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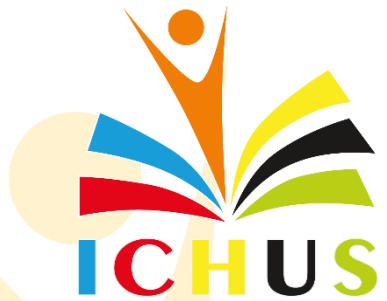
Human Studies

Abstracts Booklet

Meryem BULUT
Zeynel KARACAGIL

10-11 Dec 2025
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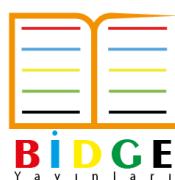
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ABSTRACTS

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Analysis of Postgraduate Theses on Risk Assessment in the Manufacturing Sector Between 2015-2024

*Hakan BAĞATORI*¹
*Ömer Faruk ÖZTÜRK*²

Abstract

The manufacturing sector is classified within the high-risk group regarding occupational accidents and diseases due to its complex processes and high density of mechanization. Academic studies are critical in establishing a scientific basis for field practices in managing these risks. The aim of this study is to reveal the trends of risk assessment studies focusing on the manufacturing sector in graduate theses in Turkey between 2015 and 2024 through a bibliometric analysis.

Within the scope of the research, a total of 44 theses meeting the study criteria were reached as a result of the scan conducted in the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) National Thesis Center database using the keywords "manufacturing" and "risk assessment." The theses were examined in terms of publication year, type, language, university/institute type, and advisor titles. According to the analysis results, 93% (41) of the studies consisted of master's theses, while only 7% (3) were doctoral dissertations. When the distribution by years was examined, it was observed that the studies peaked in 2019 (11 theses) but declined in 2024 (2 theses).

A remarkable finding is that the vast majority of the theses (70%) were prepared within Foundation Universities (31 theses), while State Universities (13 theses) lagged numerically in this field. On an institute basis, the Institute of Science and Technology (26 theses) stands out. The fact that 86% of the studies were written in Turkish indicates that the contribution to international literature remains limited. This study reveals that the subject of risk assessment in the manufacturing sector is handled mostly at the master's level and within the axis of foundation universities, while in-depth research at the doctoral level is quantitatively insufficient.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Manufacturing Sector, Postgraduate Theses, Risk Assessment, Qualitative Research Method

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Occupational Health and Safety in Unmanned Aerial Vehicles



İbrahim NAKAYI¹

Ömer Faruk ÖZTÜRK²

Abstract

The increasing use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) activities has increased the importance of occupational health and safety measures in this field. The rapid proliferation of UAVs increases their use in different sectors (agriculture, logistics, security, media, etc.), which brings new occupational health and safety risks. In particular, the safety of operators, maintenance personnel, and other related workers working with UAVs has been a significant concern in this field. An increasing awareness in society that work accidents and occupational diseases should be prevented and the need to ensure occupational safety in order to effectively use the investments made in this field constitute an important social reason for the subject of this thesis.

The fact that the legislation and standards regarding UAVs are not yet fully mature causes Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures in this field to be inadequately determined. From a theoretical perspective, research on human-machine interaction, the risks of technology use and the scientific basis of security measures will create the necessary framework for the effective and safe use of UAVs. This is an important academic requirement to create safe working environments and minimize potential hazards. As a result, it is of great importance to develop occupational health and safety measures for the safe conduct of UAV activities at both social and theoretical levels.

UAVs are increasingly used in military operations and provide operational efficiency. However, new physical, psychological and technical OHS risks emerge for personnel involved in UAV operations. This study examines the OHS measures applied in UAV activities in the military field with a descriptive research method; it evaluates the current risks, measures taken and the effectiveness of the applications. The master's thesis study, measures in major areas such as fire, electrical risks, engine operating safety and psychosocial risks were analyzed. The results show that OHS practices are generally sufficient, but continuous improvement and training need to be increased. It is also recommended that psychosocial support programs be expanded. This study is an important resource for increasing security in military UAV operations.

Keywords: Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Occupational Health and Safety, Military Operations, Risk Management, Security Culture.

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A Comparative Analysis of EPDAD and CAEP Standards in the Context of Social Studies Teacher Education: A Conceptual Review

İpek Su TÜRKMEN

Mustafa ŞEKER

Abstract

This study aims to comparatively analyze the standards of the Association for Evaluation and Accreditation of Teacher Education Programs (EPDAD), the national accreditation system for teacher training programs in Turkey, and the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP), which provides quality assurance at international standards in teacher education in the United States, specifically within the context of the unique structure of Social Studies Teacher Education undergraduate programs. The research process was conducted in detail using the **document review** technique, which is among the fundamental qualitative research methods. Accordingly, the current **2021 EPDAD** and **2022 CAEP** standard documents, as well as relevant national and international literature regarding accreditation processes and the field of social studies education, were comprehensively **examined**. The obtained research findings clearly show that although EPDAD's general framework exhibits a structure largely inspired by CAEP, it does not place a sufficiently strong emphasis at the standards level on the **interdisciplinary nature** of social studies teaching, which includes fields such as history, geography, and political science, nor on the dimension of democratic **citizenship education**. In light of these findings, it has been determined that CAEP's systematic structure, which specifically focuses on evidence-based **Data Analysis** processes and **Continuous Improvement** cycles aimed at institutional development, could significantly guide the evolution and quality enhancement of accreditation standards within the Turkish teacher training system. Our study concludes that EPDAD's Social Studies Teacher Education accreditation processes could effectively benefit from the strategic approaches adopted by CAEP, which focus on the obligation to measure the direct effect of the program on graduate student success (**Program Impact**) and on deepening the quality of practice partnerships between faculties of education and practice schools (**Clinical Partnerships**). This result reveals that EPDAD could **strengthen** its field specificity and quality assurance mechanisms by integrating the aforementioned approaches into the system.

Keywords:

EPDAD, CAEP, Social Studies Education, Accreditation, Program Assessment

Social Studies Teachers Opinions About Türkiye's Century Education Model

*Buse Nur ÜNAL*¹
*Mustafa ŞEKER*²

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine Social Studies teachers' views on the Türkiye's Century Education Model and to comprehensively evaluate these views across the dimensions of vision, content, skills, process components, conceptual change, and applicability. The central role of TYMM in educational reforms conducted in recent years makes the systematic examination of teachers' opinions even more important. The study was carried out using a relational survey model based on a quantitative research approach. Data were obtained through voluntary participation from 29 Social Studies teachers working in different provinces of Türkiye during the 2024–2025 academic year. The data collection tool was a five-point Likert-type questionnaire consisting of eighty-five items distributed across seven sub-dimensions, and Cronbach's Alpha coefficients ranging between 0.78 and 0.93 demonstrated that the scale had a high level of internal consistency. Due to the small sample size and the non-normal distribution of the data, nonparametric tests such as Wilcoxon Signed-Rank, Kruskal-Wallis, and Spearman's rho were preferred in the analyses. No intervention was made on the variables during the data collection process. The findings show that teachers view Türkiye's Century Education Model's vision, content structure, and skills dimension positively, while adopting a more cautious stance toward the process components and particularly the applicability dimension. The analyses also reveal that perceptions of applicability tend to strengthen with increased seniority, suggesting that professional experience may support confidence in the model's practical use. Therefore, the study presents one of the first quantitative reflections of Türkiye's Century Education Model in the field and reveals that teachers' views provide critical insights for policymakers, particularly regarding the applicability dimension. The findings suggest that the success of the program in practice may increase through teacher support, in-service training, and the strengthening of school-based mechanisms aimed at implementation.

