation, and improve accessibility in education by addressing individual learner needs.

However, the analysis also identified several limitations and concerns regarding the integration of artificial intelligence into educational settings. Ethical issues, data privacy and security, technological dependency, unequal access to digital resources, and the changing role of teachers were found to be among the most frequently discussed challenges in the literature. These concerns demonstrate that the implementation of AI in education requires careful planning and ethical consideration.

As a result, the study concludes that AI-supported learning environments should not be viewed as systems that completely replace traditional education, but rather as supportive and transformative tools that enhance educational practices. The study is expected to contribute to the theoretical understanding of AI in education and provide guidance for future research and educational applications.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, education, learning environments, qualitative research, document analysis.

Teachers' Trust in Administrators

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine teachers' trust in school administrators within the framework of the justice-based trust model. The research was conducted using a qualitative research approach based on the phenomenology design. The study group consisted of 24 teachers working in public secondary schools during the 2025–2026 academic year. Data were collected through semi-structured interview forms and analyzed using content analysis techniques.

The findings revealed that teachers' trust in school administrators was largely shaped by perceptions of fairness, transparency, communication, and participatory management practices. Teachers stated that administrators who adopted fair attitudes in decision-making processes, treated staff equally, and established open communication created a stronger sense of organizational trust. Participants emphasized that interactional justice, particularly respectful and supportive communication, played a critical role in strengthening trust relationships within schools.

The results also indicated that unfair practices, favoritism, inconsistent managerial attitudes, and exclusion from decision-making processes negatively affected teachers' trust perceptions. Teachers reported that justice-oriented leadership behaviors contributed positively to organizational commitment, professional motivation, and school climate. In addition, supportive administrative approaches increased teachers' sense of belonging and strengthened collaboration among school stakeholders.

Another significant finding of the study was that teachers associated trust not only with managerial competence but also with ethical leadership and interpersonal sensitivity. Participants highlighted that school administrators' empathetic attitudes, transparency in communication, and consistency in practices were essential components of sustainable organizational trust.

The study concluded that justice-based management practices play a significant role in developing teachers' trust in school administrators and strengthening organizational effectiveness in educational institutions.

Keywords: organizational justice, trust in administrators, teachers' perceptions, educational management, justice-based trust model

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Drama – Based Education for Developing Clinical Communication Skills: An Interdisciplinary Approach

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Abstract

Effective clinical communication is a key determinant of success in diagnosis and treatment. However, communication skills training in medical and health sciences education often remains limited to theoretical instruction. As a result, healthcare professionals may encounter practical challenges when navigating patient resistance, crisis situations, and complex clinical scenarios.

This paper examines the interdisciplinary framework and applications of Drama-Based Education (DBE) in the development of clinical communication skills. DBE provides participants with a safe space for simulation and rehearsal, enabling them to adopt the patient’s perspective through role reversal, identify and navigate communicative barriers, and develop flexible strategies for a range of clinical situations. Drawing on the creative and experiential dynamics of drama, this approach helps healthcare professionals learn not only what to communicate, but also how to manage interactions through appropriate tone, pacing, and relational awareness.

This interdisciplinary model has been implemented across various academic and institutional settings, including “The Role of Psychodrama in Vaccine Communication” at the National Vaccination and Immunization Congress (2025); “Be the Actor of Your Work: The Use of Theatre and Drama in Life” at a training event organized by the Turkish Society of Internal Medicine Specialists (2025); “The Transformative Power of Drama in HIV Communication” at the HAKED HIV/AIDS Assistant School (2026); and “Counseling Interview (Role Play)” in a joint training program conducted by the Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Public Health, and HAKED (2026).

Overall, when integrated as a standard component of clinical communication curricula, drama-based educational practices offer a transformative model that may enhance patient satisfaction, reduce professional anxiety among healthcare workers, and reaffirm the centrality of the human dimension in healthcare delivery.

Keywords: Clinical Communication, Drama-Based Education, Health Education, Experiential Learning, Interdisciplinary Approach.

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The Role of Dark Triad Personality Traits in the Relationship Between Perceived Parental Rejection and Romantic Relationship Quality*

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Turgut TÜRKOĐAN²

Abstract

This study examined the mediating role of dark triad personality traits in the relationship between perceived parental rejection and perceived romantic relationship quality among adults, and tested whether the model differed by gender. Designed as a quantitative correlational study, the research was conducted with 303 adults living in Türkiye who were currently in a romantic relationship. The sample included 191 women and 112 men, aged 18–56 years. Data were collected online using a personal information form, the rejection dimension of the Shortened Perceived Parental Attitudes Scale, the Perceived Romantic Relationship Quality Scale, and the Short Dark Triad Scale. Data were analyzed using structural equation modeling, bootstrapping, and multi-group structural equation modeling. Findings showed that perceived parental rejection positively and significantly predicted dark triad personality traits. However, dark triad traits did not significantly predict perceived romantic relationship quality, and perceived parental rejection had neither a significant direct nor indirect effect on romantic relationship quality through dark triad traits. Thus, the proposed mediation model was not supported. Gender-related findings showed that perceived paternal rejection, overall dark triad traits, Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and perceived romantic relationship quality were higher among men, whereas narcissism and perceived maternal rejection did not differ significantly by gender. Although the model showed configural invariance across women and men, mediation was unsupported in both groups. These findings suggest that perceived parental rejection is more closely associated with maladaptive personality traits than with subjective evaluations of current romantic relationship quality. Future research should use dyadic designs and examine attachment, rejection sensitivity, emotion regulation, and partner-related variables.

Keywords: perceived parental rejection; dark triad; romantic relationship quality; gender differences; adult romantic relationships.

* This study is based on the first author's master's thesis, supervised by the second author.

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Distribution of Discourse Types in Teaching French as a Foreign Language: A Study on *Francofolie 1*

Semra TAYDAŞ OSMAN¹

Abstract

This study examines the units of the *Francofolie 1* textbook in terms of discourse types within the context of teaching French as a foreign language. The aim of the study is to reveal how discourse diversity is structured in instructional materials used at the A1 level, how this structuring aligns with the communicative objectives of foreign language teaching and how it contributes to the teaching of French. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach and the data consist of the dialogues, texts, and activities included in the textbook. According to the findings obtained from the first three units of the textbook, Unit 1 focuses on basic interactional discourse and introductory patterns appropriate to the initial stage of foreign language learning. In Unit 2, discourse diversity increases with the inclusion of descriptive, emotional, and digital communication discourse, thereby developing not only learners' basic communicative abilities but also their interpersonal expressive skills. Unit 3, on the other hand, strengthens the real-life orientation of teaching French as a foreign language by centering on transactional, touristic, directive, and commercial discourse types. This unit exposes learners to communication in public domains, service encounters, and functional language use in everyday life. In conclusion, the discourse structure of the *Francofolie 1* textbook progresses in a gradual manner that is consistent with the principles of the communicative approach in teaching French as a foreign language. The textbook aims to develop not only learners' grammatical competence but also their social, pragmatic, and functional communicative skills. This demonstrates that the textbook is consistent with CEFR-based foreign language teaching principles. In this respect, the study highlights the role of textbooks in fostering real-life communicative competence in teaching French as a foreign language at the A1 level.

