




## The Changing Nature of Policing Studies in Türkiye

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### Abstract

This research addresses the reflections of the dynamic nature of policing reality in academic publications, examining the evolution of these studies both in content and structure. It presents a quantitative content analysis of the changing character of policing studies in Türkiye, encompassing all publications produced up to 2023. A compiled dataset of 389 different articles was sourced from DergiPark, the online publication service and editorial workflow management system for academic journals in Türkiye. Using a content scanning form, fundamental information such as publication year, author background, subject matter, and research methodology was systematically extracted. The data underwent descriptive analyses in SPSS, including frequency and cross-tabulation, to reveal significant trends and patterns. The findings demonstrate that Türkiye's shifting political landscape has had a substantial quantitative and qualitative impact on policing research. Looking back over the years, it is evident that during coup periods, the content of police activities was quantitatively limited and lacked diversity. However, in periods without or with unsuccessful military coups, there was a noticeable increase in the diversity and quantity of research. Despite advancements in policing studies, more methodologically rigorous and targeted research is needed to thoroughly examine the reality of policing in the academic field.

**Keywords:** Policing studies, policing, Turkish Police Organization, content analysis, DergiPark

## Türkiye'deki Polislik Çalışmalarının Değişen Doğası

### Öz

Bu araştırma, polislik gerçeğinin dinamik doğasının akademik yayınlardaki yansımalarını ele almaktadır. Bu çalışmaların hem içerik hem de yapısal olarak geçirdiği süreci incelemektedir. Bu çalışma, bu amaçla, 2023 yılına kadar üretilen tüm yayınları kapsayacak şekilde, Türkiye'deki polislik çalışmalarının değişen karakterine ilişkin nicel bir içerik analizi sunmaktadır. Türkiye'deki akademik dergilerin çevrimiçi yayınlama hizmeti ve editöryal iş akışı yönetim sistemi olan DergiPark'tan 389 farklı makaleden oluşan bir veri kümesi titizlikle toplanmıştır. İçerik tarama formu kullanılarak yayın yılı, yazar geçmişi, konu ve araştırma metodolojisi gibi temel bilgiler sistematik olarak çıkarılmıştır. Veriler, eğilimleri ve örüntüleri ortaya çıkarmak için SPSS'te frekans ve çapraz tablolama gibi betimsel analizlere tabi tutulmuştur. Sonuç, Türkiye'nin değişen siyasi durumunun polislik araştırmaları üzerinde hem nicel hem de nitel olarak önemli bir etkisi olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Yıllar içinde geriye dönüp bakıldığında, darbe yıllarında polis faaliyetlerinin içeriğinin nicelik olarak kısıtlı ve çeşitlilikten uzak olduğu açıktır. Ancak askeri darbelerin olmadığı ya da başarısız olduğu dönemlerde araştırmaların çeşitliliğinin ve miktarının arttığı da açıktır. Polislik çalışmalarındaki gelişmeye rağmen, polislik gerçeğinin akademik alanda incelenebilmesi için metodolojik ve hedefe yönelik olarak daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Polislik çalışmaları, polislik, Türk Polis Teşkilatı, içerik analizi, DergiPark

## 1. Introduction

Policing studies have evolved significantly, progressing from a discipline that initially focused solely on security and law issues to one that now comprehensively addresses a wide range of contemporary social concerns. The inclination of academicians on policing has been a leading force in interdisciplinary studies for the past two decades. In alignment with a localized trend in Türkiye, the concept of policing has garnered increased attention over the past ten years, spilling over into various fields, including history, political science, sociology, psychology, sports, medicine, and beyond.

Police studies encompass a vast field in Türkiye, experiencing the influence of the law enforcement organization, which has persisted since the Ottoman Empire, both in the academic realm and throughout history. The scale of academic research in Türkiye has expanded in tandem with the growing number of universities and academics over the course of history. In 1984, there were 27 universities and 2,033 academics; however, according to the 2022-2023 Higher Education Statistics, Türkiye now boasts 208 higher education institutions with 6,950,142 students and 184,566 faculty members (Yükseköğretim Bilgi Yönetim Sistemi, 2023). As a result, academic investigations span across approximately 250 diverse subjects, which are further classified under subcategories such as Basic Sciences, Medical Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Social Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Pharmacology and Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Veterinary Sciences (Cahit Arf Bilgi Merkezi, 2023). Consequently, it is anticipated that police studies in Türkiye will continue to grow within this historical framework. Nevertheless, the evolution in higher education figures isn't the sole factor to consider. It's plausible that police studies in Türkiye may have been influenced by the nation's political history and the military coups up until the early 1990s. During these coup periods and the ensuing periods, it is possible to assume that studies conducted using Turkish sources were limited in number and subject to self-censorship (Ankaralı & Yılmaz, 2022; Çalışkan, 2020). This study has the potential to shed light on such realities as source limitations and the narrow scope within this historical context, but its main objective isn't to evaluate political history and police studies. Nonetheless, in today's context, topics of articles related to policing, though primarily rooted in the humanities and social sciences, have expanded to include various fields like health, technology, and sports, in addition to their historical (Ergut, 2004; Aslan, 2020, 2016; Cevziziler, 2011; Kozak & Kahraman, 2020; Tepe, 2021; Dikici, 2014; Yılmaz, 2019), conceptual (Derbil, 1944; Derdiman, 2005; Ergut, 2001), sociological (Denktaş, 2015; Kara, 2021; Odabaşı & Delice, 2016; Öz Yıldız, 2017), psychological (Aytaç, 2017; Gündüz et al., 2007; Tansel et al., 2016; Tatlılioğlu, 2013; Tavas and Öztürk, 2019), administrative (Berksoy, 2009, 2013), and legal (Kararmaz, 2013; Osmanoğlu, 2013, 2013; Öztürk, 2018; Ünsal, 2023; Öz Yıldız, 2013) counterparts. To delineate the scope of these studies, the authors, subjects, and methodologies will be examined to uncover how they have evolved over the course of history. Conclusions will be derived from scrutinizing 389 articles between 1943 (Tongur, 1943) and 2023 within the confines of the sample, and this review will present a framework for describing the transformation of police studies in Türkiye, employing a Turkish-source database like Dergipark. The analysis is approached as a frequency analysis using the SPSS program. Ultimately, the primary aim of this study is to provide a basis for comparative analysis for future international studies, addressing the areas in Turkish police studies that require development, as well as the deficiencies, limitations, methods, and analyses.

## **2. The Changing Nature of Policing in Türkiye**

Policing in Türkiye has experienced significant transformations throughout its history. The development of the relevant corporate structure, institutional changes, and turning points that have shaped the modern Turkish Police should be explained in order to comprehend the anatomy of policing studies throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries. As the result of a periodization effort, we reached to several shifts in the modern history of policing in Türkiye. There are four periodical shifts in the course of the evolution of modern police organization. These are the foundation of modern police department, institutionalization and professionalization of police, politicization of police, and transforming the organization into community-oriented policing. Though these shifts refers to several periods in the modern politics of the country, chronological timing may not be suitable as several themes are the common features of different shifts. For instance, militarization is a common theme both during the militarization of policing and the shift of politicization of policing. Additionally, it should be noted that the improvement of policing is in accordance with political and sociological manners. It has not a technical trajectory in the case of Turkish history.

The first shift is the foundation of modern police department. The history of modern police in Türkiye is rooted back to the middle of the 19th century, during the bureaucratic modernization of the Ottoman Empire. Law enforcement was mostly maintained by military forces before the foundation of Zaptiye which was the first institutional police force being established in 1845 with the legalization of the “Police Order” that had 17 articles under the reign of Sultan Abdulmecid (Akdeniz, 2021; Özel, 2019; Tatlıoğlu, 2013). The Order was the first police regulation in the Empire and the professional ethics were introduced in the same document. The regulation was mostly under the influence of French police regulations (Gulmez, 1983). The adoption of the French model of policing was a sign that the Ottoman Empire sought for state control and centralization (İnankul & Doğan, 2016). The policing model for the foundation period was force-oriented. The early decades of the 19th century was a time for abolition of traditional military force of the Empire while a modern army began to be constructed. Thus, the foundation of modern police was an effort for a modern division of labour. Zaptiye’s primary duty was to maintain public safety and to follow the implementation of administrative regulations in several major cities (Sönmez, 2006).

After the legal introduction, the police were separated as an independent body from the military and began operating under the new directorate of police marshalship in 1848 accordingly (Emniyet Genel Müdürlüğü, 2019). The police forces were commissioned with maintaining security in urban areas. The beginning of the 20th century showed institutionalization of the police forces in the Empire. In 1900 marine police was established while the first police cadet school was formed in 1907 in Thessaloniki (Selanik). Two regulations dated in 1907 and 1913 were legalized and remained in effect even during the first years of the newly founded Republic of Türkiye (Akbal, 2022; Kozak & Kahraman, 2020; Tepe, 2020; Turna & Akdoğan, 2022). At this point, it should be noted that the late years of the Empire had forceful effects on the Police Organization. Both Sultan Abdulhamid and his opponent political movements, such as Committee of Union and Progress (İttihat ve Terakki Partisi) that would gain government power later, tried to employ the police for their internal political priorities (Akdeniz, 2020; Turna & Akdoğan, 2022).

The institutionalization efforts remained and posited at the heart of the second shift after the foundation of the Republic. This term was the institutionalization and professionalization of police. Following the foundation of the Republic of Türkiye, the founder of the Republic and the first president Mustafa Kemal Atatürk sustained the pursuit for a modern and professional police force. During the war of independence (1919-1923), there were two different police bodies, one in Istanbul and the other in Ankara. Because of the invasion of Istanbul, an independent police body had been founded in 1920 in Ankara. This dual structure was overcome after Turkish forces became successful in the war. The General Directorate of Security was established in early 1923, right before the foundation of the Republic. That step marked the initial efforts towards the centralization and professionalization of the police in a centralized nation-state which was the new Republic of Türkiye (Haklı, 2022b; Oruç & Arıcan, 2019). However, the problem about the police forces in the early republican era was the control of the military over the police. It was because of the military elite's role in the Turkish war of independence and the need for military measures in front of the ongoing riots in the new Republic (Haklı, 2022a).