Keywords: Social Studies Teachers, Social Studies Education Program, Social Studies Teacher Opinions, Education Program, Türkiye's Century Education Model

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Examining the Use of Literary Products in Social Studies from the Perspective of Values Education

İrem MEMİŞ¹

Mustafa ŞEKER²

Abstract

Education is a fundamental tool for individuals to acquire knowledge, skills and values, playing a critical role in social and cultural development. The Social Studies course aims to raise effective and responsible citizens by supporting students academic, social and emotional development. This study aims to evaluate preservice teachers opinions regarding the use of radio drama in values education within the course "Oral and Written Literature in Social Studies" in the Social Studies Teacher Education undergraduate program. The population of the study consist of students in the Social Studies Teacher Education Department at Yıldız Technical University. The sample includes 24 preservice teachers enrolled in the course "Oral and Written Literature in Social Studies" offered to third-year students in Faculty of Education during the 2024-2025 academic year. Conducted using a qualitative research design, the study employed a semi-structured interview form to collect data. The data were analyzed through descriptive analysis and content analysis was used interpret the findings. The findings reveal that preservice teachers view radio dramas as both entertaining and instructive tools and that these materials are effective in transmitting values such as love, respect, justice and helpfulness. Participants stated that the auditory format of radio dramas enhances students imagination, improves attention and contributes to the long-term retention of values. The results also indicate that the planned use of radio dramas in Social Studies courses can strengthen students cultural awareness and support meaningful learning of values. Furthermore, the findings show that radio dramas serve as effective instructional materials that encourage active participation, support information-processing skills and increase the applicability of values education, for students different learning styles. In conclusion, the study demonstrates that integrating radio dramas into Social Studies courses in a structured way can effectively support student engagement and enrich values education.

Keywords: Social Studies, Literary Product, Values Education, Oral Literature, Social Studies Curriculum.

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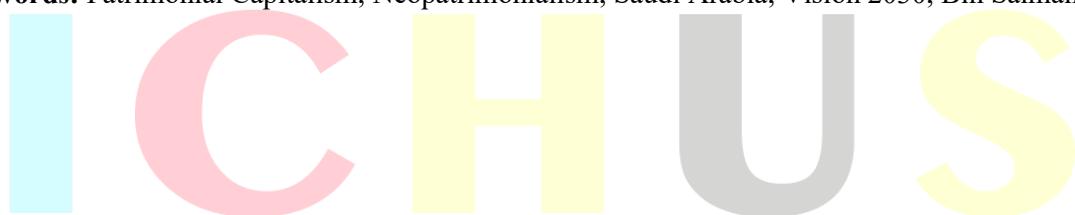
Economic Reform without Transformation: Reproduction of Patrimonial Capitalism in Saudi Arabia in the Bin Salman Era

İlke CİVELEKOĞLU¹

Abstract

Patrimonial capitalism diverges structurally from both liberal capitalism—characterized by the primacy of market mechanisms—and state capitalism—marked by pervasive state intervention—by virtue of its reliance on informal, personalized networks of patronage grounded in loyalty between the state and elite constituencies. Accordingly, rather than categorizing patrimonial capitalism as a corrupt or dysfunctional economic formation, it is more analytically appropriate to conceptualize it as a distinct mode of socioeconomic organization and as a specific variant within the broader capitalist repertoire. Building on and extending Schlumberger's (2008) theoretical framework, this study examines through the empirical case of Saudi Arabia, whether the economic reform agendas pursued by authoritarian regimes in the Gulf have the potential to achieve a substantive transformation of patrimonial capitalism. The study argues that the objectives articulated under the Vision 2030 Program during the Bin Salman era function less as a project of reconfiguring Saudi Arabia's patrimonial capitalist order toward a Western-style liberal capitalist model, and more as an attempt to preserve the existing political-economic architecture while deepening the Kingdom's integration into the Western-led global economy. In this sense, the study argues that the reforms championed by King Bin Salman under Vision 2030 should be interpreted not as a genuine endeavor toward structural transformation, but rather as a rational strategy of power consolidation aimed at reinforcing his political authority vis-à-vis both domestic constituencies and external actors. The conceptual approach adopted in this study offers significant theoretical contributions to the broader effort to understand the mechanisms underpinning the persistence and adaptability of authoritarian regimes in other developing countries.

Keywords: Patrimonial Capitalism, Neopatrimonialism, Saudi Arabia, Vision 2030, Bin Salman



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Ecological Migration Policies And Practices In Turkey: An Assessment Through The Black Sea Region Climate Change Action Plan

Selda POLAT ERDOĞAN¹

Abstract

Migration is a situation that humanity has faced from the past to the present and is likely to face in the future. People are forced to migrate from their areas of residence for a wide variety of reasons. Today, in addition to economic, political and social reasons, people are forced to migrate from their places of residence for ecological reasons. Drought, desertification, floods and earthquakes caused by climate change due to global warming are forcing people to abandon their homes. The Black Sea Region is among the areas most affected by climate change. This situation necessitates the preparation and implementation of a Climate Change Action Plan in the region. The study aims to analyse how the implementation of the climate change action plan for the Black Sea Region has influenced ecological migration and to evaluate the role of policy instruments, capacity building, resilient infrastructure and risk reduction strategies. While the Black Sea Region Action Plan is an important step in preventing ecological migration, it is certain that planning and implementation will be more effective if all dimensions are taken into account. In this context, instead of a process where only central government bodies are active, local government organisations must also play an active role in policy-making and implementation.

Keywords: Migration, Ecological migration, Black Sea Region action plan

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The Normative Framework of European Union Labour Law: Fundamental Directives and Implementation Dynamics

Seçil GÜRÜN KARATEPE¹

Laçın AKYIL²

Abstract

The European Union (EU) has sought to construct a common normative structure in the field of labour law parallel to the process of economic integration, and in this context has developed binding regulations aimed at safeguarding workers' rights. This study aims to analyse the fundamental directives that constitute the normative framework of EU labour law and to examine the social dimension of legal harmonisation as well as its effects on implementation practices.

The research was conducted using a qualitative method and based on a doctrinal-legal analytical approach. Within this framework, the EU's founding treaties, the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, the main labour law directives, and the policy documents of the European Commission were evaluated. In addition, the reflections of these normative structures on national legal systems were addressed through comparative legal literature.

The study provides a detailed examination of the Occupational Health and Safety Framework Directive (89/391/EEC), the Equal Treatment Directive (2000/78/EC), the Information and Consultation Directive (2002/14/EC), and the Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions Directive (2019/1152). These regulations contribute to the institutionalisation of core principles such as minimum protection at the workplace, the prohibition of discrimination, employee participation, and employment security.

In conclusion, the findings of the study reveal that EU labour law directives are not merely instruments of legal harmonisation, but also constitute a normative framework that guides the construction of a more inclusive, secure, and sustainable working life in both member and candidate states.

Keywords: European Union, European Union Labour Law, Normative Framework, Fundamental Directives, Social Rights.