Keywords: Teaching French as a Foreign Language, textbook analysis, *Francofolie 1*, discourse types, discourse analysis

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Pedagogy Before Technology: A Conceptual Framework for AI-Supported Self-Learning in Foreign Language Education

Bora BAŞARAN¹

Abstract

Although the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has dramatically changed the learning environment, it continues to create a sense of tension between the need for Learner Autonomy in Foreign Language Education and the need for Pedagogical Guidance. This conceptual paper will argue that the key question in today's foreign language education is no longer what technology can accomplish, but how the pedagogy of an educational institution can be used to guide students when they are using increasingly autonomous and adaptive Learning Systems supported by AI. Drawing on the theoretical foundations of Autonomous Learning, Constructivism, and Guided Instruction, this paper will redefine self-learned activities not as solitary study time, but as pedagogically designed environments using AI to support student learning. In addition to providing a definition for how AI can serve as a mediating tool in student learning environments, this paper will also discuss how AI can provide additional opportunities for students to develop their own Agency through Adaptive Feedback, Dialogic Interaction, and Scaffolding in student learning pathways—once again, provided that these AI tools are being utilized based on the Pedagogical Intent of the educator rather than the Technological Affordances of the AI tool itself. This paper will examine the implications of AI-supported learning for Cultural Competence and Intercultural Competence and the possible applications of Scenario-Based Interaction and Reflective Engagement while also examining the limitations of assuming that all of our educational needs can be solved by Technology. Finally, by placing the Pedagogical Responsibility of educators at the forefront of this discussion, this paper will propose a theoretically-grounded Framework for the integration of AI into Foreign Language Education that will allow educators to utilize AI in a sustainable and educationally-meaningful manner.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, self-learning, learner autonomy, foreign language education, constructivism, scaffolding, intercultural competence, pedagogical design

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Reconceptualizing Foreign Language Textbooks in the Age of AI: A Conceptual Framework for DaF Education

Bora BAŞARAN¹

Abstract

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly generative AI technologies such as large language models, has fundamentally transformed the landscape of foreign language education. This transformation necessitates a critical re-examination of the traditional role of textbooks in language teaching contexts. This conceptual paper proposes a theoretical framework for reconceptualizing the function of textbooks in German as a Foreign Language (DaF) education within the context of AI-mediated learning environments. Drawing upon post-method pedagogy, materials development theory, and recent empirical research on AI in language education, this paper argues that the textbook must evolve from its traditional position as the primary source of linguistic input and pedagogical authority to a more dynamic role as a scaffolding resource, cultural anchor, and quality assurance mechanism. The proposed framework identifies four reconceptualized dimensions of textbook functionality: (1) curricular backbone, (2) cultural-intercultural mediator, (3) quality filter, and (4) integration hub.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, educational technology, German as a Foreign Language (DaF), language teaching, materials development, post-method pedagogy, textbook role

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Organizational Behavior And Artificial Intelligence Relationship

Cihan KARA¹

Abstract

An organization is a social structure formed by individuals and institutions who come together to achieve a specific goal, operating within a continuous order based on predetermined behaviors, duties, and responsibilities. Organizational behavior is an interdisciplinary field that examines the attitudes and behaviors of individuals and groups within an organization, and the changes in these behaviors. Artificial intelligence, on the other hand, is defined as systems that perform many tasks specific to humans, such as learning, computation, problem-solving, and decision-making, with the help of computer systems and algorithms, and that can improve themselves with the information they collect. Today, artificial intelligence applications have a wide range of uses in many fields, including organizational behavior. In an organizational context, artificial intelligence makes significant contributions to increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of businesses. However, it also presents a number of challenges in the process of adapting it to existing operational systems. These challenges primarily include ethical and moral issues, as well as multifaceted challenges in the management, application, conceptualization, and development of artificial intelligence in businesses. The aim of this study is to analyze the use, interaction, contributions, and challenges of artificial intelligence in the field of organizational behavior with a holistic approach. The study was conducted using a literature review method. According to the findings obtained in this study, the use of artificial intelligence in organizations; While it increases productivity by providing advantages in many areas such as marketing, finance, production, logistics, competitive advantage, fraud prevention, and decision-making processes, it also causes many negative consequences for employees such as job security, job satisfaction, stress, loss of motivation, and increased intention to leave the job.

Keywords: Organization, Organizational Behavior, Artificial Intelligence

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The Impact Of Artificial Intelligence On Organizational Culture

Cihan KARA¹

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is defined as computer systems that can mimic some aspects of human intelligence and possess the ability to calculate, learn, and solve problems through the use of algorithms they create. In organizations, the synergy arising from the combination of human and artificial intelligence systems increases the organization's capacity to overcome complex, systematic, and potential problems. Organizational culture is the sum of shared values, beliefs, norms, symbols, assumptions, and behavioral patterns among the individuals who make up the organization. Organizational culture consists of four layers: group culture, developmental culture, rational culture, and hierarchical culture. Organizational culture has significant power, requiring cooperation and collaboration among individuals, influencing information sharing, organizational functioning, and decision-making processes. The integration of artificial intelligence into organizations is causing a multi-layered transformation process in organizational culture. This process is not only a technological transformation but also has a strong socio-technical impact, requiring a change in the organization's perspective. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of artificial intelligence on organizational culture using a multi-dimensional approach. The study was conducted using a literature review method. According to the research, the impact of artificial intelligence on organizational culture is not only technological transformation but also a powerful transformative effect requiring a redefinition of the values, norms, beliefs, and behavioral patterns that constitute organizational culture. Generally, organizations have adopted a job-oriented approach based on job descriptions, titles, and authorities; however, with the use of artificial intelligence, they are moving away from this job-oriented approach towards a creative, analytical, and efficient task-oriented perspective that aims to see workflows more clearly, save resources and time, and provide advantages. This transformation reshapes and comprehensively restructures organizational culture, providing sustainable strategic contributions and advantages. Furthermore, new roles and positions, such as a separate unit, AI manager, or supervisor, may emerge within organizations to manage the relationship between artificial intelligence and organizational culture. While the integration of artificial intelligence with organizational culture offers many opportunities and advantages, it also brings with it many responsibilities requiring the establishment and attention to ethical and transparent frameworks.

