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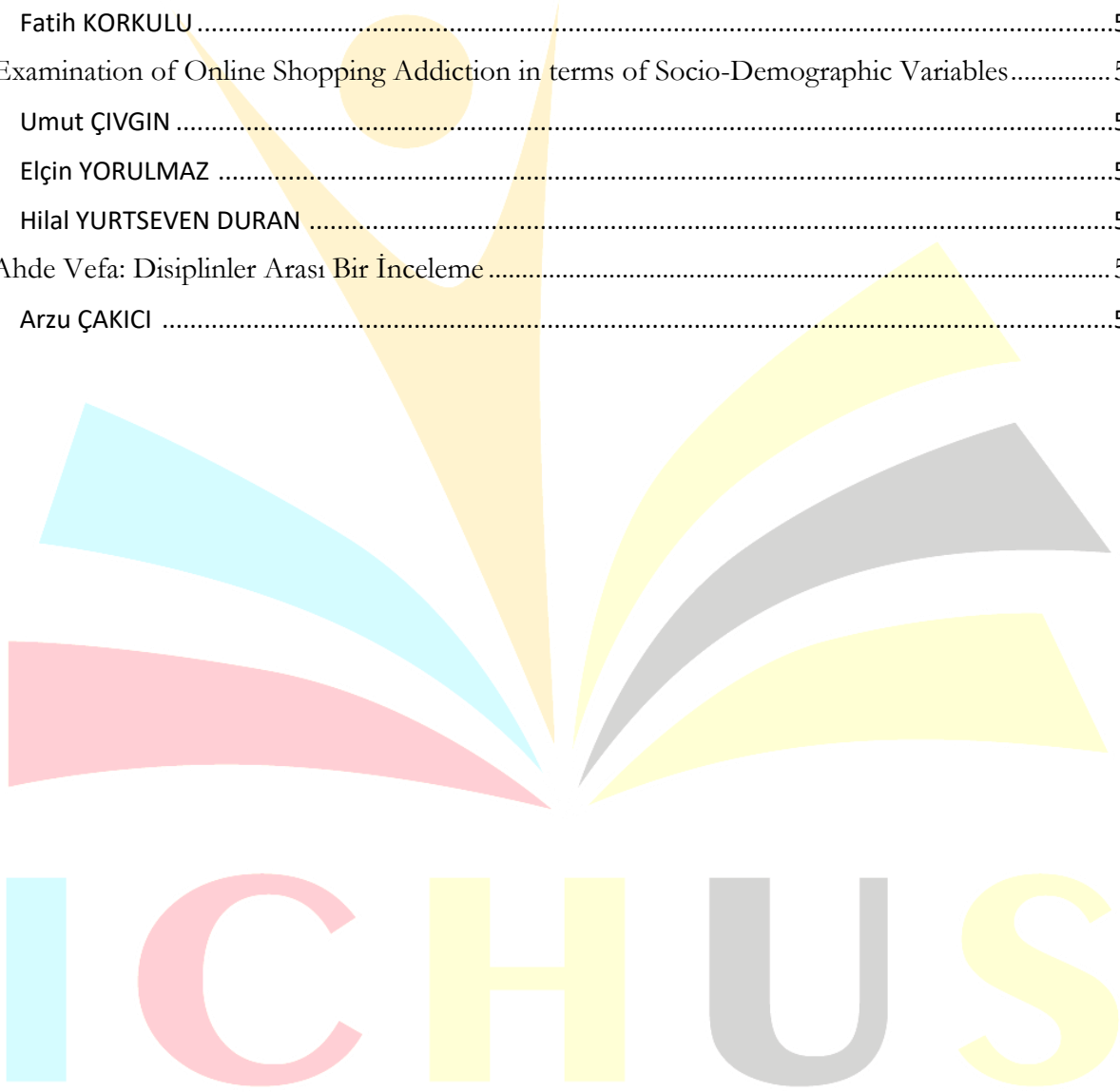
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Social Media Use in Health Seeking Behavior of Middle-Age Male in Turkey

Salih ARPAG[12]
Esra KARAKUŞ UMAR [3]

Abstract

Individuals who spend time on social media state that they primarily use social media to get information. Information obtained from social media can have an impact on shaping an individual's social life. This research aims to reveal the health-seeking behaviors of male individuals in Turkey on social media. Middle-aged male (45-65 years old) living in Turkey were selected for the sample of the research. Since it is not possible to reach all middle-aged male in Turkey, purposeful sampling was used and 387 individuals were reached. To explain the effect of social media use on the health-seeking behavior of middle-aged male individuals, the data obtained through the survey was analyzed with the SPSS27 program.

In the subjects covered in the research, health-seeking behaviors of middle-aged male individuals participating in the research were examined in the context of their income level, education level and the place. Thus, whether the participating individuals engage in health-seeking behavior or not is evaluated in terms of "the time they spend on social media, trust in health information on social media, the presence of a specialist followed on social media and the use of social media when choosing this specialist, trust in the content shared by the specialist, and consumption of the products offered by the specialist" has been examined. As a result, with the falsification of the three main hypotheses, it was revealed that middle-aged male individuals in Turkey do not actively engage in health-seeking behavior on social media.

Keywords: Social Media, Middle Age, Health Behavior, Social Media Habits, Globalisation

Analyzing the Social Impacts of Foreigners Acquiring Housing in Branded Housing Projects on Local Residents

Göktuğ KÖSEAHMET [1]

Abstract

Since the 1980s, neoliberal (urban) policies and the accompanying legal and institutional arrangements have played a significant role in positioning foreigners as key actors in global housing markets. Particularly in Turkey, the direct and indirect effects of foreigners' acquisition of housing on both the housing market and the national economy have been discussed. However, as a consequence of these policies and regulations that have increased foreign housing demand, the questions of what kind of social impact foreign house buyers have on local communities and what kind of relationship they establish with these communities remain unanswered. To address these questions, interviews were conducted with the management teams of six branded housing projects selected based on specific criteria. Prior to this exploratory process, the factors that differentiate the demand for local and foreign housing, the reasons for the preference of the projects, the usage status of the houses and the purposes of acquisition were also revealed. The analysis of social impacts focused on several key aspects: the profiles of foreign homebuyers, the perspectives of local residents toward foreigners, the problems or benefits arising from this dynamic, the nature of social interactions, and whether the presence of foreigners is perceived as a threat or an opportunity. The findings revealed that the initial prejudices and negative perceptions held by residents toward foreign buyers in the selected housing estates shifted over time as similarities in daily living practices became evident. It was observed that socio-economic commonalities outweighed cultural differences. Furthermore, despite challenges such as conflicts and noise-related issues, foreigners were not perceived as a threat. Instead, their presence was associated with cultural interaction and diversity, contributing positively to the social fabric.

Keywords: Foreign Housing Acquisition, Housing Demand, Social Impact, Branded Housing Projects, Community Interact

[1] Res. Asst., Gebze Technical University, City and Regional Planning, gkoseahmet@gtu.edu.tr, 0000-0003-4708-4136

An Analysis on Career and Social Structures

Yunus POLAT[1]

Abstract

Career is the sum of professional roles, responsibilities and achievements that an individual undertakes throughout his/her life. However, this process is not only shaped by individual preferences. Career is closely related to the values, norms, economic structure, cultural and historical dynamics of the society in which the individual lives. Sociology helps us understand the social influences on individuals' career planning, labor market mobility and occupational preferences. This study examines the career phenomenon from a sociological perspective and analyses the impact of social structures on career processes. As a method, researches in the national thesis center were scanned, analyzed and interpreted. The importance of the study is that understanding career processes from a sociological perspective allows for the elimination of social inequalities and enables individuals to create more satisfying career paths. Professions perceived as prestigious by society have been important factors guiding individuals' career choices. These perceptions have shown that individuals' career choices are influenced not only by individual but also by social and global factors. The economic status, educational level and social status of families are the main factors determining individuals' career choices. This shows the impact of social classes on careers and the reproduction of inequalities. Some of the findings and recommendations are as follows: Reducing inequalities in access to education is critical for individuals to realize their potential. Policies and practices that enable women to participate in the workforce and climb the career ladder should be expanded. Opportunities should be created for society to adapt to digital literacy and lifelong learning. Equalizing career opportunities for all segments of society is closely related to ensuring social justice and economic balance.

Keywords: Career, Sociology, Career Planning, Social Structure, Change

[1] Doktora Öğrencisi, İnönü Üniv., Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri Böl. ynsenes@gmail.com Orcid: 0000-0003-4152-1550

Young People with Higher Education Working in the Tourism Sector Work Experiences: Antalya Belek Case

Ahmet USANMAZ[1]
Orhan YILDIRIM [2]

Abstract

Seasonal employment in the tourism sector refers to temporary hiring to meet the increased workload at certain times of the year and to relieve the intensity of "guests" during summer vacations. This study examines the seasonal work experiences of young people with higher education working in the tourism sector in Antalya Belek region. The findings of the study were obtained through in-depth interviews with 21 young people with higher education (students and graduates) between the ages of 15-29 through a semi-structured interview form. The findings were analyzed with descriptive analysis method by giving direct quotations from the participants. It focuses on the main reasons why young people with higher education choose the tourism sector, the challenges they face in the labor market, the skills acquired in the sector and their impression of the sector as educated individuals. According to the data obtained from the findings, the most important reason for the participants to turn to the tourism sector is the opportunity to work seasonally during their education life and in the summer periods when there is no education and training. In addition, the fact that accommodation and food costs are covered by the companies in the sector are the main reasons that lead young people with higher education to this field. In tourism, there are young people who work in jobs that are directly proportional to the fields of specialization in which they received higher education, as well as young people who work outside their fields of specialization. However, young people's difficulties in finding a job are often associated with a lack of work experience and a competitive labor market.

Keywords: Youth, Education, Higher Education, Seasonal Employment,

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Üniversitesi, Sosyal Hizmet, 0000-0001-9498-1521:
[2] Arş. Gör., Antalya Belek Üniversitesi, Sosyoloji, 0000 0002 2401 1316:

The Relationship between Urbanization and Per Capita Carbon Emissions in Globalization:
A Comparative Analysis between France and Türkiye

Ali İhsan ÇELEN[1]

Abstract

Urbanization shows that cities are developing and the population is increasingly flowing into cities. CO_2 emissions per capita, which is one of the most basic inputs of climate change increase because of this development. Accordingly, the main purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between urbanization and per capita CO_2 emissions. In this context, France and Turkey are discussed within the framework of a comparative analysis. In France, despite the increasing urban population, per capita CO_2 emissions are constantly decreasing. However, with the increasing urban population in Turkey, per capita CO_2 emissions are constantly increasing.

