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Earthquake & Space

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ÖNSÖZ

6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde üniversitemizin yerleşik olduğu Kahramanmaraş'ta "yüzyılların depremi" olarak ifade edilen 6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş depremleri meydana geldi. Maalesef on binlerce vatandaşımızı kaybetmiş olmanın yoğun hüznünü halen yaşıyoruz. 2018 yılında kurulan Kahramanmaraş İstiklal Üniversitesi de bu depremlerden olumsuz olarak çok fazla etkilendi. 6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş depremlerinin hemen sonrasında on binlerce artçı depremlerin de devam ettiği bir ortamda üniversite olarak depremin yıl dönümünde "1. Uluslararası İstiklal Sempozyumu" nu düzenleme kararı aldık. Bu kararı almamızdaki temel gerekçelerden birisi, 11 ili etkileyerek büyük bir alanı kapsamış olan ve yıkım gücü çok yüksek gerçekleşen depremlerin bilimsel açıdan çeşitli yönleriyle ele alınması, incelenmesi ve tartışılmasına duyulan gereksinimdir. Doğal afetler kriz dönemleri olarak kabul edilmekte olup, bu krizlerin kriz yönetimi anlayışıyla yönetilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bilindiği üzere kriz yönetiminde kriz öncesi, kriz anı ve kriz sonrasında nelerin yapılması gerektiği önceden planlanmalı ve bu dönemlerde başta insan kaynağı olmak üzere tüm gereksinim duyulan kaynakların doğru tanımlanarak doğru konumlandırılması ve kullanımlarının en rasyonel şekilde sağlanması gerekmektedir. Doğal afetler hayatın olağan akışı içerisinde insanlık tarihi boyunca hep ortaya çıkmış ve çıkmaya da devam edeceğine göre gerekli tedbirlerin alınması, planlı, programlı ve koordineli bir biçimde olguların yönetilmesi gerekmektedir. Tüm bu ve bunlara benzer gereksinimler doğal afetlerin yönetimi konusunda bilimsel çalışmalar ve çalışmalardan açığa çıkacak bilgileri önemli kılmaktadır. Veri olmadan sağlıklı kararların alınması mümkün olamayacağına göre, deprem gibi doğal afetlerle başa çıkmada rasyonel kararlar almak, doğru stratejiler ve politikalar geliştirmek için yaşanmışlıklardan ders alınacak çıkarımlarda bulunmak, yaşanan deneyimlerden yaralanmak bir zorunluluk haline gelmektedir. Tam da bu noktada, düzenlediğimiz Sempozyumumuzun temasını da "Deprem ve Mekân" olarak belirledik. 1. Uluslararası İstiklal Sempozyumunun amacı, depremlerin sosyolojik, psikolojik ve fiziksel etkilerini, kökenlerini ve sonuçlarını coğrafi bir çerçevede, ulusal ve dünya ölçeğinde alanın önde gelen akademisyenlerin iş birliğiyle değerlendirmektir. 1. Uluslararası İstiklal Sempozyumunda, konu sınırlaması olmaksızın, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri, Mimari, Tasarım ve Sanat, Eğitim, Sosyal Bilimler, Sağlık Bilimleri alanlarında Deprem ve Mekân ile ilgili özel konularda bildiriler kabul ederek sempozyumu uygulamaya karar verdik. Fiziki ve psikolojik olarak oldukça fazla olumsuzluğu barındıran bir ortamda çok kıymetli akademisyen hocalarımızın üstün gayretleri ile depremin yıldönümünde, 06-08 Şubat 2024 tarihlerinde sempozyum gerçekleştirildi.

Sempozyuma 7 ülke, 56 üniversite, 12 farklı kurum, 14 profesör, 17 doçent, 42 doktor öğretim üyesi, 48 öğretim elemanı olmak üzere 182 akademisyen katılım sağladı. Sempozyumda121 bildiri sunuldu ve 2 panel gerçekleştirildi. Bildirilerin sunumu ile eş zamanlı olarak "Deprem ve Kahramanmaraş Turizmi Çalıştayı" ve "Deprem, Mekân ve Sağlık Bakımı Çalıştayı" başlıklarında çalıştaylar gerçekleştirildi.

Kahramanmaraş İstiklal Üniversitesi olarak ilkini gerçekleştirdiğimiz sempozyum hüzünlü fakat umut dolu bir zaman aralığında büyük bir şevkle uygulanmış ve tamamlanmıştır. Sempozyumun gerçekleşmesinde emeği geçen akademisyen hocalarımızı kutluyorum. Sempozyuma katılım sağlayan tüm akademisyenlerimizi tebrik ediyor, sempozyumumuza katkı sağlayan paydaşlarımıza teşekkürlerimi sunuyor ve sonraki sempozyumlarımızda bir araya gelmek dileği ile başarılar diliyorum.

Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN
Rektör
Kahramanmaraş İstiklal Üniversitesi

PREFACE

On February 6, 2023, the February 6 Kahramanmaraş earthquake, referred to as the "earthquake of the centuries", occurred in Kahramanmaraş, where our university is located. Unfortunately, we are still experiencing the intense sadness of losing tens of thousands of our citizens. Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University, established in 2018, was also negatively affected by these earthquakes. Immediately after the February 6 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, in an environment where tens of thousands of aftershocks continued, as a university, we commemorated the anniversary of the earthquake with the title "We decided to organize the "I. International İstiklal Symposium". One of the main reasons for making this decision is the need to scientifically address, examine and discuss various aspects of the earthquakes, which affected 11 provinces, covered a large area and had a very high destructive power. Natural disasters are considered crisis periods, and it is important to manage these crises with a crisis management approach. As it is known, in crisis management, what should be done before, during and after the crisis should be planned in advance, and during these periods, all required resources, especially human resources, should be correctly identified, positioned correctly and their use should be ensured in the most rational way. Since natural disasters have always occurred throughout human history and will continue to occur in the ordinary course of life, the necessary precautions must be taken and the events must be managed in a planned, programmed and coordinated manner. All these and similar requirements make scientific studies and information about the management of natural disasters important. Since it is not possible to make healthy decisions without data, it becomes a necessity to make rational decisions in dealing with natural disasters such as earthquakes, to make inferences to learn from experiences and to benefit from experiences in order to develop correct strategies and policies. At this point, we determined the theme of our Symposium as "Earthquake and Space". The aim of the 1st International Istiklal Symposium is to evaluate the sociological, psychological and physical effects, origins and consequences of earthquakes in a geographical framework, on a national and world scale, with the cooperation of leading academics in the field. At the 1st International İstiklal Symposium, we decided to implement the symposium by accepting papers on special topics related to Earthquake and Space in the fields of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Architecture, Design and Art, Education, Social Sciences, Health Sciences, without any subject limitation. In an environment with a lot of physical and psychological negativities, the symposium was held on the anniversary of the earthquake, on 06-08 February 2024, with the outstanding efforts of our valuable academicians.

182 academicians from 7 countries, 56 universities, 12 different institutions, including 14 professors, 17 associate professors, 42 doctoral faculty members, and 48 lecturers participated in the symposium. 121 papers were presented at the symposium and 2 panels were held. Simultaneously with the presentation of the papers, workshops titled "Earthquake and Kahramanmaraş Tourism Workshop" and "Earthquake, Space and Health Care Workshop" were held.

The symposium, which we organized for the first time as Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University, was implemented and completed with great enthusiasm in a sad but hopeful time period. I congratulate our academicians who contributed to the realization of the symposium. I congratulate all our academicians who participated in the symposium, I would like to thank our stakeholders who contributed to our symposium, and I wish them success with the hope of meeting together in our next symposiums.

Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN
Rector
Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University

Bildiriler/Papers

ANOTHER DISASTER AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE: AQUATIC POLLUTION

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ABSTRACT

When disasters occur that affect human life in different ways, the focus is usually on the number of deaths and injuries. However, the natural environment that human life depends on for its continuation should not be ignored. Earthquakes, which can cause major disasters, not only cause loss of life and property, but also damage the natural environment. These negative effects of earthquakes on the environment cause significant pollution by damaging natural life. Perhaps the most important of these pollutions is aquatic pollution. Biological, physical and chemical pollution of the aquatic ecosystem causes changes in the properties and quality of water. These pollution and changes cause damage to the aquatic ecosystem. In this study, aquatic pollution following earthquakes is examined across the aquatic ecosystem and specifically in drinking and utility water. In terms of pollution in the aquatic ecosystem, the 2005 Pakistan earthquake, the 2010 Serbia earthquake, the 2015 Malaysia earthquake, the 2017 China earthquake, and the 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes were taken into consideration. In terms of pollution in drinking and utility water, the 1999 Gölcük earthquake, the 2010 New Zealand earthquake, the 2015 Nepal earthquake and the 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes were taken into consideration. Aquatic pollution occurs as a result of situations such as construction waste, damage to water structures, dam collapses, landslides, industrial and domestic waste problems. This pollution affects all life from the problems people experience in accessing clean water to the damage suffered by aquatic creatures. In order to prevent aquatic pollution, in accordance with the integrated disaster management system; it is recommended to carry out risk and damage reduction activities before earthquakes, to take necessary precautions for human and environmental health, to plan which water resources and water structures will be intervened in case of an earthquake, to implement the previously planned intervention procedures related to water resources and water structures in case of an earthquake, and to carry out repair and rehabilitation activities with the participation of all stakeholders within the scope of improvement works by eliminating aquatic pollution after the earthquake.

Keywords:
Disaster, Earthquake, Aquatic Pollution, Water Pollution

THE EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKES ON CITY PLANNING AND STRUCTURING: HUMAN-SPACE INTERACTION IN THE CASE OF BOLU

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ABSTRACT

Urban development in Bolu's history has witnessed significant changes under the influence of earthquakes. The earthquakes that occurred in the 1950s significantly affected the city. With the decision to plan the city as a result of the natural disasters, the city started with nine neighborhoods in the process that started with the 1955 zoning plan and reached 44 neighborhoods in total with the establishment of new neighborhoods over time. Especially the 1999 Bolu- Düzce earthquake revealed that the north and west of the city had solid soils and influenced the zoning plans to expand the housing areas of these regions. Earthquakes originating from fault lines in the south, on the other hand, caused settlement areas to be limited in this direction. This situation has brought about a construction process in which housing projects are concentrated in the safer parts of the city. In contrast, permanent earthquake housing and mass housing projects are built in the northwestern and northern parts of the city. Bolu, one of the earthquake-prone regions of Turkey, has faced the effects of earthquakes at regular intervals throughout history. This natural disaster has been effective in determining the changes in the city. Due to the devastating natural disasters, the construction process has been limited within the scope of laws and regulations. Developed especially after the 1999 earthquake, the Kılıçarslan Neighborhood has become one of the elite neighborhoods of the Bolu Central District. Buildings with story limits built by the new regulations are thought to create an atmosphere compatible with the human scale with this approach. Research in this context emphasizes the effects of earthquake risk on the city and how these effects shape new construction. Kılıçarslan Neighborhood stands out as an example where the earthquake played an important role in determining the settlement areas in the city and shaped housing projects. Therefore, as an indirect consequence of the earthquake's impact on urban planning and construction in Bolu's history, it can be said that the interaction with people was shaped by the earthquake. In this context, the research focuses on the human-space interaction and the new construction created by this pattern at the urban scale. As a positive result of the impact of the earthquake risk on the city, the Kılıçarslan neighborhood was determined as the research site. Understanding the general character of the neighborhood, analysis of building types, and public and private spaces will be carried out and documented with photographs to explain its current situation.

Keywords

Architecture and Earthquake, Design, Space and User, User-centered Design, Human Scale, Kılıçarslan Neighborhood

EXAMINATION OF FLEXIBILITY, DURABILITY AND USER-CENTERED DESIGN APPROACHES IN INTERIOR DESIGN WITH AN EMPHASIS ON EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable interior design is the process of planning and arranging interior spaces in an environmentally friendly, people-oriented, and ecologically sustainable way. The impact on the functionality of interior spaces arranged with this design approach is designed by considering environmental, social, and economic factors. In sustainable interior design, especially against earthquake risk, it is especially important to choose durable and flexible materials, to design interior spaces with flexible and adjustable arrangements, to ensure interior security, to design interior spaces with structural durability, and to have a user-oriented design approach. While the sustainability, durability, and flexibility of the materials used in interior spaces designed with these strategies contribute both environmentally and economically, the diversity and relationships of functions in the interior, the flexibility and adjustability of the spaces, and the user-oriented design approaches contribute socially. Within the scope of this research, a literature review was conducted on sustainable interior design, earthquake-oriented interior design, and user-oriented design under the title of earthquake-resistant interior design. After the literature review, it aims to present a case study analysis of examples of earthquake-resistant sustainable interior designs and an examination of how sustainability principles can be integrated against earthquake risk in interior design. The selected examples provide a comparative analysis in terms of spatial hierarchy, including private accommodation interiors as well as public/semi-public interiors such as community centers and education centers. These case studies were chosen since they were specifically designed as earthquake-resistant interiors, and the case studies were analyzed by comparing how they applied sustainable design principles in interior spaces. In particular, interior space analyses such as spatial distributions, materials used, relationships of spatial functions, relationships in plan layouts, and solutions developed according to the needs of the users were made. The results of this analysis, aim to enable the development of safer, sustainable, and user-friendly solutions against earthquake risk in interior design. The examination of applied earthquake-resistant sustainable case study interiors demonstrates the way it can be utilized in future earthquake-resistant sustainable interiors and what changes this design application has the potential to bring about in existing interiors.

Keywords:
Earthquake, Interior Design, Flexibility, Durability, User-Oriented Design

EVALUATING THE SEISMIC PERFORMANCE OF TRADITIONAL TIMBER HOUSES IN THE HISTORICAL PENINSULA OF İSTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

Throughout history, Turkey has been subject to numerous major earthquakes. Earthquakes, especially in Istanbul and its surroundings, reveal that more lives may be lost due to population density. Historical sources of the period state that the earthquakes of 1509, 1719, 1766 and 1894 largely destroyed the structures in Istanbul and caused many casualties. Apart from residential and commercial buildings, bridges, mosques, and palaces also suffered extensive damage during these earthquakes. The earthquake of 1509, referred to as the "small apocalypse," and the subsequent fires rendered nearly all structures in the city unusable. Today, significant earthquakes continue to occur in various regions of Turkey. The earthquakes centered in Pazarcık with a magnitude of 7.7 and Elbistan with a magnitude of 7.6 on February 6, 2023, resulted in the loss of over fifty thousand lives and the rendering of thousands of structures unusable. While severe and destructive damages occurred in reinforced concrete frame buildings during these earthquakes, similar effects were observed in many buildings with traditional materials and construction systems. Many of the severely damaged, partially collapsed, or completely collapsed structures are significant parts of the cultural heritage, registered as historic buildings. Istanbul has an architectural heritage that carries traces of different cultures. Particularly in the historical peninsula area, numerous registered structures are built with traditional materials and construction systems. The plan types, floor numbers, and facade configurations of traditional timber and masonry structures in the historical peninsula exhibit similarities. In timber frame structures, various systems such as “bağdadi”, “hımış”, and timber cladding wall systems were used, depending on whether the spaces between supporting columns were filled or left open. Factors such as technological advancements, rapid population growth, and difficulties in accessing materials have influenced the construction systems. Within the scope of the expected Istanbul earthquake, some studies are needed to evaluate the possible damage mechanisms of such structures and take the necessary precautions. In this study, first of all, the damages suffered by traditional timber structures as a result of the earthquakes in Turkey were examined based on literature review, and the type of damage and its causes were identified. Subsequently, the potential effects of the expected earthquake in the Marmara Sea on traditional timber structures in the historical peninsula of Istanbul were evaluated. Based on the obtained data, the strengths and weaknesses of traditional timber structures in the historical peninsula were determined according to the structural system and material differences. Recommendations that should be considered were summarized.

Keywords:
Traditional Timber Structures, Kahramanmaraş Earthquake, İstanbul Earthquake, Seismic Performance

EVALUATION OF THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF TEMPORARY EARTHQUAKE HOUSING ACCORDING TO THEIR STRUCTURAL ESTABLİSHMENT FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

Turkey, located on an active earthquake zone, experiences major earthquakes of more than 7 magnitude every 7 years. As a result of these earthquakes, thousands of people need emergency shelter. In order to meet the need for emergency shelter, many temporary earthquake housing applications have been realized so far in terms of plan form, material structure-construction system on a world scale. Scientific researches conducted on the existing applications and surveys conducted with the users show that the needs in terms of social and psychological requirements for the realization of user actions and physical requirements for the realization of comfort conditions are not adequately met. Incorrect and incomplete applications, especially in terms of structural organization and material selection, cause negative situations in terms of both providing indoor comfort conditions and realizing energy efficient building design. With the rapid depletion of energy resources, the issue of energy efficient building design becomes more important. These negative situations have been frequently encountered in temporary shelter units used after the 1999 Gölcük, 1999 Düzce, 2011 Van and 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes in the last 30 years. In the recent Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, the need for shelter was met through tents and containers. Some of the containers are thermally insulated and some are non-thermally insulated. In applications without thermal insulation, the indoor environment cannot be sufficiently heated and it has been observed that air currents occur from the cold surface towards the indoor environment, which disrupts the comfort conditions. For this reason, heaters operate continuously and high energy consumption occurs. Accordingly, in this study, first of all, temporary earthquake shelters with different materials and structural features, which are frequently applied in the world, were examined. Depending on the investigation data, situations that may pose problems in terms of both thermal bridges and total heat transmission of the building envelope were evaluated. The evaluation data in this study will contribute to the creation of a comfortable indoor environment and energy efficiency in existing and future temporary earthquake houses.

Keywords:
Temporary Earthquake Housing, thermal performance, thermal bridge, Energy efficient building design, emergency shelter, User comfort.

COMPARISON OF EARTHQUAKES IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ IN 1114 AND 2023

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ABSTRACT

Natural disasters have had negative consequences for human beings throughout history. These events, which cause physical, economic, social, cultural, natural and environmental losses on people, are events (earthquake, flood, landslide, avalanche, drought, storm, hail, tornado, drought, meteorite fall, etc.) arising from geological, meteorological, hydrological, climatological, biological and extraterrestrial hazards. Among these disasters, which have different origins in terms of their formation, earthquakes cause the most loss of life and property. Earthquakes are sudden vibration waves caused by tectonic fractures occurring in plate movements. These vibration waves that occur as a result of fractures in fault lines can cause destructive effects on the earth. The transformation of an earthquake into a disaster occurs with the destruction of human structures on the earth. Anatolia, where we live, is located between the Eurasian and Arabian plates to the north and south, respectively, and is an area where tectonic movements occur frequently. It has been exposed to earthquakes occurring on the North Anatolian Fault (NAF), East Anatolian Fault (EAF) and Ölüdeniz Fault in line with the movements of the Eurasian and Arabian plates. Many earthquakes have occurred throughout history in our study area, Kahramanmaraş, which is located on the Eastern Anatolian Fault. It is recorded in historical records that 14 earthquakes over 7 magnitude occurred on the Eastern Anatolian Fault in the last 1000 year period. One of the most mentioned of these earthquakes in historical records is the great Maraş earthquake that occurred on November 29, 1114. The 1114 earthquake, which is mentioned in detail in many chronicle of that period, caused severe destruction in the Maraş region and 21 settlements were directly affected by this earthquake. In this study, the settlements mentioned in historical records related to the 1114 earthquake were mapped by locating them in various GIS software and thus compared with the settlements affected by the earthquake dated February 6, 2023. When the localization of the settlements affected by the earthquake mentioned in the historical records was made, it was determined that these two earthquakes dated February 6, 2023 and November 29, 1114 showed a great spatial similarity

Keywords
Earthquake History, 1114 earthquake, 2023 earthquake, Kahramanmaraş earthquake history

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND URBAN RENEWAL TO EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Disaster management in Turkey, until the recent past adopted a crisis management approach in the fields of response and recovery to heal the wounds after disasters. Parallel with the international framework, this approach has transformed into an integrated cycle of disaster management adopting prevention and mitigation activities of disaster risk reduction. Even though prevention and mitigation are of great importance in the disaster management cycle aimed at averting the catastrophe and avoiding the damages and losses caused by the disasters, they are in their infancy. Governmental efforts for prevention and mitigation have not been carried out until the recent past, which caused a deficiency in the disaster management legislation. Hence, the study aims to identify the legislative deficiencies in earthquake-induced disaster risk management in the context of the architecture and built environment. The methodology of the study is based on expert opinions on specific case studies. The sampling of the study covers the urban renewal projects implemented in Istanbul, Turkey. The findings of the study indicate that property ownership stands out as the biggest obstacle to achieving the urban renewal process, which is the primary agenda for preventing earthquake-induced disasters and mitigating damages and losses. Property ownership has not yet been effectively framed in the context of urban renewal in Turkish cities under the threat of severe earthquakes at any time. At the root of the problems related to property ownership slowing down the urban renewal process lies the desire for free, unrequited, unearned, and speculative rent-seeking. In urban growth areas, the disaster resilience of zoning plans is ignored. The increase in zoning and density in urban renewal areas prevents building a resilient city in which a disaster-resilient society will reside. The cost of old and decaying properties is expected to be covered by government authorities and institutions. Since those institutions have no means to cover this cost, authorities seek to cover this cost by creating and sharing speculative rent. In return, this increases the density of buildings and population while not considering disaster-resilient architecture and the built environment. As a result of the study, recommendations are developed to be integrated with urban renewal processes to contribute to disaster risk management. To overcome the problems arising from property ownership in urban renewal, the disaster-prone environment should be subjected to a disaster-resilient planning and design process. To this end, rather than creating a gratuitous rent, all stakeholders are to be burdened with the financial responsibilities of the urban renewal. Public lending that includes payment plans suitable for the budgets of the inhabitants in the disaster-prone environment will ensure the creation of a livable and sustainable architecture and city. In line with these recommendations, a housing typology focusing on building layout and land density is proposed.

Keywords

Disaster Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, Urban Renewal, Housing Typology, Property Ownership

DEPREMDEN ETKİLENEN TESCİLLİ TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINDA GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN DEPREM ARKEOLOJİSİ ENKAZ AYRIŞTIRMA KAZISI

Safinaz ACIPAYAM

Kahramanmaraş Müze Müdürü

ÖZET

Kahramanmaraş gerek coğrafi konumundan dolayı Anadolu'nun oldukça stratejik bir noktasında bulunmasından, gerek doğal ve elverişli hava şartlarından dolayı Prehistorik Dönemden başlayarak ilk Çağ uygarlıkları, Roma, Bizans, Selçuklu, Dulkadiroğlu, Osmanlı ve Cumhuriyet Dönemine kadar birçok medeniyetin yaşam yeri olmuştur. Dolayısıyla yaklaşık12.bin yıllık bir geçmişten bahsedilebilir. Ayrıca Kahramanmaraş tarih boyunca birçok askeri birliklerin, kervanların geçiş sahası da olmuştur. Gerek bu kendi köklü yerel geçmişi, gerek geçiş bölgesi olması dolayısı ile kültür alış-verişi oluşumu sonrasında Kahramanmaraş kendine has çok eski, güçlü ve özgün bir kültürel birikime, değerlere sahip olmuştur. Bir bölgenin kültürel değerleri içerisinde kentin güzel sanatları, yiyecek-içeceği, forklörü, gelenek-göreneği, endüstri ve ticareti, tarımı, dili, dini, eğitimi, bilimi, mimarisi, tarih ve arkeolojik geçmişi yer alır.

Bu binlerce yıllık kültürel birikime sahip olan Kahramanmaraş'ın tarihi dönemlerinden Selçuklu, Dulkadiroğlu, Osmanlı gibi büyük devletlerin mimarisini yansıtan çok sayıda camii, medrese, han, hamam, çeşme, konut vb. eserler yer almaktadır. Bunlar Tescilli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıkları olarak Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı envanterine kayıtlıdır. 06.02.2023 tarihinde ilimiz merkezli yaşanan depremlerde bu Tescilli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının bir kısmı ciddi hasar görerek tamamen enkaz olmuş, bir kısmı ağır hasar alarak yapıların büyük bölümleri yıkılmıştır. Bir kısmı ise hasar almakla birlikte halen ayakta ihtişamını korumaktadır. Deprem felaketi sonrası zarar gören yapılarla ilgili olarak Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü izinleri doğrultusunda Kahramanmaraş Müzesi Müdürlüğü Başkanlığında, Harran Üniversitesi Arkeoloji Bölüm Başkanlığı Bilimsel Danışmanlığında, literatüre yeni giren "Deprem Arkeolojisi" kapsamında Deprem Enkaz Ayrıştırma Kazısı çalışmaları gerçekleştirilmektedir. Çalışmalar 10.04.2023 tarihinden itibaren devam etmektedir. Bu kapsamında; kısmen veya tamamen yıkılan yapıların özellikli mimari elemanları ayrıştırılarak koruma altına alınmakta, diğer yapı elemanları ise binaların restorasyon- rekonstrüksiyon işlemlerinde yeniden kullanılmak üzere tasniflenmektedir. Bu çalışmaların bitiminde Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının izinleri doğrultusunda ilgili kurum ve kuruluşlarca restorasyon çalışmalarına başlanılarak eserler özgün görünümüne kavuşturulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Kültür Varlığı, Taşınmaz

INCREASING EARTHQUAKE AWARENESS IN TURKEY, AN EARTHQUAKE COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

Turkiye (Anatolian plate) is in a geological position that can be defined as the triple junction of the Eurasian, African and Arabian plates. The Anatolian plate is under the influence of plate collision tectonics and westward escape tectonics by the North Anatolian Fault (NAF) and the East Anatolian Fault (EAF). The NAF, an active fault zone, extends across the Anatolian plate in an east-west direction, starting from Karlıova (Bingöl) to the North Aegean Sea along 1400 km. The EAF, an active fault system, extending from Karlıova to Adıyaman, is divided into northern and southern branches around Çelikhan (Adıyaman). While the southern branch of the EAF extends from Gölbaşı (Adıyaman), Pazarcık (Kahramanmaras), Türkoğlu (Kahramanmaraş) to Kırıkhan (Hatay), the northern branch of the EAF reaches Göksun (Kahramanmaraş) from Sürgü (Malatya). For this reason, catastrophic earthquakes have been inevitable in Turkiye from centuries ago to the present. The Kahramanmaraş earthquakes on the EAF system were the first time in the history of the world and our country that major earthquake storms occurred so frequently. When the earthquakes of magnitude 7 and above are examined, it is seen that the majority of the damages in the buildings are caused by reasons such as being built on unstable ground, deficiencies in the building design and application stages, and deformation of the carrier systems after construction. In Turkiye, which is an earthquake country, the most important thing is to increase earthquake awareness throughout society. This social awareness should be in the form of both the educational dimension of the society (education, insurance awareness, responsibility, volunteering) and the continuous monitoring of engineering-technological developments in earthquake- resistant building designs in order to prevent life and property losses due to earthquakes. This investigation emphasizes the importance of social participation in reducing earthquake risk.

Keywords:
Anatolian plate, NAF, EAF, Catastrophic earthquakes, Social awareness

THE IMPACT OF EARTHQUAKES ON NATURAL RADIATION LEVELS: A STUDY AT KSU AVŞAR CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

People are constantly exposed to natural radiation in the environment they live in. The most important natural radiation resources within the earth's crust are resources such as soil, rock and groundwater. Because the Earth's crust has had long half-life radioactive nuclei since the first day of its existence. Therefore, determining the natural radioactivity of a region can be achieved by determining the level of natural radioactivity in the soil, water, local vegetation and air of that region. The impact of seismic activities on the earth's crust, particularly how they influence the natural radiation emitted from the soil, remains uncertain. For this reason there is a lot of research on these activities and their results.

This study aimed to measure the radiation levels in the period before and after earthquake the areas surrounding the Faculty of Medicine (MF) within Kahramanmaraş Sütçü imam University (KSU) Avşar Campus and various points (VP) on the campus. Measurements were taken at 10-day intervals until the end of May, using a Geiger-Mueller detector placed 30cm above the ground. Maximum and mean values over 2-minutes interval were compared before and after an earthquake to determine any changes. The mean values in the VP and MF were found as MF-13±0.2 μR/h, VP-12±0.3 μR/h for the pre-earthquake and MF-14±0.4 μR/h, VP-13±0.7 μR/h for the post-earthquake.

This results contributes new data to the ongoing research in assessing environmental changes associated with seismic events, emphasizing the need for sustained monitoring research to enhance our knowledge of the relation between earthquakes and natural radiation levels. Additionally, it has been determined that the measured areas maintain natural radiation levels that are suitable for a livable environment.

Keywords:
Radiation, earthquake, ksu, natural

LITTLE HANDS IN AN EARTHQUAKE: CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

Earthquake is known as a natural disaster whose impact area and intensity cannot be predicted. Although this phenomenon has been encountered frequently throughout human history, it carries a greater risk for regions at risk of disaster, and these regions pay great prices as a result of earthquakes. Turkey is a country where disasters occur and there is a risk of disaster due to its geography. As a matter of fact, two earthquakes of 7.8 and 7.5 magnitudes centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023 are the biggest indicator of this feature of Turkey, and since this earthquake was the largest earthquake in the history of Turkey, it was accepted as the disaster of the century. In this earthquake of high intensity, many buildings in the region collapsed and there were casualties. Children are the youngest victims of this event that affects the entire society. While earthquakes can cause physical and psychological damage to all people, these damages in children take longer to recover from than adults. Based on this, the aim of this study is to reveal the earthquake perceptions of children, who are one of the most vulnerable and vulnerable groups in earthquakes. The study is a theoretical compilation study based on literature review. In this context, studies that could be accessed in various databases were examined using the keywords of the study. As a result of the examinations, it was determined that although children had some metaphors and perceptions about the earthquake, they did not have sufficient knowledge and awareness because they were not mature enough to understand the damage of the earthquake. In this regard, some suggestions have been made regarding information activities to be carried out, taking into account the developmental period of children.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Disaster, Child, Earthquake, Perception.

EARTHQUAKE AWARENESS CONVERSATION WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: CHATGPT EXAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

An earthquake is a sudden and violent earthquake that occurs as a result of the sliding, clashing or separation of tectonic plates on the earth. This natural disaster can pose serious dangers to people and even cause great damage. Although earthquakes are generally more common in regions called earthquake zones, as in the February 6 earthquake, they can also occur in any geographical region. Earthquake awareness is of great importance in coping with earthquakes and being prepared for these events. Earthquake awareness aims to ensure that individuals, communities and even countries are knowledgeable, prepared and resilient against earthquakes. In this context, it is very important to build earthquake-resistant buildings in earthquake-risk areas, to create emergency plans and to educate the public on how to behave in the event of an earthquake. Earthquake awareness also includes post-earthquake response and recovery processes. A rapid and coordinated response after a disaster can help minimize loss of life and limit damages. Societies should develop a culture of solidarity and cooperation in disaster situations and be equipped with emergency teams and resources. As a result, earthquake awareness aims to raise awareness of individuals and societies against possible risks, make them prepared, and guide them effectively in post-disaster processes, considering that earthquakes are a natural reality. In this context, it is thought that the use of artificial intelligence applications, one of the current technological trends, will be beneficial in terms of raising awareness. There are many types of artificial intelligence applications. The most widely known of these applications is the ChatGPT application. However, many artificial intelligence platforms also use the ChatGPT infrastructure.