Keywords: Organization, Organizational Culture, Artificial Intelligence

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Privacy Crisis in the Data Age: Artificial Intelligence and Ethical Debates

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the effects of rapidly developing artificial intelligence (AI) technologies on individual privacy in the data age and to discuss the ethical debates emerging within this context from a multidimensional perspective. With the acceleration of digital transformation processes, big data analytics, machine learning, and algorithmic decision-making systems have reached the capacity to comprehensively monitor and analyze not only individuals' online behaviors but also their daily life activities. While these developments provide organizations with increased efficiency, speed, and accuracy in decision-making processes, they also contribute to the narrowing of individuals' private spheres and create conditions conducive to violations of privacy. This study addresses the ethical concerns arising from the data collection, processing, and decision-making processes of artificial intelligence technologies. In particular, the collection of user data without explicit and informed consent, the use of personal data for commercial and political purposes, data security vulnerabilities, and the lack of transparency in algorithmic systems are considered among the principal dynamics of the privacy crisis. Furthermore, the risks of algorithmic bias and discrimination demonstrate that artificial intelligence systems are not merely technical tools but also socio-technical structures capable of reproducing social inequalities. The findings indicate that AI applications often influence individuals' behaviors indirectly through "invisible surveillance" mechanisms and create restrictive effects on individual autonomy. Accordingly, balancing the relationship between artificial intelligence and privacy has emerged as a necessity. Strengthening regulatory frameworks based on ethical principles, increasing algorithmic transparency, and enhancing awareness regarding individuals' digital rights are of critical importance.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, ethics, privacy.

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Commodification of Health in the Context of Biohacking

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Abstract

This study critically examines biohacking practices, which have become increasingly visible with the spread of digital health technologies, within the framework of the commodification of health and neoliberal governmentality. While biohacking is predominantly discussed in the literature as a practice of individual empowerment and self-management, this study conceptualizes it as a form of subjectivation deeply intertwined with market rationalities. In this sense, biohacking is not only understood as an attempt by individuals to gain control over their own health, but also as a mechanism through which health is transformed into a performative investment field that must be continuously optimized. The digitization of the body through digital health technologies places individuals in a constant cycle of measurement, monitoring, and intervention, thereby redefining health away from a public right toward an axis of individual responsibility and consumption practices.

Drawing on Michel Foucault's concepts of biopolitics and governmentality, as well as Nikolas Rose's notion of somatic individuality, this study argues that biohacking practices transform the individual into an entrepreneurial subject who manages their own biological capital. In this process, health ceases to be merely a state to be preserved and becomes a performance domain open to continuous improvement and market-based interventions.

This study also demonstrates, how biological optimization is commodified. These social media platforms are analyzed as structures that, through scientific and technical discourses, direct individuals toward specific consumption practices and transform health into a scalable market product.

In conclusion, although biohacking is presented as a discourse of emancipation, it integrates individuals into a market-oriented health consumption regime and reproduces health as a continuously purchased and enhanced commodity.

Keywords: Biohacking, Commodification of Health, Entrepreneurial Subject, Neoliberal Governmentality

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Immigration on the Axis of the Urban Vortex and Liquid Modernity

Gamze D. TETIK¹

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Abstract

With its accelerating population mobility and daily restructuring, the city is an active field of creation for all its inhabitants, both locals and immigrants. It is a turbulent environment where inequalities and stratification quickly emerge. On this basis, it is critical to address migrants' experiences amid this turbulence. This study comparatively analyzes urban transformation utilizing Zygmunt Bauman's "liquid modernity" theory and Suzanne Hall and Mike Savage's "urban vortex" approach.

This study examines how migrants are positioned and how the city is presented within these theories. The two perspectives offer different views on urban spatial perception. Bauman describes the city as a space shaped by mixophobia and by individuals' avoidance of uncertainty. The urban vortex approach treats the city as a turbulent, unstable totality where accumulation and hyper-diversity are dynamically reconstructed. In Bauman's work, immigrants appear as "collateral damage" of globalization and as insiders who are not integrated into society. Hall, on the other hand, positions the immigrant as an active city-maker who physically and socially reproduces the city at the margins. Unlike Bauman's fluid modernity, where social diversity leads to isolation and mutual indifference, Hall's work embodies an art of living together. This develops within the street, through hybrid languages and adaptable repertoire. The first perspective focuses on a consumption-oriented system of exploitation. Hall, on the other hand, highlights creative edge economies. In terms of spatial strategy, Bauman draws attention to exclusionary architecture and surveillance methods such as walls, closed-circuit televisions, and "slippery spaces". Hall examines "ordinary streets", where global networks infiltrate, as strategic residential areas. In conclusion, this paper discusses the dialectic between the structural rigidity of urban exclusion and the edge citizenship practices developed by immigrants and emphasizes the transformative power of the street against the uncertainty created by fluid modernity.

Keywords: Bauman, city, immigration, liquid modernity, urban vortex.

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A Paradigm Shift in European Union Environmental Policies under Franco-German Leadership: The Integration of the European Green Deal and the 'Just Transition' Norm

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Abstract

Historically designed strictly around technical objectives such as reducing carbon emissions, increasing energy efficiency, and ensuring ecological sustainability, the environmental policies of the European Union (EU) have evolved into a multi-layered socio-economic transformation program. This structural paradigm shift has been accelerated by the introduction of the European Green Deal (EGD) and, crucially, by the political momentum of Franco-German leadership. This study examines this paradigm shift and the institutionalization dynamics of the "Just Transition" norm through the lens of Franco-German strategic steerage. The analysis reveals that, guided by the consensus-building capacity of these two "engine" states of the Union, the Just Transition mechanism has fundamentally transcended its initial purpose as a mere compensatory financial tool. Instead, it has transformed into a normative construction process that embeds social justice, societal inclusivity, and equity squarely at the core of European climate action. The primary research question addresses a critical dilemma: how the asymmetric socio-economic costs—imposed on carbon-intensive industries and vulnerable member states by the radical ecological transition required for the 2050 climate neutrality vision—are effectively balanced through Franco-German diplomatic mediation. Ultimately, this paper aims to demonstrate how the EU's overarching transition from strictly environmental concerns to a robust social justice axis serves a dual purpose. It mitigates the risks of socio-economic fragmentation, thereby preserving the Union's internal cohesion, while simultaneously solidifying the EU's role as a pioneering "normative power" within the global climate regime.

Keywords: European Green Deal, Franca, Germany, Just Transition, Environmental Policies, Social Justice, Normative Power.

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The Collapse of Strategic Time and the Institutionalization of Speed in Algorithmic Warfare

Birol AKDUMAN¹

Abstract

Warfare has definitively evolved from a clash of human wills into a strict thermodynamic optimization problem governed by processing speed. On the modern hyper-velocity battlefield, the traditional architecture of military power is fatally constrained by the biological bottleneck. The 250-millisecond neurological delay required for a human to perceive a threat and initiate a motor response represents an unacceptable operational liability against autonomous swarms and hypersonic glide vehicles. Consequently, the legacy Observe-Orient-Decide-Act loop is structurally shattered by artificial intelligence systems operating on massive parallel processing matrices in mere nanoseconds.

This temporal rupture signifies the absolute collapse of strategic time. The temporal buffer historically required for diplomatic negotiation, bureaucratic deliberation, and democratic consensus building has been violently compressed into milliseconds. Waiting to physically verify an incoming attack mathematically guarantees the destruction of the defending force. Therefore, to secure continuous decision-advantage, the modern state must aggressively institutionalize speed.