In this study; quantitative analysis methods were used based on ourworldindata, worldbank, OECD data. As a result, there is a negative linear relationship between urbanization rates and per capita carbon emissions in France. On the contrary, there is a positive relationship between urbanization rates and carbon emissions per capita in Türkiye. The success of the policies implemented in France plays an important role in the emergence of this situation. These strategies are as follows: Renewable energy sources, new technological transportation vehicles, nuclear energy use, carbon pricing policies, effective sustainable agriculture, energy saving, public awareness, green budgeting etc. In Türkiye, climate change policies are being shaped around the European Union. In this transition process the identity of a developing economy plays a significant role for Türkiye. Therefore, the following factors are effective: The fossil fuels use in industries very heavily, limited transitioning to renewable energy sources, limited nuclear energy sources, limited carbon pricing policies, limited new technological vehicles in both individual and public transportation, insufficient social awareness, limited sustainable agricultural policies, insufficient savings awareness, insufficient green budgeting initiatives, unplanned urbanization, etc. So Türkiye is at the beginning of the climate change strategies process. In other words climate change strategies in infancy. The achievement of the 2053 carbon-neutral target depends on the success of these policies.

Keywords: Climate Change, Urbanization, Carbon Emissions Per Capita, France, Türkiye

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi, Ünye İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0002-8009-3432, aliihsancelen@gmail.com

Characteristics of a Chaotic Classroom: Perceptions of Preschool Teacher Candidates

Sadiye KELEŞ[1]
Betül PEKER[2]

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to examine the perceptions of chaotic classrooms among preschool teacher candidates. The data collection tool was an adaptation of the "Draw-a-Teacher Test" (1926), a projective measurement tool, modified as the "Draw-a-Classroom-in-Chaos Test." In this adapted tool, participants were asked to draw a picture using a pencil. The instructions provided on an A4 sheet of paper read: "Envision a preschool classroom in chaos and draw an illustration of this classroom within the frame below. In the section under the frame, describe what the children are doing and what you, as the teacher, are doing." A pilot study was conducted with three preschool teachers who completed the adapted tool. Analysis of the pilot findings revealed that the term "chaotic classroom" was not clearly understood. Consequently, the term was replaced with "classroom in chaos." The revised tool was subsequently completed by 50 preschool teacher candidates. The raw data obtained from the participants were analyzed through content analysis. The analysis identified two main categories characterizing a chaotic preschool classroom: *Causes of Chaos* and *Solutions to Reduce Chaos*. The category of *Causes of Chaos* comprised the following subcategories: Faulty Physical Arrangements, Insufficient Materials, Unclear Rules and Routines, Teacher's Classroom Management Philosophy, Environmental Factors. The category of *Solutions to Reduce Chaos* included the following subcategories: Physical Arrangements, Establishing Clear and Consistent Routines, Rules and Classroom Management, Material and Environmental Arrangements, Teacher's Role. The findings demonstrate that pre-service teachers offered recommendations to both prevent and address chaos in preschool classrooms. While the dynamics of each classroom differ, the solutions proposed should be applied flexibly. Nonetheless, the study suggests that the preventive measures and recommendations identified can serve as a critical framework for enhancing the *predictability* of preschool classroom environments, thereby contributing to the establishment of a positive socio-emotional classroom climate.

Keywords: Chaotic Classroom, Preschool, Preschool Teacher, Content Analysis

[1] Doç. Dr., Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Early Childhood Education Department, Orcid: 0000-0003-3552-363X
[2] Master Student, Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University
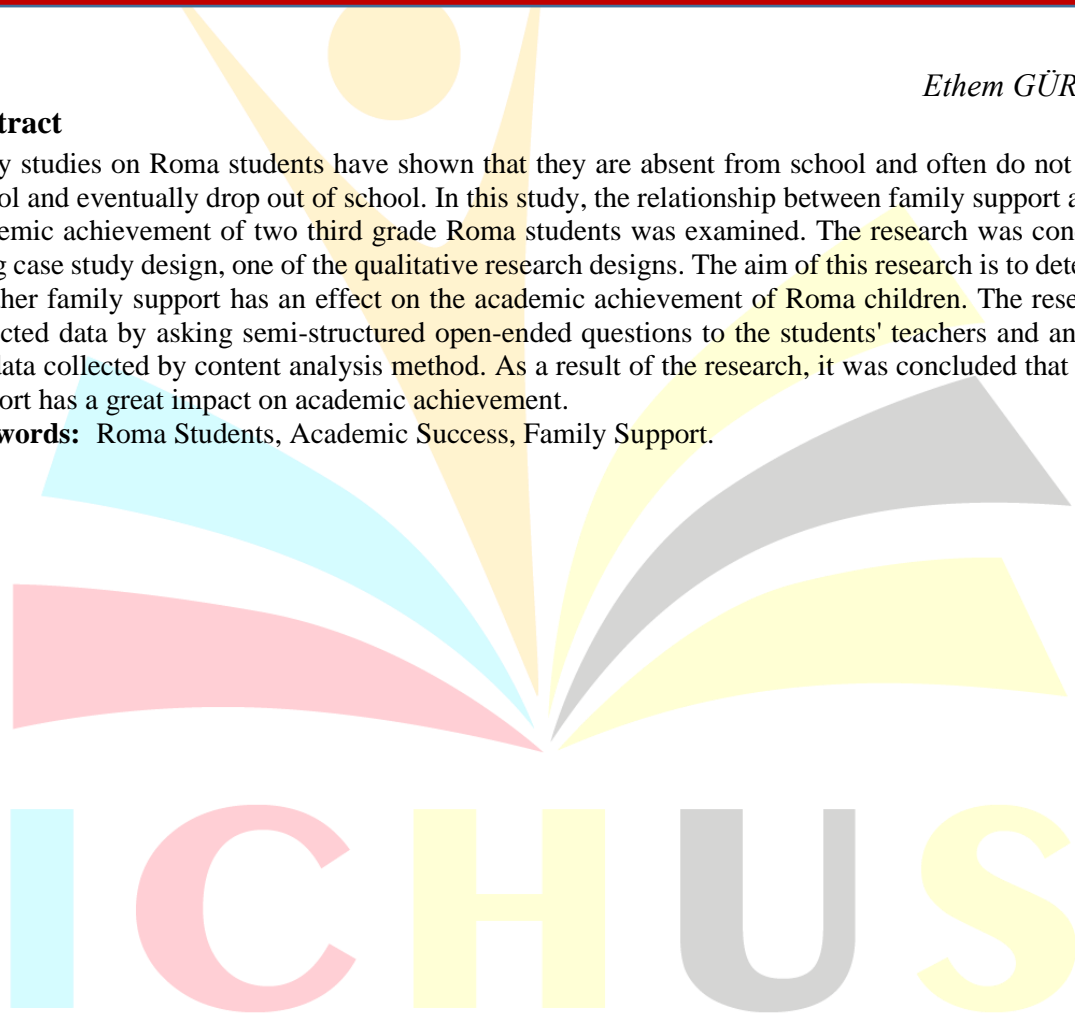
The Importance of Family Support in Academic Achievement of Roma Students

Ethem GÜRHAN[1]

Abstract

Many studies on Roma students have shown that they are absent from school and often do not attend school and eventually drop out of school. In this study, the relationship between family support and the academic achievement of two third grade Roma students was examined. The research was conducted using case study design, one of the qualitative research designs. The aim of this research is to determine whether family support has an effect on the academic achievement of Roma children. The researcher collected data by asking semi-structured open-ended questions to the students' teachers and analyzed the data collected by content analysis method. As a result of the research, it was concluded that family support has a great impact on academic achievement.

Keywords: Roma Students, Academic Success, Family Support.

[1] Dr. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Temel Eğitim-Sınıf Eğitimi Orcid: 0000-0002-5870-3986

Ahlak Eğitiminde Temel Yaklaşımlar

Faik BENLİ[1]

Abstract

Türk eğitim sisteminin temel amaçlarından biri eğitim sistemindeki her bireyi tüm yönleriyle yetiştirmektir. Bireyin yetiştireceği alanlardan biri olan ahlakî eğitim, toplumun tüm fertlerini dengeli ve sağlıklı bir şekilde kişilik ve karakteri sağlam bir birey olarak yetiştirmek hedeflenir. Bireylerde toplumsal değerlerin neler olduğunun öğretilmesi, topluma uyum ve kendi gelişimin sağlamak ahlakî eğitimin amaçları arasında yer alır.

Tarih boyunca ahlakî eğitimin nasıl yapılacağı eğitimcilerden felsefecilere, tek tanrılı dinlerden ideolojilere sürekli tartışılagelmiştir. Aslında asıl sorun insanın nasıl mutluluğa ulaşabileceği sorunudur. Eğitim sistemi ise çocukların kişisel alanda mutlu bireyler yetiştirmeyi hedeflemenin yanı sıra toplumun normlarına da uyum sağlamak için işe koşulur. Bu kapsamda program düzenlemeleri, model önerileri öne sürülür. Bunun en somut örneklerinden biri Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli programının önemli sacayaklarından birini Erdem-Değer-Eylem modelinin oluşturmasıdır.

Ahlak eğitimi ile ahlak gelişimi arasında güçlü bir bağ vardır. Konu ile ilgili çalışan alim, bilgin ve filozoflar, öncelikle bireylerde ahlaki gelişimi esasa alarak ahlakın kaynağı, ahlaki gelişimde kritik dönemler gibi konularda teorilerini ortaya koymuşlardır.

İslam ahlak felsefecisi ve eğitimci İmam Gazâli, insanda gelişim dönemlerini dört evrede ele alır. Temel eğitim doğum öncesinden başlar ve bülûğ yaşına kadar sürer. Doğum öncesi dönem daha çok annenin beden sağlığını ele alan ilk dönemdir. Bu dönemde annenin beslenmesi ve ruh sağlığı çocuğun ahlaki gelişiminde belirleyici bir rol oynar. Bebeklik (tufûlet) dönemi 0 ile 2 yaş arasını kapsar. Bu dönemin öne çıkan özelliği çocuğun sevgi ortamında yetiştirilmesidir. İki ile yedi yaş arasını kapsayan İlk çocukluk (sabâvet) döneminde çocuğun ahlak eğitiminde nazari bilgi aktarmaktan ziyade iyi örnekliğe ve uygulamaya dayalı bir şekilde yürütülmelidir. Üçüncü evre olan ileri çocukluk (mümeyyez) dönemi, yedi ile on dört yaş arasını kapsar. Gazâlî'ye göre bu dönem kimliğin kazandırıldığı dönemdir. Çocuğa bazı dinî ve ahlâkî yükümlülükler öğretilmesi, bu dönemde gerçekleştirilir. Çocuk bu dönemde soyut düşünme becerisi kazanmaya başlar. Gazâli ahlak eğitiminin ailede başlayarak devam eden bir süreç olduğunu, erken çocukluk döneminde çocuğa Allah'ı tanıtarak iyiliklerin neler olduğunun yaparak yaşayarak öğretilmesi gerektiğini bildirmiştir.

Batı dünyasında önemli ahlak kuramcılarından olan Kohlberg, her birini iki alt başlıkta ele aldığı üç ana kategoride ahlak gelişimini özetler. Gelenek öncesi, geleneksel ve gelenek sonrası dönemler Kohlberg'in ana kategorileridir. O sıkı bir ahlak gelişimini savunmaz ve daha esnek bir gelişim dönemi sunar.