The purpose of this research is to provide a conversation about disasters, earthquakes and earthquake awareness using ChatGPT, one of the artificial intelligence applications. The method of the study is unstructured interview, one of the qualitative research methods. Within the scope of the study, a written conversation was held with ChatGPT about the current situation of the earthquake risk, considering the earthquakes that have occurred in the last five years, what preparations should be made before the earthquake, what should be done during the earthquake, and what should be taken into consideration for transportation and communication after the earthquake. The data obtained from the interview with ChatGPT was analyzed using the content analysis method. As a result of the analysis of the data, it was seen that information was given on the themes of building safety, emergency plan, disaster safety and earthquake preparedness. In the light of this study, we wanted to emphasize the feasibility of many different practical studies on earthquake awareness and consciousness with artificial intelligence. This study is thought to be an example of the usability of artificial intelligence applications to provide disaster awareness for all age groups.

Keywords
Artificial Intelligence, ChatGPT, Earthquake, Awareness

EVALUATION OF REGULATIONS ON DISASTER AND HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN TERMS OF THE SAFETY OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AND DETECTION OF DEFICIENCIES

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ABSTRACT

According to a statement made by a United Nations spokesperson, situations of disabled individuals being "lost and excluded" are frequently seen in disaster situations. Even the equal rights and place that disabled individuals are planned to have in the social organization after the social model disappears and prejudices such as "needy," "less than human", or "those whose lives are less valuable" are reconstructed in times of disaster. One of the biggest reasons for this can be the deficiencies in the pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster plans, which are seen when the regulations of both Turkish and international platforms are examined, and the mistakes in the following implementations of those plans. For instance, the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities (2006), one of the most comprehensive and binding sources on disability rights, states in Article 11 that state parties must take all precautions to ensure the safety of disabled individuals in emergencies. However, while the same convention makes detailed statements on other areas - such as on the political rights of disabled individuals - and provides necessary guidance to the ratified countries, the fact that it only uses a statement such as "requirements must be met" for emergencies proves that more information and planning are needed on this subject. For this purpose, this study reviewed national and international legal regulations and revealed articles relating to people with disabilities in disastrous situations. Legal documents were searched using the keywords "disability" and "earthquake" on the related platforms, and their articles were cross-examined. As a result, the regulations were found to be neglecting and inconsistent in considering the experience of people with disabilities in emergencies.

Keywords
Disaster Experience of People with Disabilities, Inclusive Regulation, Inclusive Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan

DISASTER AND EARTHQUAKE AWARENESS: EXAMPLE OF SOCIAL AWARENESS PROJECTS

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ABSTRACT

06 February Kahramanmaraş earthquakes affected 11 provinces and thousands of our citizens lost their lives and thousands of them became disabled. Disasters and earthquakes have negatively affected life and caused universal financial damage.

Earthquake victims living in Kahramanmaraş and other provinces did not know what to do against the disaster of the century, how to act and how to gather, causing intense fear and panic, and they were disciplined and taken out of control by the regime of AFAD and local administrators. The situation of our citizens living in Gaziantep İslahiye and Nurdağı Districts was examined and this study was revealed as a result of this success. The state of disaster and earthquake awareness, knowledge and experience of our citizens living in the İslahiye Region and how they will act when faced with the disaster were investigated. In order to raise the disaster and earthquake awareness of our citizens, awareness-raising activities and productivity awareness activities have been envisaged within the scope of the Disaster Awareness and Support for Disaster Victims Project provided by Gaziantep University Islahiye Vocational School. For the first time in 2009, many projects are carried out with the society outside of Foundation Universities, within the scope of the Social Awareness Projects Center at Gaziantep University and the Social Awareness Project Course, which is compulsory for the first years of the university. This skill is within the scope of the Social Awareness Project Course, which is compulsory in the Fall and Spring semesters of the Islahiye Vocational School Departments, and the courses coded TDP101 and TDP102 in short, and the course instructors undertake great tasks by making people aware of the project applications by providing useful trainings. It has become mandatory to educate and raise awareness of our citizens in İslahiye and Nurdağı districts, which are 1st degree earthquake zones, against Disasters and Earthquakes. This ability; Within the scope of the Awareness Social Projects Course, awareness raising activities on Disaster and Earthquake have been carried out regularly since 2009.

In the study, earthquake victims who were exposed to earthquakes were interviewed, especially the population, and their attitudes and attitudes towards improved experiences of disaster and earthquake awareness were revealed.

Keywords:
Disaster, Earthquake, Education, Social Awareness Project and İslahiye.

DAMAGE TYPES IN BUILDINGS IN THE KAHRAMANMARAŞ REGION AFTER THE KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

Due to its geographical location, Turkey is situated in an earthquake zone. Throughout its history, it has experienced significant earthquakes that have resulted in numerous fatalities and substantial economic damages. Specifically, on 06.02.2023, two huge earthquakes, measuring Mw: 7.7 at 04:17 and Mw: 7.6 at 13:24 local time, occurred on the Eastern Anatolian Fault Zone (DAFZ) in Kahramanmaraş. Damage occurred at different levels in numerous buildings with various types of structural systems in the province. The close proximity of the earthquake occurrences also had a negative impact on the extent of damage. Moreover, numerous buildings experienced either complete or partial collapse. This study focused on evaluating the damage that occurred in reinforced concrete structures specifically in the Kahramanmaras district, based on field observations. The primary reasons for the damage in these reinforced concrete structures, which make up the majority of the city center's buildings, were found to be inadequate reinforcement and structural irregularities. Particularly, issues such as weak floors, insufficient reinforcement in the concrete frame, short columns, imbalanced beams and columns, and heavy overhangs were identified as prominent causes of damage. Given the extent of the damages suffered, it is evident that the buildings in the region are not adequately prepared for earthquakes. Research has confirmed that structures constructed in compliance with earthquake regulations exhibit less damage and are less prone to collapse compared to non-compliant buildings. This indicates that the earthquake design regulations are satisfactory; however, the issue lies in the implementation of these regulations during the construction process.

Keywords:
Damage, Kahramanmaraş, Reinforced, Earthquake

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES ABOUT EARTHQUAKE IN GEOGRAPHY MAGAZINES FROM PAST TO PRESENT

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine the articles on the subject of earthquakes published in geography journals over the years according to certain parameters. In this regard, the main geography journals in Turkey, Turkish Geography Journal, Geographic Sciences Journal, International Journal of Geography and Geography Education, Geography Journal, Aegean Geography Journal and Eastern Geography Journal, were discussed in the research. Various parameters such as the number of earthquake-related articles published in these journals, publication year, and content analysis were used. The features in the articles about the earthquake were transferred to the SPSS 21 statistical program and explained with frequency and percentage analysis. In general, the earthquake issue has been researched from past to present in various aspects in geography magazines. It has been observed that the number of articles published about earthquakes in geography journals has increased significantly, especially in the period after the February 6 earthquakes. In addition to this situation, Turkish Geography Magazine published its 83rd issue in 2023 as a special issue on earthquakes, due to the earthquakes that occurred on February 6 and the following years. This number of earthquakes has been evaluated in many aspects from the perspective of geography science. The articles generally cover geomorphology, earthquake hazard risk analysis, post-earthquake mass movements and landslides, effects of earthquakes on surface deformations and settlements, environmental pollution, place dependency in the reconstruction process, demographic and economic effects of earthquakes, earthquake and transportation, earthquake awareness, earthquake. Studies have been carried out on important issues such as the intervention and improvement studies developed after the earthquake, the relationship between earthquake housing prices, the earthquake resistance of houses and earthquake literacy. It is a necessity for the earthquake special issue prepared by the Turkish Geography Journal to be prepared by other geography journals over time. Since every field of geography is related to the earthquake issue, much more studies should be done on earthquakes in the future. Frequently covering the subject of earthquakes in the literature, especially in geography literature, will also contribute to the formation of earthquake awareness.

Keywords
Earthquake, Geography, Bibliometric Analysis

REBUILDING LIVES: SPATIAL STRATEGIES FOR RESTORING DAILY PRACTICES AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN POST-TRAUMATIC RECOVERY

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ABSTRACT

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental health condition that may develop after an individual has experienced a traumatic event, such as a natural disaster, a serious accident, war, or rape. It can result in a range of symptoms, including intrusive thoughts, avoidance behaviours, negative changes in mood and cognition, and alterations in physical and emotional responses. Over time, social isolation and loneliness can lead to alienation, a loss of a sense of belonging, and various psychiatric problems. Therefore, individuals may abandon their daily routines and withdraw from social activities. Research shows that social interactions positively impact individuals' health and well-being, helping to alleviate depression, anxiety, stress, and other mental health issues. Harris' (2021) study on the 2010 Haiti earthquake showed that implementing social programs in disaster settings significantly contributes to the recovery process. The post-disaster recovery and reconstruction process offers opportunities to create supportive social environments. Spatial structures play a crucial role in allowing individuals to regain their daily practices. Throughout the evolution of societies, various daily practices have been carried out collaboratively. These partnerships, arising from circumstances, encompass activities such as hunting, cooking, childcare, agricultural activities, and more. These activities not only foster community cohesion but also provide mental and material support to each other. In summary, this study aims to propose spatial recommendations to assist individuals in reclaiming their daily practices during the post-disaster renewal and recovery process. It will offer examples of how activities such as meal preparation, childcare, elderly care, and landscaping can be organized spatially, fostering social interaction and collaboration.

Keywords:
Post-traumatic stress disorder, Co-living, Accommodation, Social house-dwelling

AN EVALUATION ON THE USES RELATED TO EARTHQUAKE IN THE DİVAN OF SÜNBÜLZADE VEHBİ, THE POET FROM MARAS OF THE 18TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The disintegration situation, which has been evident since the beginning of the 18th century, also caused changes in the political and social structure. The situation is slightly different in literature, which always follows the changes in social life from a certain distance. The literature of this century continues to experience its maturity period as a continuation of the previous century. The period is expressed as the richest period of classical Turkish literature in terms of its poet staff. This situation has sometimes been criticized as "a poet emerges from under every paving stone". Sünbülzâde Vehbî is among the poet staff of this period. The poet, born in Maraş, one of the regions most affected by the shocking earthquake we experienced on February 6, 2023, was deemed suitable for evaluation in this regard. Based on the meaning and importance of the day, earthquake and earthquake-related concepts in Sünbülzâde Vehbî's divan were scanned, and as a result of this scanning, nine results were reached. In this paper, the literature of the period in which the poet lived, the poet's life, the great earthquakes that shook Anatolia were briefly discussed, the origin of the word earthquake was examined and the concepts related to earthquake were explained. In the following, earthquakes and earthquake-related concepts mentioned in the poet's divan were tried to be interpreted. As a result of these interpretations, it has been understood the reasons for earthquake and earthquake-related usage. Finally, the paper was completed with a general evaluation in the conclusion section.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
18th Century, Sünbülzâde Vehbî, Maraş, Earthquake

KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMLERİ, TOKİ VE KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM HUKUKUNUN GELECEĞİ

Dr. Av. Veli BÖKE

Ankara Ü. Uygulamalı Bil.Fak. Gayrimenkul Geliştirme ABD. Öğr. Görevlisi

ÖZET

Depremler, bu doğal afetlerin en yıkıcılarından biri olup can ve mal kaybının en fazla yaşandığı afet türüdür. Türkiye de bir deprem ülkesi olup, hasar veren depremler bakımından dünyada 4. sıradadır. Coğrafi konum itibariyle deprem kuşağı üzerinde yer almakta olup tarih boyunca büyük depremlere sahne olmuş ve bu, sonuçları bakımından Ülkemiz genelinde derin bir trajediye sebebiyet vermiştir. Türkiye'de 1900-2023 yılları arasında 20'sinin şiddeti 7 ve üzeri olmak üzere, can kaybına veya hasara neden olan toplam 269 deprem meydana gelmiştir. 1992 Erzincan depreminden itibaren, 1995 Dinar, 1998 Ceyhan, 1999 Gölcük, 1999 Düzce, 2002 Afyon, 2003 Bingöl, 2010 Elazığ, 2011 Van, 2020 Elazığ, 2020 İzmir depremlerinde can kayıpları, yaralanmalar, başka şehirlere göçler ve yapılarda ağır hasarlar oluşmuştur. Son olarak; 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Kahramanmaraş'ın Pazarcık ilçesinde saat 04.17 de 7.7 büyüklüğünde bir depremle bir kez daha karşı karşıya gelmiştir. Aynı gün saat 13.24'te Kahramanmaraş Elbistan merkezli 7.6 büyüklüğünde ikinci bir deprem daha yaşanmış ve ilk depremin ardından ağır hasarlı olan binaların bir kısmı bu depremde yıkılmış; adeta yüzyılda olabilecek afetler bir güne sığmıştır. Kahramanmaraş Pazarcık ve Elbistan merkezli depremlerden 11 kent doğrudan etkilenmiştir. Yıkımın meydana geldiği iller; Adana, Adıyaman Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, Elazığı ve Şanlıurfa olarak açıklanmış; depremlerden etkilenen illerde yaşayan yaklaşık 14 milyon vatandaşımız (toplam nüfusu ülke nüfusunun yaklaşık %16,4'ü) bu depremden etkilenmiştir. Resmi rakamlara göre, deprem nedeniyle 50 binden fazla vatandaşımız hayatını kaybederken, 100 binden fazla vatandaşımız ise yaralanmış; 40 bine yakın binanın tamamen yıkıldığı raporlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Deprem, TOKİ, Hukuk, Dönüşüm

EFFECTS OF CLAYEY SANDY SOILS ON PERMEABILITY VALUES: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON DEBRIS WASTES FROM THE FEBRUARY 6TH KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

The earthquakes centered in Pazarcık, Kahramanmaraş, and Elbistan, collectively referred to as the Disaster of February 6th, have triggered the ongoing demolition of structures damaged in Kahramanmaraş. The debris generated during this demolition process is being accumulated at dump sites in the Erkenez Neighborhood of Dulkadiroğlu District and the Karacasu region in Dulkadiroğlu District, totaling 1,400,000 m3 of excavation. The construction waste produced after the earthquake poses significant threats to both environmental pollution and public health due to the release of toxic substances and the degradation of air quality. Consequently, this study aims to investigate the feasibility of utilizing the construction waste generated in earthquake-prone areas of Kahramanmaraş for soil reinforcement projects. The core idea is that recycling these wastes can offer more sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions. The study examines the alterations in soil permeability induced by construction waste and seeks to determine the potential for reusing these materials as a cost-effective option while minimizing environmental impact. To achieve this goal, soil samples were procured from the Kahramanmaraş-Göksun region, and a Particle Size Distribution test was conducted on the soil sample, revealing a composition of 46.2% sand, 39.8% fine material (clay), and 13.9% gravel. Three distinct soil samples were created by incorporating 10% and 20% construction waste by weight into the original soil. These samples encompassed pure soil, soil with 10% rubble content, and soil with 20% rubble content. Permeability coefficients were then calculated for the obtained soil samples using the Fixed Head Permeability Test Method in accordance with the ASTM D-2434 standard. The experimental results suggest that construction waste can be effectively employed in soil reinforcement projects, showcasing a positive impact on the permeability value of the soil.

Keywords
Kahramanmaras Earthquake, Construction Debris, Filtration, Permeability Test

INVESTIGATION OF SPINDLE AND NINE PRESSURE DIFFERENCE IN VORTEX YARN PRODUCTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Textile is a large field that includes not only pleasure but also many factors such as heating, covering, comfort, fashion and technology, and in this context, it is a sector that covers both needs and continues with innovations. Due to its scope, it has greatly increased the environmental burden of the textile industry. Recently, environmental problems that are difficult to manage, such as increased social awareness, increases in carbon emissions, and excess of non-biodegradable waste, have increased due to excess production due to trends such as fast fashion, and as a result, sustainability studies in the textile sector have gained great importance. One of the biggest threats to living species is environmental destruction and the resulting global warming. In this context, it is an undeniable fact that the textile industry is a huge industry and the damage it causes to the environment. The most important raw material source for the textile industry is fiber, and ensuring sustainability in the production processes from fiber to yarn, from yarn to fabric is necessary both to reduce environmental burdens and to switch to sustainable textiles. Although most of the natural fiber types used in textiles have better comfort features, they also directly increase environmental threats. In order to reduce the environmental burden, a healthy relationship must be established between the environment and the textile industry. As a first step, within the scope of supporting sustainability, this study aimed to evaluate how the mechanical and comfort properties of commonly used vortex spinning methods and knitted fabrics change according to the content of recycled cotton and recycled viscose. Fibers were blended with recycled cotton fiber, recycled viscose and tencel in different blend ratios. Sample yarns were produced from the prepared blends and knitted fabrics were produced from these yarns and the optimization of the basic process parameters related to the production parameters was carried out.

Keywords:
Vortex; Thermal Comfort, Recycle

THE IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC PLANS IN INTEGRATED DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The concept of strategy began to be used in management science with the changes and developments over time. Planning, which is the first element of the strategic management approach, is an approach aimed at making basic decisions that reveal what the organization does and why it does that job. Strategic planning came to the agenda in Turkey, especially in the 2000s, within the framework of restructuring efforts in the field of public administration. With the established legislation, public institutions are obliged to prepare and implement strategic plans. Establishing a bridge between legislation and actions through strategic plans has a critical role in implementing the policies and legislation determined, especially in integrated disaster management. The institution responsible for the implementation of the integrated disaster management system in Turkey is the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). Therefore, AFAD is also responsible for making strategic planning and carrying out activities for the continuity of the system. In this study, it was aimed to reveal the place and importance of strategic plans in integrated disaster management by examining the strategic plans of AFAD, which is responsible for central coordination, and the municipalities that are expected to provide effective services at the local level. Considering the components that a strategic plan should include; It seems that AFAD's last completed strategic plan was prepared more carefully than the previous strategic plan. However, it should not be forgotten that another issue that is as important as preparing the plan correctly is the degree of achievement of strategic goals and objectives. It is also very important to include activities related to every stage of disasters in strategic plans, and especially to prioritize mitigation activities. In AFAD's last completed strategic plan, it is seen that the emphasis is still on the moment of disaster and its aftermath. At the local level, the same applies to the strategic plans of municipalities. In order to strengthen the integrated disaster management system, mitigation activities should be prioritized in strategic plans.

Keywords:

Disaster Management, Integrated Disaster Management, Strategic Planning, Strategic Plan

DEPREM, TURİZM VE KAHRAMANMARAŞ: YENİDEN YAPILANMA SÜRECİNDE TEKNOLOJİK ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

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ÖZET

Turizm ve doğal afetler birbiriyle ilişkili unsurlardır. Özellikle doğal afetlerin, yüksek derecede belirsizlikleri nedeniyle genellikle öngörülemez ve kontrol edilemez olması turizm sektörü için üzerinde önemle durulmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda yaşanan afetler sonrası hızlı ve etkili tepki verebilmek adına destinasyona yönelik çeşitli kararlar alınması ve stratejilerin geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Geliştirilen bu stratejiler destinasyonlarda dayanıklılık oluşturmada hayati bir rol oynamaktadır. Özellikle afet sonrası toparlanma, hasar gören veya yıkılan başlıca turistik cazibe merkezlerinin ihtiyaçlarının belirlenmesi, restorasyonların planlanması ve yeniden pazarlama çalışmaları destinasyonun imajı için oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Araştırmada, 6 Şubat Depremleri sonrası yeniden yapılanma sürecinde Kahramanmaraş'ın turistik alanlarına yönelik teknoloji temelli çözüm önerilerinin sunulması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması olarak tasarlanmış ve doküman analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda araştırmada veri toplama sürecinde ikincil verilerden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında turizm-seyahat, reklam-tanıtım, enerji-atık, altyapı-üstyapı ve diğer olmak üzere beş tema altında öneriler sunulmuştur. Kahramanmaraş'ta turizm sektörünün yeniden yapılanma sürecinde; turistik alanlarda (özellikle müzeler, toplu ulaşım araçları, Tarihi Kapalı Çarşı, Kahramanmaraş Kalesi gibi alanlar) ücretsiz wifi altyapısının kurulması, yapay zeka (ChatGPT gibi) destekli mobil seyahat uygulamasının oluşturulması veya mevcut mobil uygulamanın (Gezede) geliştirilmesi, yeni şehir planına göre seyahat rotalarının güncellenmesi, destinasyondaki çekiciliklerin engelsiz turizm kapsamında planlanması, Kahramanmaraş turizm destinasyon yönetim örgütünün kurulması, depremin izlerini taşıyan ve teknoloji ile donatılmış Kahramanmaraş Deprem Müzesi'nin inşa edilmesi, stratejik bir cadde belirlenerek turizm/prestij caddesi (Örneğin, Trabzon caddesi, Kıbrıs Meydanı ve Kahramanmaraş Kalesi'ni içeren alan) şeklinde dizayn edilmesi, turistik alanlara çeşitli dillerde hizmet verebilecek kioskların yerleştirilmesi, Kahramanmaraş sanal rehberlik uygulamasının (çeşitli dillerde hizmet verebilecek) hazırlanması, turizm alanları planlanırken sürdürülebilir enerji kaynaklarından faydalanılması ve Kahramanmaraş'ta yer alan tüm turistik çekim merkezlerine yönelik acil durum alan boşaltma planlarının hazırlanması gibi çeşitli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Deprem, Turizm, Teknoloji, Kahramanmaraş, Akıllı Turizm, Acil Durum Planlaması

AFETLERDE LOJİSTİK SÜREÇLER: KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMLERİ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Asrın felaketi olarak adlandırılan 6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş depremleri on bir ili etkilemiş, büyük can ve mal kayıplarına neden olmuştur. Geniş bir alanı etkileyen bu depremler büyük bir afetin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuş ve afet yönetim faaliyetlerindeki etkin ve planlı çalışmaların önemini tekrar göz önüne sermiştir. Afet kavramı tanımlanırken kullanılan "yerel ihtiyaçların yetersiz kalması" ifadesi bir felaket sonrası gerekli olabilecek tüm ihtiyaçları aslında net olarak anlatmaktadır. Bu noktada gerekli olacak tüm ihtiyaçların hızlı ve etkin bir şekilde afet bölgesine sevk ve idaresi yapılmalıdır. Bu tür kaos ortamlarında devreye giren afet lojistiği; afet öncesi hazırlık çalışmaları, afet sırasında müdahale uygulamaları ve afet sonrasında yapılacak iyileştirmeye yönelik etkili ve uygun uygulama planlarını içermektedir. Afet lojistiği ya da diğer adıyla insani yardım lojistiği, afette maruz kalan insanlar için gereken insani yardım, gıda, ilaç, malzeme ve sağlık hizmetleri ile bilgi ve insan kaynaklarını hızlı ve etkin bir şekilde ulaştıran sistemdir denilebilir. Afet lojistiğinde gerekli malzeme ve kaynakların organize olmuş bir şekilde tedarik edilip, gerekli yerlere ulaştırılması afet yönetiminin zorluklarından biridir. Bu noktada afetlerde rol oynayan kurumların iş birliği içinde olması çok elzemdir. Afet lojistiği faaliyetlerinin etkin ve verimli olmasının yanında taleplere hızlı cevap verebilmesi afet yönetimi için hayati öneme sahiptir. Afet lojistiği, afet yönetim sistemi içerisinde şekillenerek "Afet lojistik süreçleri" şeklinde ortaya çıkmış ve kendi içerisinde afet öncesi hazırlık, afet müdahale süreci ve müdahale sonrası lojistik faaliyetler olarak üç bölüme ayrılmıştır. Bu üç aşama lojistiğin doğruları olan; doğru zaman, doğru yer, doğru miktar, doğru şart, doğru maliyet ve doğru kişi ile harmanlandığında hızlı bir afet yönetiminin olmaması için hiçbir neden kalmaz. Bu çalışmamızda 6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş depremlerinde ortaya çıkan tablo afet lojistiği çerçevesinde değerlendirilmesi yapılmış olup, afet lojistik süreçlerinin işleyişindeki eksi ve artı yönler ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Afet, Afet Yönetimi, Afet Lojistiği, Kahramanmaraş Depremleri.

TEACHING ENGLISH TO LEARNERS WITH TRAUMA AND INTEGRATING TRAUMA HEALING IN EFL CONTEXT

Gökçe GÖK

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ABSTRACT

Even though trauma and trauma healing, are a part of psychology, and psychological counseling, teachers also have an important responsibility in supporting learners' psychological well-being as educators. In this case, it becomes really important to be able to recognize learners with trauma, define trauma, and support learners' trauma-healing and psychological well-being. As it was stated in the article that was published in the British Council, "trauma" refers to experiences and events that are physically and or/ psychologically damaging. Even though people continue to live their lives, they may still carry the effects of trauma which leads us to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) as a consequence of trauma. As was stated in an article written by Michael Medley from Eastern Mennonite University, English language teachers should consider the social-psychological situation of the students they teach, they must be sensitive to the effects of traumatic stress among learners. In the article, Medley defends the idea that without experiencing some measure of healing from trauma, children will be frustrated in their language learning. This article explains how what we know about trauma can be aligned with effective language instructional practices. The article gives a brief explanation of teaching approaches that are sensitive to the needs of those affected by trauma. In the article, the author suggests ways that teachers can (a) include intelligences that may be neglected in traditional language classrooms as a way to address the needs of trauma-affected youth to have multiple channels for self-expression and language learning; (b) integrate language instruction with self-expression and exploration of social relationships; and (c) incorporate content-based language instruction that explains the trauma healing process. It is believed that English language teachers can play a role in trauma healing for learners because artful acts of instruction are therapeutic, promoting both wholeness and effective instruction for all learners. The article gives these solutions to promote trauma healing in EFL classrooms; teachers can (a) include intelligence that may be neglected in traditional language classrooms as a way to address the needs of trauma-affected youth to have multiple channels for self-expression and language learning; (b) integrate language instruction with self-expression and exploration of social relationships; and (c) incorporate content-based language instruction that explains the trauma healing process. It is stated that English language teachers can play a role in trauma healing for learners. The session will include defining trauma and trauma healing, defining learners with trauma, and ways to integrate trauma healing instructions in EFL classrooms. The session will include a literature review that includes research about this context.

Keywords:
Traumahealing, learners with trauma, psychological wellbeing in education, EFL, english language teaching

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' CRITICAL THINKING AND DIGITAL LITERACY

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ABSTRACT

The contemporary world is in a constant process of change and transformation. Developments in technology have made it necessary for individuals to use and adapt to these technologies. In this regard, new-generation literacy skills and higher-order thinking skills have begun to come to the forefront. Individuals who accept information without questioning it and are able to make accurate decisions in a rapidly expanding and disseminating information environment are closely related to acquiring critical thinking skills. Likewise, digitalization is becoming widespread in almost every aspect of life and has become an integral part of our daily lives. Therefore, preparing individuals for what the virtual world brings can be achieved by having digital literacy skills. The purpose of the research is to determine the extent to which the critical thinking skills of prospective teachers affect their levels of digital literacy. The research consists of (i) participation, (ii) cognitive maturity, and (iii) innovation dimensions. It has been designed within a correlational research design to examine the level at which critical thinking influences digital literacy. The population of the research consists of education faculty students. The sample consists of 210 teacher candidates studying in eight different departments, determined by the maximum diversity method, one of the purposeful sampling methods. Data are collected from the three sub-dimensions of the critical thinking scale ("Participation," "Cognitive Maturity," "Innovativeness") and four sub-dimensions of the digital literacy scale ("Attitude," "Technical," "Cognitive," "Social-Emotional"). Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis were used to analyze the data. According to the results of the correlation analysis, there is a medium and strong positive relationship between critical thinking and digital literacy sub-dimensions. According to the research findings, a positive significant result was obtained between the critical thinking and digital literacy factor scores perceived by the pre-service teachers. The findings show that the sub-dimensions of critical thinking together are an essential predictor of digital literacy.

Keywords
Critical Thinking, Pre-Service Teachers, Digital Literacy

THIRD LANGUAGE LEARNING: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Foreign language classes are becoming international day by day in almost every developed and developing countries such as Türkiye. Teaching foreign language to these international students need specialized program and preparations of schools and their teachers. The reasons why these students come to Türkiye to educate may be various, as a result of this, they may encounter some difficulties in this new learning environment. Consequently, the differences in educational systems may be a hindrance for them (Palmer, 2015), and also the second language proficiency of these international students may not be considered while learning third language. Aydın and Kaya (2017) stated that "Turkey has no previous experience or programme designed to educate and integrate migrants or refugees" (p.459), it becomes a necessity for foreign language teachers in Türkiye to have a sufficient pedagogical knowledge to learn how to support these students and they should realize their needs from different language backgrounds, cultures and characteristics (Saklan & Erginer, 2017). This study aims to investigate how the students from different countries and with different mother language experiences learn English in Türkiye and what challenges they face in foreign language classrooms. The data of the study will be collected through the responses of the international students to an open-ended questionnaire. The researcher aims to reach approximately fifty international students for the study. The content analysis will be used. This study might present some educational implications for students, teachers, program developers, or policy makers interested in international students' current situation and challenges in foreign language classrooms in Türkiye.