The institutionalization of speed necessitates the complete eradication of the human veto. The military apparatus undergoes a systemic override, transitioning from a hierarchical human command structure to a decentralized, autonomous Kill Web. Within this framework, lethal authority is permanently pre-delegated to sovereign algorithms under the doctrine of Terminal Autonomy. The human operator is structurally demoted from an active tactical thinker to a frictionless biological actuator, existing merely to maintain the unyielding momentum of the computational architecture.

Ultimately, this sociological and organizational transformation establishes a new geopolitical reality characterized by the Preemption Paradox and Flash Wars. When the state's survival relies on machine-speed execution, conflict is reduced to automated preemptive strikes devoid of human hesitation. The institutionalization of algorithmic speed mathematically erases legacy human-centric governance, replacing it with an unyielding architecture of autonomous lethality optimized purely for absolute systemic survival.

Keywords: Algorithmic Warfare, Terminal Autonomy, Biological Bottleneck, Preemption Paradox, Decision Compression.

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An Analysis of the Television Series *Kızılık Şerbeti* from the Perspective of Family Life Cycle Theory

Büşra ÖZMEN

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate family relationships portrayed in the television series *Kızılık Şerbeti* from a developmental perspective, based on the Family Life Cycle Theory proposed by Carter and McGoldrick. A qualitative research approach was adopted, utilizing document analysis and descriptive analysis methods. Family-themed episodes from the first season of the series were systematically examined, and the findings were interpreted within the theoretical framework.

The results indicate that certain stages of the family life cycle are more prominently represented in the series. In particular, single young adulthood, the marital phase, families with young children, and elderly married couples stand out. During young adulthood, the individual's efforts toward identity formation and psychological separation from the family are emphasized, whereas in the marital stage, difficulties in adaptation arising from differing value systems are highlighted. In the stage of families with young children, it is observed that parental roles are restructured and role conflicts emerge due to increased responsibilities. In the context of elderly couples, a more traditional and hierarchical family structure appears to be maintained.

However, the limited representation of families with adolescent children and the empty nest stage suggests that the family life cycle is not comprehensively reflected. Overall, the series provides significant examples of family relationships within a cultural and social context, while giving less attention to certain developmental stages. In this respect, the study indicates that television series can serve as valuable case materials for understanding family dynamics and for use in educational settings.

Keywords: Family life cycle, developmental stages, family systems, roles and boundaries, family adaptation processes

The State Of War Against Rebels According To Ibn Jamā'a

MUHAMMET SAĞLIK

Abstract

A person who rebels in religious and legal terms is referred to as a bāghī (rebel) or 'āsī (insurgent). The territory under the occupation and control of those who revolt against the state is called dār al-baghy, the rebels themselves are termed ahl al-baghy, the region under the authority of a legitimate administration is called dār al-'adl, and its inhabitants are referred to as ahl al-'adl.

Islamic jurists base their views on the formation of the crime of rebellion and the punishment to be imposed on it on the Qur'anic verse: "If two groups of believers fight each other, make peace between them. But if one of them transgresses against the other, then fight the one that transgresses until it returns to the command of Allah. If it returns, then make peace between them with justice," as well as on the practices of 'Alī during the Battle of the Camel, and his wars against Mu'āwiya and the Khārijites.

Different opinions have been put forward by the legal schools regarding the conditions required for an armed uprising against the state to constitute the crime of baghy. According to the prevailing view, the first element of this crime is that the rebellion must be directed against a legitimate ruler or the established state order.

The second element of baghy is the use of force in rebellion; opposing the ruler or refraining from pledging allegiance (bay'a) without resorting to force is not considered rebellion.

The third element is the intention to depose the ruler or to refuse to implement his legitimate commands, and that the rebels rely on what they consider to be a justified interpretation (ta'wīl) for their actions.

Keywords:

ICMUSS

An Investigation of the Reasons for Learning Turkish and Its Use in Daily Life among Bilingual Primary School Students in Bremen, Germany*

Mert UĞUR¹
Ali TÜRKEKEL²

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the reasons why bilingual primary school students in Germany learn Turkish and how they use Turkish in their daily lives. The research was conducted using a qualitative design based on semi-structured interviews. The study group consists of ten 3rd–4th grade students attending Turkish and Turkish Culture classes in Germany. The findings reveal that students' motivation to learn Turkish has a multidimensional structure. The reasons for learning Turkish are grouped under four main themes: family-related factors, identity and sense of belonging, communication needs, and interest in Turkish along with future goals. Among these, having parents of Turkish origin and parental encouragement emerge as the most prominent factors. In addition, students perceive Turkish as part of their national identity and develop a sense of mother tongue awareness. The need to communicate during visits to Türkiye and interaction with relatives also constitute important motivational factors. Regarding the use of Turkish in daily life, the findings indicate that the language is predominantly used at home, particularly in family interactions. In social settings, however, the use of Turkish remains limited, with German being the dominant language among peers. Turkish use at school is mostly restricted to Turkish lessons, while its use in public spaces appears to be situational. The results suggest that Turkish as a heritage language is mainly maintained within the family context and requires further support in social domains. These findings are expected to contribute to heritage language education and bilingualism policies.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Heritage language, Teaching Turkish, Language use, Motivation

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The Use of Wearable Technologies in the Context of Sports Psychology: A Thematic Literature Analysis

ZEYNEP ÖZOVALI

Abstract

Wearable technologies have become increasingly prevalent in sports sciences, particularly in performance analysis and physiological monitoring. Psychophysiological data obtained through these devices—such as heart rate (HR) and heart rate variability (HRV)—enable more objective assessment of athletes' psychological states including stress, motivation, and attentional focus, offering real-time alternatives to conventional subjective measures. Artificial intelligence-supported systems further contribute to personalized training optimization based on continuously collected biometric data. The aim of this study is to examine research on wearable technologies in sports psychology published between 2020 and 2025 using thematic analysis. The literature search was conducted via Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Scopus. Following a PRISMA-guided screening process, 20 studies meeting the inclusion criteria were selected for analysis from an initial pool of 145 sources. Data were analyzed using the six-phase thematic coding protocol proposed by Braun and Clarke (2006). Findings indicate that studies are concentrated in four thematic areas: psychophysiological monitoring (30%, n=6), motivation and self-regulation (25%, n=5), technology perception (25%, n=5), and performance feedback and decision-making (20%, n=4). HRV-based wearable sensors were found to provide more immediate and objective stress assessments than traditional scales. Real-time feedback mechanisms enhanced athletes' intrinsic motivation and self-regulatory capacity, while AI-integrated systems supported individualized training decisions. However, data privacy and measurement accuracy emerged as key barriers to technology acceptance. A critical gap identified in the literature is the scarcity of empirical studies with athlete samples in sports psychology contexts. This study highlights this experimental deficit and provides a conceptual roadmap for future research integrating wearable technologies into psychological performance frameworks.