Gerek İslam coğrafyasında, gerekse Batı'da ahlak eğitimi tartışılan bir konudur. İki medeniyetin de hareket noktası insanın mutluluğu elde etmesi ve iyiye ulaşmasıdır. Ancak gerek yöntem gerekse içerik alanında iki kuramın önemli noktalarda birbirlerinden ayrıldığı söylenebilir.

1

Examinatıon of the Relationship between 48-72 Months Old Children's Responsible Behavior Levels and Parents-Child Communicatıon

Ümran KÜÇÜK YENİN[1]

Remziye CEYLAN [2]

Abstract

This study investigated the levels of responsible behavior and parent-child communication of 48-72 month-old preschool children. In addition, the effects of the variables such as children's gender, age, number of siblings, birth order, duration of school attendance; parents' age, educational status, employment status, number of children, cohabitation status, and family structure on children's levels of responsible behavior and parent-child communication were investigated. The sample of the study consisted of 300 preschool children and their parents studying in kindergartens and preschool classes affiliated with the Ministry of National Education in Beykoz district of Istanbul. The data of the study were collected using the "Information Form" developed by the researcher, the "Responsible Behavior Levels Determination Scale" developed by Altunok Çal and Yeşil (2019), and the "Parent-Child Communication Assessment Tool" developed by Arabacı (2011). Descriptive statistics, independent samples t-test analysis, one-way analysis of variance, and correlation analysis were used in the analysis of the data. The findings showed that children's levels of responsible behavior differed according to the children's gender, age, and the number of children of the parents. It also showed that mother-father-child communication differed in the message sub-dimension according to the number of siblings of the children, in the nonverbal communication sub-dimension according to the mother's education and employment status, in the speaking and listening sub-dimension according to the father's employment status, in the ABÇİDA total score according to the family structure, and in the speaking and listening sub-dimensions. Finally, no relationship was found between the children's responsible behavior level score and the ABÇİDA score, but a low-level negative relationship was found between the ABÇİDA message sub-dimension and the total score of responsible behavior levels. As the score from the message sub-dimension increases, the score of children's responsible behavior levels decreases.

Keywords: Preschool, Communication, Family, Parent-Child Communication, Responsibility

[1] Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi ABD, umrankucuk63@gmail.com

[2] Prof. Dr., Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi ABD, r-ceylan@hotmail.com, Orcid: 0000-0003-3227-7189

Investigation of In-group and Out-group Dynamics and Psychological Well-being Among Immigrant Adolescents in Başakşehir/Istanbul

Alaa Ahmed Yahya Alawami [1]

Dr. Mehmet Akın Bulut [2]

Abstract

Social identity is a very important concept for humans, especially those in the age of forming identities. Including the theory of social identity, out-group prejudice and in-group favoritism can be serious problems for those in the years of adolescents who are immigrants. It is important that we understand the processes and the coping mechanisms of the youngsters due to the importance of social identity and the sensitivity of their age. Issues of identity development might affect mental health and social integration.

We aim to investigate the lived experiences of Başakşehir's immigrant teenagers. The emphasis will mainly be on how they improve their psychological health and cultural integration.. We want to know how they manage social exclusion (if there is) and form their social identities.

The research employs a qualitative methodology, gathering comprehensive viewpoints from immigrant adolescents via in-depth interviews.

It includes adolescent immigrants, ages 18 and above. Particularly those from Central Asia and the Arab world, who reside in Başakşehir, Istanbul and did during their teenage years during the time of formation of social identity.

We hope to shed light on how social identities are created, how individuals respond to exclusion and discrimination, and how these factors impact teens' social integration and mental health.

This study can be a base for future research in the field of immigration psychology. It can also be of an assistance to creating more effective strategies for promoting psychological resilience and social cohesiveness among young migrants by filling in information gaps about the experiences of adolescent immigrants in Turkey.

Keywords: Identity Formation, Immigration psychology, Intergroup Relations, Social Exclusion, Psychosocial Adjustment.

[1] Öğrenci, Ibn Haldun University, Psychological Counseling & Guidance, Orcid 0000-0002-2160-4327

[2] Dr. Mehmet Akın Bulut, Ibn Haldun University, Educational Sciences, Department Head, 0000-0002-7506-8750

How and How Much Can We Measure Prejudice? A Review of Prejudice Measurement Tools

Dr. İlknur TAYINMAK[1]

Abstract

Prejudice is defined as positive or negative evaluations made against a person or a group without sufficient information. Prejudice can turn into discrimination, harm the well-being of target individuals or groups, and create inequality of opportunity between individuals/groups. Psychological studies frequently examine variables related to prejudice and discrimination and find solutions to reduce them. This study aims to investigate which measurement tools are used in research on prejudice and the advantages and disadvantages of these measurement tools. In addition, this study provides suggestions for researchers who want to work on prejudice in the future. When the prejudice literature is examined, it is seen that prejudice is mostly measured with quantitative research methods and instruments to measure explicit prejudice. In these measurement tools, it is seen that the emotion, thought, and behavior dimensions of prejudice are used to evaluate attitudes toward different groups. However, explicit prejudice measurements can be criticized because individuals may avoid openly expressing their prejudices due to social norms and approval. Instruments have also been developed to measure attitudes about outgroups in an implicit way to overcome these problems with explicit measurement of prejudice. The Implicit Association Test measures how quickly individuals react to positive or negative statements about a target group. The limited number of studies that address prejudice qualitatively are mostly guided by semi-structured questions about the feelings and thoughts experienced by groups exposed to prejudice. Qualitative studies can offer different ways to explore the nature of prejudice, variables associated with prejudice, and new solutions to reduce prejudice. This review discusses the advantages and disadvantages of prejudice measurement methods. In the review conducted within the scope of this study, it was concluded that it is important to increase the number of mixed research methods in which explicit and implicit measures of prejudice are combined. For this reason, it is recommended that researchers who conduct studies on prejudice in the future emphasize mixed research methods.

Keywords: Prejudice, Psychology, Explicit Prejudice, Implicit Prejudice, Mixed Method

[1] Arş. Gör., Karabük Üniversitesi, Psikoloji Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0003-1120-8950
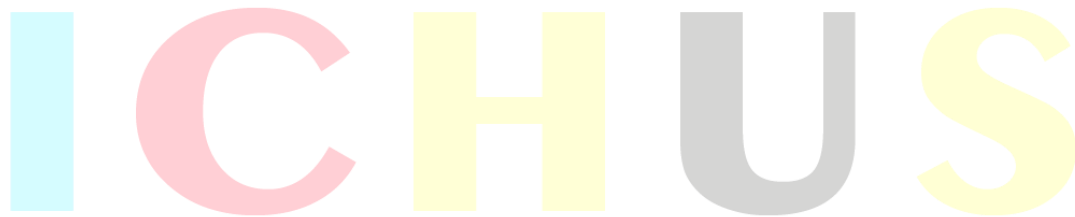
A Review on the Neural Underpinnings of the Implicit Theories of Intelligence

Dr. Ecem OLÇUM[1]

Abstract

The purpose of the current review is to summarize the neuroscientific findings on the Implicit Theories of Intelligence. Focusing mainly on educational studies, it is aimed to draw a clear picture of the differences between the brain responses of the two subgroups that the theory identifies: incremental theorists and entity theorists. Incremental theory (also referred to as "growth mindset") is defined as the belief that intelligence and abilities in general are malleable, improvable, and can be changed. On the contrary, entity theory (also referred to as "fixed mindset") is the belief that intelligence is a fixed, innate trait that cannot be changed. Behavioral studies have shown that incremental theorists focus on learning and effort while entity theorists value performance and others' opinion on their performance with little attention to effort. These differences have important implications in terms of academic achievement and motivation. Supporting these results, research shows that incremental theorists focus more on the correct response to learn when they make errors, while entity theorists focus on whether they make a mistake or not, measured by error-related negativity (ERN), error positivity (Pe) and P3 responses in the frontal and temporal regions. Overall, physiological findings suggest that a neurocognitive top-down attention processing would explain the differences between the two groups.

Keywords: Implicit Theories, Growth Mindset, Neuroscience, Learning, Motivation

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Karabük Üniversitesi, Psikoloji Bölümü, ecem.olcum@karabuk.edu.tr, Orcid: 0000-0001-5758-2468

A Social Psychology Perspective on Post-disaster Support Strategies: Understanding the Collective Behaviour and Importance of Field Work

Selin TEKİN[1]

Abstract

Disasters, often mischaracterized as natural incidents, needs to be considered as social and political phenomena with profound implications for affected communities. This presentation focuses on post-disaster support strategies through a social psychology perspective, emphasizing the dynamics of collective behaviour, shared social identity, and the critical role of ethnographic fieldwork. Research highlights the nuanced experiences of crowding, which can be either positive or negative depending on the context and the presence of shared social identity. In the wake of disasters, emergent communities of circumstance—characterized by a sense of shared fate—become pivotal in fostering prosocial behaviour. Using the February 2023 Turkey-Syria earthquakes as an example case, I aimed to explain how affected individuals and their supporters mobilized collective resources, both physical and psychological, challenging dominant narratives of passivity and dependence. Grassroots initiatives, such as community-based volunteering and social media campaigns, underscore the importance of agency and social identity in disaster response. This collective action framework aligns with theories like Social Identity Theory, Socioecological Model, and the Social Cure Approach, which assert that shared identity motivates cooperation and facilitates empowerment. With this presentation I also aim to suggest a pragmatic, bottom-up approach to disaster recovery. Ethnographic methods enable responders to identify shifting needs and prevent the imposition of external, colonizing solutions. By respecting local cultures and leveraging community-defined priorities, interventions can transition from immediate material aid to systemic, long-term support. Ultimately, fostering shared identity and community empowerment are essential for collective recovery, reinforcing the principle that those affected by disasters are active agents, not helpless victims.

Keywords: Disaster, Collective Behaviour, Post-disaster Support, Social Identity, Shared Identity.

[1] Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Karabük Üniversitesi, Psikoloji Bölümü, Orcid: 0000000191352308

Examining the Expectation Realization Levels of Students Graduated from Sports High School for Sports High School

Adem BEKTAŞ[1]
Kadir PEPE [2]

Abstract

This study, which aims to examine the expectation realization levels of students graduating from sports high school, was created with a phenomenology pattern. The study group of the research consists of 10 people (n = 5 female, n = 5 male) who graduated from Antalya Sports High School. The data of the study was obtained through semi-structured questions developed by the researcher. Content analysis technique and coding technique were used to reach conclusions from the data. As a result: students who have graduated from sports high school; expectations of learning a new branch, expectations of meeting the need for movement, coaching, refereeing, etc. that the expectations of getting a certificate and working, the expectations of entering the faculties of sports sciences more easily are met at a sufficient level; however, it has been determined that their expectations regarding sports fields and equipment, TYT (Basic Proficiency Test) expectations and entrance conditions to sports science faculties are inadequately met. As a result of these findings, it has been concluded that by taking the necessary precautions against inadequately met expectations and implementing them effectively, both sports high schools will be of higher quality and the students graduating from these high schools will be better equipped.