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Barriers to Accessing Digital Public Services in Semi-Rural Bristol and Policy Recommendations

Ahmet Said UZELI¹

Abstract

This study examines the everyday challenges faced by residents of semi-rural Bristol in accessing digital public services and proposes a set of actionable solutions to enhance digital inclusion in these areas. Although the region's proximity to the city would suggest certain infrastructural advantages, institutional datasets from Ofcom and the ONS, supported by field observations and qualitative interviews, indicate that digital inclusion remains unevenly distributed. The study adopts a qualitative approach based on semi-structured interviews and in situ observations. Findings reveal that barriers to effective access cluster around five key dimensions: limited digital literacy and low user confidence; concerns related to data privacy and security; inconsistencies in broadband performance; non-intuitive or overly complex interface design in online public service platforms; and behavioural and cultural factors, including reliance on face-to-face services, established service-use habits, and dependence on community-based support networks. These challenges disproportionately affect older adults, individuals with low digital skills, and households that remain accustomed to traditional in-person service delivery. The results show that the barriers encountered in semi-rural areas stem not only from infrastructural constraints but also from issues of usability, skill levels, perceived security, institutional communication, and local socio-cultural dynamics. Accordingly, the study proposes several policy and practice-oriented recommendations, including targeted digital literacy programmes delivered through community centres, on-site assistance through mobile support teams, the redesign of online public service platforms with simpler and more accessible interfaces, and the strengthening of communication strategies within local public institutions. In addition, improved coordination between internet service providers and local authorities may help reduce broadband inconsistency in semi-rural areas.

The study highlights that enhancing digital inclusion in semi-rural contexts requires more than infrastructural investment; it also demands human-centred design, community-based support mechanisms, and context-sensitive policy approaches.

Keywords: Digital public services, Semi-rural areas, Digital inclusion, Digital inequalities, User experience

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Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Sector: Global Developments and the Case of Türkiye

*Göktuğ İlker SIVACI¹
Ümmühan KAYGISIZ²*

Abstract

The increasing demand for data-processing capacity and automation driven by Industry 4.0 has necessitated the restructuring of traditional legal practices through digital technologies. Legal services are undergoing a marked shift from manual procedures to systems supported by artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic tools. This study aims to examine the development of legal technologies (Legal Tech) worldwide and in Türkiye, to assess current applications, and to analyse the implications of this technological transformation for the legal profession within a scientific framework. The research was designed as a qualitative systematic literature review. Following Grant and Booth's typology of review methodologies, peer-reviewed national and international academic sources were evaluated. Selected studies were analysed based on methodological criteria, and the findings were organized using content analysis to assess the level of digitalization in the legal sector. The literature indicates that AI is increasingly used not only in document automation and contract management but also in blockchain-based smart contracts, predictive justice models, and data-driven judicial analytics. In Türkiye, although the digital infrastructure has significantly advanced through systems such as UYAP and e-hearings, the implementation of AI-based decision-support mechanisms remains limited due to regulatory gaps and ethical considerations. Overall, the findings suggest that digital transformation will not replace legal professionals; instead, it will reduce routine workloads and reinforce a hybrid work model in which lawyers focus more on analytical reasoning, strategic planning, and complex problem-solving.

Keywords: Legal Tech, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Transformation, Legal Profession

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Collective Identity in Social Movements: Core Concepts, Theoretical Debates, and Contemporary Directions

ESRA PEKMEZ¹

Abstract

The article examines the concept of collective identity within the discipline of social movement studies. To this end, the article traces the theoretical emergence of the concept, its analytical uses, and ongoing debates. Departing from earlier rationalist and structural models—where actors were portrayed as interest-driven, strategic individuals—the study highlights the shift introduced by the New Social Movements (NSM) of the 1960s and 1970s. The NSMs foregrounded culture, emotions, identity, and meaning-making as central components of collective action. The advent of novel forms of collective action, propelled by identity-based assertions and cultural contestations, posed a challenge to the explanatory capacity of resource-mobilisation and political-process theories, thereby redirecting the field towards cultural and constructionist perspectives.

The article synthesises major theoretical approaches to collective identity, drawing on classical sociological foundations (Marx, Weber, Durkheim), social identity theory and self-categorization theory, and constructionist frameworks emphasizing interaction, boundary-making, and symbolic production. The study goes on to analyse three core dimensions of collective identity formation in social movements: The following three aspects must be considered: firstly, emotions as motivational, relational, and sustaining forces; secondly, identification and boundary processes shaping participation and solidarity; and thirdly, collective identity as a dynamic, dialogical, and continuously constructed process embedded in power relations, cultural repertoires, and organisational practices.

The article employs a collective identity framework to analyse mobilisation, continuity, and internal movement dynamics. It also addresses contemporary challenges, including intersectionality, identity-resistant movements, heterogeneity, and the emergence of online activism. By evaluating collective identity as both a process and an outcome, the paper posits that future research must clarify the concept's analytical boundaries and investigate how identity interacts with ideology, interests, digital environments, and evolving forms of collective action.

Keywords: collective identity; social movements; identity construction; emotions; boundary-making; participation; solidarity; cultural approaches; new social movements; mobilization; intersectionality; online activism.

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The Split Within: Mapping the Divided Psyche through Gothic Duality in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

Özlem ÇAKMAKOĞLU¹
Batuhan DİLÇİ²

Abstract

This study explores the fragmentation of identity in Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, focusing on the psychological dynamics of Dr. Jekyll and his conscious self, Mr. Hyde, through Heinz Kohut's Self Psychology. It examines the development, maintenance, and disruption of a cohesive self, as well as the mechanisms through which self-fragmentation manifests in behaviour and relationships. The study's significance lies in its integration of literary analysis and Self Psychology to illuminate the complexity of character, identity formation, and adaptive strategies in response to social and emotional constraints. By exploring concepts such as narcissistic injury, the grandiose self, and the idealised parental imago, it demonstrates how literary narratives reveal psychological processes underpinning identity formation and the consequences of empathic failure. The analysis discusses Kohut's core principles in relation to *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, examining the protagonist's psychological transformation, his struggle for inner balance, the impact of empathic and non-empathic relationships, and the mechanisms underlying his divided identity. Hyde's existence serves not only as a moral foil but also as a psychological mirror, exposing internal tensions and unfulfilled selfobject needs that threaten self-cohesion. Methodologically, the study employs a Kohutian approach, combining detailed textual analysis with theoretical application to examine literary events, character interactions, and narrative structures. The findings suggest that Jekyll's division into two selves can be understood not merely as a failure to form a cohesive identity but as a psychological adaptation or survival strategy in response to a non-empathic and morally restrictive society. This perspective shows how Self Psychology provides a framework for analysing both the psychological complexity of Jekyll's mirror character and Stevenson's narrative strategies, while also illuminating how individuals adapt to environments with limited empathic support and revealing the tension between self-preservation and the pursuit of identity cohesion.

Keywords: Dr. Jekyll, Fragmentation, Kohut, Mirror Character, Selfobject

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Unknown Poems of Reşid Akif Pasha in Reşid Fânî's Fânî Çiçekler

Şevket Enes SAMANCIOĞLU¹

Abstract

This paper focuses on the substantial loss in the literary heritage of the prominent statesman Reşid Akif Pasha. According to historical sources, Pasha, who held critical positions such as membership in the Şûrâ-yı Devlet, service in the Mülkiye Dairesi, and governorship of Sivas, lost the majority of his poetry—which would have been sufficient to form a Divan—in a fire that destroyed his home. Only a few poems preserved in letters to his friends remain.