The 1930s were more precise in institutionalization and professionalization. During the 1930s, after the Menemen Incident<sup>1</sup> which created a political turmoil, it was understood that gendarmerie forces were not successful for homeland security. It was clear that there was a necessity for a strengthened professional police force for coping with the urban incidents. Accordingly, the paradigm that was related with internal security was changed and new measures were taken for enhancing police forces. The reforms in the 1930s were mainly results of insecurity. Another two driving points were Menemen Incident and growing cities of the new nation. After the differentiation of duties from military, police became more integrated with social problems in 1931 (Haklı, 2022a). The police were aimed at representing the sociology. Thus, women started to be recruited within the police organization in 1931, though the numbers of female officers were limited (Tepe, 2021). Additionally, new regulations were legislated in 1934 and 1937. The 1930s were the years of search for a successful police organization integrated with society. It was believed that this could be achieved with a civilian mind. It was an administration-wide mentality during the decade. Police Institute of Ankara was the climax of this understanding. A modern, civilian, well-educated police organization was believed to respond to the public. Ahmet Rasih Bey's memoirs were clear examples for this. He mentioned Atatürk's words on the difference between military and police mentality. According to Atatürk, the police should have been able to analyze society, while soldiers were obliged to take and carry out the orders without questioning (Tayşi, 2015). Moreover, 1937 was the year that Türkiye started to establish an academic source to enhance the police professionalization. In that sense, the Police Institute of Ankara (PIA) was founded in this year. The founding purpose of PIA was determined in six articles which were i) providing the police profession through scientific means, ii) following global developments related to policing, iii)

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<sup>1</sup> Menemen Incident was the popular name of a tragic event that took place on 23 December 1930 in Izmir, Türkiye. A reserve officer named Mustafa Fehmi Kubilay and two guards were killed by six people who were part of a religious group allegedly declaring sharia. Three members of the group were killed by security forces during the event. After the incident, martial law was declared in the region while a court of war was established. 28 people who were found guilty were executed after the trial. See Ertem, B. (2013). Resmi Belgeler ve Basında Menemen Olayı. *History studies international journal of history* (5), 157-179.

institutionalization, iv) fight against crime and criminals, v) enhancing professional reputation, and vi) creating expert personnel in the field. However, the significance of PIA beyond its time was the education system it designed. In this period, PIA offered a wide range of education, from the training of police candidates to the training of superintendents (İmga, 2018). These developments started to incorporate a service function to the force function in policing model during the aforementioned period. Even the early years of the Republic was a stage of military control over the police forces, the 1930s demonstrated that the police should have been professionalized in terms of becoming a service-oriented security department. Synchronically with the death of Atatürk, the police education saw a reversal. After 1941-1942 the superintendent education was canceled which resulted in problems in the integrity of the professionalization of the police.

The 1950s were the significant years of change for Türkiye. The institutionalization and professionalization of police remained with an enlarging scope. It was because of the democratization and political changes in the country. The founding political party of the Republic, Republican People's Party (CHP), lost the elections and Democratic Party of Türkiye (DP) came to power in 1950. In the post-1950 period, the Turkish Police underwent significant reforms and restructuring efforts. In 1952, a radio department was founded for communication within the Police Organization. The police were commissioned with the traffic control after the dramatic increase of transportation vehicles in urban areas in 1953. Police Radio was founded in 1954, as one of the first examples in the world (Kubilay & Pelivan, 2019).

However, the third shift which was the politicization of police demonstrated its first impact. Before discussing the shift of politicization, it should be noted that this politicization was because of the bureaucratic limitations that DP government faced. The bureaucracy was still under the control of previous term's political actors. Enhancing the police was a solution that the DP government found. During the 1950s, the police had several problems. First, the police posited at the center of political discussions. Because of the newly multi-party system of the country, the political polarization started to raise. The police were accused of supporting the DP government which would have increased during the late 1950s. As a second point, it should be noted that during 1950s, political diversity of the country was alive after the establishment of new political parties and non-governmental organizations. There was an increase in the number and the scope of political movements, from moderate to extremist ones. Far right, far left and the anti-secularist protests and incidents caused the police forces to have a work overload. According to the historical analyses, 6-7 September 1955 incidents and 28-29 April 1960 turmoil in Istanbul which were mass conflicts, demonstrated that the police had limited equipment (Karayuluk, 2018). Moreover, the 1960 military coup was a return to the paradigm of the military leaving the police under its shadow especially with the popular opinion on the politicization of the police during the decade (Öz Yıldız, 2017a). Additionally, right after DP took the government with 1950 general elections, a new phenomenon emerged: the establishment. The dominant bureaucracy was in an intricate relationship with CHP and former President İnönü. The control of government were questionable over the bureaucracy during the 1950s. This phenomenon of the establishment would create gaps that result in bureaucratic tutelage (İrdem & Aslan, 2023). Nevertheless, the early examples of bureaucratic tutelage were challenged and weakened in this decade. The 1960 coup had the effect of strengthening the tutelage. In sum, the 1950s and the 1960s were the remaining of institutionalization, professionalization, and democratization of the police.

The following decades demonstrated that the force dimension became legitimized in order to maintain the public order. The politicization of police, which had its first effects before, clearly became the third shift during that period. The years between 1960 and 1980 did not prevent the discussions of politicization of the police with the political conflicts of both the country and the world. After 1960, the popular street riots and violence raised. Riot Police units were founded within the provincial police departments as a result in 1965 (Aydoğın, 2022). There was another military intervention to the Turkish politics in 1971 with a military memorandum which was resulted in mass detentions and arrests. The memorandum fostered the military and bureaucratic tutelage. The systematic infiltrating from several groups to the police and armed forces started with 1971 military memorandum to the civilian politics.

Finally, the second military coup in the history of the Republic took place in 1980. It is clear that the decreased legitimacy of the state in several periods resulted in the lack of confidence to the police. The police and its implementations often became at the center of the accusations during the distrust. In this kind of a disputed atmosphere, during the 1970s, increasing street violence added a new role to the police in terms of security: combating “the internal enemies” who messed up the Turkish streets. That was an accelerating effect for the rising opinions on the politicization of the police. During the same period, the aforementioned environment led several police officers to take a stand in political discussions. The police associations of Pol-Der and Pol-Bir were the solid examples in this manner.<sup>2</sup> The police officers joining them started to seek conflict each other, rather than focusing on their primary duty that was maintaining public safety (Öz Yıldız, 2017a). The politicization period was a term with limited capabilities for police forces. Although previous years was a time for enlarging service-oriented policing, the years between the 1960s and the 1970s was an interregnum for police forces as a result of political conflicts and limited inventories and human resources. 1980 coup outcomes ended the term of politicization.

The police organization became centralized administratively and specialized in the branches, while being subjected to stricter control to maintain political stability after/as a result of the 1980 coup. The 1980s were the years of change in several departments of the police. In 1982, the Riot Police that was established in 1965 was replaced by the Rapid Action Units (Çevik Kuvvet). In 1983, Special Operation Units (Özel Harekat) were inserted to the organizational structure. The Anti-Terror Units were also added to the organization. These developments were because of the starting of the terror of PKK (Partiya Kerkeren Kurdistane - Kurdistan Workers' Party) which was a separatist organization. During the 1980s, the equipment and logistic capabilities of the police were strengthened. Moreover, the period of police education extended to four years, while the Police Institute was renamed as the Police Academy. The numbers of police housings increased. The police's capability was strengthened against economic crimes with the enhancement of The Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized

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<sup>2</sup> Pol-Der (Police Association) and Pol-Bir (Police Union) were non-governmental organizations that were founded by police officers during the 1980s. These associations were “leftist” and “rightist” organizations that were affected by the period's politicization. Pol-Der was founded in 1975 and the association went under the control of a group of socialist members. Conservative and nationalist members who became away from the mechanism founded Pol-Bir in 1978. Both organizations were closed along with other police NGOs in 1979. See Küçükylmaz, M. (2023). Polis Teşkilatının Politizasyonu ve Medya: Pol-Der ve Pol-Bir Haberlerinin Basında Yer Alış Biçimi, *Modern Dönem Türk Polis Tarihi*, Polis Akademisi Yayınları, 239-276.

Crime. With the 1990s, Turkish police officers started to have duties under United Nations in foreign countries. In the beginning of the 21st century, the police education became autonomous in order to gain the quality of contemporary education (Tatlilioglu, 2013).

As it is seen, since the 1980s the police forces became more centralized and specialized while policing perspective underwent into a strict transformation. After the developments of the 1990s, the policing in Türkiye transformed from force-oriented to service-oriented again. During the 2010s, the security organizations and police education in Türkiye were reformed. Reforms focused on improving professionalism, social relations, and accountability. The use of technology, such as surveillance systems, forensics, and digital crime investigation tools became prominent. It should be stated that this enhancement was after the elimination of Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO).

Undoubtedly, the nature of policing was negatively affected by FETO. FETO, a cultist organization which plotted a coup in 2016 and created terror by directly killing hundreds of both civilians and police personnel, employed tactics such as infiltration in order to take the police under its control for decades (Dursun & Tekin, 2023). FETO's infiltration discouraged a significant part of intellectual population to focus on policing. Even the discussions on the essence of policing was prevented by the group's activities. The group and its impact on politics posited in the place of bureaucratic tutelage which was a pattern in Turkish political and policing history.

The failed coup on 15 July 2016 resulted in the reform of police into a civilian character. At the time, several military forces assaulted the general populace. In this fight, the police sided with the civilian populace in order to put down the coup (Ocak, 2020). The suppression of the 2016 coup demonstrated a transformation not only in general politics, but also in policing. As it was discussed, the new capabilities were added to the policing functions.

The police education was enhanced both for the officers and chiefs of the police organization. Police Chiefs Training Center, Police Vocational Training Centers, and Police Vocational Schools of Higher Education were incorporated to the police education system. In 2023, Faculty of Homeland Security containing a one year language education and four years of university education was created under Turkish National Police Academy in order to increase the intellectual capacity of new police chiefs. The reform in police education was in accordance with the new paradigm of policing in the country. Policing in Türkiye shifted into community-oriented policing which is the current paradigm. Community-oriented policing has gained significance in recent years in Turkish policing. The reasons for the acceptance of this model are the strengthening the relations between the police and the society, enabling the police to focus on the needs of the society (Miller, 2017). Community-oriented policing in Türkiye also aims at not only fighting crime, but also giving significance to increase public trust and to maintain the livable environment for the communities (Ganapathy, 2000; Chermak and Weiss, 2006).