Keywords: sports psychology, wearable technology, psychophysiological monitoring, stress, motivation, performance

The Relationship Between Self-Stigma, Perceived Social Support, Caregiver Burden, And Family Functioning Among Parents Of Children Diagnosed With Adhd

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Abstract

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects not only children's individual functioning but also parental psychosocial well-being and overall family functioning. Parents of children diagnosed with ADHD may experience various psychosocial difficulties, including increased caregiver burden, limited social support, and stigma-related challenges. This study aimed to examine the correlational and predictive relationships among family functioning, caregiver burden, perceived social support, and parental self-stigma among parents of children aged 6–11 diagnosed with ADHD. Data were collected online from 108 parents in accordance with the principles of voluntariness and accessibility. Pearson correlation analyses revealed that family functioning was positively and significantly associated with perceived social support ($r = .475, p < .01$), while it was negatively and significantly associated with caregiver burden ($r = -.204, p < .05$) and parental self-stigma ($r = -.333, p < .01$). Stepwise multiple linear regression analysis indicated that the model was significant ($R^2_{Adj} = .242, F = 18.120, p < .001$) and accounted approximately for 24% of the total variance in family functioning. Perceived social support ($B = .185, \beta = .409, t = 4.540, 95\% CI [.104, .266], p < .001$) and parental self-stigma ($B = -.262, \beta = -.188, t = -2.086, 95\% CI [-.511, -.013], p = .039$) were found to be significant predictors of family functioning. However, caregiver burden did not significantly predict family functioning ($p > .05$).

These findings indicated that perceived social support might serve as a protective factor that strengthened family functioning, whereas parental self-stigma might represent a risk factor that negatively affected the family system. Psychoeducational programs and psychotherapeutic interventions aimed at enhancing social support and reducing parental self-stigma would help to improve family functioning in clinical practice.

Keywords: ADHD, caregiver burden, parental self-stigma, perceived social support, family functioning

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Protection of Personal Data: From the Perspective of Turkish and Azerbaijani Law

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Abstract

In today's world, where information holds immense importance, it can become a weapon that may be used as a tool of threat when it reaches persons who should not have access to it. In order to prevent information—more valuable than commonly assumed—from being used as a “means of threat,” or in other words, from causing harm, legislators in both Azerbaijan and Türkiye, as in all countries, have introduced various legal regulations, particularly aimed at the protection of personal data. Indeed, the protection of personal data is regulated in Azerbaijani law by the Law on Obtaining Information No. 1024-IIQ and the Law on Personal Data No. 998-IIIQ, along with other relevant legislation, whereas in Turkish law it is governed by the Law on the Protection of Personal Data No. 6698 and related legal instruments.

This study aims to comparatively examine the legal regulations concerning the protection of personal data within the legal systems of Türkiye and Azerbaijan. With the rapid acceleration of digitalization, the protection of personal data has become an increasingly critical field in terms of safeguarding the right to privacy and fundamental rights. In this context, the study seeks to analyze the scope of the legislation in force in both countries, its fundamental principles, implementation mechanisms, and the criminal sanctions established by the legislator, thereby revealing the respective approaches to personal data protection. The research evaluates, from a comparative perspective, the definition of personal data, the conditions for its processing, and the principles governing its protection, as well as the institutional structures and supervisory mechanisms in this field. Furthermore, it examines the regulations concerning the lawful disposal of personal data, highlighting in particular the differences between the methods of deletion, destruction, and anonymization provided under Turkish law and the scope of the concept of data destruction in Azerbaijani law. In addition, it identifies certain divergences between the two countries in terms of complaint procedures available in cases of violations of personal data protection and the sanctions to be applied. The main conclusion of the study is that, although the data protection regimes in Türkiye and Azerbaijan are largely shaped by similar principles and objectives, notable differences exist, particularly regarding the functioning of complaint mechanisms and the conceptual framework of personal data destruction.

Keywords: Personal datas, protection of personal datas, data owners' rights, punitive measures, Azerbaijan and Türkiye's legislation.

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The Role of TikTok Influencers in Shaping Adolescents' Daily Life Practices

Müzeyyen ŞİFAYİ¹
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Abstract

This study examines adolescents' TikTok usage habits, their relationships with social media influencers, and the effects of digital content on daily life. Interviews were conducted with adolescent participants aged between 12 and 18, and the data obtained were analyzed using qualitative research methods. The study specifically evaluates TikTok usage durations, motivations for usage, content consumption habits, forms of influence by influencers, emotional and cognitive effects, and the reflections on social and academic life. The findings indicate that a significant portion of the participants actively use the platform, suggesting that TikTok has become a digital habit in adolescent life. Participants generally stated that they use TikTok for entertainment, relaxation, stress relief, and passing time. However, prolonged use was found to contribute to time loss, feelings of regret, procrastination behaviors, and self-control issues. According to participants' statements, the impact on school life, social relationships, and daily routines has led to negative outcomes such as academic decline, attention deficit, sleep irregularities, and social isolation. Participants reported following influencers for entertainment, keeping up with current events, acquiring new knowledge, seeking inspiration, and accessing content related to their interests. Influencers producing content on gaming, sports, makeup, music, education, technology, and daily life have a guiding effect on adolescents. Some participants described influencers as sources of information, elements of motivation, and role models. Analysis of the dynamics of influence revealed that digital content not only affects viewing levels but also manifests in adolescents' ways of speaking, behavioral patterns, consumption habits, and daily practices. It was determined that participants repeat the expressions, gestures, and behaviors used by influencers in their everyday lives. This indicates that social media influencers have become powerful social learning agents for adolescents. Participants stated that they take influencers as examples in terms of clothing style, makeup, self-confidence, success, and lifestyle. Additionally, influencers were considered role models due to their professional achievements, knowledge, and skills. In conclusion, the study demonstrates that TikTok has emerged as a powerful digital social space for adolescents, functioning both as an entertainment platform and as a medium that influences social relationships, identity development, emotional states, consumption habits, aesthetic perceptions, and daily life practices.

Keywords: TikTok, TikTok influencers, adolescent, daily life, social media

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Deprem Mağduru Kadınların Deneyimleri: Antakya Örneğinde Sosyal Hizmet Gereksinimleri ve Problemler

Yasemin ÖZDEMİR¹

Melek ZUBAROĞLU YANARDAĞ²

Abstract

The current study investigates the profound impacts of the February 6, 2023, Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquakes on female survivors residing in the Antakya district of Hatay. The primary objective is to evaluate the psychological, social, and economic problems encountered by these women during and after the disaster, while identifying their specific social work requirements for sustainable recovery. Employing a qualitative research design, the study utilized the snowball sampling method to reach ten women aged 18 and over from diverse socio-economic backgrounds. Data were collected through semi-structured, face-to-face in-depth interviews and subsequently analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings reveal that earthquake victim women are significantly more vulnerable to the disaster's negative consequences due to traditional gender roles and socio-economic factors. Bundles of factors such as unemployment and education levels. The thematic analysis identified four major areas of struggle: severe economic losses including loss of livelihood and looting, acute psychological issues such as chronic anxiety, panic, and sleep disorders, physical health challenges, and substantial barriers in accessing systemic social aid. Participants consistently highlighted that the lack of gender-sensitive planning during the initial disaster response and the subsequent distribution of aid exacerbated their hardships and sense of insecurity. Furthermore, the study determined that social service needs were often overlooked in the early stages of recovery. In conclusion, this research emphasizes the urgent necessity for long-term, structured psychosocial support systems and the integration of gender-responsive strategies in social policy.