Keywords
International Students, Challenges, Third Language, Foreign Language Classrooms

ARAŞTIRMA GÖREVLİLERİNİN AKADEMİK YAZMA BECERİSİ VE YAYIN YAPMA SÜRECİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ VE EĞİTİM PLANI

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ÖZET

Yükseköğretim kurumları "yüksek düzeyde bilimsel çalışma ve araştırma yapmak, bilgi ve teknoloji üretmek, bilim verilerini yaymak, ulusal alanda gelişme ve kalkınmaya destek olmak" gibi amaçlarını gerçekleştirebilmek için çeşitli organlar içerisinde büyük bir insan kaynağına sahiptir. Bu doğrultuda bilimsel çalışmalar ve araştırmalar yapan, bilgi üreten yükseköğretim kurumlarının amacına hizmet eden en büyük paydaş öğretim elemanlarıdır. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmanın amacı, eğitim örgütlerinin hedeflerini yerine getirmede önemli paydaşlardan biri olan araştırma görevlilerinin akademik yazma becerisi ve yayın yapma sürecinin geliştirilmesine yönelik bir ihtiyaç analizi yapmaktır. Bu sebeple, bu çalışma kapsamında Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi'nde (KSÜ) kişi düzeyinde ihtiyaç analizi yapılmıştır. Buna yönelik, ihtiyaç analizinin ilk aşamasına uygun şekilde kurumun stratejik planları gözden geçirilmiş ve kurumun mevcut sorunları tespit edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, öncelikle KSÜ 2023-2027 Stratejik Planı İnsan Kaynakları incelenmiştir. Bunun sonucunda, akademik faaliyetlere ilişkin sorunların var olduğu ve buna yönelik yapılması gerekenler arasında ise "bilişim altyapısının güçlendirilmesi, araştırma desteklerinin çeşitlendirilmesi ve arttırılması, yeni iş birliği stratejilerinin geliştirilmesi, öğretim elemanlarının sayısının arttırılması" gerekliliğinin vurgulandığı anlaşılmıştır. Ayrıca, KSÜ'de "akademik personel için bilimsel araştırma projeleri ve yayınların çeşitli biçimlerde teşvik edildiği, insan kaynaklarının verimli ve etkin kullanımı için üniversite yönetiminin insan kaynaklarını nasıl iyileştirilebileceği ile ilgilendiği" belirtilmiştir. Daha sonra, ihtiyaç analizinin ikinci basamağında KSÜ'de çalışmakta olan araştırma görevlilerinden yüz yüze görüşmeler yapılarak bilgi toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Çalışanların akademik yazma becerisi ve yayın yapma sürecine ilişkin görüşleri incelendiğinde, araştırma görevlilerinin akademik yazmaya ilişkin çeşitli eğitimler almalarına karşın, birçok konuda eksiklerinin olduğu ve bu sebeple farklı konularda eğitime ihtiyaç duyduklarını belirtmişlerdir. Bu eksikler arasında "nicel veri analizi, nitel veri analizi, makale yazma, yöntem bilgisi, literatür sınırlandırma, akademik yazım dili, tezden makale üretme" gibi pek çok konuda eksikleri olduğunu ve buna yönelik eğitime ihtiyaç duyduklarını belirtmişlerdir. Ayrıca, araştırma görevlileri bu eksiklikler sebebiyle "yetersizlik hissiyatı, yazma alışkanlığı edinememe, kadroya atanamama, motivasyon düşüklüğü, yazım sürecinin uzaması, stres ve özgüven eksikliği" gibi çeşitli problemler yaşadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Çalışma kapsamında elde edilen verilerden ortaya çıkan eğitim ihtiyacı bulguları ile üniversitenin kariyer planının uyumlu olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bu sebeple, çalışmanın sonunda ihtiyaç analizinden elde edilen bulgulara yönelik bir eğitim planı sunulmuştur. İleriki araştırmalarda, çalışma grubunun öğretim üyelerini de kapsayacak şekilde geliştirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Akademik yazma becerisi, yayın yapma, ihtiyaç analizi, araştırma görevlileri, yükseköğretim, eğitim planı

EXAMINATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP IN THE CONTEXT OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

Today, the digital world has become an area that shapes the social, cultural and economic lives of individuals. The concept of digital citizenship, which emerged with this transformation, can be defined as the ethical, responsible and safe behaviors that individuals should exhibit in digital environments. Digital citizenship provides guidance not only when individuals interact on online platforms, but also on how to use digital technologies in their daily lives. With digital citizenship, it is aimed for individuals to act consciously in the online environment in the information age. Individuals must comply with ethical rules and respect the rights of others when exchanging information over the internet, producing digital content or interacting on social media. Being sensitive to risks such as confidentiality of personal information, cyber security and online harassment also forms the basis of digital citizenship principles. Digital citizenship also promotes digital literacy in educational institutions and society at large. In schools, digital citizenship education aims to provide students with the skills to understand online ethical rules, raise awareness of cyber security issues, and evaluate digital media resources from a critical perspective. Statistics revealed by data collected globally show that digital literacy levels are an important issue. It has been observed that digital literacy levels are still insufficient in many countries and the need for education in this field is increasing. There is still a need for fundamental education, especially on issues such as digital literacy, online security and privacy concerns, social media use and interaction. In addition to all these, people's concerns about online security and privacy are at the center of digital citizenship discussions. Cyber attacks, personal information leaks and online fraud incidents have increased individuals' awareness of online security. As a result, with the adventure of lifelong learning from primary school to higher education, many countries are promoting digital citizenship education in schools and communities and launching new programs on this subject. The digital literacy course given in all programs at the higher education level is an example of this. However, these efforts still present many challenges in terms of wide dissemination and effective implementation of educational programs. This study aims to conduct a content analysis of postgraduate theses on digital citizenship in our country. Using the document review method, one of the qualitative research methods, searches were carried out from the YÖK Thesis archive with the keywords "Digital Citizen", "Digital Citizenship", "Digital Citizen", Digital Citizenship". As a result of the inquiries, it was seen that there were 60 postgraduate theses, 11 of them were at the doctorate level and 49 of them were at the master's level. Based on the thesis summaries, an analysis is carried out in the context of the population, sample, research method used, analysis method and recommendations. It is thought that the data obtained as a result of this research will be a guide for new research on digital citizenship.

Keywords
Digital Citizen, Digital Citizenship, Digital Literacy

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİMDE MENTÖRLÜK KAVRAMINA İLİŞKİN BİR BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

Mentorluk kavram olarak en genel anlamıyla daha genç veya daha az deneyimli bir kişiye, özellikle iş veya okulda, belirli bir süre boyunca yardım ve tavsiye verme faaliyeti olarak tanımlanır. Mentorluk kavramı eğitim hizmetlerinin farklı kademelerinde, farklı biçimlerde görülebilir. Bu kademelerden biri de yükseköğretimdir. Bu çalışmada Web of Science veri tabanında taranan hakemli dergilerde 1991 ile 2023 yılları arasında sadece İngilizce dilinde ve sadece eğitim alanında yapılmış araştırmalar olarak yayımlanmış 207 makale bibliyometrik analiz ile incelenmiştir. Arama sorgusu olarak ("MENTORSHIP" OR "MENTORING") AND ("IN HIGHER EDUCATION" OR "IN TERTIARY EDUCATION" OR "IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION" OR "IN ACADEMIA" OR "IN ACADEMY") kullanılmıştır. Yapılan bu araştırmada araştırma sorgusu neticesinde Web of Science veri tabanında taranan makalelere yansıyan "mentorluk" ve "yükseköğretim" alanındaki araştırma faaliyetlerinin büyümesi ve gelişimi analiz edilmiştir. Rstudio ve Bibliometrix paket programları kullanılarak yayın ve atıf trendleri, en sık kullanılan anahtar kelimeler, en etkili ülke, yazar ve dergiler ve araştırma odakları olarak incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgularda araştırmalarda 2013 yılından itibaren genel olarak bir yükseliş trendi görülmektedir. Buna göre yıllık artış oranı “% 9.45” olarak hesaplanmıştır. Alanda 549 farklı yazar 89 farklı kaynakta çalışmalar yayımlamıştır. Mentorluk terimi özellikle 2015 yılında ön plana çıkmıştır. Bradford's Law sonuçlarına göre Zone-1’de 5 dergi bulunmaktadır. Çalışmalarda en sık kullanılan üç anahtar kelime; kadın; fakülte ve öğrenci olmuştur. Mentoring & Tutoring dergisinin en etkili ve aynı zamanda en çok atıf alan dergi olduğu, yüksekogretimde mentorluk konusundaki calismalarda ABD'nin öne çıktığı tespit edilmistir. New Mexico Üniversitesi ve Rochester Üniversitesi ise alandaki en etkili üniversitelerdir. Çalışma kapsamında Adams Anne E. Ve Baran E.'nin ise en çok atıf alan yazarlar olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Yükseköğretim, Mentorluk, Bibliyometrik Analiz

SAĞLIK EĞİTİMİNDE ARTIRILMIŞ GERÇEKLİK UYGULAMALARININ AKADEMİK BAŞARI VE PSİKOMOTOR BECERİLERE ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR META-ANALİZ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı sağlık eğitiminde artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamalarının akademik başarı ve psikomotor becerilere etkisini incelmektir. Bu amaçla mevcut deneysel çalışmaların verileri incelenerek bir meta- analiz çalışması yapılmıştır. Bu meta-analizde, son beş yıla ait 11 deneysel çalışmadan elde edilen 13 bağımsız etki büyüklüğü (ES) üzerine detaylı bir inceleme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Toplam örneklem büyüklüğü 13.463 olan birincil çalışmalar, sağlık eğitiminde artırılmış gerçekliğin akademik başarı ve psikomotor beceriler üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmıştır. Akademik başarı için yapılan meta-analizde, genel etki büyüklüğünün d = 0,35 (95% CI: 0,25, 0,45) olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu bulgu, artırılmış gerçekliğin akademik başarıyı orta düzeyde artırdığını göstermektedir. Ayrıca, tıp (d = 0,31) ve hemşirelik (d = 0,39) alanlarında benzer etki büyüklükleri gözlemlenirken, psikoloji, fizyoterapi ve diğer sağlık alanlarında etki büyüklüğünün daha düşük olduğu tespit edilmiştir (d = 0,24). Psikomotor beceriler için yapılan meta-analizde ise genel etki büyüklüğünün d = 0,57 (95% CI: 0,47, 0,67) olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu sonuç, artırılmış gerçekliğin psikomotor becerileri önemli ölçüde artırdığını desteklemektedir. Ayrıca, etki büyüklüğünün örneklem büyüklüğü (d = 0,64) ve işlenen konu (d = 0,69) açısından daha yüksek olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Meta-analizlerde, akademik başarı ve psikomotor beceriler üzerindeki etkilerin değerlendirilmesinde önemli moderatörler belirlenmiştir. Örneklem büyüklüğü, işlenen konu ve eğitim düzeyi, bu etkilerin boyutunu belirlemede kritik faktörler olarak öne çıkmıştır. Özellikle, örneklem büyüklüğünün artmasıyla etki büyüklüğünün arttığı, işlenen konunun karmaşıklığına bağlı olarak etki büyüklüğünün değiştiği ve eğitim düzeyinin artmasıyla etki büyüklüğünün azaldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu kapsamlı meta-analiz, sağlık eğitiminde artırılmış gerçekliğin akademik başarı ve psikomotor becerileri geliştirmek için etkili bir araç olabileceğini vurgulamaktadır. Ancak, elde edilen etki büyüklüklerinin çeşitli faktörlere bağlı olarak değişkenlik gösterdiği ve bu faktörlerin dikkate alınması gerektiği önemli bir bulgudur.

Anahtar Kelimeler
Sağlık Eğitimi, Artırılmış Gerçeklik, Meta-analiz

"SANAL SINIF" KAVRAMINA YÖNELİK METAFORİK ALGILAR

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı "Sanal Sınıf" kavramına yönelik metaforik algıların belirlenmesidir. 155 katılımcıdan alınan açık uçlu yanıtlar analize tabi tutulmuştur. Sanal sınıfların eğitim ortamındaki rolü, öğrencilerin, öğretmenlerin, velilerin ve eğitimcilerin gözünden çeşitli perspektiflerle değerlendirilmektedir. Bu farklı bakış açıları, sanal sınıfları bir dizi farklı metafor ile açıklamaya yönelik zengin bir dil oluşturmuştur. Öğrenciler, sanal sınıfları genellikle dijital sınıflar olarak nitelendirirler ve bu ortamı, herkesin aynı anda katılabildiği, görüşmelerin yapılabildiği bir açık oda gibi algılarlar. Ancak, bu öğrenciler aynı zamanda sanal sınıfları, yüz yüze eğitimin dijital bir yansıması olarak görmekte ve dikkat dağınıklığının gerçek sınıfa göre daha zor toparlandığını vurgulamaktadırlar. Öğrencilerin bu çifte bakış açısı, sanal sınıfların eğitimde hem esneklik hem de zorluklar sunan karmaşık bir yapıya sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Öğretmenler ise sanal sınıfları genellikle interaktif sınıflara benzetmektedirler. Bu benzetme, internet ortamında paydaşlarla buluşmanın, canlı derslerin gerçekleştirilmesine imkân tanıdığını ifade eder. Ancak, öğrenci-öğretmen etkileşiminin sınırlı olduğu ve jest-mimiklerin kullanılmadığı bir ortam olarak tanımlanması, öğretmenlerin bu yeni eğitim modelini adapte etme sürecindeki zorlukları yansıtmaktadır. Velilerin perspektifinden gelen metaforlar arasında ise "kuru odun," "boşa kürek çekmek," ve "hastalığın yayılmaması için internet üzerinden kurulmuş sınıf" gibi ifadeler dikkat çekmektedir. Bu metaforlar, sanal sınıfların bazı veliler için etkisiz, verimsiz veya sağlıksız olduğu yönündeki algıyı yansıtmaktadır. Veliler, çocuklarının eğitimine dair endişelerini ve bu yeni öğrenme modeline karşı duydukları güvensizliği bu şekillerde ifade etmektedirler. Bu çeşitli perspektifler ışığında, sanal sınıfların avantajları ve dezavantajları daha detaylı bir şekilde ele alınmalıdır. Eğitimciler, bu farklılıkları göz önünde bulundurarak sanal sınıfları daha etkili ve öğrenci odaklı bir şekilde tasarlamalıdırlar. Ayrıca, eğitimciler ve öğrenciler arasındaki iletişimi artırarak, sanal sınıf deneyimini daha zengin hale getirmek için çeşitli stratejiler geliştirmek önemli bir adım olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler
Sanal Sınıf, Metaforik Algı

EĞİTSEL VİDEOLARIN METAFORİK İNCELENMESİ: ÖĞRENME DENEYİMİNDEKİ ÇEŞİTLİLİK

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ÖZET

Eğitsel videolar, modern öğrenme ortamlarında giderek artan bir öneme sahip olan etkili öğretim araçlarıdır. Bu videolar, öğrencilere görsel ve işitsel öğrenme deneyimleri sunarak karmaşık konuları daha iyi anlamalarına ve öğrenmelerine yardımcı olabilir. Eğitsel videolar, öğrencilere öğrenme içeriklerini kendi hızlarında ve ihtiyaçlarına uygun olarak işleme fırsatı tanır. Ayrıca, çeşitli öğrenme stillerini destekleyerek, görsel, işitsel veya kinestetik öğrenme tercihlerine sahip öğrencilere hitap edebilir. Bu çalışma, katılımcıların eğitsel video" kavramına ilişkin metaforlarını analiz ederek, eğitsel videoların öğrenme sürecindeki rolünü anlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Katılımcıların cinsiyeti, eğitim seviyeleri ve rolleri çeşitli olup, bu çeşitlilik, eğitsel videoların farklı öğrenen gruplara nasıl etki edebileceği konusunda önemli bir perspektif sunmaktadır. Eğitimdeki sürekli değişim ve gelişmeler, öğretim yöntemlerinin ve materyallerinin çeşitlenmesini zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, eğitsel videolar, öğrencilere farklı öğrenme stilleri ve ihtiyaçlarına uygun bir öğrenme deneyimi sunma potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma, katılımcıların eğitsel video" kavramına ilişkin kullandıkları metaforlar üzerinden bu materyallerin algılanma biçimini anlamayı hedeflemektedir. Bu araştırma, çeşitli cinsiyetlerden, eğitim seviyelerinden ve rollerden gelen katılımcıların eğitsel video" kavramını nasıl tanımladıklarını anlamak amacıyla nitel bir araştırma yöntemi kullanmaktadır. 163 katılımcıdan bir form yolu ile metaforlar alınmıştır. Bu metaforlar üzerinden eğitsel videoların algılanma şekilleri analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışmaya katılan katılımcıların, eğitsel video" kavramını tanımlarken kullandıkları metaforlar oldukça çeşitli ve ilginçtir. Örneğin, bir katılımcı eğitsel videoları bir kapı gibi tanımlarken, diğer bir katılımcı bir dost gibi" benzetmiştir. Bu farklı metaforlar, eğitsel videoların öğrenme deneyimine katkı sağlama şekillerindeki çeşitliliği yansıtmaktadır. Eğitsel videoların öğrenme sürecindeki rolünü anlamak, eğitimcilerin ve tasarımcıların bu materyalleri daha etkili bir şekilde kullanabilmelerine olanak tanır. Metaforlar üzerinden yapılan bu inceleme, eğitsel videoların öğrenciler arasında farklı şekillerde algılandığını ve bu algıların öğrenme sürecine etkisini vurgulamaktadır. Gelecekteki çalışmalar, eğitsel videoların farklı öğrenen gruplarına uygunluğunu daha derinlemesine inceleyebilir.

Keywords
Eğitsel video, Metaforik Algı

A STUDY ON HACI FETTAH NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

One of the simplest definitions of migration is the movement of communities (or individuals) consisting of more or less people, away from the place they live and moving to a new place for various reasons since the existence of humanity. Although the phenomenon of migration seems to affect the people who migrate the most, when looked at from a broader perspective, it is not only the lives of immigrant individuals that are affected. Decreases in places in previous living spaces directly affect these areas socially and physically. Likewise, the new settlement area immigrated to is directly and indirectly affected by these individuals.

Migration, which is the movement of coming from one country to settle in another country and the process of leaving one country and settling in another country, creates global migration patterns by connecting the source country and the destination country. Migration movements are often integrated into ethnic and cultural differences, and they also affect the shaping of demographic, economic and social dynamics. Especially in the last 50 years, the intensification of migration on a global scale has made migration an important problem in many countries. According to Giddens (2005), increasing migration rates in many developed countries threaten national borders and common partnerships within these borders; It necessitates the reconstruction of some concepts, especially citizenship.

It is not possible to say that the migrating masses only made a spatial change. Spatial change also expresses the transition to a new settlement area with a cultural accumulation that contains the traces of the previous place. The qualities of the new settlement area lead to the formation of a new living space by blending old habits and pursuits. The new spatial change that has occurred is seen as worth evaluating and examining from an architectural perspective. In this context, in the first part of the study, information is given about literature research on the concept of migration. In the second part, data about Syrian refugees in Turkey, which is the subject of the study, is focused on. In the third part, the field study was carried out in Hacı Fettah District in Konya Meram, which hosts a large population of Syrian refugees.

Keywords
Migration, Syrian Refugees, Hacı Fettah District

FEATURING BASKET WEAVE TRADITIONAL WOODEN CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM EVALUATION OF THE SEISMICITY OF AKÇAKESE HOUSES

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ABSTRACT

Turkey, with its geological structure, hosts numerous active faults, placing it among the countries with the highest earthquake risk. The Northern Anatolian Fault Line, one of the most active faults in Turkey, breaks from east to west. It is estimated that the segment of the fault line in question in the south of Istanbul will suddenly break and cause a major earthquake in the future, which may cause major damage. Traditional wooden houses are among the most important cultural heritage of our country. Although some of these wooden houses, which have survived until today, have been preserved, some have suffered deterioration due to earthquakes and environmental conditions. In this study, first of all, the damages and damage mechanisms suffered by traditional wooden houses, which are an important part of our cultural heritage, in past earthquakes were examined and the types and causes of damage were evaluated. Accordingly, the possible earthquake damage of the wattle and daub wooden houses, which are registered civil architecture examples that have survived to the present day without losing their original quality in Şile's Akçakese village, was evaluated and whether they were ready for the expected Istanbul earthquake. The evaluation data will create an exemplary model for the measures to be taken against earthquakes in Akçakese residences and ensuring the sustainability of the architectural heritage.

Keywords
Earthquake, Traditional Wooden Frame Houses, Construction Technique, Akçakese House

EVALUATION OF EARTHQUAKE PERFORMANCE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS IN İSTANBUL İKİTELLİ ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONE BASED ON ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes, that have been occurring for centuries in Turkey, which is located on active fault lines, cause a lot of loss of life and property as it is a sudden natural disaster. Many earthquakes have occured in our country from past to present. In the 20th and 21st centuries, the major earthquakes that occurred in our country were 1939 Erzincan, 1941 Van-Erciş, 1946 Varto, 1967 Adapazarı, 1971 Bingöl, 1976 Denizli, 1992 Erzincan, 1995 Dinar, 1998 Ceyhan, 1999 Marmara and Düzce, 2003 Bingöl, 2011 Van, 2020 Elazığ, 2021 İzmir and Kahramanmaraş earthquakes (Pazarcık Mw 7.7 and Elbistan Mw 7.6) on 6 February 2023, which is defined as the disaster of the century. Making inferences from these earthquakes and revealing the reasons for the increase in earthquake damages in terms of different building typologies is of great importance in reducing the earthquake impact in case of a possible disaster. In past earthquakes, it has been observed that industrial buildings with different structural systems were affected by earthquakes. There are many examples of industrial buildings structures being significantly damaged and destroyed in recent earthquakes. A major earthquake is also expected in İstanbul. The earthquake readiness of industrial buildings in the Marmara Region, which hosts about half of the industry in Turkey, should be determined. The 1999 Gölcük earthquake caused devastating damage to many industrial buildings in and around Kocaeli. After the expected major earthquake in İstanbul, industrial buildings in the region are expected to suffer similarly devastating damages. For this purpose, in this study, firstly, the types and causes of damage to industrial buildings in past earthquakes were analyzed. Accordingly, the evaluation of the architectural and structural earthquake performance of the existing reinforced concrete industrial buildings in İkitelli Organized Industrial Zone, the largest organized industrial zone in İstanbul, constitutes the main subject of the study. The assessment data is important in terms of strengthening existing structures and taking necessary measures for new buildings.

Keywords
Earthquake, Industrial buildings, Reinforced concrete damage

INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION IN ELDERLY HOUSING: TRANSFORMATION IN THE CONCEPT OF AGED INSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT

One of the primary goals of elderly accommodation is for the elderly to live in their own home for as long as possible. Social services are very important at this stage. Support can be provided in a wide scope, especially in the areas of home and personal cleaning, shopping, banking, and health. n our case, these are in big cities and are very limited. For this reason, the economy comes to the fore in elderly housing. The main reason for elderly people to go to small houses or nursing homes is the income situation. The main reason for elderly people to go to small houses or nursing homes is the income situation. Due to the purchasing power in housing production in recent years, small housing design is spontaneous solution for the elderly. The understanding of the purpose of helping the orphans has changed, and now it has become a shelter option for the elderly as institutions that provide more qualified places and services. Although it still does not offer diversity and there are similar types of buildings, the importance of the single room has been understood and it is tried to provide a home atmosphere different from the hotel and hospital. The example of elderly apartments like nursing homes operated with few servants in Western societies is not yet encountered in our country. Examples of self-made elderly shelters are summer resorts, spas and off-season coastal hotels. These are the lifestyles preferred by the elderly with higher income levels. It is important to investigate the design criteria and alternatives of nursing homes or hospitals to be built for the increasingly prolonged old age period. Long-term elderly care is not possible in existing Hospitals.

The old age period can be considered in three groups within the scope of housing. The old age period can be considered in three groups within the scope of housing. The first of these is the young old age period, which begins with retirement. The problem of this period, which covers the age of 65, is determined as housing expenses the result of the decrease in income.

The other is the 75-year-old period when physical losses begin. To survive in this age period, the need for specially designed small houses arises. For this, solutions such as small housing presentation and housing transformation are required. The need for nursing homes and hospitals for the elderly over 80 years of age, which we call the third period, has also gained importance in recent years.

Aged Institution system is presented as a solution to all problems in old age in Turkey. It is seen that public institutions have gained spatial qualifications in recent years, rather than providing shelter to the homeless elderly. Aged Institution in the private sector, on the other hand, are more diversified than hotels, and there are institutions suitable for all kinds of elderly diseases. It is difficult to reach these institutions economically and regionally. Therefore, in this study, the importance of positive transformation in public nursing homes is emphasized.

Keywords:
Shelter for the Elderly, Aged Institution, Spatial Transformation of Aged Institution

PROPOSAL FOR ANKARA ROMAN BATH AND OPEN AIR MUSEUM FOR UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION

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ABSTRACT

The inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List of Cultural Properties of Outstanding Universal Value that preserves their originality and integrity is an important step towards their sustainable protection. The Cairns Decisions made the preparation of a site management plan mandatory. As part of this study, the Roman Bath of Ankara (Caracalla) was evaluated with its potential and transboundary function in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage List inscription. The building is located on Çankırı Street in Ankara. It is about 400 meters away from Ulus Square and is located on the western side of the street. Today it is used as an open-air museum. Based on the excavations carried out in different years, it is known that the bath was used by different civilizations. The Roman bath, which is located on a hill about 2.5 meters above the road, dates back to the 3rd century AD, during the reign of the Roman Emperor Caracalla. It was built between 212 and 217 in the name of Asclepius, the God of Health. The building was also constructed in Rome in the same years, during the reign of Emperor Septimius Severus and Caracalla. The Caracalla Baths, which were built in different regions (Turkey, Italy) in the same period, are examples of groups of buildings with transboundary characteristics. The concept of transboundary cultural heritage is defined as natural or cultural assets that are located on the territory of regions or countries belonging to the same period and that are found on the territory of more than one country. The Roman Bath (Caracalla) in Turkey has the value of being nominated for the World Heritage List due to its transboundary character. In this study, the potential of the Roman Bath of Ankara (Caracalla) as a World Heritage Site was investigated by using field studies, literature, and archive research. Criteria for candidacy for the UNESCO World Heritage List were determined and detailed action plans for the management of the site were prepared by conducting a SWOT analysis. The hypocaust underfloor heating and the wall heating system used in the building give the building significance, as they show the use of different technical details. In this respect, it has largely retained its originality but has partially lost its integrity. The area management plan prepared and action plans developed as part of this study aim to ensure that the Roman Baths are recognized by all mankind and protected in a sustainable way.

Keywords
Ankara Roman Baths, Caracalla, UNESCO, World Heritage List, Site Management Plan

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POST-EARTHQUAKE TEMPORARY HOUSING IN THE CONTEXT OF EARTHQUAKE, SPACE, AND ARCHITECTURE: SHIGERU BAN & PAPER TUBES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate what role architects can play in post-earthquake recovery and temporary house building. A literature review was conducted to answer this research question. This research gives an idea of what architects can do for earthquake victims and how fast, practical, and livable temporary earthquake temporary housing can be design and created. The focus of this research is on the structures designed to meet the need for shelter after the earthquake and the architecture created by Japanese architect Shigeru Ban with paper tubes. The fact that the paper tubes examined here are practical, applicable, and easy to store will give researchers ideas for post-earthquake design. In addition, what is emphasized here is that architects should know how to produce practical solutions with their teams to act quickly in an earthquake. Paper tubes are sustainable, ecological, and easy to assemble. It seems that they can meet the need for quick shelter with fewer people. A thorough understanding of this issue will provide an idea for administrators and academicians about post-earthquake shelters. The focus of this research is on the structures designed to meet the need for shelter after the earthquake, the architecture created by Japanese architect Shigeru Ban, and paper tubes. The fact that the paper tubes examined here are practical, applicable, and easy to store will give researchers ideas for post-earthquake design. In addition, what is emphasized here is that architects should know how to produce practical solutions with their teams to act quickly in an earthquake. Paper tubes are sustainable, ecological, and easy to assemble. It seems that they can meet the need for quick shelter with fewer people. A thorough understanding of this issue will provide an idea for administrators and academicians about post-earthquake shelters.

Keywords
Earthquake, Space, Architecture, Post-Earthquake Temporary Housing, Shigeru Ban, Paper Tubes.

20. YÜZYIL MODERN HAREKETİNDE İNŞA EDİLEN YAPILARIN GELENEKSEL JAPON EVLERİYLE MEKANSAL BAĞLAMDA KIYASLANMASI

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ÖZET

Yirminci yüzyıl başlarında, modernizm veya o zamanki adıyla modern hareket, yeni malzemelerin kübist formlarda kullanılmasıyla bir akımı başlatmıştır. İki dünya savaşı arasında doğan hareket, 19 yüzyılın süsleme, bezeme, el işçiliği, geleneksel çatı anlayışının yerini malzemenin yalın kullanımına bırakmıştır. Sanayi inkılabıyla teknolojinin insan yaşamına dahil edilmesiyle daha evrensel çözüm arayışlarını beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu çözüm arayışları, dönemin mimarları tarafından da kullanılmıştır. Akımın öncülerinden sayılabilecek Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, Frank Llyod Wright gibi mimarlar, beton, çelik ve cam gibi malzemeleri ve bu malzemeleri birlikte uygulama tekniklerini kullanarak tarihe not düşen tasarımların altına imza atmışlardır. Modernizmin getirdiği minimalist bakış açısı, geleneksel Japon evleriyle benzer felsefeyi taşımaktadır. Minimalist bakış açısı Zen Budizmi'ne dayanmaktadır. Zen Budizmi; yalınlık, insancıllık, içtenlik, doğallık, yaşlılık-kusurluluk ilkelerinden oluşur ve Japon sanat ve kültürüne etkisi bulunmaktadır. Zen Budizmi'nin etkilediği Japon sanatı, geleneksel Japon evlerinde de izlerini sürdüğünü söylemek mümkündür. 20. yüzyılın Avrupa'da etkisini gösterdiği ve tüm dünyaya yayıldığı modern anlayışın inşa ettiği mimari yapılar, benzer felsefede yaşam biçimine gelmiş geleneksel Japon evleriyle kıyaslanabilirliğini sorgulatmaktadır. Zaman, kültür veya mekânsal olarak farklılık taşısa da tasarımsal olarak benzer felsefeyi barındırması sorgulanmayı gerektirmiştir. Sözgelimi bu çalışma, Japon kültürünün etkilerini gösteren geleneksel Japon evleri ve yüzyıllar sonra yalın bir anlayış benimseyen modern hareketin yapı, malzeme ve mekânsal bağlamda ilişkisinin bulunduğunu göstermeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, Frank Llyod Wright (Şelale Evi), Le Corbusier (Villa Savoye), Mies van der Rohe (Farnsworth Evi) örnekleri seçilmiş ve geleneksel Japon evleriyle malzeme, donatı, cephe karakteri ve dış mekânla ilişkisi bakımından görsel analizi ve kıyaslanması yapılmıştır. Gerek litaratürdeki bu ilişkiyi gösteren araştırmalar gerekse görsel anlamdaki analizler sonucunda, geleneksel Japon evleri ve modern hareketin inşa ettiği önemli yapılar arasında doğrudan olmasa de dolaylı anlamda ilişkisi olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler
Modernizm, Geleneksel Japon Evleri, Zen Budizmi

URBAN ARCHITECTURE OF MULTISTOREY RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS PERMITTED IN VIOLATION OF ZONING PLAN AND BUILDING CODE

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ABSTRACT

The formation of buildings, one of the most important elements of the urban fabric, directly affects the quality of urban public spaces. However, the quality of urban public spaces decreases where the zoning plan and building codes are insufficient to guide the construction of urban built environment. Thus, both the level of structural resilience against disasters weakens and various aesthetic problems emerge. In this manner, this study aims to examine the urban and architectural elements of residential blocks that are organized in violation of the current zoning plan and building code in the city of Kırklareli. In this scope, urban architectural defects are analyzed in three groups: encroachment on setback distances; arrangement of building entrance below ground level; exceeding roof design in shape and slope. Encroachment on setback distances is formed by 150 cm building overhangs and/or 20 cm decorative overhangs to extend the floor plan. Arrangement of building entrance below ground level is provided by raising the building by half a storey in height. The ground floor of the building, which is 150 cm above the natural ground, is separated from the ground, and the basement floor, which is 150 cm below the natural ground, is organized for the building entrance. The entrance to the building is accessed via a slightly sloping ramp or staircase excavated in the front or backyard. The exceeding roof design in shape and slope stems from the arrangement of the roof attic as an independent housing unit. With its excessively high ridge and gable roof form, the roof attic reaches an extraordinary volume thus adding another floor to the building. As a result of the study, the zoning plan and building code are insufficient to guide an aesthetic and livable urban fabric. In this context, a framework guiding architecture in more detail should be developed to regulate and constrain the built environment. Within this framework, which will contribute to the integrity of the urban fabricand promote to the quality of urban public spaces, a housing typology based on the classification of parcel sizes and dimensions suits to the urban fabric should be adopted. And last but not least, adding a graphic representation of the proposed housing typology to the zoning plan and building codes is of great importance in order to prevent misinterpretation of the legislation and zoning violation that leads to the exploitation of the built environment.