### **3. Method**

The landscape of policing studies in Türkiye has experienced dynamic changes over the years, mirroring the country's evolving socio-political context. Our study encompasses all articles related to policing written in Türkiye until 2023, and we curated a dataset of 389 unique articles through rigorous screening processes. By delving into these articles, our aim is to shed light

on the shifting focus and emerging themes in the field of policing research. Within this framework, we have conducted quantitative research. Specifically, we utilize a quantitative descriptive research design to facilitate a comprehensive exploration of policing studies over time. Content analysis serves as the chosen method of analysis, allowing for the systematic examination and interpretation of data gathered from articles pertaining to policing in Türkiye.

### **3.1. Sample**

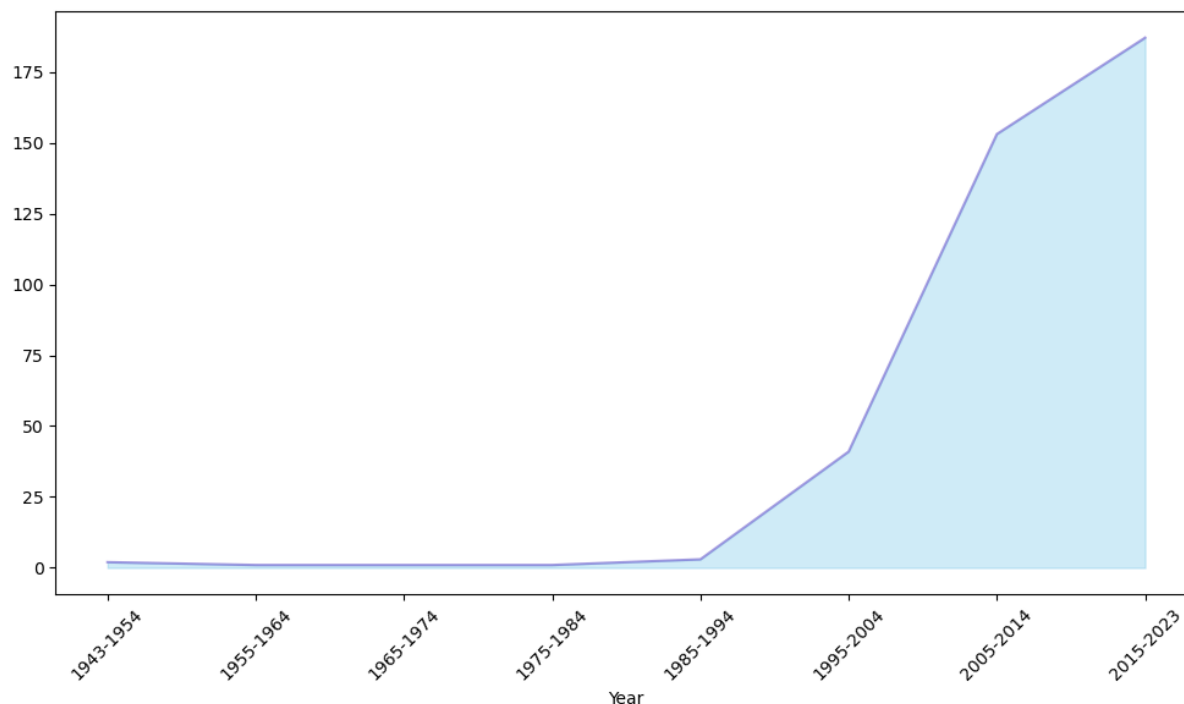
Policing studies in DergiPark is the sample of this study. It is operating within the framework of TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM, offers electronic hosting and editorial process management services for academically peer-reviewed journals published in Türkiye. DergiPark plays a crucial role in supporting national academic journals, helping them adhere to international standards and increase their visibility on a global scale. The project initiated its journey in September 2013, with DergiPark hosting commencing in January 2014. At its inception, DergiPark operated through the Open Journal Systems (OJS). However, as the number of journals and users surged, it became evident that OJS couldn't adequately meet the burgeoning demands. Thus, in 2017, ULAKBİM Dergi Sistemleri (UDS) emerged as a novel, domestic journal management system capable of seamlessly accommodating the expanding number of journals and users. UDS remains in a state of perpetual enhancement to cater to evolving user requirements. In terms of infrastructure, the progression is notable, with OJS in use from 2013 to 2016, followed by a transition to a combination of OJS and UDS in 2017, and, subsequently, exclusive utilization of UDS from 2018 to the present day. The growth in the number of hosted journals is striking, commencing at 100 in 2013 and steadily climbing to reach 2,261 in 2022 (DergiPark, 2023). There is no exaggerated to say that this database is the most comprehensive platform in Türkiye. That is main reason of choosing this platform as research unit.

In order to gather relevant data, a comprehensive examination was conducted on articles available in DergiPark, focusing on 917 open access articles containing the keywords, abstracts, and the term "police" in their titles. To ensure accuracy and relevance, articles referring to the ancient Greek concept of "polis" meaning city-state, were deliberately excluded, resulting in a refined dataset of 490 articles. To eliminate any potential duplications, a thorough screening process was performed, which ultimately yielded 389 unique articles for further analysis. Among these, a strict language criterion was applied, with only articles written in either English or Turkish considered for inclusion. The final distribution revealed that 350 articles were in Turkish, while 39 articles were in English. The first article is written about legal framework of policing in Türkiye in 1943 (Tongur, 1943); and the second one is about the concept of police (Derbil, 1944).

Upon examining the sample (Graph 1), it becomes evident that a significant proportion of research articles in the domain of police studies in Türkiye have been published in recent years. The data commences with the period between 1943 and 1954, during which a mere two studies were undertaken, constituting only 0.5% of the overall studies. This is followed by three consecutive decades (1955-1964, 1965-1974, and 1975-1984), each witnessing a singular study, all of which individually account for a minimal 0.3% of the total. The period from 1985 to 1994 marks a slight uptick in activity, with three studies representing 0.8% of the total. A significant surge in research is observed in the subsequent decades. The years 1995 to 2004 experienced a substantial increase, with 41 studies being conducted, which translates to 10.5% of the total studies. This trend of burgeoning research activity continues into the next decade



(2005-2014), where an impressive 153 studies were documented, accounting for 39.3% of the total research output. Despite the narrower time gap, the period from 2015 to 2023 saw the highest concentration of studies, with 187 works comprising 48.1% of the overall studies, underscoring a marked escalation in scholarly interest in policing studies during these years.



**Graph 1:** Number of Publications Among Years

This increase in research volume within a condensed time frame (Graph 2) merits a multifaceted interpretation. Firstly, it may reflect a response to evolving societal dynamics, including increased public scrutiny of law enforcement practices, the advent of new technologies in policing, and heightened awareness of issues related to justice and community safety. Such societal shifts likely necessitate a deeper and more nuanced understanding of policing, thereby driving academic interest and research activity. Secondly, the concentration of studies in the most recent period could also indicate advancements in research methodologies, greater accessibility to data, and perhaps an expansion in funding opportunities dedicated to examining policing practices. The increasing complexity of policing, influenced by factors such as globalization, cybercrime, and changes in crime patterns, demands more sophisticated and multifaceted research approaches, which could further explain the surge in studies. Lastly, this shift may refer to political history of Türkiye which directly effects the policing and writing on policing, i.e. self-censorship. The distribution of publications among years may indicate a clear upward trend in research interest and productivity after military coups 60s and 80s. Besides, the last military coup had failed in 2016. From societal demands for greater accountability and justice, through technological advancements that transform policing practices, to the nuanced impacts of political events such as military coups, particularly in contexts like Türkiye, the landscape of policing research is shown to be deeply influenced by a broad spectrum of forces. These developments have not only necessitated but also facilitated a more profound, data-driven, and critically engaged exploration of policing. As such, the marked growth in policing studies underscores a pivotal period of introspection, innovation, and inquiry within the field, highlighting the imperative for

continued, robust research that can navigate the complexities of modern law enforcement and contribute to the advancement of equitable and effective policing practices worldwide.

### **3.2. Data Collection Tool and Analysis**

The situation regarding the themes and sub-themes used in data analysis versus the evaluation of findings presents a discrepancy in the organization and presentation of the research outcomes. Initially, it is stated that Hasan Meydan (2019)'s work, which comprised 4 themes and 18 sub-themes, was utilized in the data analysis phase. However, upon reviewing the evaluation of findings section, it becomes evident that the findings were categorized differently, encompassing only 3 themes and 9 sub-themes. The themes identified in the evaluation of findings include author, subject, and method, while the corresponding sub-themes consist of the number of publications among years, distribution of authors' research fields among years, authors' fields and institutions mentioned in the articles, subjects of police studies among years, crime types in policing studies, distributions of articles' methodologies among years, distribution of samples among years, distribution of data collection tools among years, and analysis in policing articles among years. This disparity raises questions regarding the alignment between the data analysis process and the presentation of research findings, as well as the rationale behind the selection and organization of themes and sub-themes in the evaluation of findings. In this context, the variance in the themes and sub-themes between Hasan Meydan's original form and our adapted version can be attributed to the contextual differences between values education and policing studies. While Hasan Meydan's form was designed for values education content analysis, our research focuses specifically on the field of police studies. Consequently, we utilized the basic structure of Meydan (2019)'s form as a foundation but tailored it to suit the distinct requirements and objectives of our study. Given the thematic disparities between values education and policing studies, it was imperative to modify and refine the themes and sub-themes to align with the unique nuances of the policing research domain. Through this adaptation process, we aimed to ensure that the themes and sub-themes accurately reflected the key aspects and focal points of policing studies, facilitating a more targeted and comprehensive analysis of the data. Furthermore, while incorporating the general structure of Meydan's form, we took deliberate steps to enhance clarity and understanding in our reformation. This involved simplifying and organizing the themes and sub-themes in a logical and coherent manner, making them more accessible and interpretable for both researchers and readers. By refining the form to suit the specific requirements of our research context, we sought to optimize the effectiveness and relevance of our data analysis process, ultimately enhancing the validity and robustness of our research findings. The gathered data underwent rigorous descriptive analysis through the employment of SPSS. To better comprehend the trends and patterns within the dataset, the frequency and crosstabulation techniques were adeptly employed. This rigorous analytical approach allowed for a comprehensive and nuanced exploration of the changing nature of policing studies in Türkiye. The utilization of quantitative content analysis enabled the researchers to objectively assess the evolution of policing research, identifying emerging themes, and mapping shifts in focus over time.