Keywords: Earthquake, Women Victims, Social Work, Antakya, Gender

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The Role of Autonomous Ships and Electronic Bills of Lading in Ship Agency: A Legal and Operational Assessment in the Context of Digitalization

Selin Aysel AYDIN¹

Abstract

Digitalization in the maritime sector transforms the traditional functions of ship agency and reshapes the role of the ship agent from a representative merely following port procedures into a professional service provider responsible for data management, document management and digital operational coordination. The two most significant manifestations of this transformation are autonomous ships and electronic bills of lading. Autonomous ships reduce human intervention in navigation, route monitoring, collision avoidance and port approach procedures; consequently, the traditional relationship between the ship agent and the master or crew is transformed into a multi-party coordination activity involving remote operation centers, port authorities and digital systems. Electronic bills of lading, on the other hand, make the agent's documentary responsibilities more technical and traceable in terms of the electronic representation, transfer, presentation and delivery processes concerning rights over cargo.

This paper examines the effects of autonomous ships and electronic bills of lading on ship agency within the framework of digitalization. Particular emphasis is placed on data accuracy, electronic document security, authorization and identity verification, platform reliability, cyber risks and legal liability. The study also evaluates the impact of digitalization on the agent's duty of care, representative authority, record-keeping obligations and legal relations with third parties. It concludes that digitalization does not reduce the importance of ship agents; rather, it turns them into central actors managing electronic document flows, connecting remote operation processes with port practices and ensuring legal compliance. Therefore, the future ship agent must possess not only traditional representative authority but also digital competence, technical knowledge and legal risk management skills.

Keywords: Ship Agency, Digitalization, Autonomous Ships, Electronic Bill of Lading, Cyber Risk, Maritime Law.

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Ontological Critique of Modern Economic Paradigms and the Concept of Umran as a Sustainable Development Model

Gökhan Oruç ÖNALAN¹

Abstract

This study examines the structural impasses of modern economic paradigms that construct economic action as a mechanical equilibrium game, aiming to substantiate the concept of Umran as an alternative civilizational model within the moral order of Islamic economics. Capitalist and neoclassical theories have reduced economic growth to mere mathematical increases, turning humans into captives of consumer culture. Free market illusions and Keynesian interventions have only deepened global inequalities and artificial scarcity myths. Rendering human capital idle for price stability highlights the profound ontological crisis of the current system. The main problem is that macroeconomic constructs reduce human beings to cost-oriented factors and conceal exploitation by attributing crises to exogenous shocks. Methodologically, deductive analysis based on tawhid principles, inductive reasoning using historical practices, and analogical reasoning are employed. The ontological approaches of classical thinkers like Al-Ghazali, Avicenna, and Al-Suhrawardi are examined comparatively with the theories of Smith, Marx, and Keynes. Findings indicate that the root cause of economic crises is not resource scarcity, but human's uncontrolled egos and extravagance. Against systems based on hoarding and interest, Islamic economics offers a permanent solution through fair risk sharing, equitable distribution, and the state's arbitration to prevent exploitation. Sustainable stability lies not in mathematical formulas, but in integrating spiritual purification with public interest. Consequently, this study redefines development through the concept of "Umran," rescuing it from being an impersonal wealth accumulation mechanism and placing humans at the center as a transcendent civilizational construction reconciling matter and meaning.

Keywords: Islamic Economics, Economic Thought, Islamic Economic Thought, Growth, Civilization

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Comparison Of Changes In Agricultural Employment Over The Years In The European Union-Turkiye And Its Implications For Agricultural Foreign Trade

Fatime NAS¹

Abstract

Historically, population density has represented the power of states and has been considered a prerequisite for their survival. Today, in addition to population density having social, political, and economic consequences for states, the importance of a high concentration of qualified personnel is gaining significance.

The impact of a country's population on the workforce depends particularly on the relationship between age structure and the skilled workforce. A high concentration of the working population within a specific age range directly affects production. Dependent populations, such as young and old people, consume far more than they produce through their labor, impacting living standards. Conversely, a working population composed of individuals with appropriate skills and adaptability to change in the workplace (education, experience, technology, etc.) positively impacts production.

When comparing the changing agricultural population ratios of European Union member states and Turkiye over time, Turkiye has significant differences from many EU member states. As a result of low population growth rates and longer life expectancy, the elderly population is generally increasing in EU member states. An aging population and a declining workforce lead to increased social security costs, slowing economic growth, a shortage of skilled workers, loss of human capital, and rising labor costs. This situation brings skilled migration to the forefront. As a result, EU member states are seeking to replenish their declining populations through immigration. Despite this, the proportion of the agricultural population has generally decreased in EU member states. In Turkiye however, the population has increased, while the proportion of the agricultural population has decreased

Keywords: Agriculturel Employment, Agriculturel Foreign Trade, European Union.

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Alternative Dispute Resolution In Domain Name Disputes: Udrp And Turkish Law Compared

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Abstract

In today's rapidly digitalizing world, domain names have become critically important for commercial use, particularly from a trademark law perspective. As a direct means of addressing goods and services marketed online, domain names constitute one of the key identifiers warranting legal protection. From a technical standpoint, domain names are the designations that identify the internet protocol (IP) numbers used to locate computers or websites on the internet.

As the number of internet users grows, so does the demand for domain names, giving rise to various registration and allocation mechanisms. Domain names are generally registered through either documented or undocumented systems. The "first come, first served" principle inherent in undocumented registration systems can result in situations that constitute unfair competition or infringe upon personality rights and trademark rights.

The surge in domain name registrations has inevitably led to a rise in disputes, and the demands of commercial life require their swift resolution — a need that has driven the development of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. The first international regulatory framework governing domain names was established by ICANN (the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), a private law legal entity responsible for coordinating the global domain name system. States administer their own country-code top-level domains and cooperate with ICANN toward the harmonization of domain name policies at the international level.

Against this backdrop, this paper comparatively examines the criteria set forth under the UDRP (Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy) adopted by ICANN and those prescribed under the Internet Domain Names Regulation (İnternet Alan Adları Yönetmeliği) in force in Turkey. Through an analysis of landmark decisions, the study further addresses which forum or dispute resolution body parties should prefer when seeking resolution of domain name disputes.