The study centers on two poems attributed to Reşid Akif Pasha, identified within the manuscript Fânî Çiçekler by the poet Reşid Fânî Bey, who served as a qaimaqam (district governor) in various provinces during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Fânî Çiçekler is a valuable handwritten collection, encompassing Fânî's works from childhood until 1919, and reflecting his literary and biographical journey.

Reşid Fânî served as a qaimaqam in the districts of Erbaa, Mecitözü, and Gümüşhacıköy during Reşid Akif Pasha's tenure as governor of Sivas. The manuscript contains two tâmis (quintain) poems composed by Fânî based on Reşid Akif Pasha's ghazals. By analyzing these two tâmis, this study aims to bring to light two previously unknown ghazals by Reşid Akif Pasha, thereby contributing to the recovery of his lost literary heritage.

The study's objective is to present these lost poems to the academic community for the first time and to establish their textual attribution. The findings provide a concrete contribution to the reconstruction and enrichment of Reşid Akif Pasha's literary legacy.

Keywords: Reşid Akif Pasha, Reşid Fânî, Fânî Çiçekler, Textual Analysis, Literary Heritage



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Bu çalışma Prof. Dr. Hikmet ATİK danışmanlığında 25.09.2023 tarihinde tamamladığımız *Reşid Fânî Hayatı ve Fânî Çiçekler Adlı Eseri (İnceleme-Metin)* başlıklı doktora tezi esas alınarak hazırlanmıştır.

Analysis of Doludizgin and Vatan Tutkusu Novels in the Context of New Historicism Critique

Muhammet Ali BULUT¹

Abstract

The new historicist critical method was introduced by Stephan Greenblatt in the 1980s. This method generally emphasizes the parallel reading of literary and non-literary texts from the same historical period and the assertion that the texts are subjective. Every event that occurs in the universe occurs within the context of time and space. Time is an irreversible flow, and every event is unique in its very nature, and there is no repetition of the same event in terms of existence, time, and space. The event has now taken its place in the historical record as "the past." This event will be passed down verbally or in writing. Every narrative carries subjectivity. The narrator views the event from their own perspective and makes subjective interventions. This also applies to historical texts. The War of Independence is an event and has been narrated numerous times, both in literary and non-literary forms. The aim of our study is to read these two novels, written during the same historical period, within the context of a critique of new historicism and to reveal their implications.

Doludizgin is a novel by Samim Kocagöz and was published in 1963. Vatan Tutkusu (Patient for the Homeland) was written by İlhan Tarus and published after the author's death in 1968. A common characteristic of these novels is that they both deal with the War of Independence, which laid the foundations of the Republic of Turkey. When considered together, Doludizgin and Vatan Tutkusu reveal that both deal with the War of Independence. The War of Independence spanned a vast period of time and space. This is evident in both novels. Patriotism portrays the War of Independence through the lens of the Kuvayı Milliye (National Forces), their internal conflicts, and their struggles with enemy forces. Doludizgin portrays the war through individual sacrifices and heroism.

The new historicist method of criticism prioritizes the argument that historical texts should be read in parallel. However, in the context of the adage that "there is no reality outside the text," it has been observed that when a historical event or series of events is read and inferred from a single text (novel, story, memoir, anecdote, etc.), distortions in understanding historical events can occur and one-dimensional notions about historical reality can emerge in the reader's mind.

Keywords: Samim Kocagöz, İlhan Tarus, Yeni Tarihselcilik

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A Hadith Scholar from Siirt in Antalya: Muhammed Siddik Hekim and His Views on Hadith Science

Tunahan ERDOĞAN¹

Ayşe ŞEKER²

Abstract

Known by the nickname “Siirtli Hafız,” Muhammad Siddik Hekim was born in 1923 in the Şeyh Halef neighborhood of Siirt. Without ever holding a Qur'an in his hands, Hekim completed his memorization of the Qur'an at the age of six by listening to his visually impaired teacher recite it. He set sail for Egypt with the intention of studying, but settled in Antalya instead. Between 1948 and 1960, Hekim worked as an imam-hatip in Kumluca and was also involved in trade. After this period, he held discussions on science and guidance and gave sermons for many years at the Yivli Minare dergâh in central Antalya. Hekim's conversations were recorded using video and audio recording devices, and some of them were transcribed and published in three volumes. He purchased books on hadith and Islamic sciences from Istanbul and various countries. His books, numbering close to a thousand volumes and mostly focused on various branches of hadith, were donated by his son Hüsameddin Hekim to the library of the Faculty of Theology at Akdeniz University, where they are available for use by students and academics. Hekim's life is an example of an oral scholar and bearer of wisdom who was shaped within the community, unlike the classical written scholarly tradition. This study focuses on Hekim's life and his views on hadith science, based on information obtained from his books and interviews with those who knew him. It aims to introduce a folk scholar who has not been mentioned in the literature and to present his views and activities regarding hadith science. Hekim touched upon many topics, such as the importance of hadiths, their rejection and denial, their position in relation to the Sunnah and the Qur'an, their validity, and their misinterpretation. He quoted from the works of Sunni scholars, striving to inform and raise awareness among his listeners about hadith and other Islamic sciences. Despite not having received a modern or classical education, he has acquired considerable knowledge in many fields of science through his personal efforts. However, some of his transmissions may contain minor problems such as attribution or translation errors. He expressed his views on many current issues, such as the Sheikh Said case, the hat, the headscarf, and the dar al-harb issue, inviting his listeners to stay away from strife. Hekim took care to share his knowledge with those around him, aiming to be useful to people. He passed away in Antalya in 2009.

Keywords: Muhammad Siddik Hekim, Hafiz from Siirt, Hadith, Science of Hadith, Public Scholar.

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Religious Diversity in F.D. Schleiermacher's Thought: From Pluralism to Inclusivism

Elzem İÇÖZ

Abstract

Religious pluralism is inherent in Schleiermacher's understanding of religion; his conception of religion necessarily entails a pluralistic religious landscape. Within Schleiermacher's system, the notions of individual religion and the feeling of absolute dependence are the two fundamental concepts to which we shall refer in explaining religious pluralism. In Schleiermacher's conception, religious diversity appears not as a moral or political issue but rather as a theological-epistemological one. Yet, he does not address this matter by debating the truth-claims of religions or determining which religions can lead to salvation. Instead, he evaluates religions according to the degree to which they attain the feeling of absolute dependence. For him, religions differ in their levels of perfection in purifying sensory intuition and elevating the human consciousness to the experience of absolute dependence. The notion of individual religion he constructs on the basis of these gradations necessarily yields religious pluralism. Nevertheless, his effort to distinguish Christianity from other religions is also evident. This effort transforms the traditional Catholic formula extra ecclesiam nulla salus ("no salvation outside the Church") into his own principle within the context of religious diversity: there is no religion more exalted than Christianity. This situates Schleiermacher within an inclusivist model of religious diversity. Another significant emphasis in Schleiermacher's account is his critique of religious exclusivism. The refusal of traditional religions to abandon exclusivist attitudes, in his view, hinders a proper understanding of the essence of religion.

Keywords: pluralism, inclusivism, feeling

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS acronym. The letters are bold and have a three-dimensional effect. The 'I' is light blue, the 'C' is pink, the 'H' is yellow, the 'U' is grey, and the 'S' is yellow.