### **4. Findings**

This part presented in this study is structured around three primary themes, accompanied by nine corresponding sub-themes, offering an insightful exploration into the dynamics of policing

studies in Türkiye. Within the realm of authorship, the analysis examines the publication trends over time, alongside the distribution of authors' research fields and institutional affiliations. This provides a nuanced understanding of the scholarly landscape and the interdisciplinary nature of policing research. Transitioning to the subject matter, the study explores the diverse topics within policing studies, including the subjects of police studies among years and the varying crime types addressed in research. Lastly, the research methodology theme scrutinizes the methodological approaches utilized, encompassing distributions of articles' methodologies, samples, data collection tools, and analysis techniques across different time periods. Through this structured framework, the study offers valuable insights into the evolving landscape of policing research in Türkiye, uncovering trends, patterns, and emerging themes within the field.

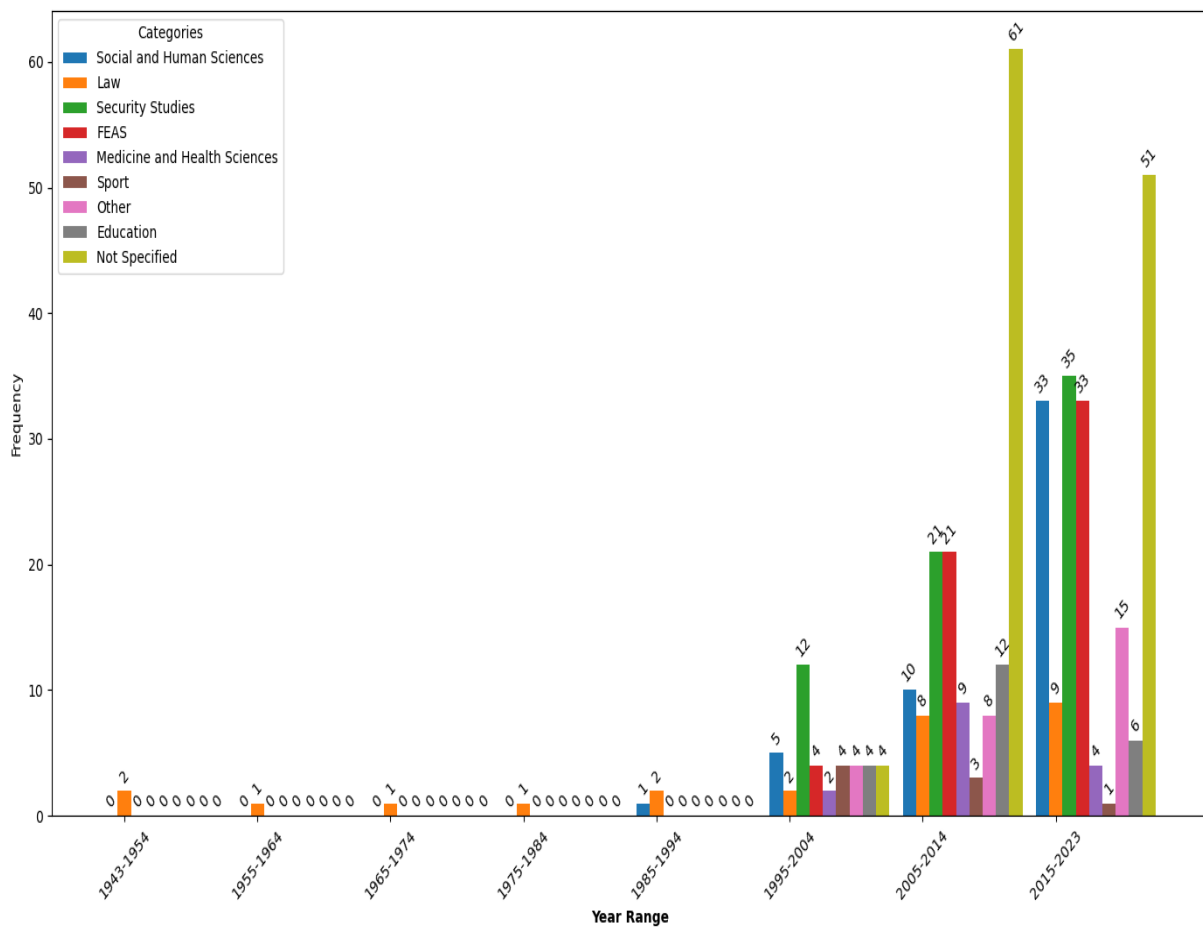
#### 4.1. The Author

**Table 1:** Number of Authors Among Years

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	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	o
	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	t
	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	a
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	l
	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	
	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	
1 author	2	1	1	1	2	27	76	114	224
2 authors	0	0	0	0	0	9	46	62	117
3 authors	0	0	0	0	1	3	25	10	39
4 and more	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	9
Total	2	1	1	1	3	41	153	187	389

The Table 1 catalogs the evolution of authorship patterns in policing studies over an extensive period, spanning from 1943 to 2023. It systematically arranges the data across distinct decadal intervals, delineating the number of studies conducted by solo authors, collaborative pairs, trios, and larger author groups of four or more. This detailed breakdown not only offers insight into the quantity of scholarly output over the years but also illuminates trends in collaborative research within the field of policing studies. In the earliest interval (1943-1954), the table indicates that all policing studies (a total of two) were conducted by individual authors. This pattern of solitary authorship persisted across the following decades, with each interval from 1955 to 1984 witnessing either one or no studies falling into categories beyond single authorship. The first departure from this trend appears in the 1985-1994 bracket, where, despite a continuing predominance of single-author studies (two in total), a study emerges under the category of "3 authors," suggesting the onset of collaborative research endeavors in the field. A significant shift in authorship patterns becomes evident in the periods following 1995. From 1995 to 2004, while single-author studies still constitute a substantial portion of the research (27 studies), there's a noticeable emergence of works produced by two authors (nine studies) and a modest appearance of studies by three authors (three studies) and groups of four or more authors (two studies). This trend towards collaboration intensifies in the subsequent decade (2005-2014), with single-author studies growing to 76, two-author studies expanding dramatically to 46, and collaborations among three authors and groups of four or

more also seeing increases. The most recent interval (2015-2023) underscores a continued preference for solo authorship in policing studies, with 114 studies attributed to individual authors. However, this period also records the highest number of two-author collaborations (62 studies), though there's a notable decrease in studies by three authors (10 studies) and a minimal presence of larger groups (just one study), suggesting a nuanced shift in the dynamics of collaborative research. In total, the table reveals that out of 389 studies conducted over nearly eight decades, a significant majority (224) were authored by individuals, indicating a strong tradition of solo research in policing studies. However, the data also highlight a gradual but discernible move towards co-authorship, with two-author collaborations (117 studies) being the most common form of partnership. Meanwhile, collaborations among three authors and larger groups remain comparatively less common, with 39 and 9 studies respectively, pointing to potential challenges or preferences that influence the structure of academic collaboration in this field.



**Graph 2:** Distribution of Authors 'Research Fields Among Years

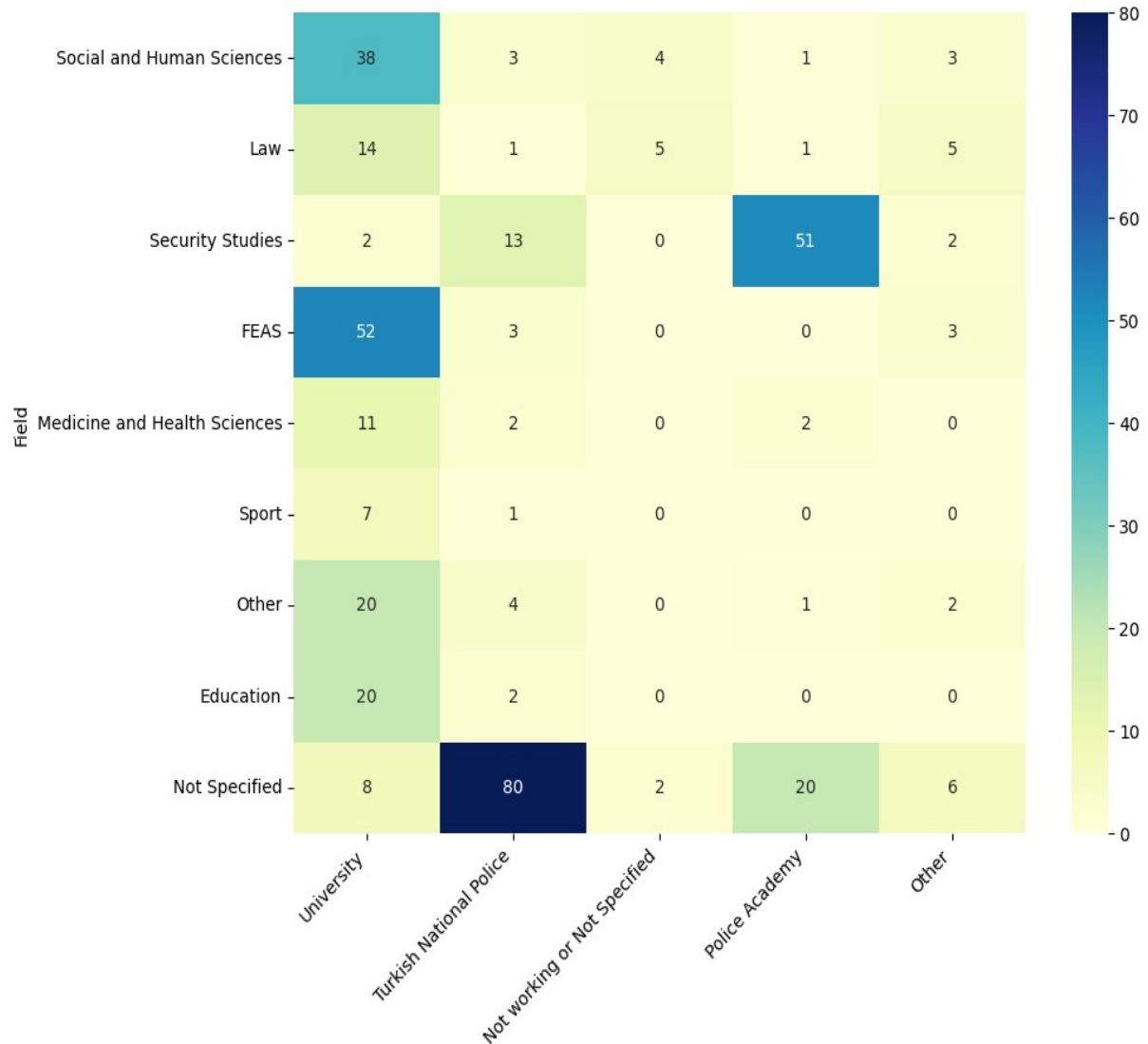
Graph 2 provides a detailed examination of the disciplinary distribution of authors contributing to policing studies across an extensive period, from 1943 to 2023. It categorizes the research output into various academic fields, including Social and Human Sciences, Law, Security Studies, Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science (FEAS), Medicine and Health Sciences, Sport, Other (encompassing various disciplines not explicitly listed), Education, and instances where the field was not specified. This categorization not only offers insight into the interdisciplinary nature of policing studies but also highlights shifts in the dominant areas of expertise over time.