Keywords: Expectation, Sports, Student, Sports High School, Special Ability Exam

[1] Dr., Başköy Ortaokulu, Beden Eğitimi, Orcid: 0000-0003-1823-1408
[2] Prof. Dr., Burdur MAKÜ, Spor Yöneticiliği, Orcid: 0000-0002-3207-6726

The Effects of Small-Sided Games on Respiratory Muscle Strength and Functional Parameters in Football: A Comparison Between Open and Indoor Fields

Abdurrahim KAPLAN[1]
Mehmet İsmail TOSUN[2]
Akın AYDOĞDU[3]
Furkan Bahadır ATİK[4]
Nurten BÜKER[5]
Zeynalabdin NASİROV[6]

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the effects of 8-week small-sided games (SSGs) conducted in open and indoor field environments on respiratory muscle strength and pulmonary function. Small-sided games are high-intensity training drills performed in a confined space that focus on enhancing ball control, speed, endurance, and team coordination. This research evaluated the changes in Maximal Inspiratory Pressure (MIP), Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF), and lung volume (Volume) before and after the intervention.

The study included 20 amateur male football players aged between 19 and 24, randomly divided into two groups: an open-field group (n=10) and an indoor-field group (n=10). Both groups participated in 40-minute SSG sessions three times per week. Pre- and post-intervention values of MIP, PIF, and Volume were measured, and the data were analyzed using independent samples t-tests.

The findings revealed significant improvements in both groups. In the open-field group, MIP increased from 123.8 ± 1.61 cmH$_2$O to 130.7 ± 1.82 cmH$_2$O (a 5.57% increase, p=0.001), PIF improved from 6.11 ± 0.10 L/s to 6.5 ± 0.11 L/s (a 6.38% increase, p=0.001), and Volume increased from 4.49 ± 0.08 L to 4.74 ± 0.10 L (a 5.5% increase, p=0.001). Similarly, the indoor-field group exhibited increases in MIP from 122.1 ± 1.49 cmH$_2$O to 126 ± 1.41 cmH$_2$O (a 5.57% increase, p=0.001), PIF from 5.98 ± 0.07 L/s to 6.24 ± 0.10 L/s (a 4.34% increase, p=0.001), and Volume from 4.38 ± 0.07 L to 4.58 ± 0.08 L (a 4.56% increase, p=0.001).

In conclusion, both open-field and indoor-field SSGs led to significant improvements in respiratory muscle strength and pulmonary function. However, the open-field group demonstrated greater overall improvement rates. These findings suggest that the type of field used during SSGs may influence respiratory outcomes, underscoring the importance of field selection in optimizing the performance of football players.

Keywords: Small-Sided Games; Respiratory Muscle Strength; Open Field Training; Indoor Field Training; Pulmonary Function

[1] Doç. Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi, Antrenörlük Eğitimi, abdurrahimkaplan@hitit.edu.tr, Orcid: 0000-0003-3335-4334

[2] Arş. Gör. Dr., Hitit Üniversitesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor, mehmetismailtosun@hitit.edu.tr, Orcid: 0000-0003-3158-3942

[3] Hitit Üniversitesi, Antrenörlük Eğitimi, akinaydogdu05@gmail.com, Orcid: 0009-0009-2661-2594

[4] Hitit Üniversitesi, Antrenörlük Eğitimi, frknatk1997@gmail.com, Orcid: 0009-0005-0273-5371

[5] Hitit Üniversitesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor, nurtenbuker19@outlook.com, Orcid: 0009-0007-0000-625X

[6] Hitit Üniversitesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor, zeynal.nasirov@gmail.com, Orcid: 0009-0003-2112-3501

Beden Algısı ve Kadın Olmak: Algısal Farklılıkların Analizi

Gizem Nur YILMAZ[1]
Reşat SADIK [2]

Abstract

This research aims to understand women's body perceptions and examine the relationship between these perceptions and various individual and societal factors. The study employs a qualitative research method, utilizing interviews, with volunteer women from different age groups and socio-economic backgrounds participating. Participants were asked carefully prepared questions by the researchers, and their responses were thoroughly analyzed. The findings reveal that women's body perceptions are complex, influenced by factors such as age, cultural norms, media impact, social environment, family dynamics, and personal experiences. Participants expressed that societal beauty standards and the ideal body image promoted by the media exerted significant pressure on their self-assessments of physical appearance. Additionally, these pressures were observed to shape women's self-concept and perceptions of societal roles. The study demonstrates the crucial role of body perception in individual happiness, self-esteem, and social harmony. The results highlight the interplay between individual and societal factors in shaping women's body perceptions, emphasizing the importance of raising awareness on the topic. Furthermore, it was concluded that societal beauty standards and media influence could negatively shape women's body perceptions, necessitating support to foster a more positive body image. The study concludes with recommendations for further research and the promotion of positive body image among individuals.

Keywords: Women, Body, Body Perception, Exzsersize, Perception

[1] Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Düzce Üniversitesi, Spor Yöneticiliği, Orcid: 0009-0003-9193-0819
[2] Doç. Dr., Düzce Üniversitesi, Spor Yöneticiliği, Orcid: 0000-0002-2312-8213

Human and Artificial Intelligence Collaboration
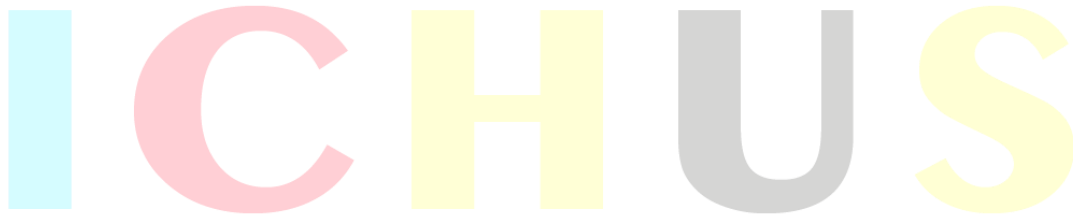
İsmail Yoşumaz[1]

Abstract

The rapid rise of artificial intelligence necessitates swift reflexes in the face of disruptive innovation for businesses and a rapid adaptation process for societies. From a business perspective, this rise creates a need to quickly respond to disruptive innovations, while for societies, it emphasizes the importance of swift adaptation. In this context, the collaboration between human intelligence and artificial intelligence is expected to play a significant role shortly. The integration of human and artificial intelligence is referred to as "hyperintelligence" in the literature, a concept whose full implications are yet to be fully understood.

This study aims to present the working principles of human and artificial intelligence, while also explaining the scope of their collaboration. The primary focus will be on analyzing the potential opportunities and threats that hyperintelligence may bring to businesses and society. This analysis will use qualitative research methods, specifically document analysis. The primary data for this study will be collected using snowball sampling, focusing on relevant documents within the scope of the subject. Through this approach, the potential impacts of hyperintelligence will be examined in greater detail.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Human Intelligence, Technology and Innovation Management, Knowledge Management

[1] Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler MYO, İşletme Yönetimi Orcid: 0000-0002-2287-4994
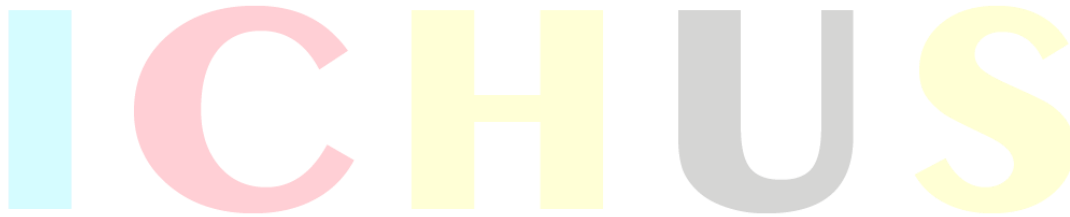
Fulcherius Carnotensis' Image of the East: The Case of the First Crusade

Ayşe ÇEKİÇ[1]

Abstract

The Crusades are a process that must be handled in many aspects in terms of world history. With the Crusades, the Western Catholic world mobilised to capture Jerusalem. Beginning in 1095 with the Council of Clermont, the Crusades paved the way for many Western Christians to see the East for the first time. Fulcherius Carnotensis, a cleric who came to the East with the First Crusade that started in 1096, is very important in terms of forming the basis of Crusader sources. The fact that Fulcherius wrote about what he saw during his journey to Jerusalem by land with the Crusader armies is important to see his impressions of the East. The author, who writes about the geography, climate, people and societies he has never seen in his life, especially Byzantium, from a superior point of view, imagines an East from his own perspective. Here, the author's portrayal of the East as a clergyman and a Crusader, especially Islam and Muslims, contains important parameters for understanding the Crusades. This article analyses Fulcherius' definition and interpretation of the East through his chronicle. In this way, it was tried to answer the question of how the image of the East, which developed with the Crusades, was seen through the eyes of a priest.

Keywords: Fulcherius Carnotensis, Crusades, Jerusalem, Image of the East.

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi, İslam Tarihi ve Sanatları Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0003-4214-1584

The Lost Oracular Books of Ancient Rome

Asuman COŞKUN ABUAGLA[1]

Abstract

It is said that the oracular books known as the *Libri Sibyllini*, which date from the Ancient Roman Kingdom Period, were brought to Rome by a mysterious woman named *Sibylla*. Owing to these books, which were believed to predict the future, the people of Rome managed to cope with calamities, disasters and wars. The books containing the Sibylline oracles were kept in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill in Rome until the War of the Allies. In the time of *Tarquinius* two noble people were appointed to consult the books. After that, this number was increased to ten and in the time of *Sulla* the priests known as the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis* were appointed to consult and interpret the books. As the Sibylline Books were destroyed when the Capitol was burned in 83 BC, a new collection was formed in AD 12 and deposited by *Augustus* in the temple of *Apollo* on the Palatine hill, where they lasted until the fifth century AD. Considering all oracular consultations as historical, it is clear that the reason was to get a conclusive response about inconceivable prodigies, calamities, disasters and wars. It is explained in the book *De Reditu Suo* by *Rutilius Namatianus* that the Sibylline Books were burned on an order given by General *Flavius Stilicho* in 405 AD. The Sibylline Books, which remained as ashes after this incident, had a different transformation under the name of the Sibylline Oracles which are believed to be a collection of Jewish and Christian writings between the second century BC and the fourth century AD. Numbering fifteen books by the fourth century AD, they have preserved their existence owing to manuscripts from the fourteenth century surviving to this day.

Keywords: Sibylla, Oracles, Tarquinius, Ancient Rome, Augustus

[1] Doç. Dr., Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri Bölümü, Latin Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı, Antalya-Türkiye, asumancoskun@akdeniz.edu.tr, Orcid: 0000-0002-2085-6100.