Keywords
Urban Architecture, Zoning Violations, Building Code Violations, Residential Blocks, Housing Typology

TÜRK EDEBİYATINDA KADIN VE MEKAN İLİŞKİSİNİN OKUNMASI

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ÖZET

Mimarlık disiplinini farklı bilim ve sanatlarda aramak mümkündür. Bunun en önemli nedeni ise mekan kavramının birbirinden farklı çalışmalarda yer bulabilmesidir. Mekanın fizik ya da biyolojide tartışılması mümkünken, resim, müzik sinema, edebiyat gibi sanatlarda ele alınması da mümkündür. Edebiyat alanı, içerisinde mekanı ve mimarlığa ait verileri barındırırsan önemli çalışmalardan olmakta ve bu alanda yapılan birçok çalışmanın da olduğu görülmektedir. Yapılan çalışma, mimarlık, edebiyat ve kadın çalışmaları üzerinden ele alınmaktadır. Çalışma, edebiyat içerisinde mekanı incelemekte ve mekanda da kadın kullanıcı üzerine yoğunlaşmaktadır. Türk edebiyatında seçilen eserlerde kurgulanan kadın karakterler ve mekanla kurdukları ilişki üzerine tartışma yapılması hedeflenmektedir. Kadın çalışmalarında kültürün önemli bir etkisi olduğu tespit edildiği için, Türk edebiyatı üzerinden çalışma yapılması hedeflenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı kadın ve mekan ilişkisini güncel yazılmış bir roman üzerinden okumak ve bu okumayı, ele alınan kadın ve mekan tartışmaları üzerinden yeniden değerlendirmektir. Kadın çalışmaları, mekan ve kadın çalışmaları, mimarlıkta mekan ve kadın çalışmaları ve son olarak edebiyat ve mimarlıkta kadın ve mekan çalışmaları olmak üzere dört süreç literatürde ele alınmakta ve süreçlerin genel analizleri yapılmaktadır. Bu sebeple, kadın, feminizm, toplumsal cinsiyet, kimlik gibi kavramlar çalışmanın önemli bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır. Yapılan literatür araştırmaları ve analizlerin ardından söz konusu kavramların ele alınması ve tartışmanın bu kavramlar çerçevesinde sürdürülmesi hedeflenmektedir.
Mimarlık ve edebiyat çalışmalarına fazlaca rastlamak mümkün olsa da bu çalışmalar içerisinde kadın ve mekan ilişkisinin ele alındığı çalışmaların sayısının yetersiz olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ülkemizdeki literatürde de bu alanda çok az çalışma olması sebebiyle, yapılan çalışmanın literatüre önemli bir katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışma doktora sürecinde çalışılan kavramlardan yola çıkarak üretilen bir çalışmadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Kadın, mekan, edebiyat, deneyim, toplumsal cinsiyet.

VARIOUS ADVANTAGES OF COMPOSITE WOOD MATERIALS, DURABILITY, AESTHETIC AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Combining modern technology with the traditional appeal of natural wood has led to the rising popularity of composite wood materials. In this article, the properties of composite wood materials and the added values they provide will be examined. These materials combine the aesthetic beauty of natural wood with the durability and longevity advantages of modern technology. It offers various advantages compared to traditional wood thanks to its durable structure, water and decay resistance, decomposition resistance, and maintenance-free structure. The article will focus on using composite wood materials in the architecture and construction industry and evaluate the added value and future potential of these materials. Using these materials in industrial and architectural fields offers exciting potential for future innovations. The aim of this article is to examine in detail the features, advantages, and added value of composite wood materials that combine the aesthetic and traditional qualities of natural wood with modern technology. It aims to emphasize the advantages of these materials compared to traditional wood by focusing on the properties offered by these materials, such as durability, resistance to water and decay, and resistance to decomposition. Additionally, this article will highlight the environmentally friendly nature of composite wood materials and emphasize that their production with recycled materials reduces their environmental impact. However, it will also evaluate the potential for use of these materials in different sectors such as architecture, construction, and the furniture industry and their future impact on these sectors. This article aims to illuminate the future use of this innovative material and its role in industrial transformation by addressing the technical properties of composite wood materials, their aesthetic appeal, and important elements such as sustainability.

Keywords:
Wood Composite Material, Sustainable Building Material, Advantages of Wood Composite, Design Advantages of Wood, Durability of Wood Composite

SELECTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DESIGN PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this article is to illuminate from a scientific perspective how the construction industry's selection of building materials and design processes affect the quality, sustainability, and environmental effects of projects. The construction industry plays an important economic and social role, and the decisions made in this sector are vital in determining the long-term performance and environmental impact of the structures being built. In the article, the critical factors in the selection of building materials are examined in detail. These include durability of materials, energy efficiency, environmental sustainability, cost factors, aesthetics, and use of local resources. These factors are discussed, and how these elements should be integrated into the design process is explained. Also another important point highlighted in the article is how these decisions should be integrated with the design process. Designers, engineers, and construction professionals must address the building material selection and design process in a coordinated manner. This collaboration increases the relevance of projects to their goals and sustainability requirements. Academically, the study of this topic involves a variety of interdisciplinary approaches. Scientists from diverse fields, such as civil engineering, materials science, environmental science, energy management, and design theory, collaborate to understand better the interactions and consequences of building material selection and design processes. In conclusion, this article provides an important guide for civil engineers, designers, and industry professionals. Scientific consideration of building material selection and design processes contributes to developing sustainable approaches to minimize environmental impacts while increasing the quality of projects. Therefore, this article provides an important resource for anyone who wants to make informed decisions in the construction industry and build more sustainable future buildings.

Keywords:
Building materials, Sustainability, Environmental effects, Sustainable Buildings, Energy efficiency.

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SHAPE FACTOR ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF ELASTOMERIC BEARINGS IN POST-TENSIONED BRIDGE STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to systematically investigate the behaviour of steel-reinforced elastomeric bearings in post-tensioned bridge structures, with a specific focus on shape deformation. Elastomeric bearings are usually manufactured as blocks that are internally reinforced with steel plates. In Turkey, rectangular and square designs are more commonly used, whereas circular configurations are more prevalent in the US. Elastomeric bearings offer a technical solution to the movement issues that bridge systems inevitably experience. They are essential components of any bridge structure, performing a variety of tasks such as connecting, transferring force, permitting movement, and damping force. The shape factor (S), which typically ranges from 3 to 12, provides information on how the bearing will behave during shear deformation. In cases of thin layers and small-scale shear deformations, the shape factor tends to increase. This indicates that the bearing experiences relatively low strains and settlements. The main focus of this research is to investigate how the shape factor affects calculations for elastomeric bearings according to the Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) guidelines recommended by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). The aim of these calculations is to gain a comprehensive understanding of how the shape component impacts the analysis of the strength of elastomeric bearings. The study aims to assess the influence of elastomeric bearing shape deformation on load transmission in bridge structures through strength calculations performed via international guidelines. This assessment will provide insightful information about how elastomeric bearings affect the behavior of bridge structures and identify any possible advantages or disadvantages. The aim of this research is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the functionality of elastomeric bearings in post-tensioned bridge structures by analyzing their form factors. The information gathered could aid in the development of more efficient design and analysis plans for the use of elastomeric bearings in engineering applications.

Keywords
Balanced Cantilevered Bridge, One-Cell Bridge, Multi-Cell Bridge, Structural Design, Elastomeric Bearing.

A STUDY ON INCREASING THE COMBUSTION EFFICIENCY OF METHANE FUEL AND REDUCING EMİSSİONS USING COLORLESS DISTRIBUTED COMBUSTION (CDC) TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Methane (CH_4) fuel is widely used in various commercial applications today, but the high levels of polluting emissions (such as CO and CO_2) during methane combustion necessitate the development of a new combustion method. The application of the Colorless Distributed Combustion (CDC) technique appears promising, yielding results that include reduced flame instability, combustion noise, improved combustion efficiency, and ultra-low pollutant emissions. Considering these benefits, an experimental study for methane fuel was conducted under distributed combustion conditions, utilizing a model burner with an equivalence ratio of 0.7 and a vortex generator with a swirl number of 1. The k-omega turbulence model and P-1 radiation model were chosen for simulations. Under CDC conditions, the oxygen concentration in the oxidizer was systematically reduced from 21% O_2 to 11% O_2 with 2% intervals using a CO_2 diluent. Air and fuel temperatures were kept constant at 300 K for validation purposes. Additionally, analyses were performed by raising the oxidizer temperature to 600 K to simulate exhaust gas recirculation for investigating High-Temperature Air Combustion (HiTAC) conditions. The results indicated that, in all cases, the reduction in oxygen concentration led to significantly more homogeneous temperature distributions. CDC also provided a substantial reduction in NO_X and a positive decrease in CO levels at a specific oxygen concentration. It was concluded that CO_2, as a diluent, proved to be more effective in lowering temperature levels and NO_X levels due to its higher heat capacity. In general, methane combustion using the colorless distributed combustion technique appears to be promising in terms of more homogeneous combustion and ultra-low emissions.

Keywords
Colorless Distributed Combustion, Methane combustion, Pollutant emissions, Gas turbine combustor

MULTI-PHYSICS ANALYSIS OF ANODE-SUPPORTED SOLID OXIDE ELECTROLYZER FOR CO2 TO H2 CONVERSION

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ABSTRACT

The urgent need for sustainable and efficient hydrogen production has led to increased interest in solid oxide electrolyzers (SOECs) for carbon dioxide (CO_2) conversion to hydrogen (H_2). This study employs the COMSOL Multiphysics program to analyze a one-dimensional anode-supported solid oxide electrolyzer, investigating the impact of temperature variations and anode layer thickness on the performance of the electrolysis process. The anode-supported design is chosen for its potential advantages in terms of mechanical stability and enhanced electrochemical performance. The study explores the complex interplay between temperature, anode thickness, and the electrochemical reactions involved in CO_2 to H_2 conversion. By utilizing the computational capabilities of COMSOL Multiphysics, a comprehensive parametric analysis is conducted to understand how variations in temperature and anode thickness influence the overall efficiency and hydrogen production rate. Results indicate a significant dependency of the electrolyzer performance on both temperature and anode thickness. Higher temperatures are observed to enhance reaction kinetics, leading to increased hydrogen production rates. Meanwhile, variations in anode thickness have a profound impact on the distribution of current density and, consequently, on the overall efficiency of the process. This research contributes to the understanding of the key parameters influencing the performance of anode-supported solid oxide electrolyzers for CO2 to H2 conversion. The findings provide valuable insights for optimizing the design and operating conditions of such electrolyzers to achieve maximum efficiency in sustainable hydrogen production. The integration of computational simulations through COMSOL Multiphysics proves to be a powerful tool for gaining deeper insights into the intricate electrochemical processes within the electrolyzer, guiding future advancements in clean energy technologies.

Keywords

Solid Oxide Electrolyzer, CO_2 to H_2 Conversion, COMSOL Multiphysics Simulation, Anode-Supported Configuration

EFFECT OF THE USING SODIUM METASILICATE ON THE FRESH STATE PERFORMANCE OF CEMENT MORTARS

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ABSTRACT

Reducing the density of building materials, especially concrete components, is very important for earthquake performance and structural performances. One of the common methods used to lower density in concrete and mortars is to create voids in the matrix. While these voids reduce the density of the concrete, also cause some negative effects. Within the scope of this study, aimed to examine the fresh performance of lightweight mortar production specimens using sodium metasilicate (SM) grains. In the study where CEM I 42.5R type cement was used, two different aggregates (limestone and granulated blast furnace slag (GBFS)) and superplasticizer additives were used. 12 different mixtures were designed using 2 different aggregate types and 6 different SM (Ref, 16.5%, 33%, 50%, 66.7%, 83.5%) ratios. The preparation of mixtures with similar workability was achieved with the flow table experiment. Flow table test, initial setting time, final setting time and density parameters in the hardened specimens were evaluated in the prepared mixtures. As the amount of sodium metasilicate increased in samples containing limestone aggregate and GBFS, the setting start times and setting end times also decreased. In mixtures containing limestone, initial setting times were constant in mixtures with a Sodium Metasilicate/Cement (SM/C) ratio above 17%, while in GBFS mixtures, as the SM/C ratio increased, the initial setting time decreased. Approximately 90% acceleration in initial setting time and final setting time was measured compared to reference samples. With the increase of SM ratio, the densities of all composites decreased. As a result of the study, both rapid setting time and lightweight composites production was achieved.

Keywords:
Cement, Sodium Metasilicate, Fresh properties mortars

EFFECTS OF THE FEBRUARY 6 EARTHQUAKES ON FOOD SECURİTY AND SAFETY

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ABSTRACT

Hunger and malnutrition rank first among global problems, along with food loss and waste. Food waste and losses cause significant economic harm to farmers, consumers, and other stakeholders in the food value chain, resulting in economic loss and environmental damage to a country. In addition to food losses and waste, the rapidly increasing world population requires increased food production to meet food needs. For this reason, an action plan was created in 2020 in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and FAO in our country, and efforts were made to contribute to sustainable food systems. However, the Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquakes that occurred in Turkey on February 6 changed all balances. In the report published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2023, it was stated that there was a loss of more than 20 percent in food production following the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş. Earthquakes seriously affected both economic life and production. Because the cities affected by the earthquake have largely agricultural areas, it is clear that this situation can trigger a food crisis. Although precautions are being taken in the region to prevent the supply chain from being disrupted, the biggest problem is that the labor shortage that will occur due to migration from rural areas will affect production. There are urgent works to be done after the earthquake to ensure the continuation of agricultural production and food safety. One of the points where natural disasters leave people most vulnerable as a result of the destruction they cause is the problem of food security. Although disaster management and food safety are seen as separate from each other, they should be managed as a whole in this process to minimize loss of life and property. Good management of the food supply chain after the earthquake is the top priority. What effects the earthquake disaster has on food security and food reliability issues and how these effects can be overcome will be discussed in this study. It should be noted that the earthquake disaster is not just about housing; the issue should be approached in terms of the balance and sustainability of the human natural and social environment and urban and rural areas.

Keywords
Earthquake, Food security, Food safety, Precaution, Sustainability

OPTIMIZATION OF SEISMIC ISOLATED TRUSS SYSTEM WITH SAPRAO ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

Steel space truss system (SSTS) is lightweight and high-strength. This system is used on the roofs of buildings such as stadiums, airports, swimming pools, halls, aircraft hangars, conference halls, and trade centers. Since less material is used in SSTS, it is more economical than traditional systems. Determining the suitable elements to be used in such an SSTS is important in terms of cost. In addition, seismic isolation systems reduce the horizontal loads on the structure and enable smaller section reversals to occur in the sections. This positively affects the cost by enabling the use of elements with smaller cross-sections. In this study, optimization of SSTS with and without seismic isolation was performed using the newly developed SapRao algorithm. In previous studies, the optimization process was performed using the Rao_1, Rao_2, and SapRao algorithms in the SSTS. Because the analysis results showed that the SapRao algorithm was more effective for this SSTS, this algorithm was used in this study. MATLAB codes and Open Applicable Programming Interface (OAPI) properties of SAP2000 were used in the optimization process. The main objective function of the optimization process is to minimize the total weight of truss elements. Load combinations of the consisting of self-weight, coating load, wind load, and seismic loads. Response spectrum analysis was carried out as a dynamic analysis. Single concave friction pendulum (SCFP) was used as an isolation system. The analysis results obtained from seismic isolation structure and fixed structure were compared to each other. The analysis results show that while the total weight of the fixed SSTS was 488 kN, the total weight of the seismic isolated SSTS was 268.73 kN. The seismic isolation system reduced the weight by 44.92% during the optimization process with the SapRao algorithm.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Optimization, SapRao algorithm, Seismic isolation, Truss structure

AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF COLLAPSED BUILDINGS IN AERIAL IMAGES USING DEEP LEARNING METHOD

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ABSTRACT

An earthquake is a natural disaster whose place and time cannot be predicted. We have all seen in the Kahramanmaraş-centered February 6 earthquake that it can cause great destruction in cities depending on its size. We have seen in the February 6 earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş that the damage caused by earthquakes that can cause great destruction can be reduced thanks to emergency action plans. One of the essential parts of emergency action plans is identifying collapsed buildings and organizing teams. Contingency plans are comprehensive preparations prepared by experts from many organizations. With developing technology, obtaining aerial images using satellites and drones has become easy. However, images' noise and the inability to comprehensively analyze images due to distance are handicaps in front of aerial images. Looking at the literature, image analysis using deep learning is applied in various fields, from Medicine to Agriculture, and successful results are obtained. In this study, deep learning models were studied to detect collapsed buildings automatically and quickly using post-earthquake aerial images. The aim is to study artificial intelligence for a system that helps experts quickly detect collapsed buildings after the earthquake and guide the team. Since there was no ready data set containing images of collapsed buildings, various images of collapsed buildings and images of intact buildings were collected from the internet. A model was created using these collected images and deep learning methods, and the automatic classification success was examined. The high classification success achieved reveals that it can be a source for future studies in this field.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Earthquake, Natural disasters, Collapsed buildings, Aerial images, Deep learning

RESEARCH ON THE REMOVAL OF DIFFERENT DYEING MATERIALS FROM RED SLUDGE

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ABSTRACT

Population and technology increases the need for raw materials increase. For this reason, it is important to remove dyestuffs, which are used in many industrial areas and cause many dangers to human and other living things when not removed correctly. The use of industrial waste to dispose of another waste is an issue worth evaluating both economically and environmentally. For this reason, the usability of red sludge, which is the solid waste of an aluminum production facility, in dye removal was investigated. The adsorption method was applied to measure the ability of red sludge to adsorb dyes. The UV device played a critical role in determining the concentrations of sludge samples after adsorption. The data obtained using a UV spectrophotometer showed how much of the dyestuffs were retained by the sludge before and after adsorption. At the beginning of the experiment, the concentrations of Orange G, Acid Blue and Crystal Violet dyes were determined as 100 ppm and 200 ppm. As a result, no removal was detected in 100 and 200 ppm Crystal Violet and Acid Blue 161 dyes. As a result of the experiments carried out with 100 ppm and 200 ppm Orange G, approximately 18% and 30% removal was achieved, respectively, at the end of the 120-minute period. The benefits of the study include understanding the potential to reduce the environmental impacts of red mud and developing effective strategies in the management of industrial waste. This study is an important step in contributing to sustainable environmental practices and producing effective solutions in waste management.

Keywords
Adsorption, Dye removal, Orange G, Red Clay

ELBISTAN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ROOF TOP SOLAR POWER PLANT INSTALLATION SIMULATION PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

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ABSTARCT

Nowadays, the search for more environmentally friendly and sustainable energy sources is gaining momentum due to the negative effects and limited reserves of fossil fuels, which are widely used to meet the world's energy demand. In this context, solar energy applications come to the fore. TURKEY has a remarkable potential in terms of solar energy. Utilizing this potential will provide a more sustainable energy supply by reducing our dependence on foreign energy and a more environmentally friendly energy production will be achieved. In this study, a rooftop solar power plant project that can be installed on the south-facing roofs of Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University Elbistan Vocational School buildings was planned and simulated. The simulation was performed by using PVSOL software. In the simulation, 4 roofs on which solar power plant could be installed were evaluated and the total roof area was taken into account as 684.3 m2. The number of PV modules that can be placed in this area is calculated as 220 and the total installed power is 148.5 kW. Considering Elbistan's annual solar radiation values, the power plant has a total annual electricity production of 225459 kWh. This is an underestimated value. In addition to energy production, the amount of CO2 emissions prevented was calculated as 105867 kg/year. According to current costs and electricity unit price data, the payback period of the project is calculated as 7.2 years. Assuming that payback periods under 10 years are feasible, it is understood that the payback period of this project is quite good.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
PV Systems, PVSOL Software, Renewable Energy, Simulation

ANALYSIS OF THE STATISTICAL OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ENGINEERING PLASTIC BASED COMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGICAL

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ABSTRACT

Today, composite materials are known to be the standard material of today's technology, especially aerospace technology. Composite materials used in aviation are at the forefront as materials that give the best results in terms of strength and lightness. A new material that is produced by combining two or more materials with different physical properties with certain methods and has more advanced properties than these materials is defined as a "composite material". The properties of engineering plastic materials can be completely changed by the addition of additives, which are very often applied in the field of aerospace technology. It is especially important to use carbon materials as reinforcing materials in plastics. As a result, the values of the mechanic properties of plastic materials change and new properties emerge. Therefore, it is important to determine the mechanical properties of these doped engineering plastics. In this study, nanomaterial doped engineering plastic materials were obtained in pellet form by extruder. The produced composite materials were then successfully prepared with weight fractions using an injection molding machine. Within the scope of this study, the properties of doped structured reinforced engineering plastic materials are functionally valued according to temperature and pressure, thus providing added value for production. It is especially important to statistically analyze the mechanical properties of engineering composites produced by considering the factors affecting their performance related to production. Since it is now possible to realize many practical applications such as the production of new additive plastic materials, statistical analysis of their mechanical properties and the creation of different materials, these will be realized in this study.

Keywords
Engineering Plastic Materials, Carbon-based Materials, Statistical Analysis, Mechanical Properties

TRENDS IN HIGH-TECH NEW GENERATION COMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR AEROSPACE

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ABSTRACT

Due to the current needs and rapidly advancing technology in the fields of aviation and space, there is a growing demand for material development and production in areas such as thermoset and thermoplastic composite materials, multifunctional next-generation materials, nano materials, advanced metallic materials, and polymer nano composite materials containing graphene. Working on innovative composite materials that meet the priority of high durability and low weight will be crucial. Considering that nanotechnological materials are believed to be lighter, stronger, and more temperature-resistant, it is evident that, especially in aviation and space technology, challenges in the field can be overcome with new studies, and this technology will play a significant role alongside new developments in aviation and space technology. The use of these materials will be examined in terms of benefits and challenges. Composite materials are characterized by reinforcing elements (such as fibers, mats, or particles) embedded in a polymer matrix. Polymer matrix composite materials, known for their properties such as lightweight, strength, and high-temperature resistance, will be evaluated as alternatives in various applications in the aerospace industry. Changes in the selection of new generation and new world materials, and studies on how the use of various additives, particularly graphene, carbon, and similar substances, affect composite materials, how important they are, and how these materials have become inevitable in new generation materials in composites will be detailed. The analysis results of these effects will be a study related to their usability and what has been done in our country in this regard.

Keywords:
Composite materials, grafene, next-generation materials

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE FEBRUARY 6 EARTHQUAKES ON ECOLOGICAL QUALITY AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, AND SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gülsüm Çiğdem ÇAVDAROĞLU

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes constitute one of the natural disasters that profoundly impact human life, ecosystems, ecological quality, and demographic indicators. On February 6, 2023, at 04:17 (01:17 GMT), a magnitude 7.7 earthquake struck Pazarcık, Kahramanmaraş. Subsequently, 9 hours later, at 13:24 (10:24 GMT), an Mw 7.6 earthquake hit Elbistan, Kahramanmaraş, rattling the region once more. These two earthquakes and their aftershocks directly affected approximately 15 million people across 11 cities. A total of 50,783 fatalities were reported in the aftermath of the twin earthquakes. The earthquake on February 6, described as the most severe disaster in the history of the Republic, directly or indirectly impacted numerous indicators. This study aims to analyze the indicators affected by the earthquake and the impact of the rescue and recovery efforts undertaken in the earthquake-stricken region. To analyze the earthquake's impact, how it affected ecological quality was investigated by measuring the remote sensing ecology index using remote sensing methodologies. To assess the effect of the rescue and recovery efforts in the earthquake area, 11 cities directly affected by the earthquake and three cities located far from the earthquake epicenter, not expected to be directly affected by the earthquake, were selected. Changes on a provincial basis were examined using employment, economic, and production data provided by official institutions for these cities. Subsequently, the effects of the rescue and recovery efforts were investigated by comparing the changes in the directly affected cities with those in the unaffected cities. Finally, a heterogeneity analysis was conducted using clustering methods, and the situation between the earthquake-stricken cities and the control region cities was examined. The attributes utilized in the study indicated that the cities within the study's scope formed three distinct clusters: cities heavily affected by the earthquake, cities moderately affected by the earthquake, and cities unaffected by the earthquake. Data pertaining to the cities included in these clusters were compared, revealing the numerical impact of the earthquake.

Keywords

Ecological Quality, Demographic Indicators, Geographical Information Systems, Remote Sensing, Clustering

TRAINING OF ADAPTIVE NEURO FUZZY LOGIC INFERENCE SYSTEM (ANFIS) BY METAHEURISTIC ALGORITHMS

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ABSTRACT

Optimization is the process of determining the most efficient solution among the solution possibilities of a given problem. Optimization methods are basically divided into two categories: using derivative information and using heuristics independent of derivatives. Differentiation of optimization problems is not possible for most nature problems. Beside, optimization problems generally have the limitation of being stuck in local possible solutions. Heuristic optimization algorithms prefer to approach the solution set heuristically instead of going through a specific mathematical model. In solving problems with a large solution space, heuristic optimization algorithms are preferred because of the ability of explore the targeted best level. Thus, it has the ability to find global solutions. Metaheuristic algorithms provide to obtain the best or closest to the best results without being restricted in the solution space to the targeted solution in optimization problems involving large parameter space. The solution space is created by processing the information obtained and transferring it to memory. The solution space continues to be explored until the global solution is obtained. While creating an absolute solution set in large nonlinear problems, the expected success rate cannot generally be achieved when the system is modelled with traditional methods because the mathematical model cannot be created between the input and output values. In order to increase the success rate of complicated problems, Adaptive Network Based Fuzzy Logic Inference System (ANFIS) is proposed in the literature. The ANFIS architecture minimizes the error by modeling it with variables according to the difference between the output of all input data in the system and the targeted output value. ANFIS architecture consists of nodes in synchronized layers. Specified membership functions are applied to each node. Depending on the number and type of membership functions, the model is developed using a learning algorithm. Many approaches have been proposed for modeling complex and difficult problems by training the ANFIS structure with metaheuristic algorithms. It has been observed that studies with metaheuristic algorithms achieve better results when compared with traditional ANFIS. Thanks to the high success rate achieved in the studies carried out with ANFIS, it also increases its usage areas. ANFIS has become a very actively used approach in many engineering fields such as classification, clustering, image processing, etc. It has started to be used in problems in different areas. Aynur Yonar and Harun Yonar conducted a study modeling PM2.5 air pollutant with the aim of reducing air pollution in Istanbul in 2022. The study was completed by training the ANFIS system with GA (Genetic Algorithm), PSO (Particle Swarm Optimization), DE (Differential Evolution) algorithms on a data set consisting of daily meteorological data. The study was primarily trained with the standard ANFIS system, but since the success rate did not exceed the standard level, the ANFIS approach trained with metaheuristic algorithms was preferred. When the results obtained are compared with the standard ANFIS system, low MSE, RMSE and MAPE values and high R2 values are obtained. It is clearly seen that training ANFIS with metaheuristic optimization algorithms improves its overall performance. It is very important to examine the effect of current optimization methods on the success. In future studies, investigating contemporary or customized methods for ANFIS will make a significant contribution to the literature.

Keywords

ANFIS, Optimization, Metaheuristic Algorithm

ANOMALY DETECTION IN 5G CORE NETWORK: A SHORT REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Network anomaly detection topic is a hot research area due to the recent upgrade of mobile networks to 5G protocol. The 5G mobile network is provided over high-band spectrum at speeds from 10 to 20 Gbps. For this reason, the researches on anomaly detection method have been challenged and the cost of developing anomaly detection method has been increased. Many anomaly detection systems have been proposed in the literature. In general, network traffic in the 5G core network is tracked by synchronous and asynchronous methods. In asynchronous method, traffic data are stored in a database. The stored data are processed by preprocessing and clustering methods for detection of anomaly. Thus, an anomaly data set will be obtained that can be used for general anomaly detection. On the other hand, in synchronous methods the traffic data in 5G core network are saved in log files for real time anomaly detection. In this approach, anomaly detection systems that are modelled on data that are defined and analyzed by asynchronous methods are used for classification in synchronous methods. As a result, anomaly detection systems in 5G network are set up as multi layered structure to include both asynchronous and synchronous methods together. In this study a short review on anomaly detection at 5G Core has been presented. General 5G Core network anomaly detection structure, 5G Core network data structure, and existing methods including the state-of-the-art machine learning methods in advanced anomaly detection have been reviewed. Research directions have been highlighted in the 5G Core network anomaly detection topic.

Keywords
5G, Anomaly detection, Machine learning

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF BLOOD FLOW IN THE VESSEL AT DIFFERENT STENOSIS RATES

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ABSTRACT

Modeling blood flow within the vessel has become one of the main topics of computational fluid dynamics (CFD) in recent years due to the difficulties in applying experimental analysis. Narrowing within the vessel as a result of stenosis or expansion due to aneurysm has effects on the flow dynamics parameters. These effects were simulated in the ANSYS FLUENT program by entering appropriate blood viscosity and density values using branched vascular structure geometry. The blood program was entered as Newtonian because the vessel width was large enough. As the entry velocity boundary condition, 1m/s at which the blood peaked and 0.2 m/s, which was the average speed at rest of the blood, were used. As the output boundary condition, the output pressure condition is entered at both outputs. The walls of the vessel are assumed to be rigid in this study. This study has been confirmed by studies with similar geometry in the literature, thus the validity of the results has been proven. In order to obtain accurate results, a triangular structure solution network form was created and independence from the solution network was ensured. In this study, k-e turbulence model was used alongside laminar modeling to visualize the turbulence sequences that will occur in narrowing regions. Different stenosis rates and positions were examined by creating 5 different geometries. The results are wall shear stress, velocity profile, pressure difference, etc. It was evaluated comparatively using flow parameters. Necessary contour graphs were created to visualize blood flow. Significant changes were observed in wall shear stress results with varying amounts of stenosis. It has been determined that increasing stenosis causes a significant effect on pressure drop. The velocity profile along the stenosis has produced unique results that can be distinguished as a result of changing stenosis rates. Flow separations and recirculation zones occurring after stenosis were revealed as a result of the contours created. Wall shear stress results in the separation zone where branching occurs vary with changing speeds and geometries.