The Role of Libraries in the Preservation and Transmission of Cultural Heritage: New Approaches in the Digital Transformation Era

Ayşenur AKBULUT¹

Abstract

This study examines the role of libraries in the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage from a universal perspective. In the age of digital transformation, libraries have become not only information storage centers but also institutions that guarantee the sustainability of cultural heritage. Libraries play critical roles in the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage. Physical and digital preservation, access policies, and community engagement strategies must be considered holistically to ensure the sustainability of heritage. Looking forward, digital transformation processes, ethical principles, and international collaborations will continue to play a central role in the preservation of cultural heritage. This study aims to examine the role of libraries in the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage in the digital transformation era through case studies. Successful examples from both Turkey and internationally are evaluated, and the impacts, opportunities, and challenges of digital transformation on the mission of libraries are discussed. In the age of digital transformation, libraries are dynamic institutions at the center of this process. It has moved beyond its traditional function of information storage and is taking active roles in digitization, data management, open access, participatory culture, and ethical data use. In Turkey, institutions such as the National Library, SALT Research, Koç University Library, and the Manuscript Institution have taken significant steps in preserving digital heritage. However, there is a need for improvement in areas such as sustainable infrastructure, financial resources, human resources, and national coordination. The role libraries will play in preserving cultural heritage in the future will be strengthened not only by technological innovations but also by social participation, ethical values, and international solidarity. The digital age imposes not only new tools but also new responsibilities on libraries. This responsibility goes beyond digitizing the past and includes preserving cultural memory meaningfully and sharing it with society.

Keywords: Library, Cultural Heritage, Digital Transformation, Preservation, Access, Information Management

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Modern Nation-State and Music: The Case of the Early Republican Period in Turkey

Ata SAĞIROĞLU¹

Abstract

The nation-state project in the early Turkish Republic did not fundamentally diverge from other modernizing polities; rather, it followed comparable strategies of selection, compilation, censorship, and reorganization in the cultural field. Within this framework, music became one of the most visible and tightly managed arenas of nation-building. State-led initiatives such as People's Houses (Halkevleri), folk-song collection trips, and the "national opera" project functioned as key instruments in redefining the sonic boundaries of the nation. Through these institutions and practices, vernacular musical materials were collected, classified, purified and then re-presented in "elevated" Western forms, constructing a new, modern national canon.

In this context, music operated simultaneously as a tool of internal social engineering and as a symbolic language in foreign policy. Domestically, it was mobilized to homogenize a diverse population, to cultivate a shared aesthetic horizon, and to embody the Republican ideal of a secular, modern citizenry. Internationally, Western-style compositions, operas and orchestral performances were promoted as markers that Turkey had reached, or was striving to reach, the level of "contemporary civilization." The article takes the early Republican period as a case study to examine how the modern nation-state instrumentalizes music as both a cultural technology of governance and a diplomatic signifier, and how this dual function shapes the tension between local traditions and universalist claims of modernity. Time New Roman fontu, 12 punto, 1,15 satır aralığı en az 200 en çok 300 kelime olmalıdır.

Keywords: Halkevleri (People's Houses), national opera, Westernization, Modern nation-state.

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS acronym. The letters are bold and have a slight 3D effect. The colors are the same as the smaller logo: I (blue), C (red), H (green), U (yellow), and S (grey). The letters are arranged in a way that suggests movement and depth.

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Analysis of the Creative Process in Digital Art with an A/R/Tographic Approach: Transformation of the Artist-Researcher-Teacher Position

Lütfi AKDENİZ¹

Abstract

This study examines how the creative process in digital art can be analyzed by focusing on the A/R/Tografi approach and how the identities of artist, researcher, and teacher are transformed in this process. Rita L. Irwin added a slash mark to these words (A/R/Tografi) to avoid confusion with the word "art." A/R/tografi, as used in many fields, also finds its place in digital technology. The multilayered structure created by digital technologies in art production necessitates the artist's positioning not only as a producer but also as a researcher and pedagogical knowledge producer. This appears to be in strong harmony with the rhizomatic, fluid, and living inquiry approach of A/R/Tografi. The findings demonstrate that digital art production processes transcend technical practice and offer a self-reflexive, process-oriented, and pedagogically productive field of inquiry. Process videos, digital sketches, screen recordings, reflection writings, and interaction-based learning environments simultaneously mediate the emergence of the roles of artist, researcher, and teacher. A/R/Tography studies in Turkey and internationally demonstrate that digitalization expands the role of the artist and creates a new type of creative subject in which aesthetic, pedagogical, and research decisions are intertwined. Consequently, the A/R/Tographic approach offers a comprehensive epistemological framework that enables the creative process in digital art to be interpreted through multiple identities. In this context, our study suggests that digital art education programs should be restructured with A/R/Tographic principles, production processes should be systematically documented, self-reflexive reflections should be strengthened, and the ethical dimensions of digital production should be central to the study.

Keywords: A/R/Tography, digital art, art education, creative process, artist identity, pedagogical transformation.

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Multidimensional Production in Hip Hop Culture: The Case of Rap Music in Izmir

Aslı SALTABAŞ¹

Abstract

This study examines the multidimensionality of hip hop culture through rap music in Izmir, addressing cultural production and consumption processes from a holistic perspective. It emphasizes that hip hop is not merely a musical genre; it is also a cultural field encompassing identity, sect, resistance, belonging, and daily life practices. The analysis, conducted through the example of Izmir, reveals how rap interacts with local dynamics, what kind of expression is displayed among its members, and how it is positioned within the cultural economy.

The research examines the interactions between rap producers, local scene actors in Izmir, and digital platforms demonstrating the extent to which these uses have transformed both production styles and consumption practices. It was noted that digitalization has democratized rap music production, allowing independent artists to produce at low cost and reach a wider audience through social media. Compared to the Istanbul-based rap industry, the Izmir atmosphere remains more alternative, local, and open to local motifs, creating a unique relationship between urban culture and music.

The Izmir rap scene, with its cultural diversity and independent production opportunities, highlights the multidimensional nature of hip hop culture in Turkey, offering a dynamic cultural space where local and global influences intertwine. As part of the field research, semi-structured interviews with three individuals positioned within the Izmir rap scene were conducted based on information gathered from observations of rap music concerts. In this context, it constitutes a significant example for understanding the transformation of rap music in Turkish Rap Scene.

Keywords: Hip Hop Culture, Rap Scene, Cultural Production, Youth Music Culture, New Media.

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Surgical Management of Ankyloglossia in Four Kangal Dogs

Ilker SEN

Abstract

Congenital anomalies of the tongue are rarely encountered in dogs. Among these anomalies, the most commonly reported are microglossia, bird tongue, lateral protrusion, ankyloglossia, and macroglossia. Because the tongue plays a crucial role in food and water intake in dogs, many disorders affecting its structure or function require surgical treatment. Owing to the tongue's unique anatomical and functional characteristics, various specialized surgical techniques have been described for correcting lingual abnormalities. Successful outcomes have generally been reported when techniques that preserve the structural integrity of the tongue are employed, except in cases requiring procedures that involve removal of a large portion of the tongue. It has been emphasized that surgical approaches aiming to preserve lingual architecture facilitate healthy food and water intake, support normal growth and development, and help prevent future complications related to nutritional deficiencies. The study material consisted of four Kangal Shepherd dogs of different sexes and ages, all presented to our clinic with complaints of stunted growth and inability to gain weight. Clinical examination revealed that these dogs had difficulty feeding due to ankyloglossia, a congenital anomaly that prevented proper use of the tongue and resulted in inadequate nutrition. After routine preoperative procedures, the lingual frenulum was surgically released in all four dogs. During the postoperative follow-up period, the tongue exhibited markedly improved mobility, and food and water intake occurred without difficulty. In conclusion, surgical intervention in cases of ankyloglossia was found to rapidly improve the animals' quality of life, resulting in normalization of food intake and supporting healthy growth and development.