The Effect of Recreation Awareness on Leisure Satisfaction: An Application on Individuals Participating in Barrier-Free Tourism*

Uğur OĞUZBEY [1]
Ezgi KIRICI TEKELİ [2]

Abstract

This research aims to examine the effects of recreation awareness on leisure satisfaction and to carry out an application on individuals participating in barrier-free tourism in this context. Barrier-free tourism is very important to ensure the full participation of disabled individuals in society and to make it possible for everyone to have equal tourism experiences. In particular, it is important to reveal how the recreation awareness of individuals participating in barrier-free tourism affects their leisure satisfaction in terms of the relevant literature. In this context, a field research was conducted in line with the determined purpose and disabled individuals over the age of 18 in Malatya province were determined for the population of the research. In the research in which convenience sampling method was used, 400 disabled individuals participating in tourism activities were reached. SPSS 24.0 statistical data analysis program was used in the analysis of the research data and analyses were made in accordance with the research purpose. As a result of the analyses, a statistically significant and positive relationship was found between recreation awareness and leisure satisfaction. In addition, it has been concluded that recreation awareness has a significant and positive effect on leisure satisfaction. In other words, individuals with high recreation awareness are more satisfied with leisure time activities. In line with these results, some theoretical and practical implications have been made.

Keywords: Recreation Awareness, Leisure Satisfaction, Individuals with Disabilities, Barrier-Free Tourism, Malatya.

[1] Master's Degree Student, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Recreation Management, ugur.oguzbey@hotmail.com, ORCID: 0009-0009-4903-3878.
[2] Assoc. Prof. Dr., Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Department of Tourism Guidance, ezgi.krc@windowslive.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-1613-8448.
*This paper was produced from the thesis of the first author, who is a master's student at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Recreation Management.

New Trends In Special Interest Tourism: Hobby-Based Yoga And Meditation

Gönül GÖKER[1]

Hanife İMAMOĞLU[2]

Abstract

Special interest tourism is carried out according to the individual's unique hobbies, experiences, interest and curiosity, and renewal needs (Kozak and Bahçe, 2009:122). Today, tourism has gone beyond just discovering new places and has become an important tool for improving the physical, mental, and spiritual health of individuals. Yoga and meditation tourism, which is considered a sub-branch of health tourism, combines ancient wisdom with modern life, offering experiences that support both physical and mental health. In special interest tourism, individuals can travel for their own spiritual, physical, and bodily integrity, and when considered in terms of travel purpose and destination preferences, yoga and meditation can be considered within the scope of special interest tourism (Kaçar, 2023:97). Yoga is an ancient experience that includes breathing techniques, physical exercises, and meditation, aiming for the integrity of the individual's mind, soul, and body. (Genç, 2023:1157; Smith and Sviza, 2016). Meditation can be defined as a spiritual and ancient exercise. It is the state in which an individual focuses on any object or situation for a better psychology with spiritual insight. Within the scope of the study, special interest tourism and its types are mentioned, yoga and meditation are explained and the relationship between the concepts and tourism is mentioned. Examples of yoga and meditation destinations in the world and in Turkey are given. The current status of yoga and meditation in social media, cinema and the press is observed. This study shows how ancient wisdom and alternative spiritual treatments such as yoga and meditation have evolved into travel attractions.

Keywords: Yoga, Meditation, Special Interest Tourism

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[1] Unvan, Üniversite, Bölüm, Orcid:

[2] Unvan, Üniversite, Bölüm, Orcid:

A Durkheimian Interpretation of Gastronomic Festivals: Rituals, Solidarity and Renewal

Gökay GÜDEN[1]

Abstract

This study examines the role of gastronomic festivals in promoting social innovation, solidarity and healing within Durkheim's concept of collective effervescence. Gastronomic festivals serve as platforms for the expression of cultural identity, the strengthening of social bonds and restorative functions, particularly in times of social crisis. The aim of the study is to explore the ways in which these festivals enhance individuals' sense of belonging to their communities, while at the same time highlighting their specificities in relation to other types of festivals. Using Durkheim's theoretical framework, the research analyses rituals, shared experiences and cultural norms in gastronomic festivals. Using a qualitative approach, the study examines the role of these festivals in preserving cultural heritage, strengthening social solidarity and enabling communities to recover and rejuvenate after crises. Results show that gastronomic festivals contribute to psychological well-being, strengthen social ties and provide moral and emotional support in difficult times. Unlike other cultural or artistic festivals, gastronomic festivals are characterised by the physical necessity of consuming and sharing food. These events not only entertain, but also fulfil a fundamental need by creating a tangible bond between participants through shared meals. In addition, the presentation of traditional cuisines, often blended with modern culinary approaches, helps to preserve cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. In sum, gastronomic festivals are not only sources of entertainment, but also unique social platforms that strengthen social solidarity, ensure cultural continuity and build resilience to social challenges. By highlighting the exceptional characteristics of gastronomic festivals in strengthening individuals' sense of belonging and enhancing cultural capital, this study makes a distinctive contribution to the literature. In light of these characteristics, gastronomic festivals emerge as essential mechanisms for promoting societal cohesion and renewal.

Keywords: Durkheim, Collective Effervescence, Festival, Gastronomy Festival

[1] Instructor, Munzur University, Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, Orcid: 0000-0002-1482-9448

Elderly Care at the End of Life

Arş.Gör.Dr.Mesiya AYDIN [1]
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Figen ÇAVUŞOĞLU [22]

Abstract

Life expectancy has been increasing dramatically since the beginning of the 20th century, and the life expectancy of people with chronic diseases is increasing as a result of medical and technological developments. The increase in life expectancy reveals that more people will die in old age. However, it is stated that the elderly are not worried about the death itself, but they have concerns about the death process and express that they want to experience a peaceful and painless death. This situation reveals the importance of end-of-life care. In end-of-life care, it is aimed to reduce the pain and suffering of individuals until the end of their lives in case of incurable diseases, to facilitate the difficult process experienced by the elderly individual and to increase their comfort as much as possible.

In the end-of-life period, care planning should be made by making a detailed evaluation of the physical and psychological factors affecting the quality of life. The family and caregivers should be included and supported in the plan together with the patient. Culture and religion affect individuals' end-of-life decisions. Cultural values and individual preferences of individuals should also be taken into consideration in end-of-life care practices. Death continues to be taboo for people. It is difficult to talk about sad, bad and difficult things with patients and their families. However, nurses and other health professionals caring for the patient should avoid a distant stance and have a warm approach. It is important that health professionals, including trained nurses, support the family members before, during and after the death of the patient in the grieving process that starts with learning that the patient has a terminal illness and continues with the death of the patient.

Keyword: Care, Elderly, End of Life Care, Nurse, Bereavement Support

[1] Arş.Gör.Dr, Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0002-4632-6562

[2] Dr. Öğr.Üye, Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0001-9789-2006

Effects of Violence on Health

Dr.Öğt.ÜyesiFigen ÇAVUŞOĞLU[1]
Arş.Gör.Dr. Mesiya AYDIN [2]

Abstract

Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power against oneself, another person or a community that results or is likely to result in injury, death, psychological condition, developmental delay or deprivation. Violence against healthcare workers represents a complex occupational hazard. It is stated that violence against health workers may damage the relationship between the patient and the health worker and may lead to higher incidents of violence and extreme behaviour in the future. It is pointed out that the consequences of workplace violence will affect not only the health worker but also the institution and even the society as a whole. As a result of violence against healthcare professionals, deaths and life-threatening injuries may occur. It is stated that health professionals exposed to violence experience problems such as anger, fear or anxiety, guilt, shame, insecurity, headache, stomach problems, sleep disorders, loss of appetite and difficulty in concentration. Violence, which causes healthcare workers to lose concentration at work, reduces their commitment to good care practices and weakens their confidence in their own professional abilities, affecting their skills and productivity at work, which jeopardises patient safety. As a result of violence, absenteeism, burnout, decreased job satisfaction, quality of work, budgets and costs of health workers are strongly affected. Reduction in the quality of health services due to violence, separation of health workers from the institution or their profession, physical or psychological damage to health workers may cause a contraction in the general health services provided to the society and thus adversely affect public health.

Keywords: Employee Safety, Health Professional, Nurse, Violence

[1] Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik, Orcid: 0000-0001-9789-2006
[2] Arş.Gör.Dr., Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik, Orcid: 0000-0002-4632-6562

A Case of Neuralgic Amyotrophy Presenting with Severe Shoulder Pain and Management

Kadir SONGÜR[1]

Banu DİLEK [2]

Abstract

Neuralgic amyotrophy, also known as Parsonage-Turner syndrome, is a rare cause of shoulder pain with an incidence of 1.64 per 100,000. Neuralgic amyotrophy is characterized by the sudden onset of severe neuropathic shoulder pain followed by weakness of the shoulder girdle muscles. Clinically it often mimics cervical and shoulder pathologies. It is important to remember that recurrences may occur and may be associated with rotator cuff lesions. In this report, we present a patient whose initial complaint was severe right shoulder pain and who was diagnosed with neuralgic amyotrophy by electrophysiological studies after the appearance of a wing scapula was determined by physical examination. After medical treatment and a physical therapy and rehabilitation program, electrophysiological studies performed 3 months after diagnosis showed intense regeneration motor unit action potentials in the right serratus anterior muscle. With this case, we aimed to emphasize the importance of keeping the diagnosis of neuralgic amyotrophy in mind in patients presenting with severe pain in the neck and shoulder region. A detailed neurological examination of these patients will help the clinician to differentiate possible brachial plexus and cervical problems. A correct diagnosis avoids unnecessary tests and invasive procedures. In addition, informing the patient of the good prognosis of the disease will reduce anxiety and increase compliance with treatment.

Keywords: Neuralgic Amyotrophy, Parsonage-turner Syndrome, Shoulder Pain, Wing Scapula, Electromyography

[1] Uzm.Dr., Hatay Dörtyol Devlet Hastanesi, Fiziksel Tıp ve Rehabilitasyon Anabilim Dalı, Orcid: 0000-0002-8797-4195

[2] Prof. Dr., İzmir Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Fiziksel Tıp ve Rehabilitasyon Anabilim Dalı, Orcid: 0000-0002-5451-0757

The Formation of "Culture" as a Category of Rights: An Evaluation in the Context of Cultural Democracy and Turkey

Gülistan ELMACIOĞLU[1]

Abstract

The anthropological definition of culture, which describes an entire way of life, illustrates the dynamic, fluid, and flexible nature of culture, which is not fixed, with boundaries that are more or less permeable. For individuals or cultural communities to benefit from basic citizenship and human rights within the cultural sphere as the "subject of rights" with their cultural identity, this fluid, interactive, and dynamic structure of culture should be taken into account. This is because the pluralistic identity-creating nature of the cultural sphere diversifies the cultural rights gained in this realm. Cultural rights should be recognized, protected, developed, and supported as fundamental citizenship rights, in accordance with the universal, indivisible, and interdependent nature of human rights. In the 1960s, the concept of the democratization of culture pointed to equality and fair distribution of access to culture within the modern welfare state approach as the "right to culture"; in the 1980s, with the development of identity struggles and policies, the concept of "cultural democracy" referred to the recognition, protection, and development of minority, local, and regional identities; and from the 2000s onwards, the concept of "cultural diversity" that addresses human rights, cultural rights, and democracy together has become part of the agenda of states, international law/organizations, and local governments. This study explains how cultural rights are reflected in domestic law, international law, and the agreements and documents signed by international organizations, and to whom these rights are granted as "subjects of rights"; it also emphasizes that cultural rights should not pose a threat to individual freedom or pluralistic identity. This structure must ensure that cultural rights include the prohibition of discrimination and the principle of equality, fair and equal access to cultural life, the ability to benefit from the opportunities and advantages of the cultural sphere, the guarantee of free and creative cultural production, participation in the preparation and implementation of cultural policies, and the protection, development, and support of all rights and freedoms related to education, language, religion, cultural heritage, expression and thought, as well as artistic and scientific creation that stem from cultural identity. Based on this, the aim of this study is to explain the development and scope of cultural rights in light of the concepts of the democratization of culture or cultural democracy and to evaluate the context of cultural rights in Turkey.