Initially, Graph 2 shows a singular focus on Law in the earliest period (1943-1954), with all studies emanating from this discipline. This trend of exclusivity continues, albeit with a modest output, through the subsequent decades up to 1984, with Law maintaining its presence as the sole contributor. The diversification of contributing fields becomes apparent from 1985 onwards. The period of 1985-1994 marks the entry of Social and Human Sciences into the policing studies domain, alongside continuing contributions from Law. This indicates an initial broadening of the disciplinary perspectives being applied to the study of policing. The landscape of policing studies undergoes a significant transformation in the periods following 1995, showcasing a notable increase in multidisciplinary contributions. Security Studies emerges as a significant contributor, reflecting a focused interest on issues of national and international security within the context of policing. The FEAS also begins to make a substantial impact, likely indicating the integration of technical and applied sciences perspectives into policing research. Medicine and Health Sciences, Sport, and Education also make their entries, albeit with smaller outputs, indicating the expanding scope of policing studies to incorporate health, physical activity, and pedagogical aspects. The category "Other" suggests the involvement of diverse, unspecified fields, further emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature of policing research.

The data illustrates a discernible downward trend in the "Not Specified" category over the years, particularly noticeable following the 2016 FETÖ purge. Between 2015 and 2023, out of a total of 187 research studies conducted, only 51 were categorized as "Not Specified," representing approximately 27.27% of the total. This signifies a substantial reduction compared to previous years. In contrast, during the period spanning from 2005 to 2014, when the influence of FETÖ was more pervasive, out of 153 research studies, 61 fell under the "Not Specified" category, accounting for approximately 39.87% of the total. This disparity highlights a higher prevalence of unspecified research methodologies during that period. The decline in the percentage of unspecified research methodologies post-2016 can be attributed to several factors. The 2016 FETÖ purge prompted heightened scrutiny and accountability within academic and research institutions, compelling researchers to adhere more rigorously to transparent reporting practices. Additionally, the purge may have fostered a sense of caution among researchers, motivating them to provide more detailed documentation of their research methodologies to avoid potential scrutiny. Moreover, the post-purge period witnessed a renewed emphasis on methodological rigor and transparency, as academic institutions endeavored to distance themselves from the influence of FETÖ. This cultural shift towards greater transparency and accountability likely contributed to the decrease in unspecified research methodologies, as researchers became more conscientious about accurately documenting their methodologies and procedures.

In general, reveals that while Law dominated the early years of policing studies, recent decades have seen a pronounced shift towards Security Studies as the leading contributor, alongside significant involvement from the FEAS and Social and Human Sciences. This shift is reflective of broader societal and technological changes, driving a more diversified academic inquiry into policing. The interdisciplinary engagement, as evidenced by the wide range of contributing fields in the most recent periods, underscores the complex, multifaceted nature of policing as a subject of study, necessitating diverse perspectives and expertise.

All in all, the distribution of authors' branches across years in policing studies highlights a dynamic evolution from a predominantly law-focused inquiry towards a rich, interdisciplinary exploration. This evolution mirrors the increasing complexity of policing issues and the recognition of their multifarious impacts across societal, technological, legal, and health dimensions. The data not only provide a window into the shifting academic landscape of policing studies but also underscore the value of integrating diverse disciplinary insights to address the challenges and opportunities within the field of policing.



**Heatmap 1:** Authors' Fields and Institutions Mentioned in the Articles

Heatmap 1 meticulously delineates the affiliations and contributions of different institutions across various fields within policing studies, offering an in-depth view of the landscape from which this body of research originates. By examining the distribution of contributions across fields such as Social and Human Sciences, Law, Security Studies, and others, we can discern the pivotal roles played by various institutions, including universities, the Turkish National Police Academy, and others. This detailed analysis not only underscores the breadth and depth of academic and professional engagement but also highlights specific institutional strengths and focal points.

Universities stand out as the primary source of research across most fields, particularly dominating the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science (FEAS) with 52 out of 58 contributions, indicating a strong academic interest in applying engineering and scientific principles to policing studies. Similarly, universities hold a significant presence in Social and Human Sciences (38 out of 49) and Education (20 out of 22), reflecting a broad engagement with policing studies from diverse academic perspectives. This widespread involvement suggests that universities serve as a crucial backbone for interdisciplinary research in policing, providing a robust platform for exploring the field from various theoretical and practical angles. Considering that number of universities are higher than other groups, it can be said that this distribution is an expected situation.

The Turkish National Police Academy is particularly noteworthy in the field of Security Studies, where it contributes an overwhelming majority of articles (51 out of 68). This not only highlights the Academy's specialized focus and expertise in Security Studies but also indicates its central role in education of policing and experiences towards, despite being the only institution of its kind in Türkiye and undergoing recent reconstruction after the attended Coup, its contributions to this field are noteworthy (İrdem & Kavıracı, 2017).

The Turkish National Police emerges as a significant contributor in the "Not Specified" category, with 80 out of 116 contributions, showcasing the extensive involvement of law enforcement professionals in policing research. This substantial contribution suggests a strong need for specialization of academic research in this category. It might be originated by the nature of policing. This occupation is mostly field-oriented and requires physical and practical skills rather than academical writing in traditional form. Hence, there is an obvious result of this situation. However, academical research in policing from the police organization is very vital to find out new forms of security methods and to see the reality from different perspectives. Although, Turkish National Police have significant number of articles in some sense, a need for more professional stance is observed.

Other Institutions and Not Working or Not Specified Categories also play roles across various fields, though to a lesser extent. For instance, contributions to Law (5 out of 26) and FEAS (3 out of 58) from 'Other' institutions suggest a degree of specialized research activity that complements the broader academic and professional efforts. Meanwhile, the minimal presence in categories such as "Not Working or Not Specified" across several fields indicates a relatively clear delineation of institutional affiliations for most contributions, enhancing the clarity and specificity of the research landscape in policing studies.

All in all, the Heatmap 1 reveals a rich tapestry of academic and professional engagement. Universities emerge as broad contributors, fostering interdisciplinary research across multiple fields. In contrast, the Turkish National Police Academy and the Turkish National Police distinguish themselves with focused contributions to Security Studies and a strong practical orientation, respectively. This nuanced landscape underscores the collaborative and multifaceted nature of policing studies research, highlighting the essential roles played by different institutions in advancing the field.

## 4.2. The Subject



Heatmap 2: Subjects of Police Studies Among Years

Heatmap 2 offers a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of subjects within policing studies, as mentioned in articles spanning from 1943 to 2023. Initially, the field of policing studies appears narrowly focused, with only a few subjects being addressed in the earlier decades. For instance, the period from 1943 to 1984 shows minimal activity, with "Police Intervention" being the sole topic mentioned in the early years, indicative of a practical and perhaps operational focus within the research of that era. Moreover, it represents the discovery of professional boundaries of policing in academical framework.

As we move into the period from 1985 to 1994, there's a noticeable broadening in the range of topics, including "Criminal Investigation Process/Techniques" and "Social Life/Reality of Police Officers," suggesting an emerging interest in the procedural aspects of policing as well as the personal dimensions of police officers' lives. However, the overall number of topics and studies remains relatively low.

The subsequent periods, particularly from 1995 onwards, mark a significant expansion in both the volume and variety of subjects within policing studies. "Psychological Condition/Problems" and "Historical Experience/Sources/Examples" see substantial increases in mentions, reflecting a growing academic interest in the psychological well-being of officers and the historical context of policing practices. Moreover, "Examples of Policing in the World" and



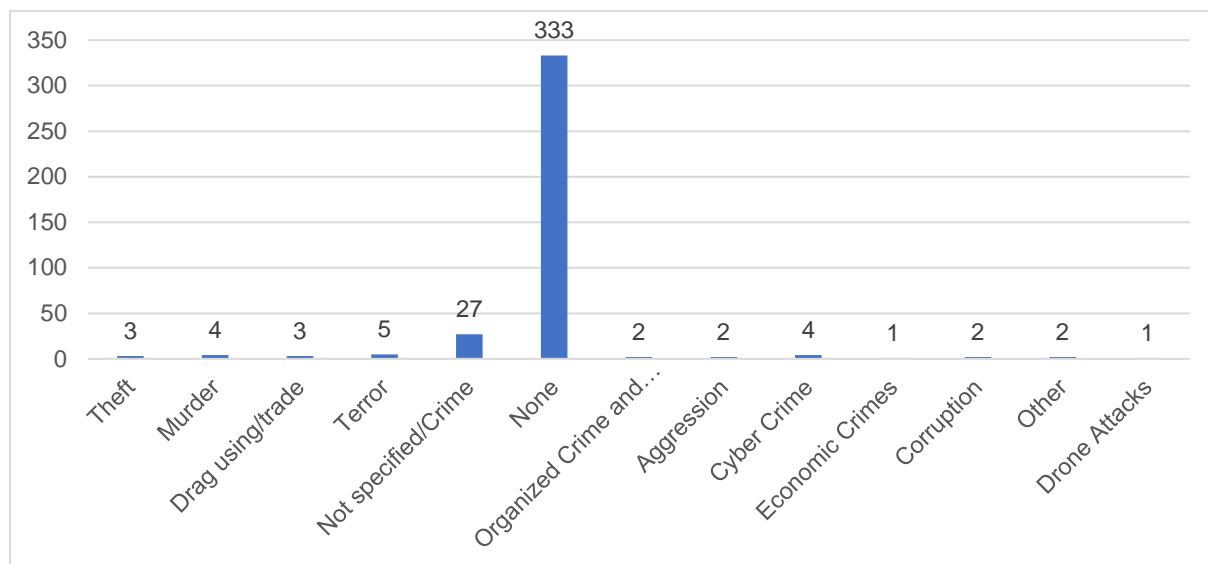
"Management/Administrative" topics begin to emerge, indicating an interest in global policing practices and the administrative challenges of managing police forces.