Keywords
Blood flow dynamics, Wall shear stress, Stenosis

THE IMPACT OF CONJUGATE HEAT TRANSFER IN FLOW OVER A VERTICAL PLATE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

Heat conduction properties are important in the flow area for simulation of engineering applications. The simulations include heat exchanger, HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning), combustion/burner, electronic environment and similar designs. In these applications, there is a need for heat transfer between both liquid and solid. The heat transfer problems that combine conduction in the wall and convection in the fluid are called ‘‘Conjugate Heat Transfer’’. Conjugate heat transfer is important for regenerative and recuperative heat exchangers, cooling of gas turbine blades, nuclear reactor cooling pipes, aircraft engines and spacecraft. In addition, the work of electrically conductive viscous fluid flow under the action of a cross-applied magnetic field is used in many areas such as electrostatic precipitation, magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) power generators, MHD pumps, accelerators, aerodynamic heating, polymer technology. In this study, the effects of conjugate heat transfer and magnetic field over a vertical plate have been investigated. In order to determine the velocity and temperature distributions in the flow area, the equations of Navier-Stokes and energy have been transformed into the boundary layer equations using the similarity method. These equations have been solved numerically using the Keller-Box method. The effects of conjugate heat transfer parameter, mixed convection parameter, magnetic field parameters and viscous dissipation parameter on the velocity and temperature profiles as well as on the local friction coefficient and local heat transfer parameters have been determined. In addition, a new correlation has been found for local friction and local heat transfer parameters by using all parameter values. Artificial neural network has been applied to forecast the desired output values.

Keywords:
Conjugate Heat Transfer, Magnetic Field, Keller-Box Method, Viscous Dissipation, Artificial Neural Network

DEPREM SONRASI MÜLKİYET SINIRLARI: KAHRAMANMARAŞ ÖRNEĞİ

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ABSTRACT

Doğu Anadolu Fay Zonu (DAFZ) segmentlerinde 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde dokuz saat arayla gerçekleşen 7.7 (saat 04.17) ve 7.6 (saat 13.24) büyüklüğündeki Kahramanmaraş merkezli depremler büyük yıkıma ve can kaybına neden olmuştur. Yaşanan bu iki büyük deprem yaklaşık olarak 350 bin km2 alanda büyük hasara neden olmuştur. Deprem büyük olmasının yanı sıra yüzeye yakın olması ve sarsıntı süresinin uzun olması hasarın büyük olmasındaki en önemli faktörler arasında gösterilmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalara göre 7.7 ve 7.6 büyüklüğündeki iki deprem sonrasında Kahramanmaraş şehrinde 4.5 metreye kadar kaymaların olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yaşanan deprem yer yüzeyinde büyük çatlaklar oluşturmuştur. Bu durum mülkiyet sınırlarının kaymasına, sayısal haritaların gerçekliğini yitirmesine ve hassasiyetinin azalmasına sebep olmuştur Yeniden şehir alanlarının planlanması için öncelikle mülkiyet sınırlarında oluşan bu değişikliklerin düzeltilmesi gerekmektedir. Tapu Kadastro 13. Bölge Müdürlüğü ve Kahramanmaraş Kadastro Müdürlüğü tarafından sınır kaymalarının düzeltilmesi için dönüşüm parametreleri hazırlanmıştır. Kayma miktarlarındaki farklılıklar dikkate alınarak bölgelere ayrılmış ve her bir bölgede yer alan kadastral noktalarda ölçümler yapılarak yeni koordinatlar elde edilmiştir. Depremden önceki ve sonraki koordinat değerleri kullanılarak belirlenen her bölge için ayrı dönüşüm parametresi oluşturulmuştur. Şehrin merkez ilçeleri olan Onikişubat ve Dulkadiroğlu ilçelerinde 33 bölge için dönüşüm parametresi kullanılmaktadır. Merkez ilçeye bağlı olan köyler de ise çalışmalar devam etmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında belirlenen bölgedeki sayısal haritalar, hazırlanan dönüşüm parametreleri kullanılarak dönüştürülmüştür. Yapılan dönüşüm sonrası hazırlanan sayısal haritalar ile deprem sonrası çekilen ortofotoların kıyaslaması yapılarak dönüşüm parametrelerinin tutarlığının belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılmak üzere Kahramanmaraş Onikişubat ve Dulkadiroğlu merkez ilçelerinden pilot bölge belirlenerek değerlendirme yapılacaktır. Bununla birlikte kontrol grubu olarak rastgele seçilen bir alanda yapılan ölçümler ile tescilli koordinatları dönüşüm sonrasında ki koordinatları ile kıyaslanarak hata miktarları hesaplanmıştır. Yapılan hesaplamalara göre ölçümü yapılan noktalarda 5 cm ile 70 cm arasında hata hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Kahramanmaraş Depremi, Mülkiyet Sınırları, Koordinat Değişimi, Dönüşüm Parametresi

DEPREM VE SONRASINDAKİ YIKIM SÜREÇLERİNİN TOPRAĞA VE HAVAYA KARIŞAN MADDELERİN SUYA OLUMSUZ ETKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

The eartquake, a geological phenomenon among natural disasters, occurs as a result of the movement of a source in the Earth's crust, rising and falling toward the surface from the center. Eartquake can genarete a significant amount of waste that affects the environment, reconstruction, and human health, much like other disasters. The demolition of heavily damged buildings durin and after eartqyakes resuşts in debris and contruction demolition waste (CDW) emerging as the primary sources of demolition waste. The waste generated during and after eartquakes, knows as CDW, includes pyhsical waste (household waste), chemical waste (asbestos and similar sunstances), biological waste (human and animal remains), and medical waste, all of which are classified as hazardous waste. Proper management and resolution of CDW are crucial, especially in the regions affected by the eaertquake, as it can lead to pollution. Water pollution is also a significant concern during the eartquake and post- disaster demolition process. Several factors contribute to water pollution, including physical, chemical and biological factors. Additionally, water pollution can ocur as a result of floods, tsunamis and eartquake. In Turkiye, the management of millions of tons of construction and demolition waste (CDW) generated after natural disasters, which threaten the environment and public health, ha become a crucial component of disaster response. After the eartquake in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, where an estimated 100 million tons of CDW formation was expected, CDW management played a significant role. Effective planning of waste management during and after eartquakes in anticipated to yield social, economic and environmental benefits. Previous studies indicate that, considering the impact on approximately 13 million people, the Kahramanmaraş eartquakes could result in the generation of approximately 350- 580 million tons of CDW. This study focuses on the adverse effects of the debris and substances mixed with soil and air during the destruction processes of the Kahramanmaraş eartquake on water.

Keywords:
Kahramanmaraş Earthquake, Construction and Demolition Waste (CDW), Water Pollution

TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CRYOGENIC PROCESSING IN RECYCLING OF ALKALINE BATTERIES

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ABSTRACT

Cryogenic techniques are becoming an increasingly common technique for pre-processing scrap of all types: from coated power cables, electrical/electronic scrap, to lithium-ion battery scrap. Cryogenic freezing can achieve material processing that cannot be achieved by any other processing method. The use of cryogenic treatment gives several important effects, namely: - it stiffens the processed material, which improves further mechanical processing (milling/grinding/sieving), - it electrically and thermally deactivates the material, which is important in the case of battery scrap, - cryogenic freezing itself has side effects of disintegration on the components, which can be used as selective pre-treatment. This article presents the application of cryogenics in the processing of alkaline battery scrap, especially zinc-bearing batteries, according to scientific articles and patents, as well as the author's expertise and comments on this issue. The advantages and disadvantages of cryogenic processing of alkaline battery scrap are also presented.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Recycling, Cryogenic processing, Battery Scrap

EARTHQUAKE AND CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Chronic diseases are irreversible and progressive conditions that are affected by environmental, genetic, infectious, psychological conditions and lifestyle, require continuous medical treatment and care, and cause disability and death. This review was written to emphasize the difficulties experienced by individuals with chronic diseases and chronic disease management after the earthquake. In the post-earthquake period, earthquake victims face exacerbations of chronic diseases and life-threatening acute conditions due to housing problems, environmental inadequacies, changes in nutrition, psychological traumas, lack of activity, and inadequacies in accessing/finding medicines, medical records, and equipment. Physical and emotional stress experienced after the earthquake causes neurohormonal, hemodynamic, coagulation, stomach acid, blood sugar changes, leading to an increase in blood pressure, narrowing of the vessel wall, developing thromboembolism, and triggering diseases such as heart attack, stroke, impaired renal function, hyperglycemia, gastritis and ulcers. The distribution of canned and dry foods with high salt and fat content after the earthquake can lead to hypertension, while carbohydrate-dominated foods can cause hyperglycemia, and fiber-poor foods can cause constipation. Additionally, poor hygiene conditions can cause diarrhea. Food scarcity and fear of hunger for a few days after the earthquake causes hyperkalemia and cardiac arrest in hemodialysis patients, hyperglycemic hyper osmolar nonketotic coma and diabetic ketoacidosis in diabetics due to inability to adjust diet and fluid control. The increase in allergens and dust after the earthquake and the unavailability of oxygen and nebulizer devices cause individuals with respiratory diseases to experience shortness of breath. Situations such as flashing lights, noise, and crowds after an earthquake may trigger anxiety and agitation in dementia patients and seizures in epilepsy patients. Post-traumatic stress disorders, depression, anxiety, sleep disorders experienced after the earthquake complicate the prognosis of chronic diseases. In conclusion, people with chronic diseases are a vulnerable group, and it is important to maintain their medical records both before and after the earthquake, and to provide them with medications, equipment, and psychological support. Disaster trainings should be given to individuals with chronic diseases before the earthquake and emergency kit preparation should be explained. This bag should contain at least two weeks' worth of medicines and medical equipment, a current medication list, and enough non-perishable food and drink for at least 3 days in accordance with the special diet.

Keywords
Chronic Diseases, Earthquake, Earthquake Victims

BAKIM VERENLERDE ÖZ YETERLİK: SİSTEMATİK LİTERATÜR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Giriş: Bakım verme, başka bir bireyin günlük yaşam aktivitelerini sürdürmesine yardım etme sürecidir. Bakım verenler, bakım verdikleri bireyin fiziksel, duygusal ve sosyal ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için zaman, çaba ve enerji harcar; bu süreç bakım verenlerin fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlığını olumsuz etkileyebilecek stresli bir deneyim olabilir. Bu süreçte bakım verenlerin öz yeterlilik düzeyleri ise bakım verme deneyimini olumlu veya olumsuz etkileyebilir.
Amaç: Bu araştırma Türkiye'de bakım verenlerde öz yeterlik ile ilgili yapılmış çalışmaların tam metin makalelerinin bazı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır.
Yöntem: Araştırma Kasım-Aralık 2023 tarihleri arasında Google Scholar ve Pubmed veri tabanının tarama bölümüne yıl sınırlaması olmaksızın 'bakım veren, öz yeterlik, caregiver, self-efficacy' anahtar kelimeleri ayrı ayrı ve birlikte girilerek 'tümü' alanı işaretlenmiş şekilde taranarak yapilmıştır. Yapılan inceleme sonucunda Türkiye'de yapılmış olan bakım verenlerde öz yeterlik ile ilgili toplam 13 makaleye ulaşılmış ve bu makaleler incelenmiştir.
Bulgu: Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda yazılan makalelerin %61,53 ünün tanımlayıcı tipte olduğu bulunmuştur. Makalelerin %46,14 ü 2021 ve 2022 yıllarında yazılmıştır. Araştırmalarda veri toplama aracı olarak anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Öz yeterlik ile ilgili sahada birçok ölçek bulunduğu ve en çok Genel Öz yeterlik ölçeğinin tercih edildiği görülmüştür. Literatürde belirlenen kriterlerle sadece bakım veren öz yeterliliğine odaklanan bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. İlişkisel olarak incelenen makalelerde; bakım verenlerde öz yeterlik ile bakım yükü ve aile yükü arasında zıt yönlü anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Bakım verenlerde öz yeterlik düzeyi arttıkça bakım yükü ve aile yükü düzeyinin azaldığı, yaşam kalitesi düzeyinin arttığı bulunmuştur. Bakım verenlerin öz yeterliliğin yüksek olmasının baş etme becerilerinin etkin kullanımında etkisi olduğu bulunmuştur. Cinsiyetin öz yeterlik üzerinde etkisi ile ilgili olarak ise erkek bakım verenlerin öz yeterliğinin kadın bakım verenlerin öz yeterliğinden daha fazla olduğu bulunmuştur.
Sonuç: Araştırma kapsamında incelenen makalelerde evren ve örneklemini hastaya bakım veren bireylerin oluşturduğu araştırmalarda bakım yükü, aile yükü, baş etme becerileri, stresle başa çıkma tarzları, psikolojik destek almaya yönelik tutumları, yaşam kalitesi ve cinsiyetin bakım verene yönelik öz yeterliliğe etkisi ve ilişkisi incelenmiş ve buna yönelik sonuçlar bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Bakım veren, öz yeterlik, sistematik inceleme

COMPARISON OF QUALITY CONTROL TEST VALUES OF LINEAR ACCELERATOR DEVICE

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ABSTRACT

Radiotherapy is a treatment method aimed at destroying cancer cells or controlling their growth using radiation. In these treatments, linear accelerator devices are used to generate high-energy radiation. Linear accelerators are the most commonly used radiotherapy devices in cancer treatment. These devices accelerate electrons and photons to high speeds to produce radiation beam. In linear accelerators, 6 and 18 MV photon energy and electron energies ranging from 6 to 18 MeV can be generally produced. Linear accelerators consist of mechanical systems such as gantry, collimator, and treatment couch. The mechanical controls of linear accelerator devices are of critical importance for the accuracy, reliability, and patient safety of the treatment process. Regular performance of these controls is vital for identifying potential issues with the device in advance. After the earthquake centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 11 provinces of Turkey were deeply affected. Many buildings were either collapsed or severely damaged. This study aims to conduct mechanical tests on the linear accelerator device in our clinic after the earthquake and detect any damage that may occur due to the earthquake. Initially, door lock systems and lasers were checked. Gantry, collimator, and table rotations were relatively examined, followed by isocenter controls, to determine if they were within the specified limits. Subsequently, optical distance indicator, head angle indicator, field sizes, crosshair centering, and light-beam field conformity control tests were conducted. The results obtained were compared with international standard values. Deviation in table rotation was detected and corrected in the study. The results of other quality control tests were within acceptable limits. This study highlights the importance of regular quality control tests for linear accelerator devices, especially after earthquakes and similar events, to ensure the healthy and safe operation of the device.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Radiotherapy, Linear Accelerator, Quality Control Tests

BİR DEPREMZEDENİN MUCİZE KURTULUŞU CRUSH SENDROMU: OLGU SUNUMU

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ÖZET

İnsan hayatının seyrini önemli ölçüde değiştiren afetler öngörülemez olması nedeniyle her zaman hazır bulunmayı gerektirir. Türkiye bulunduğu konum itibariyle birçok afet türüne açık bir ülkedir. Depremler bu afet türlerinin en yıkıcı olanlarındandır. 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde yaşanan depremlerde kitlesel can kayıpları, yaralanmalar, evsiz kalmış binlerce insan ve sonrasında rehabilitasyon gerektiren topluluklar oluşmuştur. Afetleri yönetmek ve müdahalede bulunmak birçok disiplini ilgilendiren bir süreçtir. Afetlerde önemli görevleri olan birimlerden biride acil sağlık hizmetleridir.

Afetzedelere sahada ilk müdahaleyi yapan hastane öncesi acil sağlık personellerine önemli görevler düşmektedir. Depremlerde en fazla can kayıplarına sebebiyet veren durum uzun süre basınç altında kalma sonucunda görülen crush sendromudur. Depremzedenin kurtarılması ile başlayan reperfüzyon durumu kaslardaki hücre yıkımı sonrasında açığa çıkan hayati organlar için toksik etkileri olan içeriğin dolaşım sistemine katılmasına neden olur. Bu yaralı birey için oldukça ciddi bir tablodur. Bu yüzden acil tıbbi müdahale çok önemlidir. Bu yazıda göçük altından 206. saatte çıkarılan bir depremzedenin acil müdahalesi anlatılmıştır. Afetler meydana geldikten sonra müdahale ve ardından iyileştirme evresi başlar. Müdahale evresinde etkin ve başarılı sonuçlar alabilmek için afet yaşanmadan önce planların yapılması son derece önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda afetlerde görevli olması gereken tüm kurum ve kuruluşların eşgüdüm halinde çalışması gerekmektedir. Acil sağlık hizmetleri afetlere ivedilikle müdahale etmesi gerek ekipler arasındadır. Bu olgu sunumu çalışmasında acil sağlık ekipleri ile kurtarma ekipleri eşgüdüm halinde çalışmıştır ve bir depremzedenin enkaz altında dokuzuncu günde kurtarılması sağlanmıştır. Bu olguda verilen crush sendromunun en çok yaşanma sebepleri depremler, travmalar ve trafik kazalarıdır. Crush sendromuna maruz kalan yaralının 12 saat içerisinde hastaneye ulaştırılması ve tedaviye başlanması önemlidir. Bununla birlikte şok, sıvı elektrolit bozukluğu, oluşan doku hasarı ve renal yetmezlik gibi durumların uygun tedavilerinin başlaması gerekmektedir

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Deprem, Crush Sendromu, Acil Sağlık Hizmetleri

KAHRAMANMARAŞ MERKEZLİ DEPREMLER SONRASI BESŞİNCİ GÜNDE KARACİĞER NAKLİ: OLGU SUNUMU

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde en fazla can ve mal kaybına neden olan doğal afetlerin başında depremler gelmektedir. Kahramanmaraş merkezli depremler nedeniyle birçok vatandaşımız olumsuz etkilenmiştir. Depremlerde ortopedi ve travmatolojiyi ilgilendiren yaralanmalar, pnömotoraks, şok, kafa travması, majör çoklu travma, dehidratasyon gibi sağlık sorunları acil müdahale gerektirmektedir. Bununla birlikte depremle ilişkili olmayan acil müdahaleler ve elektif vakaların yönetimi göz önüne alınmaktadır. Bu olguda amaç 6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş merkezli depremler sonrası İnönü Üniversitesi Karaciğer Nakli Enstitüsü tarafından 11 Şubat'ta gerçekleştirilen karaciğer naklini sağlık ve mimari açıdan tartışmaktır. Alıcı 21 yaşında kadın hastadır. Canlı vericili karaciğer nakli gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kan grubu O Rh+, boyu 165 cm, kilosu 110'dur. MELD skoru 36'dır. Fulminan hepatik yetmezlik tanısıyla karaciğer nakli gerçekleştirilmiştir. Donör 23 yaşında erkektir. Alıcının abisidir. Kan grubu O Rh+, boyu 180 cm, kilosu 85' tir. Portal ven tektir, sağ lob 1300 cc, sol lob 630 cc, remnant %31' dir. Nakil ortalama 12 saat sürmüştür. Nakil Karaciğer Nakli Enstitüsü ameliyathanesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Nakil öncesi binanın deprem sonrası hasar tespiti İnönü Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi tarafından yapılmıştır ve hasar dururumu az hasarlı olarak bildirim yapılmıştır. Bina deprem sonrası su almıştır. Öncelikle su tahliyesi yapılmış, daha sonra binanın su, elektrik, ısıtma kontrolleri yapılmıştır. Tıbbi cihazların denetimi yapıldıktan sonra nakil alınabileceğine karar verilmiştir. Doğal afetler sonrası bina güvenliğinin değerlendirilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Özellikle ameliyathane gibi tıbbi cihaz ve aletlerin, anestezi cihazlarının kullanıldığı, sterilizasyonun gerekli olduğu birimlerin denetimlerine dikkat çekilmektedir. Nakil gibi özellikli ameliyatlar sonrasında yoğun bakım ve klinik hemşirelik bakımı şarttır. Bu nedenle afet sonrası klinik ve yoğum bakımlarında ilgili değerlendirmeler yapılmalıdır. Bu kapsamda ele alınan olgu sunumu nakil gibi özellikli bir ameliyatın deprem sonrası 5. günde gerçekleştirilmesi alana bir örnek niteliğindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Nakil, Deprem, Bina

THE EFFECT OF FETAL MOVEMENT TRAINING TO PREGNANT WOMEN ON MATERNAL-FETAL ATTACHMENT AND DISTRESS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Attachment is an emotional process that helps to establish a close relationship between mother and infant. Attachment begins in the prenatal period, develops during pregnancy and continues after birth. Secure attachment is necessary for this process to proceed in a healthy way. For secure attachment, the interaction between mother and baby should start early and be continuous. The basis of secure attachment begins with the first bond with the mother in the prenatal period. Secure attachment is associated with positive situations for both mother and infant and is thought to affect all the relationships that the child will establish in later life. Insecure attachment, on the other hand, is associated with negative emotions and behaviors. In all studies, it has been determined that mother-infant attachment begins in the prenatal period. When a woman learns that she is pregnant, she is curious about her baby, dreams about her baby and tries to guess the baby's limbs by touching her belly. The pregnant woman focuses on her baby, follows the baby's movements and starts to communicate by talking to her baby. Prenatal attachment is strengthened when she feels the baby's movements. Studies show that pregnant women with high levels of prenatal attachment have lower levels of prenatal distress. **Objective:** This randomized controlled trial was conducted to determine the effect of self-administered fetal movement and position monitoring on prenatal attachment and pregnancy distress. **Method:** Women who came to Kahramanmaraş Obstetrics and Gynecology and Children's Hospital for prenatal examination were included in the study. The study was completed with 85 pregnant women, 42 in the intervention group and 43 in the control group. Prenatal Attachment Scale (PAI) and Tilburg Pregnancy Distress Scale (TPDS) were used to collect data. The study was started with pregnant women at 24-28 weeks of gestation. Pregnant women in the intervention group received training on fetal movement and position monitoring, were asked to perform fetal monitoring for 15-20 minutes every day for one month, and telephone counseling was continued. The control group received routine care. Both groups completed the scales again one month after the first interview. Paired-Samples T test, Independent-Samples T test, Chi-Square test, Pearson correlation, Linear regression and Covariance tests were used to evaluate the data. **Results:** In the study, the mean PBI and TGDS scores of the two groups were similar ($p>0.05$) before the intervention ($t = -0.811$; $p = 0.420$). After fetal movement and position monitoring, a significant difference was observed in the mean posttest scores of the PAI and TPDS between the groups ($t = 6.404$; $p < 0.001$). A moderate negative relationship was found between prenatal attachment and pregnancy distress. **Conclusion:** Self-administered fetal movement and position monitoring increased the level of prenatal attachment and decreased the level of distress in pregnant women. Thus, fetal movement and position monitoring can be recommended to pregnant women to increase prenatal attachment.

Keywords:
Distress, Fetal Movement Count, Fetal Position Tracking, Pregnancy, Prenatal Attachment

RİSKLİ GEBELİKLERDE POSTPARTUM DÖNEMDE BAKIM GEREKSİNİMLERİ

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ÖZET

Gebelikte fetüs, anne ya da her ikisi için de olumsuz sonuçlar doğurabilecek riskli durumların var olması riskli gebelik olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Günümüzde riskli gebelik oranları artış göstermektedir (doğum yaşı, yaşam tarzı değişiklikleri, yardımcı üreme tekniklerinin kullanımı vb. nedenlerle). Gebeliğin bir sonucu olarak veya kadının gebe kalmadan önce var olan sağlık sorunları nedeniyle ortaya çıkabilir. Sık karşılaşılan riskli gebelikler; Gestasyonel Diabetes Mellitus, kalp hastalığı, Rh uygunsuzluğu, Hiperemzis Gravidarum, abortus riski, çoğul gebelik, plasenta bozuklukları, hipertansif durumlar (preeklampsi, eklampsi), erken doğum tehdidinin var olduğu gebeliklerdir. Postpartum dönem kadın, yenidoğan ve ailesi için fiziksel ve psikolojik değişikliklerin olduğu bir geçiş dönemidir. Bu dönemde hızlı değişikliklere uyum sağlamaya çalışan bazı kadınlarda hayatı tehdit eden sorunlar görülebilir. Bu sağlık sorunlarının bazılarının etyolojisinde riskli gebelik durumları bulunmaktadır. Örneğin; postpartum kanama etyolojisinde, çoğul gebelik, preeklampsi, plasenta previa, polihdroamniyos; tromboembolik durumların etyolojisinde, diyabet, anemi; postpartum depresyon etyolojisinde, riskli gebelik varlığı; postpartum enfeksiyon etyolojisinde, GDM; erken membran rüptürü yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle riskli gebeler postpartum süreçte riskli durumlar açısından daha detaylı değerlendirilmelidir. Postpartum dönemde hemşirelik bakımının amacı, annenin ve bebeğin fiziksel bakımlarını sağlamak, riskli durumları önlemek ve anneliğe psikososyal uyumunu sağlamaktır. Hemşireler sıklıkla, kanama, epizyotomi/insizyon bölgesi, ağrı, beslenme, aktivite ve egzersiz, emzirme, taburculuk eğitimi, cinsellik ve kontrasepsiyona yönelik girişimler uygulamaktadır. Dünyada ve ülkemizde yapılan çalışmalarda riskli gebeliklerde hemşirelik bakımı, postpartum dönemde hemşirelik bakımı ve postpartum dönemde görülen sağlık sorunlarına yönelik hemşirelik bakımıyla ilgili çalışmalar mevcuttur. Fakat, riskli gebelerin postpartum dönemde gereksinim duyduğu hemşirelik bakımıyla ilgili yeterli çalışmaya rastlanamamıştır. İncelenen literatür doğrultusunda riskli gebelerin postpartum dönemdeki hemşirelik bakım gereksinimlerini saptanması maternal ve fetal sağlık için koruyucu sağlık hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler
Riskli gebelik, postpartum dönem, hemşirelik bakımı

MEDYADAKİ DEPREM FOTOĞRAFLARININ MEKAN VE RUH SAĞLIĞI YÖNÜNDEN İNCELENMESİ, DERLEME

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ÖZET

6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş depremleri yalnızca bölge halkını değil tüm Türkiye'yi etkilemiş ve tüm dünyanın dikkatini çekmiştir. Resmi rakamlarla da verilen, 50 bin kişinin yaşamını yitirdiği, büyük afet yaşantısının hemen sonrasında ortaya çıkan medya görüntüleri; yıllarca etkisini sürdürecek ruh sağlığı sorunlarının yanında derin izler bırakan yıkıcı mekânsal fotoğraflar bırakmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; medyadaki deprem fotoğraflarının önemini mekânsal açıdan ve ruhsal açıdan ortaya çıkardığı/çıkaracağı sorunlar bağlamında değerlendirmektir. Çalışmanın verileri toplayabilmek için Google, Mozilla Firefox, youtube programlarından ''6 Şubat depremine ait fotoğraflar'', '' 6 Şubat depremine ait fotoğrafların bireysel deneyimleri'', ''6 Şubat depremine ait fotoğraflarda insanlar'' şeklinde kısa tarama bilgileri girilerek elde edilmiştir. Bulunan fotoğraflar görselleri ile birlikte sunularak değerlendirilmiştir. Değerlendirme hem medikal model, bilişsel/davranışçı model hem de psikodinamik modellerle açıklanmıştır. Çalışmaya ait değerlendirmeler fotoğrafların medyada yıllarca ulaşılabilir olması nedeni ile gelecekçi açıdan da incelenmiştir. Bu değerlendirmelere göre; depreme ait fotoğraflar insanların ''travmatik imagine'' görsellerine ek veriler sunduğu ve zaman zaman hatırlatmayı kolaylaştırdığı gerçeği ile sonuçlanmıştır. Modellere göre; yüzleşme ve tekrar yaşantılama her ne kadar ilk görüntülerin ortaya çıkardığı acıyı azaltacak olsa da ne yazık ki yaşanan afetin ilk görüntülerine canlı tanıklık etme ve sonrasında medyadaki pekiştireç fotoğraflar unutulmayacak ayrıntılar bırakmıştır. Medyadaki fotoğrafların ortadan kaldırılmasının imkansız olması ve bu fotoğrafların afetin mekan sorunlarını, ruh sağlığı sorunlarını gelecekte de tüzel kurumlara iletebilmenin önemini taşıdığı düşünüldüğünde tek çözümün tahmin edilenden daha uzun ruh sağlığı girişimleri ile sorunların çözüme ulaştırılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Deprem, Kahramanmaraş, Mekan, Ruh Sağlığı

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MODELING OF RANDOMLY GENERATED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL DATASET FOR DIABETES PATIENTS USING MATLAB NEURAL NETWORK TOOLBOX

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) the human brain inspired neural network as an alternative modeling technique was applied to modeling of randomly generated blood sugar level datasets. The prediction modeling was conducted using the ANN toolbox of MATLAB and randomly generated blood sugar level dataset which were generated in milligram per deciliter (mg/dl) to have three input variables and one target value. The blood glucose level for nondiabetes, prediabetes and diabetes patients within limits of 70-180 mg/dl, 70-180 mg/dl and 20-400 mg/dl respectively were used as the input variables and the target variable limit was fixed as 80-140 mg/dl. The instructional concepts of the “rand”, “init”, “net.trainParam.goal”, “train“ and “net.trainParam.show” commands were used to generate the blood sugar datasets, initialize the network (weight and biases), stop the criterion based on mean squared error goal, start the training the network, define the maximum limit of the network training and show the result of error at each iteration process (epoch) respectively. The network architecture was established using different hidden layers with the decision-making activation functions and output layer. 5, 10 and 20 hidden layers and activation functions of sigmoidal, ReLU and tanh were repeatedly tested. The prediction regression was improved by training the neural network. The results of the best and the worst of the prediction modeling performance were validated. The blood sugar model was presented the sharp peak in the training phase resulting a largererror. The best validation and regression performances were received using 20 hidden layers with sigmoidal and ReLU activation functions resulting up to 0.98 succession rate in the estimationmodeling of the blood glucose level.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Artificial Neural Network Modeling, Randomly Generated Blood Glucose Level, Diabetes Patients, MATLAB Neural Network Toolbox

AFET SÜRECİNDE ÇOCUK KLİNİKLERİNDE ÇALIŞAN HEMŞİRELERİN TÜKENMİŞLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ: KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMİ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: Tükenmişlik, işe bağlı bir zihinsel sağlık bozukluğudur ve verimlilik üzerindeki olumsuz sağlık sonuçları nedeniyle artık yardım meslekleri bağlamında gerçek bir sorun olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu araştırma, afet sürecinde çocuk kliniklerinde çalışan hemşirelerin tükenmişlik düzeylerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmış tanımlayıcı bir araştırmadır.
Yöntem: Araştırma, 1 Ocak 2024- 20 Ocak 2024 tarihleri arasında 69 hemşire üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler, "Google Formlar" platformu aracılığıyla online anket yöntemiyle dört bölümden oluşan veri toplama formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırma verileri sosyodemografik özellikler ve çalışma koşulları ile ilgili soruların yer aldığı "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", Tükenmişlik Ölçeği Kısa Formu (TÖ-KF) Ölçeği kullanılarak toplandı. Bunlar hemşirelerin afet sürecinde depreme bağlı tükenmişlik düzeylerinin incelenmesi amacıyla kullanıldı.
Bulgular: Araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerin yaş ortalaması 29,78±4,84 idi. Hemşireleri %51'i evli, %78.5'i lisans ve üzeri mezunu, %73.4'ü karma vardiya şeklinde ve %72.2'si haftalık 41 saat ve üzerinde çalıştıkları saptandı. Ayrıca hemşirelerin %50.6'sı çocuk kliniklerinde isteyerek çalıştığını ve %43'ü 5-9 yıldır çocuk kliniğinde çalıştığını ifade etmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerin çeşitli tanıtıcı özellikleri ile ölçek arasında anlamlı ilişki olduğu saptandı. Ölçek Cronbach's Alpha değeri 0,94 olarak bulunmuştur. Hemşirelerin TÖ-KF'den aldıkları 4,16±1,57 puan ortalaması ile tükenmişlik düzeylerinin ortalamanın üzerinde olduğu saptandı.
Sonuç: Katılımcıların afet sürecinde tükenmişlik düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Afet sürecinde sağlık personelinde tükenmişlik ve sıkıntının yaygınlığının araştırılması ve stres seviyeleri, zaman yönetimi becerileri ve iş-yaşam dengesi gibi tükenmişlik gelişiminin belirleyicilerinin belirlenmesi, önleyici stratejilerin geliştirilmesine ve işyerinde daha iyi organizasyon yapılmasına katkıda bulunacaktır. Ayrıca, hemşirelerin psikolojik sıkıntılarının iş performansları üzerindeki etkilerinin boylamsal analizine yönelik, doğal afetlerden etkilenen farklı kültürlerde karşılaştırmalı çalışmalar yapılmasına odaklanılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Deprem, tükenmişlik, stres, iş, hemşire