Keywords: Cultural Identity, Right to Culture, Discrimination, Cultural Diversity, Cultural Democracy.

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[1] Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Haliç Üniversitesi, Halkla İlişkiler ve Tanıtım Bölümü, e-posta: gulistanelmacioglu@halic.edu.tr, Orcid: 0000-0002-5209-3187

The Impact of Cultural Intelligence on Innovation in the Context of the Use of Technology

Dr. Oktay TAVAS[1]

Abstract

From the 1990s to the present, with Gardner's "Multiple Intelligence Theory", scientists began to emphasize that intelligence is not just IQ and that it has many types. Therefore, intelligence has been used not only in its genetic dimension but also in many different research fields such as psychology, business, management organization, sociology and cultural studies in social sciences. Especially in recent years, it has been seen that cultural intelligence has been addressed in the context of innovation in the field of management and organization. In this study, we will examine the relationship between cultural intelligence and the use of technology and its effects on innovation.

Cultural Intelligence is expressed in English as Cultural Intelligence (CI) or individual's Cultural Quotient (CQ). The subject of cultural intelligence was first put forward in November 2004 in articles published in Harvard Business Review by P. Christopher Earley (London Business School) and Elaine Mosakowski (University of Colorado at Boulder) and has recently been examined from different perspectives by other researchers (Özdemir, 2023:88). If we consider cultural intelligence as the individual management of cultural differences; cultural intelligence is a type of talent that makes individuals different and shows how effective they can be in different cultural environments. It provides information about the individual talents of people from different cultures, such as being able to cooperate in business groups, engage in intercultural interactions, and thus overcome these situations (Dyne and Ang, 2007:335-371).

In short, in order to become a producer of technology rather than a consumer of it, cultural intelligence must be used in the best possible way in the field of technology.

Keywords: Cultural Intelligence, Technology, Innovation, Management Organization, Partnership

[1]Dr, Muğla Uluslararası Gençlik Merkezi Müdürü, Orcid: 0000-0002-2056-2268

Blender 3d: The Impact of an Open-Source 3d Computer Graphics Program On Education

Burak DERVİŞOĞLU[1]

Abstract

Students pursuing education in the field of art and design have the opportunity to learn various three-dimensional design and modeling programs. Basic and advanced training can be provided with programs such as Autodesk Maya, 3ds Max, Cinema 4D, and Blender. While learning these three-dimensional programs, students may experience various difficulties or conveniences depending on the features of each program.

Some programs require a license fee, while others are offered to students for free. Blender, being open-source and free software, may appear preferable to students. Just like with other programs, students can undertake basic or advanced work in Blender. The fact that Blender is open-source and can be developed by anyone who wishes is an important feature that sets it apart from other programs.

Within the scope of this study, the potential impact of the Blender program on students receiving art and design education will be examined. The program's extensions, called "Addons," can facilitate usage for students receiving basic-level education. Addons increase efficiency by accelerating processes that might normally take time. Moreover, anyone who desires and has sufficient knowledge can develop addons for Blender. This demonstrates the program's flexibility and the potential for community contribution.

The opportunities provided by Blender, thanks to its open-source structure and addon system, will be evaluated in terms of how they reflect on students' learning processes and educational experiences. These features allow students to work with the software in a more interactive and flexible manner. In this context, Blender's potential role and contributions in the field of education will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: 3D, Education, Art, Desing, CGI

[1] Öğr. Gör. Dr., İstanbul Topkapı Üniversitesi, Bilgisayar Destekli Tasarım ve Animasyon, Orcid: 0000-0002-5638-1848

Artificial Intelligence Applications Used in Urban Planning: Evaluation Within the Framework of Smart Governance

Şule KISA[1]
Zeynep Gamze MERT [2]

Abstract

In order for cities to develop in a healthy way, innovative and effective solutions must be developed for problems that may arise in basic areas such as transportation, energy, health, environment, water and security. In addition, increasing service demands lead states, public administrations and local governments to better analyze cities and predict problems that may arise in the future. In this process, the effective use of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, as well as information and communication technologies, plays a critical role. While artificial intelligence strengthens data-driven decision-making mechanisms in the management processes of cities, it enables problems to be predicted and rapid solutions to be produced. At the same time, city residents making these technological solutions a part of their daily lives accelerates the digitalization of cities and gives individuals a digital identity. In this process, the concept of smart city, in which artificial intelligence technologies are used effectively in cities, emerged and this concept has become widespread rapidly since the 1990s. In this context, artificial intelligence makes significant contributions to the sustainable development of cities by providing innovative solutions in the environment, governance, life, people, economy and mobility components of smart cities.

In this context, the aim of the study is to examine and evaluate the application areas of artificial intelligence technologies used in smart cities in general and within the framework of smart governance, one of the smart city components in particular. The study was created with a qualitative method. With the literature review, the foundations of the study were first examined by examining the concepts of smart city and smart governance, the components of smart governance, the concept of artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence applications used in urban planning. Then, the application areas created with artificial intelligence technologies in smart cities were examined and evaluated within the framework of participatory decision-making, public and social services, transparent governance, political and strategic perspectives, which were determined as smart governance components through 7 studies implemented in the world. In the examples examined, it was determined that artificial intelligence technologies were used effectively in all components of smart governance, especially in participatory decision-making and public and social services components. As a result, it has been concluded that artificial intelligence technologies make significant contributions to the governance processes of smart cities and play an important role in increasing participation and service, especially in urban planning.

Keywords: Smart City, Smart Governance, Governance, Artificial Intelligence, Urban Planning

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[1] Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Gebze Teknik Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Anabilim Dalı, Orcid: 0009-0003-0614-1031

[2] Doç. Dr., Gebze Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0003-1896-4652

Transforming Work: the Impact of Technology on Work and Employment in The Near Future

Recep Uğurcan ŞAHİN[1]
Erdal BEŞOLUK[2]

Abstract

Tüm dünyada ülkeler, şirketler ve araştırmacılar hızla gelişen üretim teknolojilerini hem takip etmekte hem de gelecekte işi ve istihdamı ne yönde etkileyeceği konusunda öngörülerde bulunmaktadır. Ne var ki yapay zekâ teknolojisi bu öngörü ve tahminlerin çok ötesine geçerek geleceği kökten şekillendirecek en önemli unsur haline dönüşmüştür. Bırakın çok uzak bir geleceği sadece birkaç on yıl sonrası için bile teknolojik ilerlemelerin işi ve istihdamı kökten değiştireceği, birçok işi tamamen veya kısmen ortadan kaldıracağı ve nicelerini de getireceği tahmin edilmektedir. Teknolojinin kitlesel işsizlik doğuracağına yönelik tahminler eskilere dayansa da ilk defa teknolojinin yok edeceği istihdam alanlarının yaratacaklarını geçeceği beklenmektedir. Bu bakımdan geleceğin dünyasını iyi anlayabilmek ve ona şimdiden hazırlanabilmek için teknolojinin emek piyasalarına olan etkisini mümkün oluğunca doğru tahmin etmek elzemdir. Bu çalışma mevcut öngörüler çerçevesinde yakın gelecekte teknolojinin emek piyasalarına olan etkisini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Işin Dönüşümü, Üretim Teknolojileri, Yapay Zekâ, İş, Istihdam

[1] ORCID: 0000-0001-8286-3325
[2] İstanbul Üniversitesi, ORCID: 0000-0001-8796-4547

Ulusal İstihdam Stratejisi Ekseninde Dezavantajlı Grupların İstihdamı
Employment of Disadvantaged Groups in the Axis of National Employment Strategy

Recep Uğurcan ŞAHİN[1]
Erdal BEŞOLUK [2]

Öz

Çalışma, Türkiye'nin 2014-2023 dönemi ulusal istihdam stratejisinde dezavantajlı gruplara yönelik alınan tedbirlerin istihdam ve işsizlik oranlarına olan etkilerini irdelemektedir. Dezavantajlı gruplar, yaş, cinsiyet, engellilik durumu, eğitim seviyesi ve sosyo-ekonomik arka plan gibi değişkenler nedeniyle işgücü piyasasında çeşitli engellerle karşılaşan bireylerdir. Çalışmanın temel amacı, uygulanan politikaların on yıllık süreçte bu grupların işgücü piyasasındaki durumlarına olan etkilerini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) ve Türkiye İş Kurumu (İŞKUR) verilerinden yararlanılarak dezavantajlı grupların işgücüne katılım oranları, istihdam ve işsizlik oranları detaylı bir biçimde karşılaştırılarak analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular, bazı dezavantajlı grupların istihdamında kayda değer iyileşmeler olduğunu gösterse de hala çözülmesi gereken önemli yapısal sorunların varlığı devam etmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışma, dezavantajlı grupların işgücü piyasasına entegrasyonunu artırmak için daha kapsayıcı ve sürdürülebilir politikaların gerekliliğini vurgulamaktadır. Eğitim ve mesleki gelişim programlarının yanı sıra sosyal koruma mekanizmalarının güçlendirilmesi ve işgücü piyasasında eşitlikçi bir ortamın oluşturulmasına yönelik daha etkin politikaların uygulanması gerektiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstihdam, Dezavantajlı Gruplar, İşsizlik, İşgücü Piyasası

[1] Dr, Yalova Üniversitesi, İİBF, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri ilişkileri, recepugurcansahin@hotmail.com ORCİD: 0000-0001-8286-3325
[2] Dr, İstanbul Üniversitesi, İİBF, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri ilişkileri, erdalbesoluk@hotmail.com.tr ORCİD: 0000-0001-8796-4547

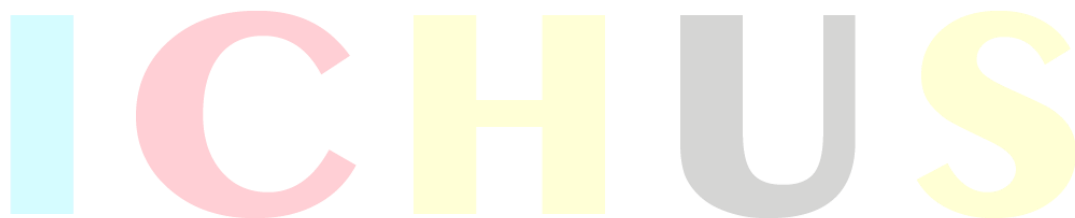## Literary Sources for Territorial Identity

Emilia SARNO [1]

Abstract

The contemporary geo-literary approach has its roots in humanistic geography. However, geography's interest in literature was limited until the 1970s, when more and more emphasis was placed on literary sources for spatial analysis. In this context, many scholars began to look at literature differently, such as Yi-Fu Tuan, who proposed new approaches of geography to literary text. Since then, literary texts have been regarded as a social document through which to interpret territories, but also as a useful tool for representing territorial facts and symbols.