Keywords: Domain Name Disputes, Alternative Dispute Resolution, UDRP, Trademark Law

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The Importance of Family Involvement and Individualized Education Programs in the Education of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Early Childhood

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Banu ALAN SÜMER²

Abstract

This paper examines parents' perceptions of responsibility and collaboration in the education process of preschool children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). In early childhood special education, family involvement is considered a key factor that directly influences children's developmental and academic outcomes. Parents play a crucial role in supporting learning at home, enhancing communication and social skills, and ensuring continuity between home and school for children with ASD. The study addresses the responsibilities of parents in the educational process, how these responsibilities are shared within the family, and the quality of collaboration established with teachers and specialists. It also emphasizes the importance of individualized education programs, home-based support practices, and effective communication processes between families and professionals. Facilitating and hindering factors of collaboration, such as trust, regular communication, and access to support services, are also discussed. The study highlights the importance of family-centered approaches in preschool special education and emphasizes the need to strengthen school-family-professional collaboration.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder, preschool education, family involvement, parental responsibility, school-family collaboration.

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John Searle's Biological Naturalism and the Mind-Body Problem

ERGİN ARSLAN

Abstract

This article considers John Searle's biological naturalism as a response to the mind-body problem in the modern era. The analysis takes as its starting point the dual tension between Cartesian dualism, which safeguards the irreducibility of the subjective experiential realm at the expense of mind-body interaction problems, and reductive materialism, according to which mind is young age explained in terms of physical or function-like processes but that seems to leave first-person-consciousness behind. Searle contends that, contrary to both views, consciousness is real, irreducible, and a biological product of the brain. Mental states are ontologically subjective in nature, yet caused by neurobiological processes at the lower levels, and they cannot be ontologically objective as is typically portrayed in third-person accounts." Summary This paper analyses this thesis in terms of consciousness, intentionality, emergence and mental causation. It also assesses Searle's discussion of ontological subjectivity and epistemological objectivity and illustrates how subjective experiences can continue to be scientifically investigable whilst not being reductive to purely physical terms. By defining biological naturalism against dualism, functionalism, eliminative materialism, and property dualism, the paper aspires to shed light on both the promise and the difficulties of the theory. The overall charge is that Searle presents a naturalistic yet non reductive conception of mind which in so doing safeguards the reality of conscious experience and situates it in the biological order of nature is the central notion that runs through many current debates in philosophy of mind today.

Keywords: John Searle, biological naturalism, consciousness, mind-body problem, intentionality

ICMUSS

An Investigation into the Effect of Wild Berry Flour Addition on the Physical, Chemical and Sensory Properties of Cupcakes

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Abstract

Nowadays, people's motivations for eating have changed; dietary behaviour has come to the fore with the aim of travelling, enjoying oneself and supporting a healthy lifestyle. The desire to protect health and improve quality of life has increased interest in functional foods. Functional foods are defined as products that, in addition to providing essential nutrients, offer physiological benefits. Consumers' preference for natural and health-promoting products has led to increased attention in this field.

In this study, cupcakes with enhanced functional properties were produced using wild berry flours. Wild berries are rich in phenolic compounds and possess natural antioxidant properties, making them valuable in functional food development. Converting fruits into flour helps preserve nutritional value, improves storage stability, and enables direct use in bakery products. Since cupcakes are widely consumed high-calorie snacks across all age groups, they were selected as the model product.

Wild fruits (pyrus, hawthorn, rosehip, gilaburu and jujube) were dried, ground, and used to replace 20% of wheat flour in cupcake formulation. Physical, chemical and sensory analyses were conducted. Physical results showed that wild fruit flours affected colour properties of cupcakes both inside and on the surface. A decrease in lightness (L*) and increases in redness (a*) and yellowness (b*) were observed. These changes were associated with natural pigments in the fruit flours, as well as Maillard reactions and thermal processing during baking.

Chemical analysis results indicated that wild fruit flour addition significantly increased antioxidant capacity. In DPPH radical scavenging activity, the control sample showed the lowest inhibition value at 13.16%. Hawthorn and gilaburu samples showed 18.73% and 20.38%, respectively. A moderate antioxidant activity of 44.81% was observed in the çördük sample. The highest antioxidant activity was recorded in hawthorn (90.51%) and rosehip (91.52%) samples. TEAC results supported these findings, with hawthorn (2194.29 mg/g) and rosehip (2222.86 mg/g) showing the highest values. These results indicate that hawthorn and rosehip are particularly rich in phenolic compounds, flavonoids and ascorbic acid.

Sensory evaluation showed that wild fruit flour did not significantly affect texture. Gilaburu samples received the lowest score for undesirable odour, while jujube-containing cupcakes were closest to the control sample. Overall, wild fruit flours can be considered alternative raw materials for developing bakery products with improved functional properties.

Keywords: Wild Fruit, Functional Food, Cupcake, Fruit Flour, Antioxidant Activity

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Public Human Resource Management in Türkiye: A Qualitative Analysis Based on Development Plans

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Abstract

Environmental risks and uncertainties such as globalization, increasing competitiveness and financial crises have made management techniques that ensure efficiency and effectiveness mandatory for both public and private sectors (Harel & Tzafrir, 2001). Particularly, the crisis of confidence in the public sector and rising public expectations for quality service have brought about comprehensive reforms worldwide within the framework of the “New Public Management” approach (Berman et al., 2013). During this process, public Human Resource Management (HRM) has evolved from a rule- and cost-oriented structure into a contemporary framework that positions employees as strategic assets (Brown, 2004; Pena-Lopez, 2025). This study aims to investigate the evolution of public HRM in Türkiye from the 1st Development Plan to the 12th Development Plan through document analysis. The transformation of public HRM is evaluated within four main themes and their sub-themes: (1) Bureaucratic Structuring and Rationalization of the Personnel System: Norm staff applications, division of labor, auditing, job evaluation, and productivity. (2) Human Capital Development and Institutional Capacity: In-service training, executive development and enhancing employee competencies. (3) Transformation in Management Philosophy and Performance-Oriented Approaches: Strategic management, performance appraisal, flexible working models, employee satisfaction and contemporary management techniques. (4) Digitalization and Data-Driven Public Human Resource Management: Personnel information systems, digital databases, distance learning and AI integration. Research findings indicate that while rationalization-oriented bureaucratic structures were dominant initially, Human Capital Development has remained a continuous theme across all plans. It is observed that performance-oriented approaches gained strength in subsequent periods and digital/data-driven policies have emerged prominently in the final stage. Consequently, this study reveals that public HRM in Türkiye has evolved from a traditional administrative regulation focus toward a more strategic position integrated with digital transformation.

Keywords: Public Human Resource Management, Development Plans, Digitalization, Human Capital, Public Administration.