Keywords: Ankyloglossia, dog, surgery, treatment.

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A Study on Employees' Perceptions of Occupational Health and Safety: The Case of Petroleum and Natural Gas Field Workers

*Açelya SARIOĞLU USLUOĞLU*¹*

*Alkan ÖZTEKİN**²*

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the perceptions and knowledge levels of employees in oil and natural gas exploration companies regarding occupational health and safety practices and their attitudes towards safety culture. The high risk nature of the sector necessitates occupational health and safety practices. In this study, employees' use of safe equipment, security measures, safe working environment, and risky working environment were evaluated.

The study was conducted by collecting surveys from 253 people working in an oil and natural gas exploration company operating in Turkey. The data were analyzed in the SPSS 23 program. Demographic data shows that 50% of the participants are single, 50% are married, and the labor force in the sector consists of young and middle-aged employees. 74.8% of the participants are employed full-time, 14.2% are employed in shifts and 11% are employed part-time. When the work accident experiences are examined, 29.1% have never witnessed a work accident, while 26.7% have witnessed a work accident once, 20.7% twice, 10% 3 times and 13.5% have witnessed five or more work accidents. The data shows that 27.2% of them experienced a work accident themselves, and 72.8% did not experience a work accident. When looked at by type of work accidents, it is reported that 61.6% result in outpatient treatment, 25.7% result in other types of accidents, 8.2% result in permanent disability, and 4.5% result in death. As a result of factor analysis, four factors were obtained: "Safe equipment use", "Safety measures", "Safe working environment" and "Risky working environment" and 62.98% of the total variance was explained. The findings obtained show the importance of on-site training, as occupational health and safety awareness is high, but the awareness level is low in groups working in shifts and with low education levels. The study aims to contribute to making OHS practices more effective.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Safety Perception, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Safety Culture, Factor Analysis

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Doomscrolling Levels Among Healthcare Workers: Psychological And Occupational Dimensions Of Digital Risk Exposure

Ertan DİNÇ¹

Abstract

This study examines the doomscrolling levels of healthcare workers in Türkiye and investigates whether this behavior significantly differs across demographic characteristics. Doomscrolling, defined as the compulsive and prolonged consumption of negative or crisis-oriented digital content, has recently gained attention as a maladaptive digital behavior associated with stress, anxiety, and cognitive overload. Healthcare workers represent a particularly relevant population due to their exposure to high-risk environments, constant uncertainty, and elevated informational demands, all of which may increase their susceptibility to repetitive monitoring of health-related threats through digital media.

Using the four-item Doomscrolling Scale developed by Satici (2022), data were collected from 400 healthcare professionals. Descriptive analyses indicated low-to-moderate levels of doomscrolling ($M = 2.796875$, $SD = 0.79796$). The scale demonstrated acceptable internal reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.71725$). Independent samples t-tests and one-way ANOVAs were conducted to assess potential differences across gender, marital status, hospital type, tenure, and city of employment; however, no significant differences were observed for any demographic variable. These results suggest that doomscrolling is not primarily shaped by sociodemographic attributes.

When interpreted alongside existing literature on negative cognitive bias, emotion regulation difficulties, and algorithm-driven exposure to distressing content, the findings indicate that doomscrolling among healthcare workers may be more closely linked to occupational stress, heightened vigilance, and perceived risk. As healthcare professionals frequently interact with crisis-oriented information, doomscrolling may serve both as a coping mechanism and a maladaptive behavioral pattern.

The study underscores the importance of institutional policies and psychosocial interventions aimed at promoting healthier digital engagement and reducing excessive exposure to negatively valenced online content within healthcare settings.

Keywords: Doomscrolling, Healthcare workers, Digital media exposure, Occupational stress, Psychological outcomes

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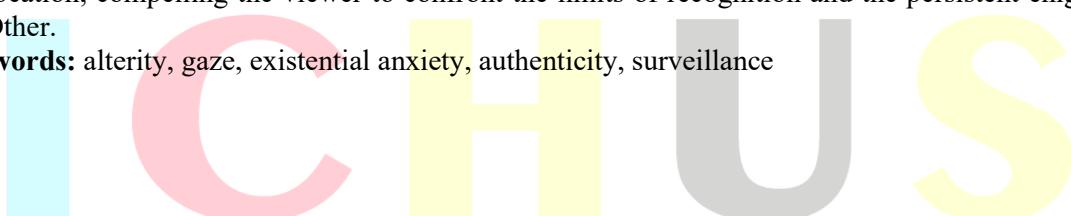
Title On the Threshold of the Gaze: Alterity, Surveillance, and the Appearances of Existence in Art

Özlem Derin Sağlam¹

Abstract

According to Lacan, the *Other (Autre)* is the source of language and the symbolic order; the subject emerges only within the gaze and discourse of the Other. This gaze is not merely visual contact but a positional relation in which the subject is recognized yet objectified. The Other harbors an irreducible void—language articulates it but can never fully exhaust it. For Agamben, alterity is defined through “bare life” and the “state of exception”: the human being stripped from the legal-political order is reduced to a minimal, exposed existence, representing the most radical form of otherness. Levinas, in turn, grounds alterity in the ethical summons of the face (*le visage*): the face commands responsibility, yet forever resists total comprehension. John Berger’s reflections on “being looked at” describe how the subject continually repositions its own existence in relation to others’ gaze. This act of being seen is both a threat and a source of existential anxiety. Under the eyes of others, the subject feels vulnerable yet compelled into ontological self-questioning. Nietzsche’s *Übermensch*, through a metaphorical dialogue with the “dead-other,” turns inward toward a deeper self, a gesture converging with Heidegger’s notion of *Dasein* attaining authenticity by lingering among graves. Yet this raises the question: is the Other here an equally authentic *Dasein*, or merely the anonymous figure of everydayness? The conclusion is that the Other—particularly the alterity within ourselves—remains ultimately ungraspable. This theoretical constellation finds visual resonance in Jeff Wall’s *Picture for Women* (1979) and Édouard Manet’s *Un Bar aux Folies-Bergère* (1881–1882). Both works position the interplay of gaze, otherness, and surveillance at their core, implicating the viewer in a doubled act of seeing and being seen. They transform the gaze from a passive optical event into a philosophical provocation, compelling the viewer to confront the limits of recognition and the persistent enigma of the Other.