Studies along these lines have intensified, and one of the aspects examined is the role of literary sources in analyzing the identity of a territory. The constituent elements of territorial identity take the form of a constant interaction between a community and a territory, an interaction interwoven with motivations and values. This dynamic vision is nourished by actions and beliefs that contribute to the profile of a community and the enduring heritage that constitutes its essence. Well, literature contributes to building the profile of a community and at the same time nurturing its memory. Literature gives life to territories and proposes further interpretations of them. However, a text is not only useful in constructing senses and meanings for a territory, but also proposes an interpretation of places and can act on the collective imagination, creating a shared social memory.

Therefore, the paper, through case studies, analyzes how literary sources contribute to the construction of a territorial identity and also reinforce it where critical human and social issues emerge.

Keywords: Geography, Literary Sources, Territorial Identities, Collective Memory.

[1]Pegaso Online University (Italy), Department of Literary, Linguistic and Philosophical Studies**;** emilia.sarno@unipegaso.it

Gender-based Discrimination as a Social Problem
Occupational Social Work and Its Evaluation in the Context of Social Policy

Umut SOLMAZ[1]
Gökhan GÜNEY[2]

Abstract

Gender discrimination in the workplace is defined as the denial of equal treatment in the workplace because of one's gender and can occur at any stage of working life, from recruitment to termination. Although gender-based discrimination can be experienced by both male and female employees, statistics show that women are discriminated against much more than men. The World Economic Forum's 2023 Global Gender Equality Report reveals gender inequality in a striking way. According to the report, Turkey ranks 129th in the Global Gender Gap index, 133rd in the Economic Participation and Opportunities Index, and 99th in the Education Participation index in a list of 146 countries. Nationally, there is a significant gap between the rates of unemployment, employment and labor force participation of women and men in the labor force statistics of TurkStat. Gender-based discrimination, which is such an important problem, has a number of reasons for women. It is possible to generalize the reasons for the disadvantage women experience in working life with many factors such as social and cultural acceptance, women's responsibilities and social roles, low income level, equal pay for equal work, discriminatory promotion practices. In solving this problem, different disciplines address the issue. While fields such as labor economics and industrial relations, industrial psychology, industrial sociology evaluate the issue from different angles, experts working in the field of occupational social work evaluate the issue in micro, mezzo and macro dimensions. Considering all situations, the aim of the study is to address gender-based discrimination and to convey what kind of solutions can be offered in the context of occupational social work and social policy. In the study, suggestions were made on what occupational social workers can do in gender-based discrimination.

Keywords: Disadvantaged Groups, Discrimination, Social Problem, Social Policy, Workplace Social Work**.**

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[1] Öğr. Gör. Dr., Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Seben İzzet Baysal Meslek Yüksekokulu, Sosyal Hizmetler Programı, umut.solmaz@ibu.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000- 0003- 1112- 3041.
[2] Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Seben İzzet Baysal Meslek Yüksekokulu, Sosyal Güvenlik Programı, guneygokhan@ibu.edu.tr , ORCID: 0000-0003-2786-9761.

Mediation as a Condition for Litigation in Disputes Arising from Financial Leasing Agreements

Sadullah EVLİYAOĞLU [1]

Abstract

With the increasing population and developing technology, the number of lawsuits is increasing, trials are getting longer and it is becoming a serious burden for the state. It is often not possible for individuals to solve their problems by communicating and reaching an agreement, and prolonged judicial processes also exhaust people psychologically. Sometimes, the party who knows that they are wrong chooses litigation just to prolong the process. With the mediator helping the parties communicate in resolving disputes, the parties come together and it is possible to completely eliminate the problem by getting to the root of the problem. Financial leasing is one of the methods of companies to provide credit. The financial leasing method, which includes many advantages for companies that do not want to use their cash assets for the product they want to buy, is becoming increasingly widespread. Disputes arising from financial leasing agreements often require technical knowledge and when legal remedies are considered, they last for many years. With the addition of Article 5/A to the Turkish Commercial Code (TTK) No. 6102 on 01/01/2019, the regulation regarding compulsory mediation in commercial disputes has been put into effect in our law. Article 4 of the TCC has deemed that legal cases arising from issues stipulated in regulations regarding financial institutions will be commercial cases, while Article 5/A of the TCC has stipulated that commercial cases involving a certain amount of money, such as receivables, compensation, cancellation of objections, negative determination and recovery cases, will be subject to compulsory mediation. Since one of the parties to the financial leasing contract is a financial leasing company, disputes arising from these disputes will be deemed commercial cases, and it is mandatory to apply to a mediator before filing a lawsuit in cases involving a certain amount of money, such as receivables, compensation, cancellation of objections, negative determination and recovery cases.

Keywords: Mediation, Lawsuit Condition, Commercial Litigation, Financial Leasing

[1] Gaziantep Bölge Adliye Mahkemesi 17. Hukuk Dairesi Üyesi, Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Özel Hukuk, Orchid: 0009-0005-3575-4819.

A Feuilleton by Ercüment Ekrem that Stayed on the Newspaper Pages: "Hacc-I Ekber"

Tuğba ÖZEN[1]

Abstract

Ercüment Ekrem Talu is one of the writers of the Republican period who is known for his books in the genres of novel, story, theatre, memoir, newspaper article and essay in Turkish literature. Ercüment Ekrem, who was involved in the press life during the Second Constitutional Monarchy years, published his literary texts in the newspapers and magazines he worked for, on the one hand, and on the other hand, he wrote articles on the actual issues of his era. As well as his works published as books, there are many of his writings that remain in the pages of newspapers and magazines. One of these articles was published in Son Posta newspaper between 29 September and 3 October 1949 under the title 'Hac-ı Ekber' under the subtitle 'Feraizinden Islam'. In this series of five articles, Ercüment Ekrem described the preparations, prayers, holy places visited, the difficulties encountered, and the socio-economic situation of the region from the beginning to the end of the pilgrimage in the entirety of a pilgrimage guide. Ercüment Ekrem's 'Hac-ı Ekber' is important in three ways. The first of these is that a name who made a name for himself in Turkish literature with his novels and stories, and who left his mark on the press life of his era, wrote a text about the pilgrimage. The second one is that it has a historical aspect and sheds light on how the pilgrimage was performed about seventy years ago by bearing witness to the year in which it was written. The third is related to the developments in the triangle of politics, press and religious life. Namely, the governments of the Single Party period after the Republic rejected the people's requests for Hajj worship on the grounds of the economic situation. However, after the transition to a multi-party system in 1946, pilgrimage was liberalised, and in 1947, permission was granted for collective pilgrimage. This political development in religious life in Turkey opened the door for the press to cover the pilgrimage. Therefore, the Hajj commentary written by Ercüment Ekrem is a pioneering article published on this occasion. This study will bring to light an article of Ercüment Ekrem that remained in the pages of the newspaper. In addition, by explaining how the pilgrimage was performed in the 1940s, it will provide an opportunity to make a comparison between the past and the present of the pilgrimage.

Keywords: Ercüment Ekrem, Press, Religious Life, Pilgrimage, Worship

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, İslam Tarihi ve Sanatları, tugbaozen@aybu.edu.tr, ORCİD: 0000-0001-7786-6193

7. International Congress on Human Studies

The Movie *Metropolis* and Proto-Fascism

Çağan BİR[1]

Abstract

Since the 1980s, neoliberal (urban) policies and the accompanying legal and institutional arrangements have played a significant role in positioning foreigners as key actors in global housing markets. Particularly in Turkey, the direct and indirect effects of foreigners' acquisition of housing on both the housing market and the national economy have been discussed. However, as a consequence of these policies and regulations that have increased foreign housing demand, the questions of what kind of social impact foreign house buyers have on local communities and what kind of relationship they establish with these communities remain unanswered. To address these questions, interviews were conducted with the management teams of six branded housing projects selected based on specific criteria. Prior to this exploratory process, the factors that differentiate the demand for local and foreign housing, the reasons for the preference of the projects, the usage status of the houses and the purposes of acquisition were also revealed. The analysis of social impacts focused on several key aspects: the profiles of foreign homebuyers, the perspectives of local residents toward foreigners, the problems or benefits arising from this dynamic, the nature of social interactions, and whether the presence of foreigners is perceived as a threat or an opportunity. The findings revealed that the initial prejudices and negative perceptions held by residents toward foreign buyers in the selected housing estates shifted over time as similarities in daily living practices became evident. It was observed that socio-economic commonalities outweighed cultural differences. Furthermore, despite challenges such as conflicts and noise-related issues, foreigners were not perceived as a threat. Instead, their presence was associated with cultural interaction and diversity, contributing positively to the social fabric.

Keywords: Foreign Housing Acquisition, Housing Demand, Social Impact, Branded Housing Projects, Community Interaction

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[1] Dr., Kurum Yok, caganbir@yahoo.com.tr, Orcid: 0000-0002-1525-456X

Code-Switching in Multicultural Literature: Language Authenticity and Identity Formation

Melike DEMİRAY SAYIM[1]

Abstract

This study examines how code-switching, as a linguistic phenomenon, enables the literary analysis of multicultural texts, offering insights that parallel the social and cultural dynamics these works explore. Code-switching refers to the integration of two or more languages, blending lexical and grammatical systems harmoniously. American linguist John J. Gumperz first conceptualized this phenomenon in the 1970s, particularly in the context of ethnic diasporic communities, highlighting how it negotiates cultural and ethnic identities. Daniel Weston and Penelope Gardner-Chloros, in "Mind the Gap: What Code-Switching in Literature Can Teach Us About Code-Switching" (2015), identify two key functions of code-switching in literature: enhancing language authenticity and signaling identity formation and group affiliations. Language authenticity is explored through Meir Sternberg's concept of "translational mimesis," which examines how writers evoke the essence of original languages through strategies like code-switching, borrowing, and imitation of linguistic structures. Identity formation, on the other hand, is illuminated using Carol Myers-Scotton's "Markedness Model," which explains how multilingual speakers use "marked" and "unmarked" language choices to assert or negotiate their identities and foster group solidarity. To illustrate these dynamics, this study analyzes three works of multicultural literature: Sandra Cisneros's "The House on Mango Street" (Spanish-English), Gwyneth Lewis's "Chaotic Angels: Poems in English" (Welsh-English), and Güneli Gün's "On the Road to Baghdad" (Turkish-English). These texts demonstrate how code-switching reflects cultural hybridity, challenges hegemonic structures, and underscores the richness of multilingual experiences.

Keywords: Code-Switching, Language, Identity, Turkish American Literature

[1]Öğr. Gör., Türk Hava Kurumu Üniversitesi, İzmir Havacılık Meslek Yüksekokulu, Orcid:0000-0002-3577-9195
Doktora Öğrencisi, Ege Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Amerikan Kültürü ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı

Human-induced Climate Change, Disaster, and Migration: How Far Will It Go?