A remarkable surge in topic diversity is observed in the most recent period (2015-2023), with subjects like "Communications/Public Relations" and "Management/Administrative" gaining prominence. This suggests a shift towards exploring the impact of communication strategies in policing and the complexities of police management in contemporary society. Additionally, new areas of focus such as "Policing Models" and "Media and Policing" start to appear, highlighting evolving areas of interest that reflect the changing dynamics of law enforcement in the face of technological advancements and media scrutiny.

The most notable trend across all periods is the increasing attention to "Historical Experience/Sources/Examples," particularly in the latest years, with a significant leap to 36 mentions. This surge underscores a heightened interest in understanding policing through a historical lens, possibly as a means to glean insights into current challenges and practices by examining past precedents.

Comparing different years subject by subject reveals a field that is not only growing in the volume of research but also becoming increasingly nuanced and multifaceted. The shift from operational and procedural topics to those addressing psychological, administrative, and global perspectives indicates a field that is adapting to the complexities of modern policing.

Heatmap 2 effectively illustrates the dynamic evolution of policing studies, mirroring the shifts in societal concerns, technological advancements, and global policing challenges. The data reveals a field that has grown not only in the scope of its inquiry but also in the depth of its analysis, offering valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of policing in the 21st century.

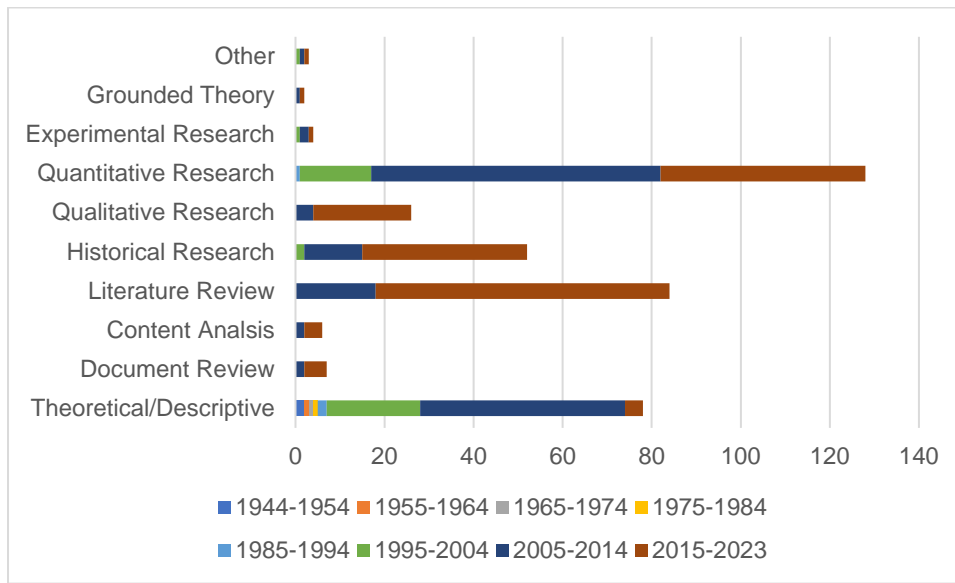


**Graph 3:** Crime Types in Policing Studies

Graph 3 presents a breakdown of policing articles in Türkiye, shedding light on the various crime types discussed within the literature. Notably, murder and terror emerge as the most prevalent subjects, each being the focus of four articles. Additionally, a range of criminal activities are explored, including theft, drug trafficking/manufacturing/use, organized crime and smuggling, aggression, cybercrime, corruption, economic crimes, and other offenses, all of which are addressed in limited number of articles each. Moreover, there is an article dedicated

to the examination of unspecified or multiple crime types, as well as one detailing drone attacks. Furthermore, the predominant theme throughout the corpus of literature consists of articles that fail to explicitly specify a particular crime type or encompass multiple crime types, accounting for a substantial total of 333 articles. While this analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the crime types covered in the policing articles, the absence of specific details poses limitations on the ability to conduct further in-depth analysis of the nature and trends of these crimes in Türkiye.

#### 4.2. The Method



**Graph 4:** Distributions of Articles' Methodologies Among Years

Graph 4 presents a detailed examination of the methodologies employed in policing studies articles, tracing their evolution over the years from 1943 to 2023. This analysis provides a nuanced understanding of how research approaches in the field have diversified and expanded, reflecting broader trends in policing studies.

In the earliest periods (1943-1984), the research landscape is notably sparse, with "Theoretical/Descriptive" methodologies dominating the few studies conducted. This indicates an initial reliance on theoretical frameworks and descriptive approaches to explore policing, suggesting a foundational phase where establishing basic concepts and frameworks was paramount.

The diversification of methodologies becomes evident from 1995 onwards. Notably, "Quantitative Research" sees a significant increase, with 16 studies between 1995 and 2004, escalating to 65 studies in the 2005-2014 period, and remaining high with 46 studies in 2015-2023. This surge reflects an increasing preference for empirical evidence and statistical analysis in understanding policing phenomena, suggesting a shift towards more rigorously tested hypotheses and data-driven insights.

"Literature Review/Compilation" and "Historical Research" methodologies also see substantial growth in the latter periods, with 13 and 2 studies respectively in 1995-2004, growing to 58 and 37 studies in 2015-2023. The prominence of literature reviews underscores the field's expanding complexity, necessitating comprehensive overviews of existing research to synthesize findings and identify gaps in knowledge. Similarly, the increase in historical research

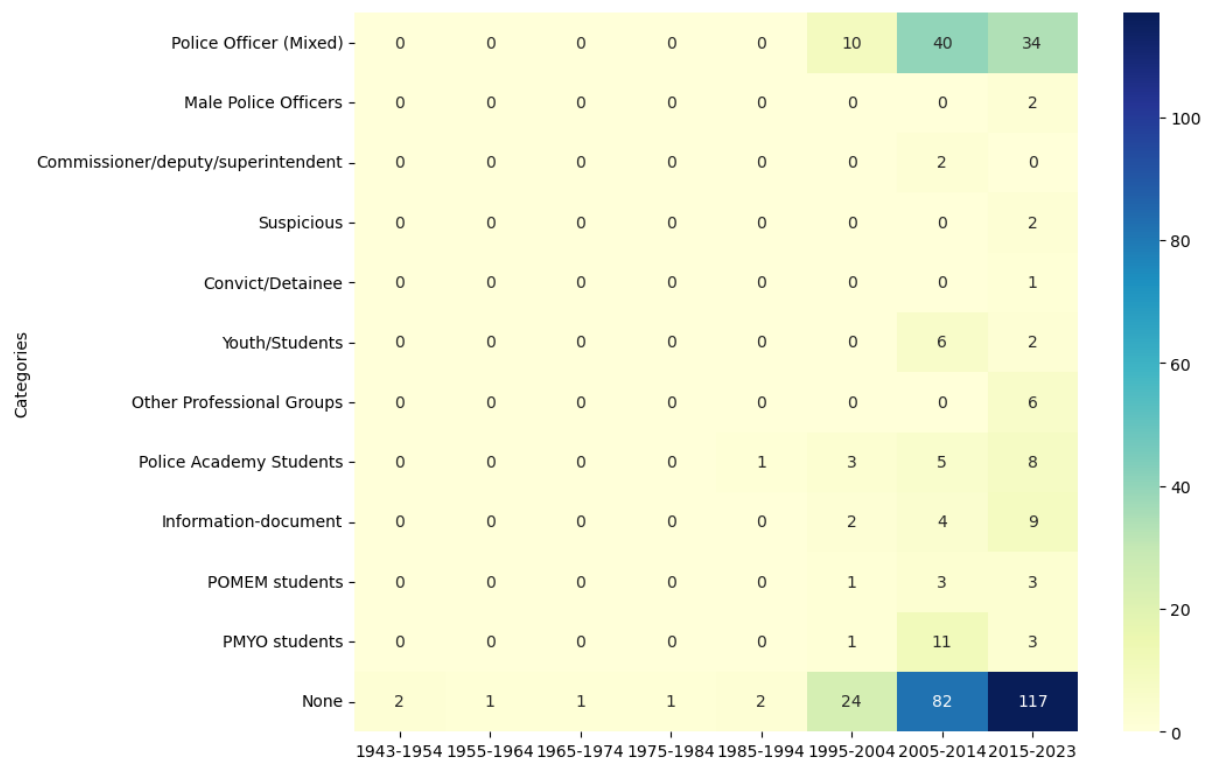
indicates a growing interest in contextualizing current policing practices within a broader historical framework, offering insights into their evolution and the factors shaping them.

"Qualitative Research" emerges as another significant methodology, particularly in the latest period, with 22 studies conducted between 2015 and 2023. This suggests an increasing appreciation for the depth and nuance that qualitative methods bring to understanding the intricacies of policing, from the perspectives of both the police and the policed.

Interestingly, methodologies like "Document Analysis" and "Content Analysis" begin to appear in the 2005-2014 period and see a modest increase in the following years. This period is dominantly observed with the secondary data. Still this, period has mostly same content articles with different headings. This situation is open to discussion to have a certain conclusion, yet; academical originality is observed as very low in methodologies and the articles.

The relatively low occurrence of "Experimental Research" and "Theory Development" methodologies, with only a few studies across the surveyed periods, indicates these approaches are less common in policing studies. This could be due to the challenges of applying experimental methods to policing contexts or the field's focus on applied rather than theoretical research.

Graph 4 reveals a significant evolution in the methodologies employed in policing studies, highlighting a trend towards more diverse and sophisticated research approaches. This shift reflects the field's maturation and its efforts to address the complex, multifaceted nature of policing through a combination of empirical, theoretical, and methodological lenses. The data underscores a progressive broadening of investigative perspectives, illustrating the dynamic interplay between evolving societal needs, academic trends, and the imperative to deepen our understanding of policing and its impacts.



### **Heatmap 3: Distribution of Samples Among Years**

Heatmap 3 delves into the distribution of sample groups utilized in policing studies over the periods from 1943 to 2023, shedding light on the changing focus of research within the field. This analysis, especially when considered alongside the methodologies data, offers valuable insights into how the nature of policing studies has evolved, highlighting shifts in research priorities and approaches over time.

In the early decades (1943-1984), the data yields a minimal use of specific sample groups, with the "None" category predominating. This suggests that the early research in policing studies may have been more theoretical or descriptive in nature, focusing on broad overviews rather than empirical studies involving specific sample groups.