DEPREM SONRASI DÖNEMDE KAHRAMANMARAŞ MARKA KİMLİĞİNİN YENİDEN TASARLANMASI: PORTO ÖRNEĞİ

Kutsal Amaç KURUHAN

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Iletişim Tasarımı ve Medya Bölümü

ÖZET

Kimlik; en temel etken olan insandan başlayarak grupların, toplumların, kurumların, kentlerin ve ülkelerin kendine özgü, diğerlerinden ayrışıp farklılaşmasını sağlayan özelliklerin bütününü oluşturur. Kent kimliği de tarih, mimari, kültür, gastronomi gibi birçok ögenin bir araya gelmesi ile oluşur. Bu ögeler görsel iletişim tasarım disiplini göz önünde bulundurularak aynı tasarım dilinde oluşturulmalıdır. Bu çalışma, 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde gerçekleşen deprem sonrasında, değişen ve yeniden ele alışı gerektiren Kahramanmaraş'ın marka kimliğinin görsel iletişim tasarım disiplini bağlamında, Porto'nun yeni kurumsal kimliği bazı alınarak değerlendirilmesi ve öneriler sunmasını kapsamaktadır. Deprem sonrasında değişen ve yeniden inşa edilen kamusal alanlar, müzeler, binalar, parklar vb. gibi kentsel alanlara yönelik, çağın gereklerine uygun bir marka kimliği tasarlanarak Kahramanmaraş Temsiliyeti olan yerlerde bu kimliğin korunması, geliştirilmesi ve sürdürülmesi gerekmektedir. Bunu yapmanın en kolay yöntemlerinden biri de bir şehrin kurumsal kimliğine ihtiyaç duyabilecek her iş kaleminin (tabela, broşür, otobüs giydirmeleri, açık hava konseri sahne tasarımı, sosyal medya görselleri, bisiklet yolu piktogramı, posterler, yönlendirmeler, fuar konseptler, vb.) birlikte baştan planlanarak tasarlanması ve süreç içinde marka kimliğinin kent ile uyumunun yakalanmasıdır. Yöntem olarak öncelikle Kahramanmaraş'a ait bir font çalışması yapılması gerekmektedir. Ardından renk paleti, ikonografi stili ve Kahramanmaraş'ın yeni ve uzun süre kullanılacak olan logosutasarlanmalıdır. Logo, kentin marka kimliğini yansıtmalı, ilk görüşte kentin marka kimliği hakkında bilgi edinilebilmesini sağlayacak nitelikte olmalıdır. Global arenada Kahramanmaraş ismini ilk kez gören ve duyan kişilerde heyecan ve merak uyandırmalıdır. Tasarım ve marka kimliği kavramları dönemsel olarak değişime uğrayarak günümüze kadar ulaşmıştır. Bu bağlamda logo tasarımı ve marka kimliği, tarih boyunca yaşanan teknoloji, tasarım ve toplum temelli değişimleri göz önünde bulundurarak kent kimliğine uygun biçimde üretilmelidir. Oluşturulan marka kimliği kamuoyuna duyurulmalı ve şehrin gerekli görülen her yerinde uygulanmaya başlamalıdır. Marka kimliğinin benimsenmesi süreci haftalar, aylar, yıllar sürebilmektedir. Bu sebeple yerel yönetim ve ilçe belediyelerinin ihtiyaç olacak her görsel iletişim tasarım kaleminde marka kimliğine ve kurumsal kimliğe uygun tasarım yapmaları gerekmektedir. Marka kimliğinin yenilendiği süreçte görsel iletişim tasarım departmanlarında çalışan kişiler ile iş akışı ve işleyiş hakkında atölyeler yapılmalıdır. Çalışmanın ilk bölümünde kimlik ve alt açılımları olan kurumsal kimlik ve marka kimliği kavramlarına yönelik tanımlamalara yer verilmiş, ikinci bölümünde Porto örneği incelenmiş, üçüncü bölümünde ise incelenen örneğin Kahramanmaraş'a nasıl ve ne şekilde uygulanabileceği anlatılmaya çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca Kahramanmaraş'ın marka kimliğine uygun olabilecek font, renk, doku, malzeme gibi faktörlere örnek verilmiştir. Çalışmanın ilk bölümünde kimlik ve alt açılımları olan kurumsal kimlik ve marka kimliği kavramlarına yönelik tanımlamalara yer verilmiş, ikinci bölümünde Porto örneği incelenmiş, üçüncü bölümünde ise deprem sonrasında kent hafızasında gerçekleşen değişimler göz önünde bulundurularak depremin toplumsal ve görsel etkilerinin sonucunda Kahramanmaraş'ın yeni bir markakimliğine ihtiyacının olduğu ve Kahramanmaraş'a nasıl ve ne şekilde uygulanabileceği anlatılmaya çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca Kahramanmaraş'ın marka kimliğine uygun olabilecek font, renk, doku, malzeme gibi faktörlere örnek verilmiştir. Çalışma Kahramanmaraş'ın yeni marka kimliği için oluşturulan tasarım diline ait örneklerle sonlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Deprem, görsel iletişim, kimlik, marka kimliği, kurumsal kimlik, tasarım

METROPOLIS AND IMAGINATION; CULTURAL PATH OF URBAN AND SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyze the phenomenon known as urbanization and increasingly metropolitanization, by considering newly formed spatial elements, current practices developing over time, and mainly at the level of artistic imagination. The concept of metropolis refers to central cities that are relatively developed in cultural and economic terms, consisting of large cities and suburbs that are intertwined with each other. Today, with the devastating effects of globalization, cities are growing excessively, and speed and movement have become a distinct lifestyle. Due to this negative situation, the integrity of cities is deteriorating, their polycentric and multi-part structures are disappearing, and they are no longer attractive living spaces for people. Another situation is that natural disasters, fires and conflicts, which occur more frequently over time, turn cities into ghost places. In the research, the phenomenon of urbanization will be examined based on the ideas developed by the poet and writer Ahmet Oktay on the axis of "metropolis and imagination". Oktay states that the metropolis, with its size and complexity, speed, and indifference, changes and transforms the people who take refuge in it and creates new forms at a dizzying speed. In this new urban atmosphere, human mental processes are also changing, and new forms and productions are emerging on the axis of culture and art. Characteristic works of this new transformation emerge, especially in the fields of poetry, novels, painting and music. In Oktay's line of thought, the research attempts to re-look at the city and metropolis through examples of artistic production and their analysis.

Keywords
Metropolis, City, Ahmet Oktay, Art, Imagination

THE MEANINGS OF NUMBERS IN THE ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATIONS OF DİVRİĞİ GREAT MOSQUE AND DARÜŞŞİFA

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ABSTRACT

Divriği Great Mosque and Darüşşifa, as a prominent work of Anatolian Seljuk architecture, was built between 1228-1243 in Sivas Divriği district. The structure built by Mengücek Bey Ahmet Şah, his mother Fatima Hatun, and Melike Turan Melek during the Anatolian Seljuk Period is located between the Sivas, Elâzığ, and Malatya triangle. Divriği Great Mosque and Darüşşifa was ranked 358th on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985. Although the building was built by the golden ratio, it also stands out with the integration of elements such as the physical characteristics of the mountain where it was built, the surrounding green areas, oxygen levels and streams into the architectural design. Divriği Great Mosque and Darüşşifa have monumental crown gates representing the maturity of Anatolian Turkish civilization. Reflecting the accumulation of arts and crafts, the building is home to motifs that show geographical and historical richness in detailed ornaments. These motifs reflect the richness of pre-Islamic and post-Islamic culture together. Although the ornaments in the building, which look quite mysterious and many meanings can be derived from each motif, appear to be symmetrical, it turns out to be asymmetrical when examined. The repetition of numbers in the rich decoration program and architectural elements draws attention. It is known that numbers have been historically associated with symbolic and cultural meanings in a wide range of texts ranging from religious texts to epics and myths. The association of numbers with abstract concepts and the use of their symbolic meanings have helped people understand their relationship with the world and existential reality and facilitated intercultural communication. Although studies have been conducted on numbers, they still preserve their mystical and mysterious aspects. This study focuses on the meanings of numbers in the architecture and decoration of Divriği Great Mosque and Darüşşifa. Apart from the deformations, those that have been lost and those that have been taken under protection to be exhibited in museums; the numbers of the forms, motifs and figures in the building and the meanings of the numbers are analyzed.

Keywords
Divriği Ulu Mosque, Number, Figure, Pattern, Architecture, Sivas

LIFE IN THE ANTHROPOCENE ERA; THEME OF DEATH AND MOURNING IN ART

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to examine the phenomenon of death, one of human's greatest fears and unknowns against which he is helpless, and the mourning process, which involves a difficult process for those left behind, with examples of works taken from art history. The Anthropocene Era, called "Human Time", marks a period in which the destructive impact of humankind on nature and therefore on the Earth has reached its highest level. The concept of Anthropocene provides important clues in making more understandable the natural disasters that are increasingly increasing today and the great environmental destruction caused by humans. The phenomenon of death, defined as the end of life due to natural forces or other reasons and the loss of human biological and physiological functions, has gained an important place in the memory of societies. Death, as a scientific reality, is a phenomenon that has cultural reflections as well as psychological and sociological dimensions. Many social practices have emerged within the framework of the concepts of death and mourning, not only in past societies and periods, but also today, and artistic production has accompanied this. The research will try to analyze outstanding examples of artistic productions that develop around the concepts of death and mourning, emerging at a theme level, by examining them in a chronological order

Keywords
Anthropocene, Death, Mourning, Art, Painting

THE EFFECTS OF VALUE JUDGMENTS ABOUT CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY IN SCHOOLS AFFILIATED WITH THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE MANAGEMENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE INSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT

With the Industrial Revolution that emerged in England in the 18th century, social, political, economic, etc. Changes in many areas have led societies to a rapid change process. The increase in the population rate that can be fed with the increasing production capacity has created the need for labor in industrialized countries, Intense migration from rural areas to cities paved the way for the increase of the city population and the emergence of new unpredictable changes in the social-economic field. These returns of the industrial revolution and the rapid progress of the 21st century in technology have led to significant changes in the management understanding of companies and institutions. The increasing importance of corporate governance and sustainability concepts brought with it the increase in the number of research and studies on these two concepts. In the changing new World order, it is an expectation of society that institutions have a fair, transparent, accountable management perception and a sustainable structure. The fact that the huge gap between the levels of development that have emerged not only in terms of resource and environmental problems, but also in terms of resource and environmental problems, the economic problems that most of the world is exposed to, Justice, Failure to meet many basic human needs such as equality, education and nutrition is the biggest problem for the global community. For many years, seeing sustainability only as a need of the economic sector has led to the fact that the steps taken at this point are not successful enough. With the understanding that sustainability can be possible with the movement of all groups that make up the society for a common purpose, the work done in this field in the last few decades, especially in Western and Northern European countries made it successful. Head of the studies in the field of sustainability The work done in the field of sustainability will give the expected success, with the legal regulations to be put forward by central governments and the positive contributions of all other stakeholders, especially the economy sector, to the process. The role of educational institutions in ensuring global balance and building a sustainable future in all areas is considered a common thought accepted by everyone. Being able to build the world of the future from today is undoubtedly one of the most important tasks of my education system. The adoption of the concept of sustainability in the education system of many countries to new generations is considered one of the most important tasks of education. One of the most important question marks we face here; It is the subject of the degree of equipped and sufficient skills of teachers, educational managers and educational institutions responsible for the training of new generations. The perception of sustainability, which can become a social lifestyle with the joint participation of all stakeholders, will be successful as a result of a joint effort at the regional and global scale. Sustainability efforts, which are mainly focused on the economic sector and based on economic interests, will enable long-term goals to be achieved with the active participation of all stakeholders in the process. Significant social, political, economic and technological developments across the world in the last century have led to the change of the relations of institutions and companies with society and working staff. In the more accountable transparent and decision-making process, sharing institutions and companies have followed a more successful way of achieving their goals. As of the subject of this research, the educational institutions that act as locomotives in the development of the country and the management of the personnel working here

Key words:
Corporate governance, Sustainability

ASSESSMENT OF TURKEY'S INTERNATIONAL HEALTH TOURISM POTENTIAL

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ABSTRACT

International health tourism is an export of health services. It is service income for a country and it is included in the services item in the balance of payments. The sector is most commonly known as health tourism. It is a type of tourism. However, although the number of health tourists is less than the number of normal tourists, the monetary return of health tourism is higher than the other. For this reason, to earn income one of the alternative ways for developing countries like Turkey is health tourism. However, it frequently appears under the name medical tourism in the literature. The sector is divided into three sub-branches: elderly tourism, spa-wellness tourism and medical tourism. Among these, medical tourism provides the most revenue since it includes surgical interventions. For this reason, countries want to develop the area where they can provide medical services. Also, Turkey has developed its medical services considerably by attaching importance to its health infrastructure. According to the Medical Tourism Index, Turkey ranks 30th among 46 countries. Canada ranks first, as it is developed in terms of the use of technological medical equipment. Turkey has gained a sectoral advantage against its competitors due to reasons such as geographical location, tourism and cultural characteristics, developed health infrastructure, health tourism under state control, etc. However, due to reasons such as lack of promotion and advertising, political issues in neighboring countries, etc., Turkey has more difficulties in the sector than its competitors. However, despite this, the country's income from this sector in 2022 was around 1 048.00 dollars ($ million). Health care imports were 18.00 dollars (million $). It seems that Turkey can export health services. In the study, Turkey's general situation in healthcare exports is detailed with data. Then, the country's superiority and difficulties in the sector were stated and evaluated. In health tourism, every country should be aware of its potential and improve its shortcomings in this sense. Thus, their development in the sector will progress and the sector will contribute economically to the country in question.

Keywords:
Health Tourism, Medical Tourism, Türkiye

MINIMIZATION OF THE ROAD BETWEEN TEMPORARY SHELTER AREAS IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ CENTER AFTER THE 6 FEBRUARY EARTHQUAKE WITH MINIMUM COVERING (SPREADING) TREE METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes that occur as a result of seismic movements of the earth leave wounds that are very difficult to repair in the geography where they occur. When evaluated from an economic perspective, scientific studies are needed to achieve effectiveness in responding to earthquake zones where supply chain networks and logistics possibilities have sometimes changed completely compared to the past. After the earthquakes, where the socio-demographic structure has completely changed and many economic losses have been experienced, the shelters where those whose houses have become unusable have to live temporarily serve a great function in healing the wounds of the earthquake. Since individuals become dependent on all their needs, it is observed that there are many points that need to be resolved in the context of logistics. Based on this, it is evaluated that it will be possible to bring more aid at the least cost if the shortest route to reach all temporary shelter areas in Kahramanmaraş is determined by the minimum spanning tree method and the route to be suggested here is used by those carrying out aid activities in the field. As a result, it is hoped that the route presented in this paper will guide those conducting field studies, the method will guide academics looking for research ideas, and the policy recommendations to be revealed will guide decision makers on the subject.

Keywords
Earthquake, Temporary Housing Areas, Route Minimization

TRACES OF SECULARIZATION IN DYSTOPIAN LITERATURE: GEORGE ORWELL AND HIS MASTERPIECES

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ABSTRACT

Literary works, which are independent of the concepts of time and space, are the most effective tools that reflect social change, provide its transfer, and present it to the society by analyzing it. In spite of the fact that literary works are independent of time and space in terms of the values they contain within themselves, they are also known as the best witnesses of their age, society and author. Based on this fact, literary works are worth analyzing to be able clarify the impacts of some social phenomena in the period it was written. Related with these social phenomena, religion draws attention because it is one of the most frequently discussed topics in literary works and because it is one of the values that have received the most from change. The transition from traditional society, where religious values and institutions are extremely influential and important, to modern society, especially with the emergence of parameters such as industrialization, urbanization, scientific and technological developments, capitalism, has led to significant and radical changes in the understanding of religion. Both in social and individual terms, when compared to the past and present, secularization, which is defined as the loss of importance, loss of power, a significant decrease in the prestige, and the almost disappearance of the visibility in daily life, of the sphere described as supernatural, more broadly the sacred, religion, religious-like structures, religious beliefs and teachings, on the other hand, is at the forefront of discussion as the most obvious change in religion. Therefore, this study, in which literature review about both the two literary works in question and secularization is made, aims to reveal the reflections of the secularization theory, whose individual as well as social effects are inevitably visible, in George Orwell's 1984 and Animal Farm.

Keywords
Modernization, Secularization, George Orwell, 1984, Animal Farm

ACORDING TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS THE SCHOLARS OF MARAŞ IN THE XVIII. CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The scientific community, which completes madrasa education in the Ottoman State and serves in various religious services, especially law and education, with a strong self-contained administrative organization and promotion system is a society with wide privileges in Ottoman society. Kadı/naib, mufti and mudarris were the high-ranking officials of the ulema whose representatives were organization Sheikhulislam and kazasker in the Ottoman Central organization in the province. These officers entered the Ulema System after completing various degrees of madrasa training. The highest-ranking madrasas in Ottoman Empire were built by the sultans in the capital. In provincial cities such as Maraş, there were mostly low-grade madrasas. scholars of Maraş, who received their first education in the madrasas built in Maraş during the Dulkadirli Beyliği and the Ottoman periods, produced works in different fields of science, especially literary sciences. Some factors such as the deterioration of the feud system, adverse climatic conditions, rapid population growth, inflation caused by the abundant amount of silver hich firstly camed to Europe and then to Ottoman lands after the discovery of the America dragged the Ottoman Empire into the economic and social crisis before the end terms of XVI. century. This crisis affected also the ulema system negatively affected. Some scholars who suffered from subsistence had to sell their books, and kadı or naibs were sometimes complained of bribery and favoritism. In this statement, the places of social life of Marash scholars in the XVIII century, when the central government weakened and local families strengthened, will be evaluated in acording to the archival documents.

Keywords
Maraş, Scholars, XVIII. Century, Social and Political Life.

GASTON BACHELARD'S PLACES IN MARAŞ TALES

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ABSTRACT

The tale continues its existence under the name nağıl in Azerbaijan, ertegi/ertegü/ertek in the Kazakh and Kyrgyz geography, çorçok the Teleuts, çoçek in East Turkestan, nıbah/sersek the Shors, and hallep Chuvash; It is a product of folk literature that includes heroes, extraordinary people and events, alternates with formulaic expressions, is supported by formal numbers, does not claim to convince, and is mostly told/written in prose. The heroes of fairy tales are animals, people, extraordinary beings, etc. anything can happen. The subjects of fairy tales usually have extraordinary features. Heroes in fairy tales may have supernatural features. Fairy tales are not bound to a specific place or time. In particular, place transitions are very fast and the variety of places is quite numerous. This richness of place either reduces or increases the tension of the tales. For example, while a hero continues her ordinary life above ground, she may suddenly find herself seven floors underground. What places mean to the heroes is understood through their emotional and cognitive ties with the place. The performances of the heroes in the places they are in reveal the function of those places on the heroes. An important work in understanding these functions was prepared by Gaston Bachelard called Poetics of Place. Gaston Bachelard, a French philosopher, evaluated the universe, house, cellar, attic, drawers, the cabinets, safes, castles, cocoons and even the shells separately, in his work titled Poetics of Place, and explained the meaning and impact of each. According to Bachelard, these places are not just objects, but also places that contain deep reality and have positive/negative effects on the heroes. In this study; The places in the tales compiled from Maraş and the effect of these places on the heroes will be read and evaluated with Gaston Bachelard's place descriptions.

Keywords:
Tales of Maraş, Gaston Bachelard, Poetics of Place.

SOME STUDIES ON THE OPPOSITION OF THE EARTHQUAKE TO THE MIRROR OF OTTOMAN POETRY

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ABSTRACT

A person faces many events that he has to struggle with and overcome throughout his life. This series of events witnessed by time, place and people connects people with life. So much so that this power of action, which comes with difficulty, can keep a person fit in the face of experiences and contribute to his attainment of an extroverted nature. Poets, who are people of literature, cannot remain indifferent to the events they experience, see and hear. Events related to every condition and situation are also on the agenda of poets, who are workers of an aesthetic perspective. The earthquake, also called 'earthquake' in old usage, was the subject of many Ottoman poets' lines. Both the earthquake poems written independently and the fragmentary sections that blend aesthetics and subject within the poem have presented the reality of the earthquake through the eyes of art and aesthetics in many respects. Our study aims to show how the earthquake event was reflected in Ottoman poetry. For this purpose, first of all, a terminologically based tagging study was carried out on the poems of poets who lived in different centuries and contextual concepts on the subject were scanned. Since the material obtained is based on how the poet interpreted the earthquake event in his poem, not taking into account the aesthetic actions of the word, such as figures of speech and the literary approaches of the poets, is among the limitations of the study. Another limitation is that only texts from classical Turkish literature will be evaluated in the definition of Ottoman poetry. Following a thematic analysis based on terminology, many subjects such as the geographies where earthquakes occur, people's reactions to earthquakes, historical determinations about the time when the earthquake occurred, beliefs that caused the earthquake to occur, testimonies about the moment of the earthquake, people's prayers and supplications to their absolute creator due to the earthquake were discussed in the study. are among the results. It is possible that this paper will contribute to the work of scientists who will conduct research in similar or different disciplines on the subject.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Earthquake, Ottoman Poetry, Social Fact

KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMİ ÖZELİNDE AFET MAHKEMELERİNİN GEREKLİLİĞİ

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ÖZET

Kahramanmaraş Depremi sonrasında gerek insani kayıplarımız ve gerek maddi zararların nasıl karşılanacağı hususunda pek çok soru işareti ortaya çıkmıştır. Buradaki en temel sorun ise sorumlulukların tespiti ve cezalandırılmasının yanı sıra tazminat davalarına ilişkin sürecin nasıl işleyeceğinde kendisini göstermektedir. Süreç dahilinde yargının iş yükünün halihazırda son derece yüksek olması, Kahramanmaraş örneğinde dahi deprem kaynaklı davalara bakacak uzman hakim eksikliği ve dahası halihazırda dava yükü son derece ağır olan Asliye Hukuk Mahkemelerinin ve İdare Mahkemelerinin bu süreci yürütecek olması hak kaybı yaşanacağı endişelerini beraberinde getirmiştir. Halihazırda kabul edilmesi gereken gerçeklik depreme alışma zorunluluğumuz bulunmasında kendisini göstermektedir. Ancak gerek Yüce Devletimize olan güvenin korunması ve gerek deprem sonrasında yaşanan maddi ve manevi zararların giderilmesindeki en önemli husus uzman mahkeme gerekliliğidir. Yalnızca afetlerden kaynaklanan davalara bakacak mahkemelerin kurulması bir gereklilik değil zorunluluk halini almıştır. Türkiye Adalet Akademisi'nde hakim ve savcılara yönelik verilecek Afet Hukuku dersleri kapsamında uzman yargı mensuplarının yetiştirilmesi ve bu iş yükünü üstlenmiş mahkemelerde görevlendirilmesi hem daha tatmin edici sonuçlara ulaşılmasını sağlayacak hem de vatandaşlarımızın zararlarının çok daha hızlı bir şekilde giderilmesini beraberinde getirecektir. Halen duruşma yoğunluğu dikkate alındığında bu türlü uzman mahkemelerin kurulması son derece önemlidir. Böylelikle deprem başta olmak üzere her tür afetten zarar görenlerin yaraları çok daha çabuk ve çok daha adaletli bir biçimde sarılabilecektir. Bu kapsamda ilk olarak Kahramanmaraş ilimiz pilot bölge olarak seçilmeli ve Adalet Bakanlığı ile Hakimler Savcılar Kurulu tarafından ortaklaşa bir biçimde afet mahkemelerinin kurulması yönlü hazırlıklara girişilmelidir. Bunun yanı sıra Hukuk Fakültelerinde verilecek Afet Hukuku dersleri de her tür yargı mensubunun konu hakkında bilgi edinmesini sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Dava, Yargısal Yük, Sigorta, Tazminat, Özel Mahkeme

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY TITLED BABANIN KADERİ (FATHER'S FATE) BY BEKSULTAN CAKİYEV

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ABSTRACT

Beksultan Jakiev, known as the *People's Hero* of Kyrgyz literature, wrote many novels, short stories, and plays in his eighty-five years of life. During this long and arduous writing adventure, the master of words Jakiev made his name in Kyrgyz literature with his play "Father's Fate". The play has been staged more than five hundred times in Kyrgyz theaters. In addition to Kyrgyzstan, it has also been staged in many countries such as Uzbekistan, Russia, and Korea. The author drew inspiration from the society in which he lived, and he created his works based on this inspiration. Beksultan Jakiev, who was awarded the title *People's Hero,* wrote his works in accord with this awareness. It is possible to observe traces of real life in his short stories and novels, and especially in his play Father's Fate. The author, who wrote this play after the war, depicted the intense sufferings, struggles, and destruction caused by the war, much like Chingiz Aitmatov. Examining and analyzing literary works such as novels, plays, and stories from a broad perspective is of great importance in the field of literature. In this study, after presenting introductory information about the life and literary personality of the author Beksultan Jakiev, his play "Father's Fate" will be analyzed and introduced to the world of literary science based on the classifications in the works of Mehmet Tekin's Roman Sanatı 1 Romanın Unsurları (The Art of the Novel) and İsmail Çetişli's Metin Tahlillerine Giriş/2 (Introduction to Text Analysis/2)

Keywords:
Beksultan Jakiev, Father's Fate, Text analysis, Kyrgyz literature, Drama

AN EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC'S ENLIGHTENED TEACHER IDEAL: HASAN ÖZGÖR AND HIS SEISMOLOGY (EARTHQUAKE) BOOK

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ABSTRACT

During the founding years of the Republic of Turkey, significant developments were achieved in the field of education and modern revolutions were made with the modernization movement led by Atatürk. During this period, the teaching profession played a key role in the establishment of the nation state and raising the education level of the society. Anatolian people, who were included in the Ottoman multinational structure with their roles as nomads and farmers for centuries, were only able to engage in collective education and training activities during the Atatürk period. In this process, Ataturk saw teachers as important actors shaping the future of the country and valued their knowledge, competence and dedication. With the education reforms, Atatürk aimed to increase the qualifications of teachers in the transition to a modern education system and raised the teaching profession to a respected position. The seismology handbook written by Hasan Özgör, who worked as a history-geography teacher at Taşköprü secondary school in 1952, constitutes one of the most important concrete resources of an idealist teacher trained by the Republic of Turkey. Hasan Özgör has been an example of versatile and idealistic teachers who aim to raise public awareness about both the principles of the republic and the awareness of being resistant to the unfavorable conditions of the country. Hasan Özgör's Sismologie handbook also appears as a manifestation of earthquake disaster awareness and its reflection on education and training. Hasan Özgör, who was born in Ankara and graduated from Mülkiye, later covered the earthquakes that occurred as a result of the seismic movements operating in Anatolia in his handbook titled "Sismologie", which he wrote when he started teaching in Taşköprü district of Kastamonu. The book, which deals with the devastating effects of these disasters and the destruction that may occur, with the information provided by the period and the maps drawn within their own means, provides information about the scientific qualifications of a republican teacher. The destruction and loss of life brought by the 1939 Erzincan earthquake deeply shook Turkey, which was already a young Republic. The studies of scientists such as Ihsan Ketin who came to the fore with his studies in the following years and who revealed the true structure of the North Anatolian Fault in 1948 helped many young and idealistic republican teachers. Lecturer Hasan Özgör, one of these idealistic teachers, explained that Turkey's geography is an earthquake zone and the importance of living with this fact and gaining social awareness. In the seismology handbook, in addition to the social consequences of earthquakes, scientific issues about why and how earthquakes occur are examined on a rational basis. This handbook, published in 1952, is one of the rare works of its kind that has survived to the present day and is a valuable example to examine the reflections of the devastating natural disasters experienced in society at that time on education and to see the conscious efforts of Republic teachers in such social disasters

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Anahtar Kelimeler:
Republic, Teacher, Hasan Özgör, seismology, earthquake

LITERATURE REVIEW OF POSTGRADUATE THESES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY ON CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

The tourism sector, one of the largest sectors in the world, can be greatly negatively affected by any global or local crisis due to its fragile structure. Particularly in recent years, studies have been carried out by sector representatives and tourism scholars on the determination of crisis management strategies (pre-crisis, moment of crisis and post-crisis strategies) in the tourism sector against increasing global crises (epidemic diseases such as Covid-19, 2008-2012 period global economic crisis, terrorist attacks, etc.). Postgraduate theses designed in the context of crisis management in the tourism sector contribute to the quality and future of these studies. Based on this, in this paper, 40 postgraduate theses conducted at universities in Turkey on crisis management in tourism were subjected to a literature review in the context of year, thesis type, population and sample, research design and main results parameters. As a result of the review, it was determined that no theses were carried out directly on the subject of earthquakes or natural disasters. On the other hand, it was seen that the majority of the theses (87%) were at master's level. More than half of the theses (64%) were prepared in lodging enterprises (especially 5 star hotels). It has been revealed that the main reasons for the crisis are economic factors, natural disasters (earthquake, flood, etc.) and epidemic diseases (e.g. coronavirus epidemic). In addition, it has been determined that the triggers of crises in the tourism sector include increasing competitive conditions, terrorist attacks and legal and political factors. During crisis periods, lodging enterprises started to carry out activities such as saving resources, reducing the number of employees, choosing alternative markets, and travel agencies started to carry out activities such as strategic partnerships and preparing alternative holiday options for tourists. However, in general, it has been concluded that in the majority of hotel enterprises, crisis management strategies are still not prepared comprehensively enough and cannot be implemented in accordance with theory. Postgraduate theses to be prepared in the coming years on crisis management in tourism may focus directly on natural disaster crises such as earthquakes. On the other hand, it may be recommended to increase the number of theses at the doctoral level and to use qualitative research designs more in theses. Finally, it may be recommended to plan thesis designs in the research population of tourism enterprises other than lodging enterprises, such as food and beverage enterprises, travel enterprises and especially transportation enterprises.