Nihal GÖKÇE[1]

Özet

Bugüne kadar insanın yarattığı en büyük, en etkili ve en yaygın kriz olan iklim krizi ekonomiden sosyal hayata, sağlıktan tarıma kadar her alanı tehdit eder hale gelmiştir. İklimin insan kaynaklı olarak değişmesinin altında yatan neden atmosfere salınan sera gazlarındaki artıştır. Bir taraftan sera gazlarının havadaki oranı artarken diğer taraftan karbon yutak alanları olan ormanların ve göl ekosistemlerinin insan eliyle yok edilmesi iklim değişikliğini ve etkilerini derinleştirmektedir. Sıcaklık artışları başta olmak üzere pek çok aşırı hava olayına ve buzulların erimesi sonucu deniz seviyesinde yükselmeye yol açan iklim değişikliği çeşitli bölgelerde insanları ve hayvan topluluklarını göçe zorlamaktadır. IDMC (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre) verilerine göre yeryüzünde sel, fırtına, kuraklık, erozyon, heyelan, dolu fırtınası, kasırga, orman yangını, obruk oluşumu, soğuk dalgası, haydut dalgalar ve sıcaklık artışı gibi hava olayları ile afetler nedeniyle insanlar yerinden edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, iklim değişikliğine bağlı olarak sayıları ve şiddetleri artan afetler istatistiki verilere dayanarak incelenecek ve bu etkilerin en aza indirilmesi için yapılması gerekenlerle ilgili öneriler sunulacaktır. 1750'lerde İngiltere'de başlayan ve hızlıca Batı dünyasına yayılan sanayileşme hareketlerinin yarattığı çevre tahribatı ve iklim sorunları için 1970'lerden itibaren harekete geçen uluslararası kuruluşlar ve politika yapıcılar elli yılı aşkın süredir bu sorunlara çözüm aramaktaysa da alınan kararların hayata geçirilmesinde yaşanan sorunlar küresel ısınmanın ve iklim değişikliğinin etkilerinin her geçen gün artmasına yol açmaktadır. Bu nedenle iklim krizi ve onun etkileri ile ilgili olarak yapılan çalışmalar toplumsal farkındalığı artırmak ve karar vericilere yol göstermek açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antropojenik Etki, Aşırı Hava Olayları, Iklim Değişikliği, Iklim Göçü, Kentleşme

[1] Hitit Üniversitesi, ORCID: 0000-0003-0030-658X

The Relationship Between Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors and Happiness: A Case Study of University Students

Fatih KORKULU[1]

Abstract

Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors (HLB) are one of the fundamental elements that enhance individuals' physical and psychological well-being. HLB includes elements such as regular exercise, balanced nutrition, coping with stress, and interpersonal support, supporting not only physical health but also psychological health and happiness. University years are a critical period for acquiring healthy lifestyle habits. Promoting healthy lifestyle behaviors during this process can increase individuals' life satisfaction and happiness. The research aimed to examine the relationship between university students' HLB and their levels of happiness. The study was conducted with 384 students aged 18-25 from various universities in Turkey, consisting of 51.6% female and 48.4% male participants. Data were collected through online surveys using the Healthy Lifestyle Behavior Scale (HLBS) and the Happiness Scale. Analyses were performed using SPSS 25.0, and the relationships between variables were assessed using Pearson Correlation Analysis and Fisher's Z test. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. The results showed significant positive relationships between HLB and happiness for both female and male students. In women, the relationship between self-actualization ($r = 0.460$) and stress management ($r = 0.320$) with happiness was found to be stronger, while in men, these values were $r = 0.390$ and $r = 0.280$, respectively. In both groups, low-level positive relationships were observed between health responsibility and exercise with happiness. The Fisher Z test confirmed that the relationship between self-actualization and stress management with happiness was stronger in women compared to men. As a result, guiding services, stress management workshops, sports activities, and awareness seminars can be organized in universities to increase students' happiness levels. It is particularly recommended to promote training on self-actualization and stress management for women.

Keywords: Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors, Happiness, University Students, Gender Differences

[1] Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Marmara Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Spor Yönetimi Bilimleri ABD, Orcid:

Examination of Online Shopping Addiction in terms of Socio-Demographic Variables

Umut ÇIVGIN[1]
Elçin YORULMAZ [2]
Hilal YURTSEVEN DURAN [3]

Abstract

It is stated that the prevalence of online shopping is increasing day by day and this prevalence has increased even more after the COVID-19 pandemic. Although online shopping has positive aspects for individuals, it can also turn into addiction. Considering the negative effects of online shopping addiction (OSA), which can be considered as a behavioral addiction, on individuals, it is important to determine the factors associated with OSA. This study aims to examine the relationships between OSA and sociodemographic variables. In the current study, 822 participants were reached with the convenience sampling method. The questionnaire set consisting of the Sociodemographic Information Form and the Online Shopping Addiction Scale was presented online to the participants who gave their voluntary consent. The obtained data were first examined with descriptive analyzes, and for subsequent processes, independent groups t-test, one-way ANOVA and Pearson correlation analyzes were conducted. 546 of the participants were female, 272 were male, and 4 participants did not want to indicate their gender. When examined in terms of educational status, it was understood that 75.9% of the participants were university graduates. 66.7% of the participants in the survey stated that they were working. Intergroup comparison analyses showed that the participants' OSA levels differed significantly in terms of gender, employment status, type of device used while shopping, marital status and frequency of shopping. In addition, while there was no significant relationship between the participants' ages and OSA levels; it was concluded that OSA level was negatively correlated with monthly income, annual internet usage time and positively correlated with OSA. While the research findings were similar to the related literature, the relationship analysis findings indicated that those who started using the internet a long time ago had lower OSA levels, while the OSA levels of those who started using the internet relatively recently were higher, which was evaluated as a remarkable finding. In this context, future studies, especially investigating the sources of higher OSA levels of people with relatively lower income levels and those who started using the internet relatively recently, could yield important results. It is thought that determining the variables related to OSA will be important both for future studies and for prevention and intervention programs.

Keywords: Online Shopping Addiction, Behavioral Addictions, Sociodemographic Variables, Intervention, Prevention

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Fakültesi, Psikoloji Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0003-4578-0509
[2] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Psikoloji Bölümü, Orcid: 0000-0001-8353-0952
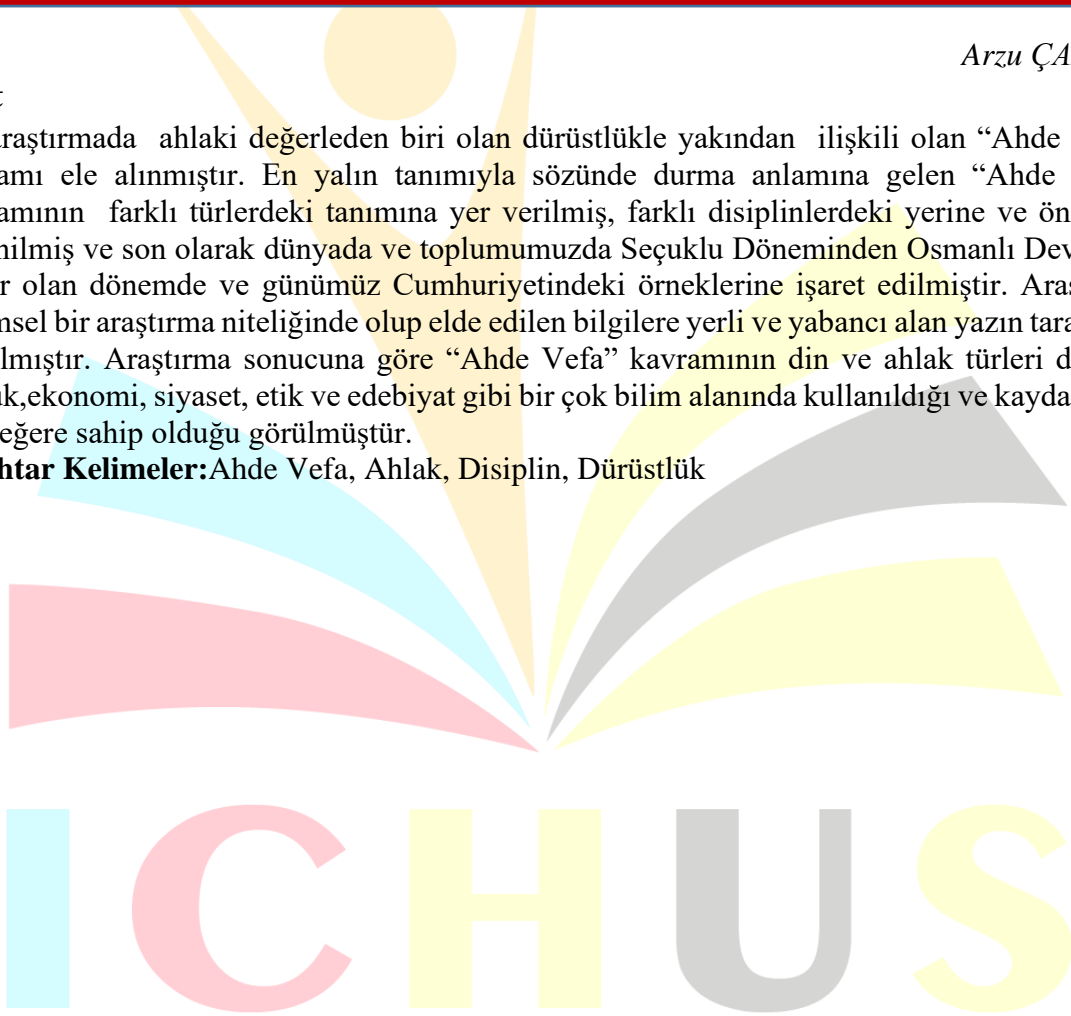[3] Psikolog, Kampüs Anaokulu, Fethiye, Muğla

Ahde Vefa: Disiplinler Arası Bir İnceleme

Arzu ÇAKICI [1]

Özet

Bu araştırmada ahlaki değerleden biri olan dürüstlükle yakından ilişkili olan "Ahde Vefa" kavramı ele alınmıştır. En yalın tanımıyla sözünde durma anlamına gelen "Ahde Vefa" kavramının farklı türlerdeki tanımına yer verilmiş, farklı disiplinlerdeki yerine ve önemine değinilmiş ve son olarak dünyada ve toplumumuzda Seçuklu Döneminden Osmanlı Devletine kadar olan dönemde ve günümüz Cumhuriyetindeki örneklerine işaret edilmiştir. Araştırma betimsel bir araştırma niteliğinde olup elde edilen bilgilere yerli ve yabancı alan yazın taranarak ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma sonucuna göre "Ahde Vefa" kavramının din ve ahlak türleri dışında hukuk, ekonomi, siyaset, etik ve edebiyat gibi bir çok bilim alanında kullanıldığı ve kayda değer bir değere sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahde Vefa, Ahlak, Disiplin, Dürüstlük

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