Keywords: alterity, gaze, existential anxiety, authenticity, surveillance

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Sustainable Tourism In Transition: A Sociological Study of Kalkan

Yeşim CÖMERT¹

Nurgün OKTİK²

Abstract

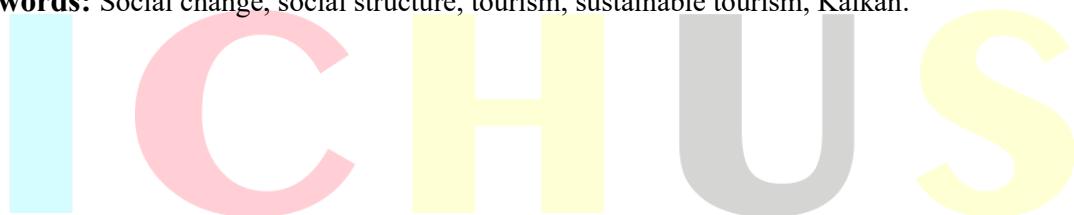
This study aims to examine the relationship between tourism and social change, particularly within the context of structural transformations during the transition from traditional to modern societal frameworks. Focusing on Kalkan, a neighborhood in the Kaş district of Antalya, the research explores the transformative impact of tourism on the region's social fabric and physical environment.

In-depth interviews were conducted with three distinct groups: local residents directly involved in tourism, foreign nationals who have settled in the area, and Turkish citizens who migrated to Kalkan from other cities or countries. Based on participants' experiences, observations, and reflections, the study discusses the sustainability of tourism by comparing the pre-tourism era with the changes observed in recent years.

Findings reveal that the negative effects of tourism in Kalkan have become increasingly pronounced, highlighting the urgent need for sustainable tourism practices. Participants frequently emphasized issues such as unregulated construction, infrastructure strain, and the disruptive effects of seasonal overcrowding and noise.

The study concludes that local authorities and relevant institutions must intervene in this deteriorating process, and tourism stakeholders should take proactive measures. One of the most striking aspects of the interviews was the descriptive comparison between past and present, illustrating how Kalkan's unique geography- where nature, history, and the sea converge -has been reshaped by tourism. The presentation also briefly outlines participants' proposed solutions and discusses potential strategies to address current challenges.

Keywords: Social change, social structure, tourism, sustainable tourism, Kalkan.

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Examples of Triangular Lintel Door-Themed Tomb Steles Found in Sinanlı (Yunak)

Cihangir ALDEMİR¹

Abstract

Tomb steles, which were important symbols of the afterlife in ancient times, hold a special place and significance in the science of archaeology. The figures and symbols on the steles not only identify the deceased but also serve as primary monuments providing first-hand data, both iconographically and epigraphically, about the social life, cultural relations, religious understanding, and economic conditions of the ancient peoples who lived in the region. This study examines three triangular-linteled door-themed tomb steles found in the Sinanlı neighbourhood of Yunak district in Konya and exhibited at the Akşehir Nasreddin Hoca Archaeological Museum. Dating back to the Roman Imperial period, these steles represent regional variants of the “door-themed tomb stele type”, which is widespread in many regions of Anatolia. Included in the “Type C Vetissos” group according to M. Waelkens' typology, these works reflect the wooden architecture of the distant past in their formal and iconographic characteristics. The figures, inscriptions and symbols on them - particularly elements such as the key plate, door knocker, dove, needle and spindle - reflect the transition to the afterlife, female identity and Phrygian-origin belief motifs. The material and craftsmanship characteristics of the steles point to local workshop production in Sinanlı and its surroundings. However, it is thought that these steles were made between the second half of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

Keywords: Phrygia, Stel, Tomb, Door, Tombstone, Sinanlı.

The ICHUS logo is displayed in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The letters are colored in a gradient: I (light blue), C (pink), H (yellow), U (grey), and S (yellow). The letters are slightly overlapping, creating a dynamic and modern appearance.

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This work is derived from the author's master's thesis entitled “Sinanlı Köy Door Themed Funerary Steles Exhibited in Akşehir Museum” completed at Selçuk University, Institute of Social Sciences.

An Example of Late Antiquity Bathhouse Architecture from Anemurium: Architectural Data and 3D Modeling Studies

Cihangir ALDEMİR¹

Abstract

Anemurium, one of the important harbour cities of the Rough Cilicia region in the Antiquity, is located in the Anamur District of Mersin Province today. There are five baths in the ancient city, one of which is the Small Bath, located in the north of the city, in an area densely populated with Late Antique public buildings. The structure was named as such because it was built on a smaller scale compared to the other baths in the city. With its rooms arranged in parallel rows in an east-west direction, it displays the characteristics of a row-type bath plan. Its 'L'-shaped rooms, following one another in sequence, are arranged as follows: apodyterium (changing room), frigidarium (cold room), tepidarium (warm room) and caldarium (hot room). In addition to these spaces, the structure has a praefurnium (furnace room), an entrance hall, and possibly a small latrine. Excavations were carried out at the Small Bath in 1973, 1975 and 1976, and no further work has been done since then. With the start of a new excavation period, more comprehensive research was carried out between 2017 and 2020. Built in the 5th century AD, the bathhouse was used until the 660s AD, undergoing a series of alterations at different times. Furthermore, the findings from the excavations, the documented architectural evidence in the structure, and the data on the infrastructure system were evaluated in a digital environment, and a 3D reconstruction attempt of the structure was made. This study was carried out to include suggestions for regarding the roof system and rooms, along with the plan organisation of the structure. Thus, this study has provided a scientific basis for future research on the remodelling of baths in the city.

Keywords: Bath, Cilicia, Anemurium, Late Antiquity, Hypocaust,

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This work is derived from the author's doctoral thesis entitled "Anemurium Baths: Architecture and Socio-Cultural Evaluation" completed at Selçuk University, Institute of Social Sciences.

Osmanlı Toplumunda Yetimlerin Sosyal Entegrasyonu: Eğitim, Sünnet ve Evlilik

Hande Meliha İÇAÇAN¹

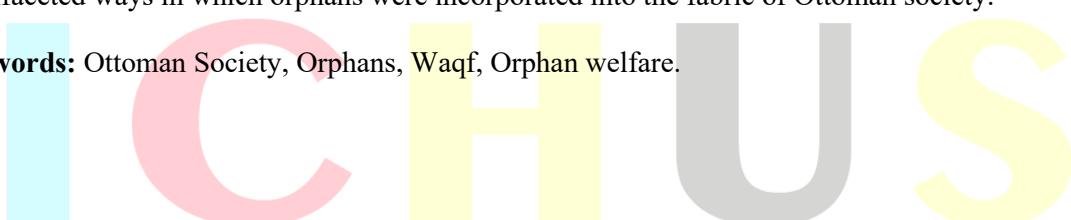
Abstract

The term "orphan," referring to a child deprived of paternal or both parental care, is frequently mentioned in the Qur'an and the hadith literature, becoming an integral part of Islamic religious and cultural life. Unlike the detrimental practices of the pre-Islamic Age of Ignorance (Jahiliyya), Islamic teachings emphasized the protection of orphans' rights and property and prescribed their dignified and fair treatment. As a result, Muslim societies developed various charitable and communal mechanisms to meet the needs of orphans.

This study examines how the Ottoman Empire, which endured for centuries, addressed this issue by providing not only material protection but also social opportunities for orphans. In the face of adverse conditions such as epidemics and migrations, the empire kept detailed records of orphans, appointed trustworthy guardians, and established special funds to safeguard inherited property and prevent rights from being lost. Beyond these measures, Ottoman society sought to integrate orphans into communal life through practices largely supported by waqfs and benefactors. Education was one of the primary means of inclusion, with waqfs facilitating literacy and religious instruction to ensure moral upbringing and social mobility. Circumcision ceremonies, often financed by the sultans, symbolized the incorporation of orphans into the wider Muslim community, reinforcing solidarity and dignity. Marriage arrangements further reflected the empire's commitment to orphan welfare, as dowries and weddings were frequently supported to enable orphans to establish stable family structures.