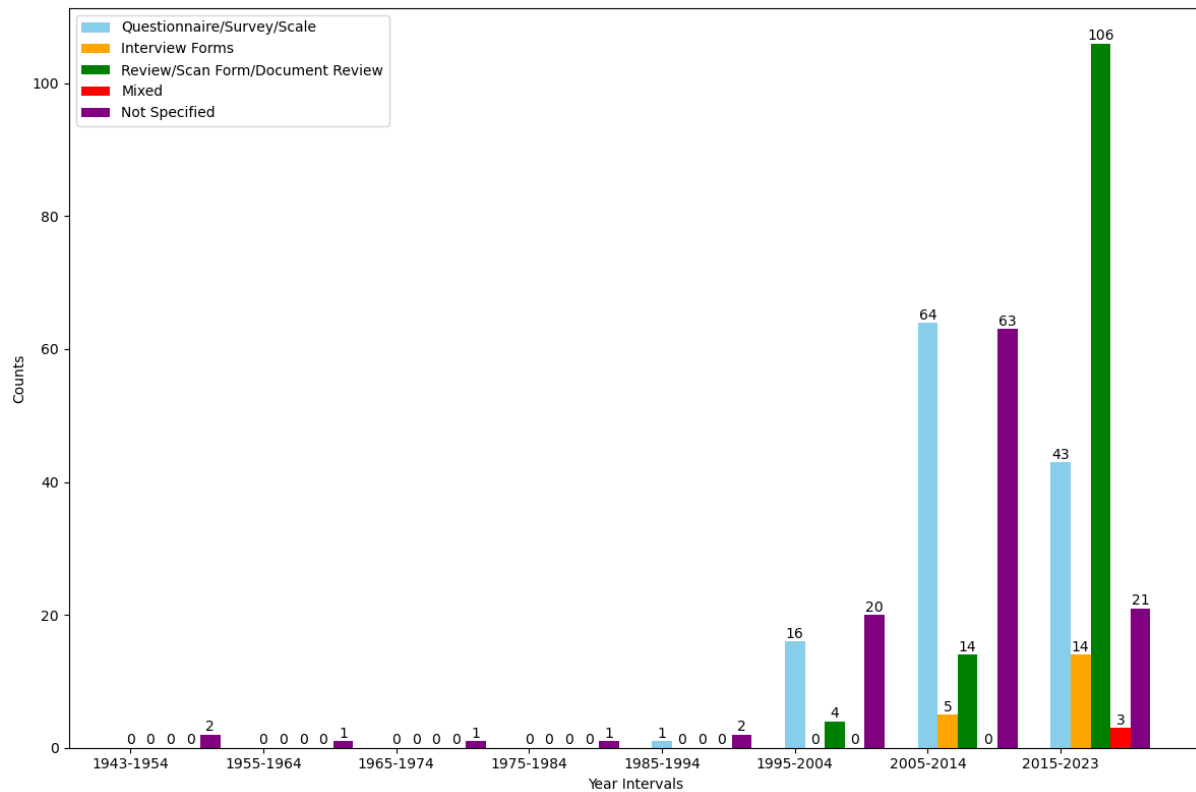
The landscape begins to shift significantly in the period from 1995 onwards. There's a notable increase in studies involving "Police Officer (Mixed)" samples, with figures rising from 10 in 1995-2004 to 40 in 2005-2014 and maintaining a high frequency with 34 studies in 2015-2023. This trend likely corresponds with the increase in quantitative research methodologies observed during the same periods, reflecting a growing emphasis on empirical research involving diverse police officer samples to explore various aspects of policing. Another interesting development is the emergence of studies focusing on specific segments within the policing community, such as "Police Academy Students," "POMEM students," and "PMYO students." The gradual increase in studies focusing on these groups, particularly noticeable in the most recent period, suggests an expanding interest in the training and development aspects of policing careers. This is in line with the observed growth in literature reviews and compilations, indicating a broader scope of research interests including education and training within the policing field. The category "Other Professional Groups" sees an emergence in the latest period (2015-2023), with 6 studies focusing on this sample. This diversification into other professional groups outside of traditional police roles suggests an expanding research interest possibly linked to interdisciplinary approaches and the examination of policing's interaction with other sectors.

Furthermore, the use of "Information-document" as a sample, particularly in the latter years, reflects the increase in document analysis and content analysis methodologies. This indicates a growing interest in exploring policing through the lens of official documents, policy papers, and other written materials, offering insights into the legislative, procedural, and policy-oriented aspects of policing.

The consistent presence of the "None" category, particularly peaking in the latest period, underscores a substantial portion of policing studies that might be theoretical, utilizing literature reviews, or focusing on overarching themes and trends within the field without engaging with specific empirical samples. This aligns with the observed surge in literature review methodologies, suggesting a significant portion of the research is dedicated to synthesizing existing knowledge and theoretical discussions.

Heatmap 3 reveals a nuanced shift in the sample groups used in policing studies, reflecting broader trends in the field's evolution. The growing diversity in sample groups, from police officers and academy students to other professional groups, mirrors the expanding scope of policing studies. This diversification, alongside the methodology trends, underscores a field increasingly embracing empirical research while continuing to value theoretical and descriptive

insights. It highlights the field's dynamic nature, adapting to the complexities of modern policing by exploring a wide range of perspectives and issues through a variety of research lenses.



**Graph 5:** Distribution of Data Collection Tools Among Years

Graph 5 offers an analysis of the evolution of data collection tools employed in the articles of "Changing Nature of Policing Studies" from 1943 to 2023. This analysis unveils significant shifts in research methodologies and preferences for data gathering over the decades, reflecting both technological advancements and the increasing complexity of the subjects under investigation.

In the earliest years (1943-1984), there is a notable absence of specified data collection tools, with the "Not Specified/Unable to Detect" category accounting for all the entries. This suggests that the initial research might have been largely theoretical or reliant on methodologies not explicitly involving direct data gathering tools, or perhaps the documentation of such tools was not rigorously maintained. From 1985 to 1994, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of unspecified data collection tools, dropping to around 66.67%. While this is still high, it suggests a minor improvement compared to the earlier years. The period from 1995 to 2004 saw a significant portion of studies (approximately 48.78%) not specifying their data collection tools, indicating a continuing lack of methodological transparency during that time. From 2005 to 2014, there was a further decrease in the percentage of unspecified data collection tools to around 41.18%, suggesting a positive trend towards more transparent reporting practices within the field but still is very high in number. The most recent period, from 2015 to 2023, showed a notable decrease in the percentage of unspecified data collection tools, dropping to approximately 11.23%. This suggests a significant improvement in methodological transparency and rigor in policing studies during this time, indicating a positive development in research practices. The data presented in the "Not Specified/Unable to Detect" category within the realm of policing studies in Turkey offers a compelling narrative of transformation,

particularly in the aftermath of the FETO (Fethullah Terrorist Organization) purge. The stifling effect of FETO's dominance hindered the emergence of a culture of scholarly accountability and methodological rigor, perpetuating an environment of uncertainty and opacity within the field. The FETO purge marked a significant shift in the landscape of the field, as the shackles of monopoly and oppression imposed by FETO began to dissipate. Consequently, a newfound emphasis on professionalism and scientific responsibility became discernible, leaving an indelible mark on the data collection practices within the discipline. Additionally, a reconstruction of the field in scientific way occurred. The reconstruction of the field of police studies is underpinned by a thorough examination of existing literature and the analysis of historical processes. This scholarly endeavor aims to contextualize current research within a broader historical and theoretical framework, thereby facilitating a comprehensive understanding of evolving trends and paradigms within the field because of the superficiality of previous studies and the uncertainty surrounding repetitive methodologies.

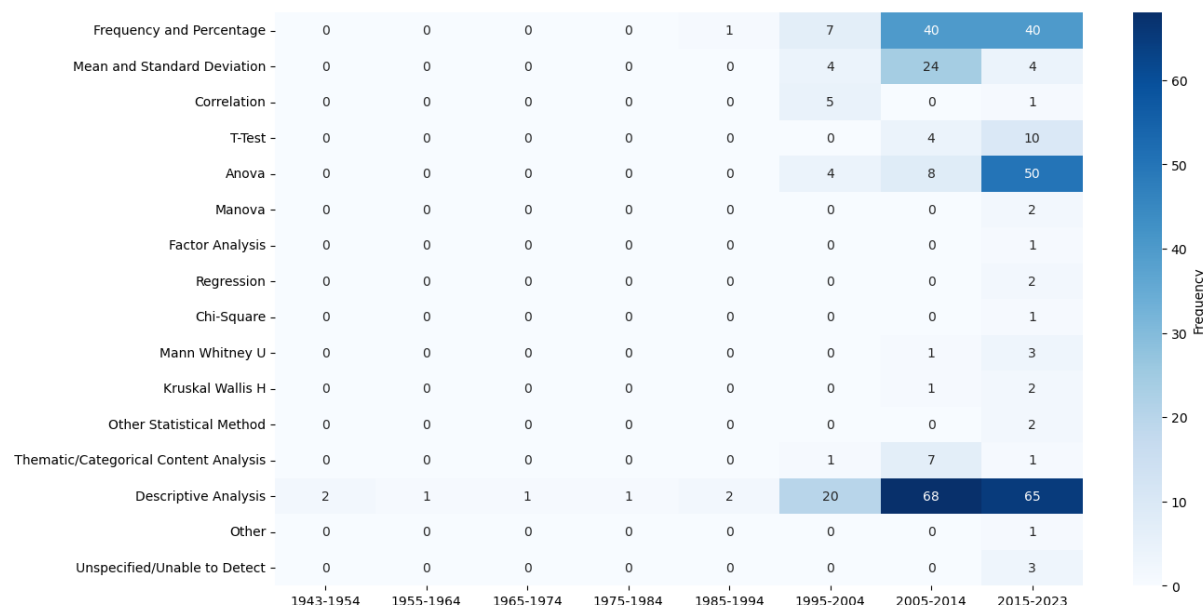
The scenario begins to change from 1985 onwards, with the introduction of the "Questionnaire" as a data collection tool. The use of questionnaires shows a gradual increase, starting with a single study in the 1985-1994 period and 40 studies in 2005-2014, and maintaining a prominent presence with 38 studies in 2015-2023. This trend indicates a growing preference for structured data collection methods that allow for the systematic gathering of information from respondents, likely reflecting the field's shift towards more empirical research approaches. "Review/Scan form/Document review" emerges as the most utilized data collection tool in the latest period (2015-2023), with an astounding leap to 103 studies. This dramatic increase underscores a burgeoning interest in document analysis, possibly driven by a desire to understand policing through policy documents, legislation, historical records, and other written materials. This method's ascendancy aligns with the field's expanding focus on qualitative research methodologies and the exploration of policing's legal, procedural, and historical dimensions.