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Work Life Shaped by Algorithms: The Effects of Artificial Intelligence Technologies

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Abstract

In recent years, with the acceleration of digital transformation processes, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have begun to play an increasingly decisive role in working life. In particular, AI-based applications such as big data analytics, machine learning, and algorithmic decision-making systems are significantly transforming organizations' production processes, management approaches, and ways of conducting business. These technologies not only enhance organizational efficiency but also reshape employees' job roles, skill requirements, and organizational relationships. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of artificial intelligence technologies on working life within a conceptual framework based on the existing literature. In this context, the study addresses the integration of AI into business processes, algorithmic management practices, their effects on employee performance, and the transformation of workforce structures. Furthermore, the study evaluates the impact of AI technologies on organizational decision-making processes, human resource management practices, and employees' adaptation to technological change. Studies in the literature indicate that AI technologies create significant transformations in work processes, particularly through the automation of routine and repetitive tasks, allowing employees to focus more on tasks that require creativity, analytical thinking, and problem-solving skills. However, the widespread adoption of AI applications may also introduce certain uncertainties regarding employees' perceptions of job security, adaptation to technological changes, and organizational relationships. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of human-centered management strategies in the context of ongoing digital transformation.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, future of work, workplace transformation

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Determining Teachers' Opinions on the Resource Room Application

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the views of teachers working in resource rooms within middle schools regarding these rooms. A case study design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in this study. The study group consists of 15 teachers from various disciplines who were selected based on the criteria of voluntariness and accessibility within the framework of convenience sampling. Data were collected on a voluntary basis using a 6-question, semi-structured interview form prepared by the researcher.

Regarding the analysis of the data, content analysis was conducted by identifying concepts, categories, and themes that could explain the data, with the aim of enabling a detailed examination. The findings obtained from the analysis were categorized into perspectives on resource rooms, the teaching process, and equipment and requirements, and presented in tabular form. According to the research findings, subject teachers noted that individualized instruction in the resource rooms is beneficial and that lessons are conducted based on the Individualized Education Program (IEP). They also stated that they plan the teaching process based on student proficiency levels. Middle school subject teachers noted that the main challenges they face include a lack of physical space, insufficient materials, and a shortage of time; they also mentioned that a lack of technological equipment is among these challenges. In addition, teachers stated that the training they received to work in these classrooms was insufficient, that they did not feel confident teaching in the special education classroom, and that special education teachers should be assigned to these classrooms; they also indicated that they needed support from expert teachers and in-service training.

Keywords: Support classroom, physical environment, inclusion, special education, inclusive education.

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Weighting the Criteria of Learning Management Systems under Uncertainty: An HFLTS-Based SWARA Approach

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relative importance levels of the criteria that should be considered in the evaluation of learning management systems. With the widespread adoption of digital learning environments, the proper weighting of the criteria used in the selection of these systems has become critically important. In this context, a set of criteria was first established through a review of the relevant literature and application field, and subsequently, opinions were obtained from three experts. In order to reflect the uncertainty and hesitation arising in expert evaluations, the Hesitant Fuzzy Linguistic Term Sets (HFLTS) approach was employed.

Expert opinions were collected through hesitant linguistic expressions and aggregated using the HFLWA operator. Based on the obtained aggregated values, the relative importance levels among the criteria were determined, and criterion weights were calculated using the SWARA method. The analysis results indicate that the user-friendly interface criterion has the highest importance level (39.2%) in the evaluation of learning management systems. This criterion is followed by reporting (21.9%) and cost (15.0%), respectively. Criteria with lower importance levels include adaptability (10.3%), technical support (6.2%), security (4.1%), and multi-communication system support (3.4%).

The findings reveal that user experience and functionality-oriented criteria are prioritized in the evaluation of learning management systems, whereas technical and supportive elements are considered secondary. In this respect, the study demonstrates that the HFLTS-based SWARA approach provides an effective and applicable tool for determining criterion weights by considering decision-maker uncertainty.

Keywords: Learning Management Systems, Hesitant Fuzzy Linguistic Term Sets (HFLTS), SWARA, Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), SWARA

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Occupational Health and Safety in Solar Energy Systems

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Abstract

Occupational health and safety in Solar Energy Systems (SES) has become increasingly important due to the rapid global expansion of renewable energy technologies and the growing demand for sustainable energy production. Solar energy systems are extensively used in residential buildings, industrial facilities, agricultural areas, and large-scale photovoltaic power plants. Despite their environmental advantages, the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair processes of these systems expose workers to a variety of occupational hazards, requiring comprehensive safety management approaches and preventive measures.

One of the most critical risks in SES applications is exposure to electrical hazards. Solar panels continuously generate electricity under sunlight, causing systems to remain energized even when disconnected from the main power supply. This continuous energy production increases the likelihood of electric shock, arc flash incidents, thermal burns, and fire hazards associated with insulation failures, faulty wiring, or short circuits. Therefore, the implementation of grounding systems, lockout-tagout (LOTO) procedures, insulated equipment, and periodic technical inspections is essential for reducing electrical risks.

Another major occupational hazard is the risk of falls during rooftop installation and maintenance activities. Unsafe working surfaces, inadequate scaffolding systems, adverse weather conditions, and improper use of fall protection equipment may result in severe injuries or fatalities. Furthermore, prolonged exposure to ultraviolet radiation, high temperatures, dust particles, and ergonomic strain can negatively affect workers' physical health and overall job performance.

The effective use of personal protective equipment (PPE), regular risk assessments, occupational safety training programs, and strict compliance with national and international safety regulations play a significant role in preventing occupational accidents in the SES sector. In addition, integrating proactive safety culture practices and continuous monitoring systems into renewable energy projects can enhance both operational efficiency and employee well-being, contributing to a safer and more sustainable energy industry.

Keywords: Solar Energy Systems, Occupational Health and Safety, Photovoltaic Systems, Electrical Safety, Renewable Energy Technologies, Risk Management,

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Artificial Intelligence Standards and Ethical Principles An Analytical Evaluation

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) ethical principles and AI ISO/IEC standards through a systematic and holistic approach, and is based on a conceptual mapping and comparative analytical evaluation framework to reveal this relationship. The rapid advancement and widespread adoption of AI technologies across multiple sectors have necessitated not only technical evaluation but also ethical, legal, and societal considerations. In this context, the study focuses on core ethical principles in AI literature, including fairness and non-discrimination, transparency and explainability, privacy, accountability, and security.

The research establishes a conceptual and functional mapping between these ethical principles and relevant ISO/IEC standards, analyzing how each principle is operationalized at technical and organizational levels. The findings indicate that ethical principles provide a normative foundation, whereas ISO/IEC standards translate these principles into concrete implementation mechanisms. In particular, data quality management, bias mitigation, risk assessment, governance structures, and audit mechanisms emerge as critical enablers for the practical application of ethical principles.

The study concludes that the development of trustworthy, transparent, and human-centered AI systems depends on the integrated and simultaneous application of ethical frameworks and international standards. This integrated approach enhances trust in AI systems, supports regulatory compliance, and strengthens societal acceptance. By bridging the gap between normative ethics and technical standardization, the study contributes to the literature and offers a foundational framework for future empirical research on AI governance and ethics.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI Ethics, Ethical Principles of AI, AI Standards

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