Keywords
Crisis management, postgraduate theses, department of tourism, Turkey

FOUR POEMS FROM TURKISH AND AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE AND THE EARTHQUAKES IN TÜRKİYE

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ABSTRACT

Humanity has been tested by great disasters since its existence and, of course, has suffered greatly in the face of these disasters. The February 6 earthquakes centered in Maraş are undoubtedly one of these disasters. It has left great traces in the hearts of our compatriots in Türkiye and abroad. It is not possible for disasters that left deep traces in human history not to be expressed in literature. Literature does not express information by highlighting it, like a news text. It goes beyond knowledge and focuses on the emotions it creates in people. With this feature, it conveys emotions in the best way by creating an identification, that is, empathy, between the narrator and the listener/reader, in short, it tells them by making them experience it. Earthquakes in Türkiye, which has an earthquake geography, have been the subject of poetry. In our study, two poems from Turkish literature and two poems from Azerbaijani literature about earthquakes in Türkiye were examined by descriptive content analysis method. Two elements that stand out in the poems Verin Zavallılara and Tosya Zelzelesi that we have discussed from Turkish literature are "witnessing the reality of the earthquake" and "sharing the pain". Due to these two elements, the disaster experienced in both poems is evaluated with an "inside view". The concepts that stand out in the poems Deprem and Efendim, which we have discussed among the poems written under the influence of the earthquakes in Türkiye in cognate Azerbaijani literature, are "pain", "unity" and "moral support". These concepts are handled in the poems with the emphasis on "solidarity from outside to inside". As in the case of major disasters in the past, literature reduces pain by sharing it and makes a note in history with its works so that what happened is not forgotten. In our paper, we will examine these poems with the descriptive content analysis method and touch upon the transformation of emotions into words through these poems, the approach to the earthquake phenomenon, and the aspect of poetry that reinforces the sense of unity and shows its scope.

Keywords
Earthquake, literature, earthquake in poetry, Azerbaijani literature, Turkish literature

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR COMPENSATION LAWSUITS AGAINST THE CONTRACTOR FOR POST-EARTHQUAKE DAMAGES

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ABSTRACT

On February 6, 2023, earthquake(s) resulted in high loss of life and property. Although these earthquakes are considered to be the most severe land earthquakes, the main cause of the damage is not the intensity of the earthquake(s), but the construction of the building in violation of the legislation, technical requirements and the contract. Contractors are among the liable parties who are obliged to compensate for damages (material and moral damages) after earthquakes. Contractors' liability for compensation can be based on different legal grounds. In this sense, contractual liability and tort liability come to the fore. Contractual liability may be based on different contracts (construction contract, sale contract, land share provision floor construction contract) depending on the concrete case. In this context, the most common breach of contract is defective performance. On the other hand, the contractor's liability for compensation may also be based on tort provisions. The injured party has the right to choose to base his/her claim for compensation on both legal grounds. In addition, unless the injured party requests otherwise, the judge shall rule according to the cause of liability that provides the best remedy to the injured party. The statute of limitations varies according to the chosen cause of liability. In other words, how many years can the contractor be held liable for the construction of a building in violation of the legislation, technical requirements and the contract? Which legal ground is more favorable to rely on in terms of statute of limitations? Is there a need for a law amendment to prevent further victimization of earthquake victims? In terms of consruction and sale contracts, liability for defective performance is time-barred after five years starting from the transfer of ownership/delivery and after twenty years if the contractor (seller/contractor) is grossly negligent (Art. 244/III of the TCO; Art. 478 of the TCO). However, if these contracts are consumer contracts, the statute of limitations does not apply if the defect is concealed by gross negligence or fraud. When the liability is based on tort provisions, the claim for compensation is time-barred after the expiration of two years starting from the date on which the injured party learns of the damage and the indemnity obligor, and in any case after the expiration of ten years starting from the date of the act. However, in the practice of the Court of Cassation (YHGK 2003/4-603, 2003/594), since the condition of damage is deemed to have occurred at the time of the earthquake, compensation demands will not be subject to the statute of limitations objection as long as the lawsuit is filed within two years from February 6, 2023 (With the exception of Art. 72/I sentence 2 of the TCO). Therefore, there is no need for a law amendment; taking measures to speed up the proceedings (increasing the number of judges and personnel in the region) is a priority.

Keywords
Earthquake, Compensation, Contractor, Statute of Limitations

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS' PAST REGRETS ON THEIR CURRENT LIVES

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ABSTRACT

Reaching old age begins from the womb and one step towards old age is taken with each passing day. Old age brings with it experiences. As a person gets older, he/she thinks about his/her past life over and over again as a result of the accumulations that he/she accumulates. Gerontologist Robert Atchley describes old age and retirement; defines it as a period of disappointment. It is defined as the period when one faces life's difficulties and experiences feelings such as disappointment and even depression. The elderly in our country, just like other elderly people, were once us, that is, they went through our ages and our periods, but we were not them. Just as we cannot go back in time, we cannot go forward either. For this reason, our elders are our pioneer. Their regrets should touch our lives so that when we reach their age, we should tell the next generations about different regrets and the same regrets should not be repeated for years. Since psychology is not included much in studies in the field of gerontology, there are very few studies on elderly psychology in the literature. The aging period needs to be addressed not only physically but also spiritually. The aim of this research is to investigate how the events that elderly individuals wished to do in the past but couldn't, or those they did and regretted, impact their current lives. In this regard, it is believed that this research will contribute to the literature in both the fields of psychology and gerontology by discussing the mental states and regrets of the elderly. This study is a qualitative research, and descriptive case analysis method was used for data analysis. The data were collected through semi-structured interview forms and individual interviews. The ongoing research is being conducted with randomly selected elderly individuals living in the provinces of Van, Manisa, Konya, Balıkesir, and Ankara. Participants in the study were individuals aged between 65-83 years. A total of 10 participants were interviewed. Based on the findings, most participants, regardless of gender, experience regrets related to discontinuing their education. Female participants mostly talked about problems and unhappiness in their marriages. Early-married female participants expressed dissatisfaction with their situations. In contrast, male participants preferred not to discuss their marriages. Some participants, in order to cope with past regrets, redirected themselves towards areas that compensate for their regrets and bring them joy, stating that their regrets have little impact on their current lives. Some participants mentioned that they couldn't do anything about their past regrets, but they are still grateful for their present.

Keywords
Old age, Regret, Mental states

INVESTIGATION OF UNDERGROUND MINE WORKERS' ANXIETY LEVELS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SAFETY MEASURES AND THE EFFECTS OF ANXIETY ON DAILY LIFE

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ABSTRACT

Turkey is one of the countries where mining activities are carried out intensively, and mining accidents with undesirable outcomes can occur from time to time. As mining is a significant source of livelihood for our country, the number of workers in the mining sector is quite high. Over the years, improvements have been made in the mining sector, where employment and accidents are both high, and these improvements continue to be implemented. The purpose of this research is to investigate the concerns of miners regarding occupational health measures due to accidents caused by previous occupational safety issues and to understand the impact of these concerns on their daily lives. It is essential for emotional distress and physical losses in miners to be addressed not only after accidents but also during normal times. This way, the recognition of the psychological concerns experienced by miners by society will contribute to raising awareness in our community. The research was conducted with coal miners working underground in the Soma district of Manisa. The research was conducted with 10 miners in the age range of 28-51. The interviews were conducted using the qualitative research technique of a "semi-structured form." The collected data were analyzed using descriptive analysis. According to the findings of the research, underground miners express concerns about health problems due to dust and gas, discomfort due to the lack of dining facilities leading to hygiene issues, neglect of social lives, spouses, and children due to long working hours and remote workplaces, they also face the fear of death each time they enter the mine, worry about work accidents caused by sleep deprivation during night shifts, and feel anxious and uncomfortable about losing communication with everything above ground while working underground, among many other reasons. Based on the research findings, the conclusion and recommendations section includes suggestions aimed at increasing the job motivation of underground workers in the mining sector and reducing their anxieties.

Keywords
Mining, Mine, Anxiety, Health

DISASTER COGNITION SCALE

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ABSTRACT

Disaster is a harsh reality that has a great place in the history of our country. However, the damages brought about by the disaster are parallel to the ignorance and incomplete awareness about the disaster. The aim of this study is to measure attitudes towards disasters and to create individuals and societies that are prepared, carefree, safe, conscious and sensitive to disasters. This study, which is designed to be used in areas such as disaster management, disaster education, disaster psychology and to be a guide for reference, aims to collect many data that will minimize the losses of inexperienced individuals in disasters, provide informative and life-saving teachings about disasters to people, and connect them to concrete data thanks to a scale. It was aimed to develop a valid and reliable scale to measure attitudes towards disasters and a quantitative research was conducted. This scale, which was planned as a pilot study, was based on the research hypotheses of "Are the anxiety and anxiety levels of disaster victims higher than those who have not experienced disaster before?" and "Is disaster precautionary behavior positively related to this level of worry and anxiety?" The dataset was obtained from an online survey of 97 people aged 18 and over living in Turkey. A 32-item scale was used as a data collection tool. SPSS 26.0 program was used in the analysis of the data and tested by Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) criterion was used and a value of 0.739 was obtained. Cronbach's Alpha value was accepted as reliable for more than 0.70 and a value of .819 was determined for 13 items. As a result of the research, it was observed that the anxiety and anxiety levels of individuals who had experienced disasters before were high and their behaviors to take precautions against a possible disaster were also high at the right rate. This study emphasizes that individuals' stress and anxiety levels should be kept low and their disaster precaution behaviors should be increased.

Keywords
Disaster, Disaster Experience, Disaster Awareness, Disaster Awareness, Quantitative Research.

A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON UNDERSTANDING SPONTANEOUS VOLUNTEER MOTIVATIONS FOLLOWING THE FEBRUARY 6 2023 EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

An earthquake is a disaster that has highly destructive effects, both materially and spiritually. For the entire community experiencing an earthquake, this event is a profoundly traumatic experience. Furthermore, individuals who directly experience an earthquake are heavily impacted by the devastation of the disaster. Meeting even the basic needs of the earthquake victims becomes a challenging task. In the aftermath of an earthquake, any voluntary activity becomes crucial. One type of voluntary action, observed to increase with the improvement of communication and transportation capabilities, is spontaneous volunteering. Spontaneous volunteering refers to unplanned actions carried out without being affiliated with any organization, aimed at addressing needs arising during crises or disasters. Effectively managing spontaneous volunteers during and after disaster relief and assistance activities will contribute to a healthier process for both volunteers and organizations. In this context, the main objective of the study is to understand the fundamental motivations behind spontaneous volunteering activities following the earthquake disaster that occurred in Turkey on February 6, 2023. The research was conducted with 10 individuals who engaged in spontaneous volunteering activities after the earthquake. Consistent with the nature of the research question, a semi-structured interview method was employed to comprehend the nature of their experiences. Interviews were conducted either online or face-to-face. Post-interview information was analyzed to identify underlying motivation themes. According to the study results, a sense of responsibility (individuals feeling obligated to use their competencies and resources for the benefit of others), personality traits (motivation influenced by personal characteristics and values), personal satisfaction (individuals wanting to feel good and relieve their consciences through helping), religious motivation (drawing strength from the teachings of generosity and compassion in their faith), social support and solidarity (individuals desiring unity and togetherness within society), a desire to address deficiencies (awareness of the urgency to address shortcomings and issues arising after the earthquake), and reciprocity (individuals acting with the belief that they may also need help in the future) were identified as effective in the motivation of spontaneous volunteers. Duty and responsibility consciousness emerged as the most motivating factor, while professional responsibility and reciprocity norms were found to have less influence on motivations. The study's findings and limitations were discussed in light of the existing literature.

Keywords*:*
Volunteerism, spontaneous volunteerism, earthquake, motivation

INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF EARTHQUAKES ON THE STOCK MARKET IN TERMS OF INVESTOR SENTIMENT

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ABSTRACT

In stock markets, investors sentiment to negative events occurring in their environment can play an important role in investment decisions. Especially when the severity and destructive impact of these negative events are great, the reflection of the resulting sentiment on investment decisions and its impact on the stock markets cannot be ignored. The devastating effects and great damage caused by the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, which are described as the disaster of the century, increase the investor sentiment to earthquakes, and this makes it necessary to investigate the effects of earthquakes on stock markets in terms of investor sentiment. In this regard, the aim of the study is to examine the impact of earthquakes on the stock market in terms of investor sentiment. In the study, time series analysis was performed with the least squares method using weekly data for the period covering 2020-2023. In the analysis, Borsa Istanbul (BIST) 100 index returns were used to represent the stock market, and how these returns were affected by earthquakes was examined with earthquake search density data made on Google in terms of investors sentiment to earthquakes. In addition, the effect of Kahramanmaraş earthquakes on returns was also examined in the analysis. In the analysis, an earthquake period was determined between the date when the earthquakes occurred and the date when the search and rescue efforts were completed, and the effect of this period on the returns of the BIST 100 index was examined. As a result of the analysis, it was first determined that the earthquake search density on Google had a significant and negative effect on the returns of the Borsa İstanbul (BIST) 100 index. Regarding the effect of Kahramanmaraş earthquakes on returns, it was determined that it had a significant and positive effect on BIST 100 index returns during the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes period. The analysis results reveal that earthquakes can negatively affect stock markets in terms of investor sentiment and also show that positive returns can be obtained in periods when earthquakes occur. At the same time, the results indicate that investors sentiment to natural disasters with devastating effects such as earthquakes should be taken into account when explaining the returns in the stock market.

Keywords:
Earthquake, Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes, Investor Sentiment, Stock Market, Borsa İstanbul.

A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ANNUAL PROGRAMS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Kahramanmaras-centered earthquakes of February 6, 2023, which are called one of the biggest disasters in the history of the Republic, caused devastating effects covering 11 provinces. These earthquakes, which directly affected more than fifty thousand lives and millions of people, went down in history as the "Disaster of the Century". The international call for help made after the earthquakes appears as a factor that reveals the extent of the damage. The fact that Turkey is an earthquake zone makes the precautions and plans taken by the public administration important. In this context, the studies and planning of the central government, especially the relevant institutions and organizations, gain importance. With the constitutional amendment made in 2017, Turkey switched to the Presidential Government System, and a new government system model in which the legislature and the executive are elected separately and the executive is represented by the president began to be implemented. In this new system, presidential annual programs are shared with the public within the framework of the executive's activities and planning. The February 6 Earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaras require re-evaluation of vital issues such as planned urbanization, search and rescue, building inspection and disaster management. It reveals the necessity of reviewing the planning and activities carried out. In this study, a comparison is made between the Presidential Annual Programs of 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 due to the earthquakes of February 6, 2023, which were described as the "Disaster of the Century", and the 2024 Presidential Annual Programs prepared after the devastating effects. Descriptive analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study, and a quantitative comparison of the themes determined regarding disaster management was also included. In the comparison, emphases, plans and activities related to the concepts of disaster management, seismicity, environment and urbanism in the annual programs were evaluated, especially after the Elazıg earthquake that occurred in 2020. The aims of the study are to compare the annual programs, analyze the central government's view of disaster management, analyze its plans and develop solution proposals.

Keywords
Earthquake, Disaster Management, Urbanization

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF CURRENT LIVING SPACE SATISFACTION ON EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS' VIEWS ABOUT FUTURE EXPECTATIONS IN THE SPECIFIC CASE OF THE 06 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

In our recent past, earthquakes with of 7.7 and 7.6 whose epicenter was in the Pazarcık and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş, were engraved in our memories as the disaster of the ceuntry, and caused great loss of life and property in our country. As a result of the disaster of the century we live in, changes in various dimensions have occurred in people's lives and living spaces.In this research, the changes that are thought to have occurred in the living space satisfaction of earthquake victims as a result of the changes in their living spaces before and after the earthquake have examined. In order to carry out this analysis, the living spaces of the earthquake victims have grouped under the subheadings of the categories formed and created after the earthquake.The living spaces available in the city are determined as 5 categories. These 5 categories have determined as those living in a tent city in the city, living in a container city in the city, living in a slightly damaged building in an earthquake zone, living in their own house in an earthquake zone but with no damage, and those who migrated to a province other than the 11 provinces affected by the earthquake and live as tenants. It is thought that people will receive categorically different answers regarding their views on their future expectations, and that these answers will be specific and close to each category, but there will be differences in the answers between categories that the earthquake victims focus on. The research is carried out with earthquake victims over the age of 18 in the provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, which were most affected by the earthquake. The research is designed based on qualitative research paradigms, and the Personal Information Form and the Interview Form containing the research questions are used as data collection tools in the research. The questions in the Interview Form and Personal Information Form were approved by the consultant and were prepared by the researcher himself. The data collection phase of the research began after obtaining ethics committee permission from Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University. Currently, the face-to-face data collection phase has been completed by going to Kahramanmaraş and Hatay provinces from Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay and Malatya provinces where data will be collected, and our data collection process for Malatya and Adıyaman provinces continues. Descriptive content analysis method will be used in the research.

Keywords:
Disaster, earthquake, earthquake victims, future expectation

EARTHQUAKE IN THE PERCEPTION OF ANCIENT PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Since the moment humankind began to live on earth, it has seen the earth shake from time to time. The fact that the earth was shaking along with everything on it must have aroused both terrible fear and great curiosity in human beings. Although it is not explained with scientific data today how major earthquakes occur several generations apart in many geographies of the world, earthquakes were perceived as a divine phenomenon for ancient people. As a result of this perception, earthquakes have been kept alive in mythological narratives for generations. Ancient people imagined the universe they lived in as three parts: the sky, where the gods reside, the earth, where humans reside, and the underground, where evil resides. People who frequently experience disasters such as floods and landslides on earth have produced more extraordinary interpretations for earthquakes that they think come from underground. In the majority of societies adhering to polytheistic beliefs, it is believed that animals such as turtles, bulls and fish carry the earth. It was thought that earthquakes occurred as a result of the short-term movements of these animals. In the Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian societies that formed the Mesopotamian civilization, it was believed that earthquakes were a method used by the gods to punish people. Although Mesopotamia is a place where earthquakes are rare due to its geographical location, the presence of earthquake records in cuneiform texts and fortune telling inscriptions must have resulted from its communication with regions with high seismicity, such as Iran and Anatolia. A major earthquake that occurred in Anatolia under the rule of the Hittite Kingdom in the 1200s BC was reflected in Assyrian records. Even though there is no mention of an earthquake in the Hittite cuneiform texts, archaeological excavations show that the Hittite cities were destroyed many times by major earthquakes. This study aims to explain how ancient people perceived the earthquake and how they reflected it in the texts and mythological narratives that have survived to the present day, by quoting from the relevant texts.

Keywords:
Earthquake, Hittite, Anatolia, Sumer, Mesopotamia.

THE GREAT ANTIOKHEIA EARTHQUAKE THAT OCCURRED IN THE NEAR EAST IN 115 AD

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ABSTRACT

The Roman-Parthian struggle for dominance in the Near East in the 1st century AD ended in favor of Rome during the reign of Emperor Nero, and there were no major wars in the region in the following period. However, the series of political crises that started over the Kingdom of Armenia during the reign of Emperor Traianus would give way to a great war. As a result of the Parthians intervening in the internal affairs of Armenia and shaking the prestige of Rome in the region with this move, Emperor Traianus decided to go on an Eastern expedition in order to both gain his reputation and make new conquests. As a result of the preparations made, the emperor set out with his army and completely annexed Armenian territory in 114 AD and reorganized it as a Roman province. Emperor Traianus, who continued his campaign after annexing the Kingdom of Armenia, came to Antiokheia, one of the important metropolises of the Near East, in 115, as the season reached the winter months. While Emperor Traianus, his son Hadrianus, and senior Roman officials and soldiers were spending the winter months in Antiokheia, a major earthquake occurred on December 13, 115. In the earthquake, great destruction occurred in the city of Antiokheia. Although Emperor Traianus and his son managed to survive the earthquake, some state officials in his entourage lost their lives. It is written in the sources that Consul Pedo was one of those who lost his life, and it is reported that he died immediately at the time of the earthquake. Ancient Roman sources state that the earthquake continued day and night for several days, and that no one could approach the debris during this period, but search and rescue efforts could begin after the tremor sended. With the earthquake, some existing water resources were lost and new water resources emerged. Great destruction occurred in the cities of Antiokheia and Apamea, as well as in settlements such as Daphne. The work of Cassius Dio, a Roman historian and writer, contains detailed information about the Antiokheia earthquake. However, the exact number of dead and injured in the earthquake is not known. Emperor Traianus, who stayed in the city for a while after the earthquake, left the city to continue his eastern campaign. Although the construction of the city was restarted during the reign of Emperor Traianus, after his death a short time later, the reconstruction of the city was carried out during the reign of his son, Emperor Hadrianus. This study aims to provide information about the details of the earthquake that occurred in Antiokheia, where Emperor Traianus came during the winter season during his eastern campaign.

Keywords:
Earthquake, Rome, Antiokheia, Emperor Traianus, Near East

POST-DISASTER STORYTELLING

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ABSTRACT

In the aftermath of disasters, the journey towards recovery involves not only rebuilding physical structures but also addressing the profound emotional impact on individuals and communities. Storytelling has emerged as a powerful tool, transcending cultural boundaries, to help individuals navigate the complex emotions and challenges brought about by disasters. These storytelling initiatives contribute to the healing process by allowing individuals to share and comprehend their emotional experiences, fostering a sense of unity within the community. Storytelling activities provide a platform for survivors to share experiences, promoting a sense of community and shared resilience. Storytelling helps individuals make sense of their trauma, offering a cathartic release and diminishing feelings of isolation. It cultivates empathy among survivors, fostering a collective understanding of shared challenges. The act of crafting and sharing stories enhances communication skills, empowering individuals to express emotions constructively. Moreover, it instills hope by highlighting stories of survival and recovery. In the aftermath of disasters, storytelling emerges as a therapeutic bridge, uniting communities through the healing power of shared narratives. In conclusion, storytelling studies and fairy tales emerge as indispensable tools in the realm of post-disaster psychosocial support. By leveraging the power of stories, particularly fairy tales, initiatives can facilitate emotional bonding, support emotional recovery, and unite communities in the face of adversity. This article underscores the pivotal role of storytelling in bridging connections, promoting emotional well-being, and fostering resilience in the aftermath of disasters. This article delves into the significant role of storytelling studies and fairy tales in facilitating recovery and offering essential psychosocial support post-disasters. Additionally, this study also explains how storytelling workshops should be conducted after disasters, and it outlines the factors that storytellers engaging in activities in disaster-stricken areas should pay attention to.

Keywords:
Post-disaster storytelling, psychosocial support, storytelling

ERZİNCAN EARTHQUAKE AT THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II

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ABSTRACT

Natural disasters have existed throughout human history and have affected people negatively. Among the natural disasters, the one that has the worst impact on human history is the earthquake. Earthquakes that start underground but have a great impact on the ground have also left great traces in human history. Although natural disasters cannot be completely eliminated, their damage can be reduced in the light of science. There are different fault lines in Türkiye's geography. The Northeast Anatolian fault line is one of them. Due to these fault lines, Turkey had to experience earthquake disasters in different regions and cities. One of the earthquakes that deeply shook the Republic of Turkey and its nation was that it happened 1 year after the death of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and II. It is the Erzincan earthquake that occurred on December 27, 1939, coinciding with the beginning of the World War. The fact that the Republic of Turkey, which had recently come out of World War I and the national struggle, was struggling to deprive the country that was seriously injured both architecturally and morally due to the war, and was preparing for a world war, was faced with the Erzincan earthquake was a great shock to the statesmen. left him alone with the problem. The President of the period, İsmet İnönü, personally went to the earthquake region with the state officials on December 31 and was closely involved in the earthquake. The visit of state officials and President İnönü to Erzincan was a great morale booster for the citizens affected by the earthquake. Following the on-site investigation, a National Assistance Committee was established. The Turkish nation's understanding of unity, solidarity and solidarity in difficult times were enough to support the state authorities in this disaster. There was both material and moral support for the Erzincan earthquake from both domestic and international sources. While many countries published condolence messages as moral support, the size of the financial aid reached 5,321,770 lira and 36 kuruş in one year. This study aims to explain the damages of the Erzincan earthquake that occurred between the two world wars, the difficulties faced by the Republic of Turkey and its earthquake policy.

Keywords:
Erzincan, 1939 Earthquake, Aid, Türkiye

IMPACT ON 06 FEBRUARY 2023 EARTHQUAKES ON WOMEN EMPLOYERS IN THE EARTHQUAKE REGION

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ABSTRACT

The earthquakes of February 6, 2023 are considered the biggest natural disaster of the century. The disaster caused thousands of people to lose their lives and hundreds of thousands of buildings to collapse. Many of the workplaces in the provinces in the earthquake region were destroyed or damaged. The economy of the regions in the earthquake experienced a contraction. Women employers were among the most severely impacted groups by the disaster's damage. As a matter of fact, women employers in earthquake zones have less obtained to the support provided and may suffer more damage from disasters because they cannot access the necessary announcements. This study aims to assess the effects of the February 6, 2023 earthquakes on woman employers in the affected area. In addition, it intend to examine the aid activities for women employers in earthquake-prone provinces and offer solution suggestions. According to a survey by UN WOMEN (The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) and KAGİDER (The Women Entrepreneurs Association of Turkey) with 73 female employers in the earthquake zone that two most important things these employers wanted "staff support" and "grant". Additionally, it was concluded that approximately 88% of the participants took a break from production or service. It has been observed that following the earthquake, over 50% of female employers who had taken a break were unable to resume operations or provide services. In Kahramanmaraş, one of the provinces most damaged by the earthquake, 38% of the 355 businesses registered with KMTSO managed by women were completely destroyed in the earthquake, and 90% suffered physical damage. Women business owners experienced an average annual economic loss of around 1.43 million TL (70,000 USD). In order to participate for women in the workforce and maintain their presence in professional life, the Ministry of Family and Social Services needs to produce policies on this issue. For this purpose, efforts to develop cooperation with the private sector and international organizations can be increased in order to support women's cooperatives in the earthquake region. For the development of women employers in the earthquake zone, it would be beneficial for politicians, bureaucrats, scientists and NGOs to meet on a common ground and to act together. Under the coordination of these institutions, women with business ideas should be helped to acquire a profession in various business workshops and they should be provided with the necessary grant support. Although disasters have material and moral costs, we should learn from this painful experience and rebuild the future and emphasis should be placed on disaster training to raise disaster awareness in society.

Keywords:
Earthquakes, women employers, grant support.

THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN DISASTERS: THE EXAMPLE OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY IN THE FEBRUARY 6 EARTHQUAKES

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ABSTRACT

Natural disasters that have occurred since the existence of the world are undoubtedly seen to affect the life of human beings in every aspect. One of the types of natural disasters; The tremors that occur as a result of the vibrations caused by the fractures in the earth's crust cause the earthquake. These post-earthquake effects can be devastating, as well as causing political, social, psychological and economic problems, how these problems affect the life of human beings, how they struggle as a result of these effects and what kind of road map they follow regarding the problems they encounter while struggling are of great importance In particular, the recent February 6 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş have experienced throughout the history of the Republic of Turkey, and the magnitude of the intensity of these earthquakes, with the direct impact of 11 provinces, more than 50 thousand people lost their lives, hundreds of thousands of people were injured, thousands of buildings collapsed and billions of dollars of damage were caused, these earthquakes have been described as one of the largest earthquakes in the world by earthquake experts. has passed In this process, what is the first priority of the earthquake coordination center, which was established together with the results of the coordination and cooperation of the central and local governments in extraordinary situations, and how search and rescue, shelter, in-kind warehouse, cleaning, demolition and debris removal activities are carried out, and the works of the Kahramanmaraş Metropolitan Municipality in the province of Kahramanmaraş, which is the center of the earthquake on the basis of local governments, were examined in the context of the February 6 Earthquakes and their activities are discussed in detail. As a result, it is of great importance how the central and local governments will work in the next period. In this study, which partially includes literature researches, the reflexes shown by local governments in the February 6 earthquakes and the activities carried out in the context of Kahramanmaraş Metropolitan Municipality were examined, and the findings were presented in detail in this study

Keywords
6 February Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes, Local Administrations, Kahramanmaraş Metropolitan Municipality, Disaster

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE POST-DISASTER RECOVERY PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

With the Sustainable Development Goals, 17 basic targets are specified for the countries of the world in order to make the world more fair, equitable and sustainable by 2030. Disasters pose a challenge to plans to achieve sustainable development goals. Achieving sustainable development goals has become an important issue at every stage of the disaster management process (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery). Women are important factors in coping with disaster impacts, risk reduction, disaster governance and social development. Steps taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals increase women's resilience in disasters. At the same time, women's contribution to the disaster management process helps achieve sustainable development goals. Recovery process projects focus on women's empowerment. Women's empowerment; It covers the fields of employment, economy, education and health. Sustainable energy, safe food, water and hygiene projects, projects aiming to increase women's education level and access to information, and projects aiming to increase the contribution of women's labor in the post-disaster period to the sustainable development goals have been carried out. In order to cope with the effects of disasters on women in different cultures and geographies, models developed within the scope of sustainable development have been created. Rural women's entrepreneurship projects with Microfinance Models in India, gender-sensitive agriculture projects with Women's Cooperatives in Rwanda, education and health services projects with Women's Nature Management Projects in Norway, and Gender Equality and Disaster Management projects in Iceland to achieve sustainable development goals. stand out as models aimed at These models play a key role in women's sustainable development goals in the recovery process. This study examined women's contributions within the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals in the post-disaster period. The aim of the study is to evaluate the impact of the success outcomes of models aiming to increase women's contribution to the improvement process on sustainable development goals.