Taken together, these practices demonstrate that the Ottoman Empire, through waqfs and communal solidarity, aimed not only to protect the material rights of orphans but also to secure their cultural and social integration. By focusing on education, circumcision, and marriage, this study highlights the multifaceted ways in which orphans were incorporated into the fabric of Ottoman society.

Keywords: Ottoman Society, Orphans, Waqf, Orphan welfare.



* Bu çalışma, doktora tez savunması öncesinde aranan yayın şartını sağlamak üzere hazırlanmıştır.

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Examining Autobiographical Memory Characteristics and Functions of Self-Defining Memories for Personal and Social Identity

Kivanç KONUKOĞLU¹
İnci BOYACIOĞLU²

Abstract

Autobiographical memories offer a significant value for research into gaining insights about the self. Since existing literature predominantly treats the self as a unitary construct, this study utilizes the Social Identity Approach to investigate the characteristics and functions of self-defining memories for social identities. Furthermore, their similarities and differences with self-defining memories for personal and social identities were examined through exploratory analyses. Data were collected from 97 participants (ages 18-71) using snowball sampling. The majority of reported social identities were occupational (22.92%), relational (15.63%), and student identities (12.50%). In the online data collection protocol, participants were administered a memory recall task in which they briefly narrated one self-defining memory regarding their individual identity and one regarding a social identity they deemed important. Following each memory task, they completed scales regarding their memories and social identities in addition to the sociodemographic information and consent form. Data were analyzed using correlation, Two-Way Repeated Measures ANOVA, and Paired Samples t-tests. Regarding memory characteristics, personal identity memories exhibited higher observer perspective, emotional distance, and emotional magnification, but lower emotional valence compared to social identity memories. An examination of the relationships revealed differentiation in memory characteristics alongside individual differences. In terms of functions, personal identity memories were used significantly more effectively than social identity memories, with only a minor difference observed in self-continuity. Participants' level of social identification was associated with memory accessibility and emotional distance. However, no significant relationship was found between social identification and the functional use of these memories. The findings suggest that while there are structural differences between the variables of the two memory types, they also share similar characteristics that distinguish them both from other types of memories. This demonstrates that social identity memories can be utilized as a defining memory type, similar to those for the self.

Keywords: Self, Personal Identity, Social Identity, Autobiographical Memory, Self-Defining Memory

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Modes of Remembering: The Continuity of Ethnic Identity and Collective Memory After Migration

Tansu KUZU¹

Meryem BULUT²

Abstract

This study examines the multilayered relationship between migration, ethnic identity, and collective memory through the narratives of Bosnian women who migrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Turkey through marriage in 2001, as well as the narratives of their children who were born in Turkey. Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation conducted within an interpretive paradigm, the research shows that migration is not merely a physical relocation; it is also a process of memory carried through language, religious practices, food culture, war narratives, and affective experiences. Iain Chambers' notion of the "impossibility of return" and the migrant's necessity to reconstruct identity in the place of displacement (Chambers, 2005) forms the main theoretical foundation of this study. Fredrik Barth's work on ethnic boundaries provides an explanatory lens for understanding how the participants maintain their ethnic identity through the boundary of "not being Turkish," despite having lived in Turkey for many years. Maurice Halbwachs' approach to collective memory reveals that the traumatic traces of the Bosnian War play a central role in both individual and intergenerational identity formation.

The findings show that migrant participants strongly reproduce their identities through the Bosnian language, Islamic practices, foods, rituals, and war stories. In contrast, it is observed that children born in Turkey adopt this heritage in a more selective, quiet, and discontinuous manner. This indicates that collective memory is not transmitted with the same intensity across generations; rather, memory sometimes persists as a fragmented yet enduring trace in the background of everyday life.

This study underscores the importance of the ethnographic approach in understanding the dynamics of identity and memory in the context of migration and highlights the capacity of collective memory to generate both resistance and continuity within the migrant experience.

Keywords: Migration Anthropology, Ethnic Identity, Collective Memory, Ethnic Boundaries, Cultural Practises

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Resistance and Hope on the Field: Women in Football

Ece KARACAOĞLU¹

Meryem BULUT²

ABSTRACT

This study examines the visibility of women's football in Türkiye through the concepts of gender, identity, and youth. One of the main reasons for this study is to make visible the struggle of women to be seen in a field dominated by men, rather than viewing women's football solely as a sporting arena. The research examines the journey of female footballers to reach football, both today and over the past decade, within the scope of youth anthropology. Their experiences, their resistance, their struggles and the values they changed for women's footballers who are still active were analyzed. Durkheim's concepts of normal and pathological, which he referred to when explaining social phenomena, were taken into account while analyzing the study.

The research lasted for one month between 2024 and 2025 league season. During this period, face-to-face interviews were conducted with sportspersons of the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality FOMGET (Folklore Music Youth Group) football team, champions of the Turkcell Women's Super League, and their technical staff, and observations were made on the field. Data was collected using an interview form consisting of open-ended questions. In addition, fans were observed by attending the championship match. One day in May was selected for interviews and one day for match observation. The data obtained was used to discuss the visibility of female footballers in both sporting and non-sporting areas. The research concluded that the issue has a multi-layered structure and should be considered within the context of different social processes. The findings also revealed that significant social and cultural changes have occurred in women's football over the past decade.

Keywords: women's football, fomget, gender, football, youth

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Entity, Metaphor, or Stance? Resolving Conceptual Ambiguity in the Theoretical Transformation of Diaspora

Mine ÖZTEKİN-ALPAYDİN¹

Abstract

The central research problem addressed in this study is the conceptual ambiguity resulting from the rapid semantic expansion of the term "diaspora." While historically circumscribed to paradigmatic cases of traumatic dispersal (specifically the Jewish, Greek, and Armenian experiences) the concept has proliferated to encompass a heterogeneous spectrum of groups, including refugees, guest workers, expatriates, and ethnic minorities. This "universalization of diaspora" threatens to dilute the term's analytical utility, risking its reduction to a mere synonym for any dispersed population or ethnic community.

Employing a critical literature review and conceptual analysis, this inquiry traces the historical trajectory and theoretical stratification of the diaspora concept. It scrutinizes the transition from classical definitions to modern and post-modern interpretations within the fields of international relations and sociology. The analysis is anchored in a comparative framework that juxtaposes "centered" models with social constructionist perspectives. It utilizes Safran's (1991) foundational criteria (particularly the "myth of return" and homeland orientation) alongside Cohen's (1997) typologies of victim, labor, trade, imperial, and cultural diasporas. These structuralist approaches are contrasted with post-modern critiques by Clifford (1994) and Hall (1990), who challenge essentialist definitions by prioritizing "hybridity" and lateral transnational connections rather than a singular teleology of return. Furthermore, Brubaker's (2005) conceptualization of diaspora as a "category of practice" or "stance," rather than a bounded entity, is applied to de-substantialize the term.

The study concludes that while the proliferation of the term reflects the complexities of globalization, a rigorous conceptualization necessitates a clear demarcation between diaspora and generalized migration. Diaspora should be understood not merely as demographic dispersion, but as a distinct political and social formation involving the conscious maintenance of ethno-national identity, transnational solidarity, and an enduring relationship with a real or imagined homeland.

Keywords: Diaspora, Transnationalism, Migration, Identity, Homeland.

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