The use of "Scale" as a data collection tool also sees a notable presence, particularly in the 2005-2014 period, with 24 studies employing this tool, though it sees a decrease in the latest period. Scales are typically used in quantitative research to measure attitudes, perceptions, or behaviors, indicating an interest in quantifying aspects of policing studies.

"Interview form/Interview" as a tool grows modestly over time, peaking with 11 studies in the 2015-2023 period. This reflects the field's increasing interest in qualitative insights, offering depth and nuance that structured questionnaires or scales may not capture.

The appearance of mixed-method approaches in the latter years, such as "Observation, Interview, Document review, scale or survey," although limited in number, suggests an emerging recognition of the value of combining various data collection tools to provide a more comprehensive understanding of policing phenomena.

In summary, Graph 5 reveals a significant evolution in the data collection tools used in policing studies, highlighting a transition from an early lack of specificity towards a diverse array of tools tailored to the research questions at hand. Specifically, in the wake of FETO purge, a palpable sense of liberation swept through the discipline, paving the way for a resurgence of scientific inquiry and intellectual freedom. The precipitous decline in the percentage of unspecified data collection tools, particularly evident in the years following the purge, serves as a poignant indicator of this profound transformation. As the stranglehold of oppression loosened, researchers embraced newfound opportunities to engage in transparent and methodologically sound research practices, marking the dawn of a new era of scientific reconstruction in policing studies. The increasing reliance on document reviews and questionnaires in recent years reflects a field that is becoming more empirical and methodologically diverse. This shift underscores the policing studies field's adaptation to the complexities of modern policing, leveraging a range of tools to explore the multifaceted nature of police work, its impacts, and its contexts with greater depth and precision.



**Heatmap 4:** Analysis in Policing Articles Among Years

Heatmap 4 meticulously maps out the evolution of data analysis techniques utilized in policing studies articles from 1943 to 2023. This comprehensive overview showcases the growing complexity and diversification of analytical methods in response to the field's expanding research needs and technological advancements.

In the initial periods (1943-1984), "Descriptive Analysis" stands as the only method mentioned, indicative of a foundational phase in policing studies where the focus was likely on establishing basic understandings and descriptions of policing phenomena. The simplicity of this approach reflects the nascent stage of the field, with a reliance on straightforward, qualitative descriptions to convey research findings.

As the field progresses into the 1995-2004 period, there's a noticeable diversification in analysis techniques. "Frequency and Percentage" begins to emerge alongside "Mean and Standard Deviation," "Correlation," and "Anova" among others, signaling a shift towards more quantitative, statistically driven research. This shift is emblematic of a field growing in

methodological sophistication, seeking to quantify and statistically evaluate policing phenomena.

The period from 2005 to 2014 sees a significant expansion in the use of statistical tests, with "Frequency and Percentage," "Mean and Standard Deviation," and "Anova" seeing substantial use. The prominence of "Anova" in particular, which jumps dramatically to 50 studies in 2015-2023, underscores a keen interest in comparing group means within the policing studies research, likely reflecting the field's engagement with more complex experimental designs and hypotheses testing.

Moreover, the introduction and application of more complex statistical analyses such as "Manova," "Factor Analysis," "Regression," and "Mann Whitney U" in the latest periods highlight the field's ongoing evolution. The use of these advanced techniques suggests an increasing sophistication in policing studies research, with a desire to uncover deeper insights and relationships within the data.

"Thematic/Categorical Content Analysis" also sees application, particularly noted in the 2005-2014 period. This indicates an effort to synthesize qualitative data into meaningful patterns and themes, reflecting the field's commitment to exploring the nuances of policing beyond what can be quantified.

However, "Descriptive Analysis" remains the most consistently used technique across all periods, peaking with 68 studies in 2005-2014 and 65 in 2015-2023. This enduring reliance on descriptive analysis points to the fundamental importance of providing detailed, narrative descriptions of policing phenomena, serving as a critical foundation upon which further quantitative analyses can build. This recent span of years (2015-2023) showcases an unprecedented richness in methodological approaches, reflecting the field's evolution towards embracing a wider array of analytical tools to investigate the multifaceted nature of policing. Despite being the shortest timeframe compared to earlier epochs, it exhibits a vibrant spectrum of analysis types, from advanced statistical methods like "Anova," which sees a significant leap to 50 studies, to "Mean and Standard Deviation," and even to more niche analyzes such as "Manova," "Factor Analysis," and "Regression." This period's methodological diversity indicates a substantial broadening of research questions being asked within the field, necessitating a corresponding expansion in the analytical tools employed to answer them.

Heatmap 4 reveals a significant evolution in the analytical landscape of policing studies, highlighting a journey from basic descriptive approaches to a rich array of sophisticated quantitative and qualitative methods. This progression reflects the field's growing methodological maturity, driven by a pursuit of deeper, more nuanced understandings of policing in an increasingly complex world. The diversification of analysis techniques underscores the dynamic nature of policing studies, adapting to the challenges of modern policing with advanced tools that can capture the intricacies of this multifaceted field.

## **5. Conclusion**

The examination of frequency graphs and heatmaps provides valuable insights into the evolving landscape of police studies in Türkiye. This analysis delves into the publication trends, disciplinary perspectives, crime types explored, as well as data collection and analytical approaches utilized in the field. By scrutinizing the data spanning several decades, this study aims to shed light on the growth, diversification, and methodological advancements in research



related to policing in Türkiye. Understanding these trends can inform policymakers, practitioners, and academics about the state of policing studies in the country and provide a foundation for future research and evidence-based approaches to law enforcement.

The changing nature of policing studies in Türkiye has been significantly influenced by historical events, particularly three major military coups that occurred in the country: in 1960, 1980, and 2016. While the first two coups have had noticeable repercussions on policing studies, the 2016 coup, which was unsuccessful, did not exert negative effects on this field of study. The coups of 1960 and 1980 brought about considerable disruptions and changes in Türkiye's political landscape, leading to alterations in policing strategies and priorities. As a result, policing studies during those periods were limited in their scope and focused on adapting to the prevailing authoritarian environment. However, the coup attempt of 2016 did not result in the same detrimental impact on policing studies because it was failed. Otherwise, other decreasing point of policing studies could be expected because the militarization of police would bring strict limitations in different areas including academy (Delehanty et al., 2017; Kraska, 2007). Consequently, research and developments in policing studies have continued to progress without significant impediments because democratic conditions were maintained and the academic freedom it brought continued.

FETO's infiltration actively discouraged independent individuals, especially academic staff, from engaging with institutions (İrdem & Aslan, 2023). Consequently, the entrenched structure of FETO has perpetuated a repetitive pattern in the acquisition of information, utilization of data collection tools, and authorial reporting practices in policing studies. While independent studies have begun to diverge from this pattern, leading to fluctuations in publication outputs, certain categories continue to dominate prominently. With the dismantling of FETO, there appears to be a qualitative and quantitative liberalization in research endeavors. Between 2015 and 2023, concerted efforts are being made to enhance the depth of existing literature, with a noticeable trend towards increased liberalization observed across various categories. In other words, it is imperative to highlight the distinctive period between 2015 and 2023 as a notably diversified phase in the field's evolution. Despite its relatively short span compared to previous intervals, this era stands out for its exceptional diversity in research methodology, subject matter, sample groups, types of analysis, and the range of contributing authors. The suppression of the 2016 attempted coup played a pivotal role in this transformation, marking a departure from the constraints historically imposed by military coups on academic freedom and research. The post-coup period witnessed an emancipation of academic research within the domain of policing studies, leading to an unparalleled breadth of investigation. This period's rich variety reflects a liberated academic environment where scholars have pursued a wide array of topics, employing a multitude of research tools and analytical methods to explore the nuances of policing in Türkiye. The diversity observed in this period is not only a testament to the resilience and growth of the academic community post-2016 but also underscores the importance of maintaining democratic conditions that foster free and expansive scholarly inquiry. This liberated phase has enriched the field of policing studies in Türkiye with deeper insights and broader perspectives, establishing a robust foundation for future research to build upon. Policing in Türkiye has a political breakpoint that affect the objectivity, freedom to obtain and interpret the data. Academicians and researchers gain the atmosphere to access the data more than the years of military coups (Aslaner, 2022; Bakan & Çimen, 2017; Mumyalmaz, 2019). The last period broke this pattern.

The data collection methods predominantly involve observation forms, surveys, and interviews, with analytical approaches evolving from "Theoretical/Descriptive" to a more diverse range, including quantitative methods, historical research, and thematic content analysis. Qualitative data should be considered in policing to reveal cultural, social, psychological, political, and economic factors in Türkiye way of policing. To be able to realize this, law enforcement units should be open and give time for research to have opportunities to discuss migration, crime, administrative situations and the like (Abbasoğlu Özgören & Akadlı Ergöçmen, 2010; Topçuoğlu, 2014).

The distinctive standing of the Police Academy, despite its singular status and relatively smaller workforce than other categories in this study like universities and Turkish National Police, underscores its critical contribution to the breadth of policing studies in Türkiye in security studies. Its leading role in security studies and significant engagement in other research domains underscore the institution's pivotal function in bridging practical policing experiences with academic investigation. The Academy's direct involvement in the education and training of police officers provides it with firsthand insights into the operational challenges and evolving dynamics of law enforcement. This unique perspective not only facilitates a deeper understanding of on-the-ground realities but also allows for the seamless integration of these insights into academic research. Consequently, the Police Academy emerges as a key player in the advancement of policing studies, effectively translating field-specific problems and observations into scholarly contributions that drive forward the discourse on policing practices, challenges, and innovations.

While the total number of female personnel in the Police Services was 15 thousand 38 in 2016, it increased to 24 413 in 2022 (Emniyet Genel Müdürlüğü, 2022). Although the number of female personnel in the police force in Türkiye is gradually increasing, the lack of studies that address the reality of female police officers from different perspectives can be seen. Limited number of studies are found that dealt with female samples or female police officers. One of the examplea of policewoman study is an article in which Seda Öz Yıldız examines the historical and social context of women's employment. Within the scope of this study, the place of women's employment in the historical development of Türkiye is discussed. Öz Yıldız underlines that it is a subject that needs to be developed even though serious steps have been taken at the point reached (Öz Yıldız, 2017b). The second one is about historical context of the first policewoman (Tepe, 2021). Therefore, there is a need for studies that examine the social, psychological, and economic dimensions of policewomen in depth.

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