Keywords
Women empowerment, Recovery process, Disaster management, Sustainable development goals

TRANSPORTATION ON THE TIGRIS-EUPHRATES RIVERS OF THE BRITAIN EMPIRE ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

The concept of the Middle East has recently emerged. However, this geography had a long history with its unique characteristics. Around the Middle East, it consisted of seas, fertile lands, mountain ranges, deserts and important rivers. The Euphrates and Tigris rivers, which are among the most important of these rivers, converge in the south of Iraq and form the Shatt al-Arab. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers were extremely important for the Middle East. Perhaps it was also the reason why the Middle East was so important. This region passed into the hands of the Ottoman Empire at the beginning of the XVI century, and when it fell into the hands of the Ottoman Empire, the rivers did not lose their importance. However, with the development of technology, the British started work to carry out ferry transportation on these rivers. In the 1830s, the first attempt was made by the Englishman Taylor. But Taylor's sudden death made this attempt fruitless. After a while, a commission on the Tigris and Euphrates was created by the British. As a result of the study, the idea expressed by commissioner Palmerston was accepted. Thereupon, the East India Company implemented the project that would connect the Persian Gulf to the Euphrates River. After that, a second attempt was made by the British. In 1834, Francis Rawdon Chesney made an expedition on the Tigris and Euphrates with a sailing boat. As a result of this expedition, it was understood that the rivers were suitable for transportation. In the next period, the Lynch brothers, who worked as shipbuilders and captains, began to become an effective power in the region. The Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, started river transportation to break the influence of the British in the region. In 1860, the Administration of the River was established. Later, he founded the Administration-i Oman-ı Osmani, a company that could compete with the Lynch Brothers. Thus, it did not take long for the transportation activities of the Euphrates and Tigris, which continued for a long time, to turn into the Ottoman-British struggle. As a result of this competition, the process of great struggles began when the Ottoman Empire tried to show itself in the transportation activity of the Hamidiye Ferry Company. This study, which will explain the process in which the British, Ottoman Empire and Western states on the Tigris Euphrates rivers, which started in the XIXth century, will be explained, has been prepared by making use of the Presidential Ottoman Archive documents, archive documents in the British National Archives, research and examination works.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Taylor, Chesney, The British Empire, Lynch Company, Euphrates River, Tigris River

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THESES ON AUTISM IN THE FIELD OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to examine postgraduate theses on autism in the field of child development. The research was conducted with qualitative research paradigms and a descriptive model was adopted. In the research, master's and doctoral theses on autism conducted in the field of child development in Turkey were examined according to their research designs, publication years, advisor titles, sample/study group size, type of university, number of pages, target audience studied, number of keywords, preferred keywords and depending on which institutes these theses are submitted to. Thus, postgraduate theses on autism in the field of child development were tried to be presented in a holistic way by using document analysis, which is a qualitative information collection method. Within the scope of the research, document analysis was carried out by examining the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) Thesis Database. There were no temporal restrictions in the research, and it was aimed to reach all accessible theses in the system. In the research, it was determined that there were 26 theses in the relevant field that directly examined the phenomenon of autism. These theses were published between 2003 and 2023. An overview of the theses reveals an increasing trend in the number of studies on autism in recent years, with a prevalence of master's theses. The majority of advisors in these theses hold the title of Professor, and the research is predominantly conducted at foundation universities in Istanbul. Most theses were presented in the Institute of Health Sciences, and quantitative methods were widely preferred in these works. It was observed that one of the advisors in the theses was a lecturer, and one thesis was carried out with two advisors with the title of professor. Other findings of the research include that 15 of the 26 theses (about 58%) were conducted at only one university, and one thesis examined a single case through observation, interview and document analysis. When the study groups/samples in the theses were examined, it was determined that most of the studies were conducted with data from a single group (children with and without autism, mothers). In a limited number of studies, it has been observed that data were collected from more than one group (child + parent, mother + child, parent + teacher). The results are discussed in the context of the literature, and recommendations are provided.

Keywords
Autism, Child Development, Bibliometric Analysis, Postgraduate Theses

AFET YÖNETİMİNDE YETKİ İKAMESİNİN ÖNEMİ: KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMİ DENEYİMLERİ

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ÖZET

Afet kavramı özü itibariyle multidisipliner alanda ele alınırken, afet yönetimi ise daha çok sosyal ve beşeri bilimler alanında ele alınmaktadır. Toplum üzerinde ekonomik, sosyal ve psikolojik hasarlara neden olan afetlerin yönetimsel olarak doğru algılanması ve bu konuda merkezi yönetim ile yerel yönetimler arasında iş ve görev paylaşımının doğru yapılması önem arz etmektedir. Kamu yararı gözetilerek paylaşılan bu görevler arasında afet yönetiminin ulusal düzeyde planlandığı, yerel yönetimlerin (köy, belediye, büyükşehir belediyesi ve il özel idaresi) planlama ve yönetme aşamalarında etkin rol almadıkları görülmektedir. Afet yönetiminde yetki ikamesi (yerindelik veya subsidiarite) toplumun zarar gören kesimlerine zamanında ve hızlı ulaşmayı, vatandaşlardan gelen taleplerin etkin bir şekilde karşılanmasını ve beraberinde merkezi yönetimin denetim ve kontrol mekanizmalarını da desteklemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı 6 Şubat 2023 tarihli Kahramanmaraş merkezli depremlerde Kahramanmaraş ilindeki gözlem ve deneyimler ışığında yerel yönetimler (büyükşehir belediyesi) özelinde yetki ikamesinin sorgulanmasını sağlamaktır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın temelini oluşturmak amacıyla yerel yönetimler mevzuatı afet yönetimi açısından, ulusal afet müdahale planları yetki ikamesi açısından incelenerek sahadaki gözlemler ve deneyimler ile desteklenerek bulgular elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak belediye hizmetlerinin Kahramanmaraş'a yakın ildeki Kayseri Büyükşehir Belediyesi tarafından yürütüldüğü, ancak planlama, hazırlık ve müdahale bağlamında sorunların yaşandığı görülmüştür. Belediye personelinin görevlendirilmesi, personelin transferi, hizmetlerin etkin yürütülmesi, personelin yeni hizmet alanına yabancı olması, afet öncesinde bu konuda eğitim ve tatbikatların yetersiz olması, belediyeler arasında oluşan iletişimsizlik ve uyumsuzluklar gibi sorunlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu sorunların giderilmesi için öncelikle ulusal düzeyde yürütülen afet yönetimi sisteminde, yerel yönetimlere yetki ikamesi çerçevesinde etkin rol ve sorumlulukların verilmesi, yerel yönetimlerin bu görevlere hazırlık yapması ve planlama aşamalarında eğitim ve tatbikatlar ile bu süreçleri pekiştirmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Afet yönetim, yetki ikamesi, deprem, yerel yönetimler

PERCEPTION OF THE STATE THROUGH POLICE SERVICES: FEBRUARY 6 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

In the earthquakes dated 06.02.2023, centered in Kahramanmaraş and covering eleven provinces of our country, more than fifty thousand of our citizens lost their lives, hundreds of thousands of people were injured and serious destruction occurred in these cities. Earthquakes experienced; In addition to economic, psychological and cultural destruction, it also caused serious damage to security. Provincial police departments across Turkey coordinated very quickly from the first hour of the earthquake. Police officers and market and neighborhood guards were immediately dispatched to earthquake zones as reinforcements from all provinces that were not affected by the earthquake. In the chaos that emerged on the first day of the earthquake and whose effects continue today, police personnel came to the region as reinforcements and took an active role in issues such as search and rescue, crisis management, and public order incidents. Police officers who ensured the safety of citizens after the earthquake managed the crisis effectively. In this study, the effects of citizens' perception of the state were investigated. After the earthquake, the state's contribution to crisis management was examined in verbal interviews with both the police officers working in the region and the people affected by the earthquake. It was discussed whether the state was ready with all its institutions for the earthquake that covered eleven provinces and had an unprecedented destructive effect in history, whether the law enforcement forces, especially the police services, and other public institutions and organizations were ready, and whether the communication between institutions was carried out in a healthy way. As a result of the services provided by public institutions and organizations that serve with the understanding of "the state is forever" to the citizens affected by the earthquake in this process, it was analyzed how individuals were affected in the context of their perception of the state and how their sense of trust in the state was affected over time. The effects of security services on the perception of the state in the context of citizens' satisfaction and sense of trust before and after the earthquake were evaluated comparatively.

Keywords:
6 February, Earthquake, State, Police, Kahramanmaraş.

URBAN BELONGING IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

The 6 February earthquakes have profoundly impacted the residents of Kahramanmaraş, causing significant trauma and altering their lives. The resulting uncertainty and pessimism have fostered a negative outlook on the city's sociological conditions, leading to a weakening sense of belonging to Kahramanmaraş. Despite previous studies indicating a strong sense of urban belonging in Kahramanmaraş, the current post-earthquake situation presents an urgent research question regarding the level of urban belonging. This study aims to explore urban belonging in Kahramanmaraş following the earthquake, focusing on potential variations across sociodemographic variables. Quantitative data from 115 individuals in the Dulkadiroğlu and Onikişubat districts were collected for analysis. Findings reveal that factors such as *spatial*, *political*, and *economic* aspects, crucial in determining urban belonging, received lower mean scores post-earthquake, while *historical*, *religious*, and *countryman* retained high scores. This suggests a weakening of certain factors associated with urban belonging, influenced by the earthquake. İndividuals who have spent significant time outside the city and those who lost family members in the earthquake exhibited lower levels of urban belonging. Residents of Onikişubat demonstrated a stronger sense of belonging compared to those in Dulkadiroğlu, and married individuals exhibited higher levels of urban belonging than singles. Additionally, there is a correlation between increased belonging and reduced desire to migrate to other cities. Overall, the earthquake has had a profound impact on the urban belonging of Kahramanmaraş residents. On the other hand, it has been observed that the desire to migrate to other cities decreases as the sense of belonging increases.

Keywords
Urban Belonging, Urban Commitment, Kahramanmaraş, Earthquake.

A THEORITICAL INITIATIVE ON THE POSSIBILITY OF HUMAN DESIGN OF SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF USE-EXCHANGE VALUE DICHTOMY

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ABSTRACT

Space, one of the basic categories in which existence manifests, is a social phenomenon by nature. Because it is not possible to talk about space where there is no society. Societies design the natural environment according to their mentality and living conditions. Therefore, when we look at the design of any place, it is possible to make inferences about many dimensions of that society, from the mentality of the society residing in the place to its daily routine actions, from its religious and cultural life to its architecture, from its economic structure to its art. For example, since the most distinctive feature of traditional societies is religion and belief, the design of space in these societies has been religion and belief-centered. In traditional societies, while the temple is at the centre due to religion, socio-political, cultural and familial space was also formed around this centre. In this respect, the design of the space is sociological as well as architectural. In other words, there is a dialectical relationship between social consciousness and space. However, the capitalist lifestyle, which operates within the logic of mass production-consumption, brings the end of the space and the society that manifests its existence there. Within capitalist logic, both space and society itself are transformed into a commodity. In this respect, the space-society relationship turns into a meta-commodity relationship. Natural disasters are, in a sense, events that disrupt and challenge this inhumane mechanism. This situation emerges more clearly, especially in societies where distorted modernization processes are experienced. In this study, a critical sociological analysis attempt will be made on the capitalist space design in the context of Marx's use of value-exchange value theory. Using value-exchange value are among the basic concepts used by Marx to analyze the logic of the capitalist order. In this study based on the qualitative research method, the document analysis technique will generally be used. The study is based on the analysis of Marx's use of value-exchange value theory and the sociological literature written on this subject. As a result, a critical look at the structure of societies that are developing and, in a way, experiencing distorted modernization will be presented.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Sociology of Religion, Space, Use-exchange value, Earthquake, Capitalism

A COMPARISON OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: EXAMPLES OF CHINA AND TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Humanity has encountered various events throughout history, and some of these events have been called "disasters" depending on the size of their effects. According to the Annotated Dictionary of Disaster Terms, disaster covers “natural, technological or human-induced events that cause physical, economic and social losses for certain segments of society, stop or interrupt normal life and human activities, and for which the affected society has insufficient coping capacity.” Disaster is defined as "not an event itself, but the consequences it causes". It is not possible to predict when and how disasters will occur, but depending on the development level of countries, their impact from disasters may vary. Developed countries tend to be less affected by disasters with their effective disaster policies and the technology they have, while underdeveloped or developing countries can generally be more affected. From this point of view, the aim of the study is to comparatively present the disaster management system and disaster policies of China, one of the developed countries, and Turkey, which is a developing country. In the study, official policy documents of the countries were analyzed using the document analysis method; Disaster management policies and disaster management systems of the two countries in question were examined comparatively, based on similarities and differences. In line with the purpose of the study, firstly, China's disaster management system, policy implementation tools and the results of the implemented policies are included, and then, in the same direction, Turkey's disaster management system and policies are mentioned and a comparison of the two countries is made in terms of system and policy. Thus, applicable remedial policy suggestions for Turkey in disaster management, are presented. The study evaluated the development processes of the country's policies, taking into account the 2023 Jishishan Earthquake in China and the 2023 February 6 Earthquake in Turkey, after the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake and the 1999 Marmara earthquakes, which are considered milestones for China and Turkey, respectively. As a result, the necessity of considering disaster management as a supra-political issue has emerged and it has been concluded that creating appropriate professional management tools and policies for each type of disaster will be effective in minimizing losses in society. It has been developed as a recommendation to take very urgent and sustainable steps such as not granting construction permits on fault lines, handling disaster management at the ministerial level just like in China, and establishing a satellite network system that can be valid throughout the country to solve coordination problems.

Keywords
Disaster, Disaster Management Policies, Türkiye, China

CRITICIZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPACE, EARTHQUAKE AND DESTINY ON THE AXIS OF CAUSALITY DISCUSSIONS IN KALAM SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of earthquake has a very old history. Various explanations have been put forward for the emergence of this phenomenon throughout the historical process. According to the naturalist approach, which attributes all events occurring in the world to the mechanical inner workings of matter (that is, necessary causality), earthquakes occur entirely within the natural functioning of nature. This idea, traces of which can be found in ancient Greek philosophy, has had many supporters throughout history. According to this understanding, which does not accept the influence of any force other than the material cause, every formation and deterioration that occurs in the material world is a result of the necessary causality movement that occurs within the matter itself. Accordingly, all formations and deteriorations that occur in the physical world are a reflection of the self-motion of the basic elements of the universe at the atomic level. According to the second approach, which can be considered as an antithesis to this idea, all phenomena and events that come to light in the material world occur by a supernatural power. This idea, which attributes the physical causes of anything, ignoring the physical causes, and deterioration entirely to supernatural forces and bases these forces on beliefs that are completely devoid of rational basis, has found supporters in both religious and intellectual circles. This understanding, which is more effective in geographies where ignorance and ignorance is widespread, still finds important supporters despite all the developments in science and technology. The third group of thinkers, who stated that both views are incomplete and problematic, drew attention to both the material causes of the earthquake phenomenon and the metaphysical will dimension that creates these material causes. In the history of Islamic thought, it was theological scholars who comprehensively examined and examined the rational and narrational evidence they relied on in order to base this view. They used both rational and narrational evidence to prove their claims. Those who adopt this view, on the one hand, attribute every phenomenon to God in terms of creation by referring to more than one verse that means that every phenomenon that comes into existence in the universe is created by a being with absolute will, knowledge and power. They also do not neglect to make reference to the concept of sunatullah. While trying to achieve this synthesis, they make references to concepts such as space, occurrence, causality, fate, will, power and sunatullah by making use of the data of physical science. In this paper, we will discuss the relationship between space and fate of the earthquake phenomenon in the context of theology and try to explain the thoughts of theology scholars about earthquakes. While doing this, first of all, the perception of space of theological scholars will be tried to be revealed, and then it will be explained where the place where the earthquake hit is located on the axis of Sunatullah.

Keywords
Kalam, Space, Causality, Fate

AN EVALUATION OF SAID PASHA'S WORK CALLED MIR'ATU'L-IBER

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ABSTRACT

Diyarbakır was directed by the Turkic dynasties called Inaloğulları, Nisanoğulları, Artukoğulları and Akkoyunlu and it was the centre of those dynasties in history. It was one of the important provincial centres during the Ottoman period. With this historical background, Diyarbakır became one of the important centres of Turkish culture in Anatolia. Many poets, writers and artists were raised in this developed cultural envirenment. One of these characters was Said Pasha from Diyarbakır, the father of Suleiman Nafiz and Faik Ali Ozansoy. The Pasha, one of the governors and intellectuals of the Ottoman State, served as governor of Mamuratulaziz, Marash, Mush, Siirt and Mardin. Apart from his official duties, he was also interested in history, literature and math. In this paper, it was given information about the content of volume IV of Said Pasha's work named Miratü'l-iber. Said Pasha's nine volume work called Mir'atü'-İber, meaning the mirror of events, is about World history in The Ottoman Turkish in the 19th century. This work, published in Istanbul in 1887, analyzes the historical process of humanity from the beginning. Besides the World history, It includes important informations about Islam and Anatolia as well. It was cited from holy books like al-Kur'an and Torah. In this volume includes the information about Byzantian Empire, Greeks, Spain, Germany, Portugal, France, Britain and the history of philosophy in ancient history. Miratü'l İber is an important work in terms of its content. Miratü'l İber contains valuable information but has not got attention from scientific circles. With this paper, we tried to present the volume IV of Miratü'l İber in detail.

Keywords:
Mir'atu'l- Iber, Said Pasha of Diyarbakır, The Ottoman Empire, Byzantian Empire

VALUE AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN EARTHQUAKE NEWS

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ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, which we can call the information age, the thing that human beings need most frequently is information. People's desire to know and be informed has led him to different sources. Creating accessible information, ensuring that this information is shared and transferring it to the right target is one of the important features of information theory. In this process, which can simply be described as reporting, the phenomenon of "news" is noteworthy. Because news is a basic indicator of how people perceive the events around them. For this reason, correct information or news is of great importance to make sense of something and understand it. The rapid development of media technologies has enabled information and news to gain a global character. Information and news have reached almost unlimited access via the internet. Although this feature seems positive at first glance, it has also brought some problems over time. People who act with the need to receive information are faced with a lot of information, whether true or false, true, or false. This situation necessitated that the information or news be qualified. When we look at the information and news in today's media channels, it can be seen that this obligation is not taken into consideration. In this case, it brings about the questioning of the value of the information or news. In this context, the concept of news value should be considered as an element that attracts attention. News value is the feature that determines how much importance the media will give to an event. How much attention is paid to this feature in media channels in Turkey is an issue that needs to be emphasized. In this study, the news about the earthquake that occurred in Kahramanmaraş and was described as the disaster of the century will be discussed. The news value of the news in question will be emphasized and the effect of news value on the discourse will be evaluated using the critical discourse analysis method. With this study, it is planned to identify elements such as creating value, awareness and mobilization through news. In addition, it will be demonstrated that news is not only a mass communication or media element, but also affects society with a social feature. It is thought that this study will be an example of studies where original studies can be produced by working together in different disciplines such as media and communication studies, linguistic and cultural science.

Keywords
Earthquake, Kahramanmaraş Earthquake, linguistic, discourse analysis, media studies.

AN EVALUATION ON THE PROBLEM OF NON-APPLICATION OF THE PRESUMPTION OF CO-DEATH AMONG THOSE WHOSE MOMENT OF DEATH COULD NOT BE DETERMİNED IN THE KAHRAMANMARAS CENTERED EARTHQUAKES

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ABSTRACT

One of the legal problems arising as a result of the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş is the non-application of the presumption of joint death and the resulting inheritance law problems. As a result of the severe earthquakes on 06.02.2023, countless buildings collapsed and tens of thousands of citizens lost their lives. In some places, the work on the rubble could be finalized months after the earthquake. The moment of death of the people who lost their lives as a result of this process was written on the death certificate as the day and time they were taken out of the rubble and recorded in the civil registry in this way. However, it is not possible to determine the exact moment of death of people who were trapped under the rubble after such a major disaster, especially those belonging to the same family. This situation has important consequences on inheritance law. As a matter of fact, according to Article 580 of the TCC, only those who are alive at the time of the death of the inheritor can inherit the inheritor. If the heir who was alive at the time of the opening of the inheritance subsequently dies, the right of inheritance passes through him/her to his/her heirs. In the aftermath of an earthquake, determining the moment of death as the moment when the bodies are removed from the rubble is not in accordance with the law. As a matter of fact, the fact that the bodies of people from the same family, whose moment of death is not known for certain, and who may be heirs to each other, were reached at different dates and times due to the debris removal works, resulted in these people becoming heirs to each other. This caused the distribution of inheritance to be made incorrectly. However, pursuant to Article 29/2 of the TCC, if it cannot be proved which of more than one person died first or later, all of them must be deemed to have died at the same time. Moreover, for the application of the relevant article, it is not even required that the deaths whose order cannot be determined occur within the same event or in the same place. The most important consequence of the relevant provision, which is called the presumption of joint death in our law, is that these persons, who are deemed to have died at the same time, are not heirs to each other. In order for the distribution of inheritance to be made in accordance with the law, the presumption of joint death should be applied unless otherwise proved, and the moment of death should be determined as the date and time of the earthquake for all of those who were pulled out from under the rubble from the same family.

Keywords
Earthquake, Presumption of Co-Death, Action for Correction of Civil Registration, Inheritance, Decree of Inheritance

SOCIAL SCIENCES TEACHERS' TECHNOLOGICAL BELIEFS

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ABSTRACT

Today, technology is very important in accessing information. Utilizing technology in the learning environment allows multiple sensory organs to be involved in the learning process. Thus, the technology used in the learning environment helps teachers to realize permanent and fun learning. Teachers' perspectives on supporting the learning environment with technology are important. In this context, the aim of this study is to determine the views of social studies teachers about their technological beliefs. In the study, case study model, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. While determining the study group, the affinity sampling method was used. Then, a semi-structured interview form was prepared by the researcher and expert opinion was obtained from academicians who are experts in their fields. In this context, the data of the study were obtained from 20 social studies teachers working in public schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya provinces through face-to-face and online environments through a semi-structured interview form. Content analysis method was used to analyze the data obtained. In the study, the beliefs about how technology should be used in social studies education, what are the difficulties or obstacles to the use of technology in classrooms, what kind of technological experiences they provide students with in the context of activities, and finally how to make the use of technology more effective in the social studies course were revealed. According to the results of the research, it was determined that meaningful learning took place and retention increased in classrooms where technology was used. In addition, it was concluded that lack of infrastructure, lack of technological devices, lack of maintenance and repair negatively affected teachers' technological beliefs and learning.

Keywords
Technological Belief, Social Studies, Social Studies Teacher

THE EFFECTS OF TECTONIC MOVEMENTS ON THE GREEK UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNIVERSE AND BELIEFS IN ANCIENT TIMES

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ABSTRACT

Ancient societies limited the world to the geography as they could see. Societies has formed its own thoughts and understanding of the universe and beliefs within the boundaries of the geographical features in which they live. In accordance with the positive or negative conditions brought by the geography they live in, people have initiated cultural formations and put forward some assumptions to explain the working of nature. People have generally tried to explain the working of nature and its unreasonable reactions through some gods or goddesses. Ancient people, who could not rationally explain the rewards or punishments brought by nature, wanted to explain natural events by assuming that beings with superior properties managed this process. It is known that the Asia Minor and Aegean geographies have been exposed to many tectonic movements from prehistoric times to the present day. Its identified that with the archaeological studies carried out in the regions, many settlements that were destroyed or flooded as a result of earthquakes. Ancient Greek writers talk about earthquakes while giving information about the geography they live in and describe the negative situations that the intensity of these earthquakes causes on people. Homeros, Herodotos and Stabo are among the main ancient Greek writers who writed about tectonic movements. Therefore, it can be determined through archaeological research and Greek written sources that the Greek society had many traumas related to earthquakes in ancient times. While the ancient Greek society tried to explain natural disasters that were unreasonable and unpredictable, it was thought that these natural disasters could be caused by sacred beings that were much stronger than humans and had special abilities, and thus some gods had been highlighted. The Greeks searched for sacred reasons for natural disasters through their own beliefs and they thought that Poseidon, the god of the seas and earthquakes, got angry when people made mistakes or committed various crimes in their daily lives, therefore caused the earthquakes. This study aims to evaluating the major tectonic movements in the Greek geography in ancient times and explain how the ancient Greek understanding of the universe and beliefs were shaped by the effects of natural disasters.

Keywords
Ancient Greeks, Earthquake, Poseidon, Natural Disasters.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS EMERGING AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS AND SOLUTION POSSIBILITIES: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FEBRUARY 6 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES

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ABSTRACT

Based on the definition of the United Nations Humanitarian Office, the concept of disaster is a natural, technological disaster that stops or interrupts normal life and human activities by causing physical, economic, physiological and social losses to the extent that the whole or a part of the society is insufficient to cope with its own means and resources. It can be defined as the situation and consequences caused by human-induced hazards. As a result of these situations and events, people may lose their lives or be injured, property and property will be damaged, local emergency rescue and aid resources will be insufficient, and organized social mechanisms will collapse or become dysfunctional. Therefore, human life and activities are affected in disasters, resulting in a number of physiological, physical, psychological, social, economic and political effects. Some of the social effects are the emergence of transportation problems immediately after disasters, problems in organizing rescue and health services, housing problems, looting and theft. These incidents can be listed as problems of fair distribution of social aid, child abduction, looting or misuse of aid supplies, and obstacles in the transportation of medical and food aid. In this study, as writers who experienced the February 6 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes and still reside in Kahramanmaraş, we will try to analyze some social problems from a sociological perspective, based on the testimonies we experienced during and after the earthquake. Although there are many headings, the issues we will focus on in the study are grouped under five headings: The first is search and rescue organization problems, the second is housing problems, the third is the organization of social aid, the fourth is looting and theft cases, the fifth and another important issue is the looting or misuse of aid. are in the form of problems. We will analyze these problems from a sociological perspective and make suggestions about possible solutions.

Keywords
Natural Disasters, Housing Problems, Social Problems, Looting, Theft, Search and Rescue Problems, and Problems Related to Social Assistance

EARTHQUAKE RISK PERCEPTION AND RELATED FACTORS: KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES (2023) ADANA PROVINCE EXAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes (2023) is the largest and most destructive earthquake in Turkey, affecting 11 provinces centered on Pazarcık (7.7 Mw) and Elbistan (7.6 Mw). Disaster victims in Adana, which is among the provinces affected by the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes (2023), are especially vulnerable to earthquake danger. In the current literature, there are studies investigating risk perception theory in small and medium-sized disasters. However, there are limited studies on earthquake risk perception in large-scale disasters (mega disasters) such as the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes (2023). For this reason, the research aimed to measure the earthquake risk perceptions of earthquake victims in Adana, which is among the provinces affected by the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes (2023). Additionally, the research will examine the effect of the desire to move and social support on earthquake risk perception. In this quantitative research, by applying the survey technique, 396 earthquake victims in Adana, which is among the provinces affected by the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes (2023), were reached. The effect of the variables in the study on each other was analyzed by simple linear regression. According to the findings of the research, earthquake risk perception of earthquake victims is high (M = 3.93, SD = 0.902). Female participants' fear, anxiety, terror, depression, and earthquake risk perception averages were found to be higher than male participants. Earthquake risk perception has a significant and positive effect on the desire to move (F=54.582, t=7.388, p=0.000). No significant effect of social support was found on the desire to move. As a result, earthquake victims in Adana province are affected by the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes (2023) and perceive the earthquake as a risk. Surprisingly, it was observed that the social support provided to the earthquake victims by their close circle did not affect their desire to move. Since the severity and impact area of destruction in the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes (2023) vary in each province, district, village, and town, it is recommended for future research to investigate the behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions of earthquake victims comprehensively and spatially. In addition, the research results will provide important ideas to managers, decision-makers, and policymakers as they will enable public participation in the risk management process.

Keywords
Earthquake, Earthquake Risk Perception, Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes, Social Support, Willingness to Relocate.

A STUDY ON EXPERT OPINIONS ON THE IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES ON EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes affect individuals of all ages and segments, but they have a particularly strong impact on children. Following the earthquake, various psychological disorders, including anxiety, communication disorders, externalizing disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, and addiction, become more prevalent, particularly among children and adolescents. Participating in recreational activities can help individuals minimize the effects of traumatic stress. It also provides an opportunity to socialize and establish friendships in a comfortable environment. Additionally, recreational activities can help individuals temporarily get away from problems by keeping their minds and bodies busy. Furthermore, recreational activities have a psychologically calming effect and can alleviate negative moods. The study aims to investigate expert opinions on the impact of recreational activities on children who were affected by earthquakes and to provide recommendations for mitigating the effects of earthquakes on children. As part of the research, face-to-face interviews were conducted with five recreation professionals who were on duty in the aftermath of the Kahramanmaraş earthquake on 6 February 2023. The study showed that children who were affected by the earthquake preferred recreational activities such as 'play and entertainment', 'drama and theatre', 'music and dance therapy' and "education activities" more. The study also found that earthquake-affected children showed less preference for "animal therapy" and "nature walks" as recreational activities. Furthermore, recreational activities were identified as a crucial tool in supporting the psychosocial well-being of children who were affected by earthquakes. These activities were found to positively impact various dimensions, such as reducing fear levels, improving autonomy, motor skills, sleep skills, and social skills, and aiding in coping with post-traumatic stress.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Recreation, Activity, Earthquake, Kahramanmaraş

6 ŞUBAT DEPREMLERİ İLE İLGİLİ AĞITLARDA MEKAN VE ZAMAN

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ÖZET

Türk halk şiirinde ağıtlar, ölüm başta olmak üzere her türlü acıyı dile getiren lirik şiirlerdir. Sözlü edebiyatımızda ağıt örnekleri âşıklara ve isimsiz halk sanatçılarına ait olup, bu ikinci gurup anonim hanesinde yer alan eserlerin sahipleridir. Halk şairleri halkın çeşitli acılar, felaketler, savaşlar karşısındaki duygusunu ve yaşadıklarını şiirlerinde yansıtan kişilerdir, halkın bakış açısı bu şiirlerin bakış açısını oluşturur. Bu şiirler bir bakıma sözlü tarih niteliği de taşır. Edebî eserde olayların yaşandığı mekanla zaman vazgeçilmez unsurlardır. Bilhassa roman, hikaye gibi anlatmaya dayalı eserlerde bu daha belirgindir. 6 Şubat depremleri yurdumuzun çeşitli şehirlerini acı bir biçimde etkilemiştir. Ağıtlar, duyguların, çekilen ıstırabın yanı sıra olayların yaşandığı mekanlara, yaşanış biçimine de yer veren şiirlerdir. 6 Şubat depremlerinin medyada ya da yaşayanlardan dinleyerek veya yaşayarak tanığı olmuş olan halk şairleri bu depremlerle ilgili şiirler yazmışlardır. Bu şiirlerde depremlerin olduğu illerin acılı hali, enkazlar, yıkıntılar da şiirlerindeki mekan tasvirleri arasında yer almıştır. Bildirimiz 6 Şubat depremleri ile ilgili yakılmış ağıtları, söylenen şiirleri mekan ve zamanın tanım ve tasvirleri açısından incelemektedir. Bu ağıtlarda depremin vurduğu Kahramanan Maraş, Adıyaman, Gazi Antep, Hatay, Malatya, Osmaniye, Şanlı Urfa, Diyarbakır, Elazığ illeri isim isim zikredilmekte, bazen de yıkımın kuvvetli olduğu ilçeler yer almaktadır. Bu şiirler bu bölgenin deprem tarihi açısından tarihî bir vesika niteliği taşıyan sözlü tarih verileridir. Mekan tasvirlerinde enkaz, virane, yangın yeri gibi sıfatlara, benzetme öğelerine yer verilmekte, buralar baykuşların öttüğü, insanların ölümle veya göçle terk ettiği yerler olarak tasvir edilmektedir. Zaman olarak 6 Şubat depremlerinin, günü, saati, dakikası, süresi mısralarda acı bir zaman algısı ile verilmektedir. Depremle ilgili -elbette bu bildirinin hacmini aşacağından- her şiire burada yer verilememiş, örnekleme yapılarak konu incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Deprem, ağıt, mekan, zaman