

-RESEARCH ARTICLE-

**SOCIAL AWARENESS AND WOMEN: AN ANALYSIS OF THESES
WRITTEN IN THE CONTEXT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Hicran Özlem ILGIN¹

Abstract

Violence against women is a global human rights violation that results in profound psychosocial, legal, and economic consequences at individual, familial, and societal levels. Research on violence against women is of critical importance, as it reveals the causes and consequences of gender-based inequalities through scientific data, thereby laying the groundwork for the development of effective intervention and prevention strategies for both policymakers and implementing institutions. This study was conducted with the aim of mapping the thematic landscape of research areas in Turkey by analyzing postgraduate theses registered in the National Thesis Center that include the term "violence against women" in their titles within specific categories. The population of the study consists of 243 postgraduate theses listed in the National Thesis Center database that are unrestricted and include the term "violence against women" in their titles. The sample comprises 240 theses that are publicly accessible and not restricted. Using the bibliometric analysis method, the theses were examined based on publication year, thesis language, affiliated university, department/program, gender of the author, academic title of the advisor, thesis type, data collection technique, research method, and keyword categories. The findings indicate a noticeable increase in theses on violence against women since 2019, with the highest number observed in 2023 (31 theses). It was determined that 79.6% of the theses were authored by women, and in terms of advisor titles, faculty members with the title of Professor (Prof. Dr.) served as advisors in 36.3% of the theses. Regarding departments, the highest number of theses were written in the Department of Sociology, with a frequency of 31, corresponding to 12.9%. Ankara University stood out as the institution with the highest number of theses on the topic, accounting for 13 theses (5.4%). In conclusion, academic studies on violence against women in Turkey have been increasing steadily. However, it is suggested that expanding the scope of research, enhancing methodological diversity, and adopting multidisciplinary approaches would yield more comprehensive and in-depth results on the subject.

Keywords: *Violence Against Women, National Thesis Center, Bibliometric Analysis.*

JEL Codes: *Kod M14, Kod D63*

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¹ Doç. Dr. Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi, hicranilgin@comu.edu.tr, Çanakkale, Türkiye, ORCID No: 0000-0002-0549-0710

TOPLUMSAL FARKINDALIK VE KADIN; KADINA YÖNELİK ŞİDDET BAĞLAMINDA YAZILAN TEZLER ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ²

Öz

Kadına yönelik şiddet bireysel, ailevi ve toplumsal düzeyde derin psikososyal, hukuki ve ekonomik sonuçlar doğuran küresel bir insan hakları ihlalidir. Kadına yönelik şiddetle ilgili yapılan araştırmalar, toplumsal cinsiyet temelli eşitsizlıkların nedenlerini ve sonuçlarını bilimsel veriler ışığında ortaya koyarak, hem politika yapıcılar hem de uygulayıcı kurumlar için etkili müdahale ve önleme stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine zemin hazırlaması açısından son derece önemlidir. Bu çalışma Ulusal Tez Merkezi bünyesine kayıtlı olan ve isminde “kadına yönelik şiddet” kelimesi geçen lisansüstü tezlerin belirli kategoriler çerçevesinde analiz ederek Türkiye ölçüğünde yapılan alanların bir haritasını çıkarmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmayı evrenini Ulusal Tez Merkezi sisteminde bulunan, kısıtlı olmayan ve isminde kadına yönelik şiddet kelimesi geçen 243 adet lisansüstü tez örneklemi ise erişim izni bulunan ve kısıtlanmayan 240 adet tez oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi kullanılarak tezler yayın yıl, tez dili, hazırlanan üniversite, anabilim/anasenat dalı, yazar cinsiyeti, danışman unvanı, tezin türü, veri toplama tekniği, araştırma yöntemi ve anahtar kelime kategorilerine göre incelemiştir. Çalışma sonucunda 2019 yılından itibaren kadına yönelik şiddet konulu tezlerde belirgin bir artış olduğu ve en çok artışın 2023 yılında 31 tez ile olduğu tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen tezlerin %79,6 oran ile kadın yazarlar tarafından yazıldığı, danışman unvanlarına göre dağılımına bakıldığına Prof. Dr. unvanına sahip akademisyenlerin %36,3 oranla en fazla danışmanlık yaptığı görülmektedir. Anabilim/anasenat dalına göre incelendiğinde 31 frekans %12,9 oran ile sosyoloji anabilim dalında yazıldığı görülmektedir. Kadına yönelik şiddet konusunda alanda en çok çalışma 13 frekans %5,4 oran ile Ankara Üniversitesi tarafından yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak Türkiye’de kadına yönelik şiddet konulu akademik çalışmaların artan bir ivme kazandığı görülmektedir. Fakat araştırmaların kapsamının genişletilmesi, metodolojik çeşitliliğin artırılması ve multidisipliner yaklaşımın

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadına Yönelik Şiddet, Ulusal Tez Merkezi, Bibliyometrik Analiz

JEL Kodları: Kod M14, Kod D63.

“Bu çalışma Araştırma ve Yayın Etiğine uygun olarak hazırlanmıştır.”

² Genişletilmiş Türkçe Özeti, makalenin sonunda yer almaktadır.

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is one of the most concrete indicators of gender inequality and is considered a human rights violation on a global scale (Bükecik and Özkan, 2018). It is recognized worldwide as a widespread human rights violation and a social issue. In its 1993 declaration, the United Nations defines violence against women as any gender-based act of violence that causes or is likely to cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm to women, occurring in private or public spaces (CEİD, 2023). This definition encompasses a broad spectrum, from domestic violence to attacks occurring in public spaces. The significance of violence against women stems from its impact beyond individual victimization; it is also a widespread issue that negatively affects societal development, family structure, and economic progress (Ilgin and Kurtulmuş, 2023). Indeed, on a global scale, one in three women has experienced physical or sexual violence at some point in her life. According to the World Health Organization's 2021 data, this rate is similarly high for women aged 15-49, meaning that approximately 736 million women have experienced violence (UN Women, t.y.).

The effects of violence against women on societies are multidimensional (İkinci, 2014). Such acts of violence pose a serious threat to the physical and mental health of victims while also preventing women from participating in education, employment, and social life, further deepening gender inequality. The individual and societal dimensions of violence against women indicate that it requires a comprehensive and multilayered approach beyond merely being addressed as a criminal or judicial matter (Kavas, 2024). Therefore, the development of policies to prevent violence, the effective implementation of legal regulations, and the enhancement of societal awareness are of great importance. Global research suggests that increasing education levels, ensuring economic independence, and strengthening legal protection mechanisms can contribute to reducing violence against women (Telli, 2024). In this context, the role of media and societal perception in combating violence against women should not be overlooked. The language and presentation of violence against women in the media contribute to efforts aimed at raising social awareness (Çelebi, 2022).

Violence against women is one of the most concrete and widespread manifestations of gender inequality, leaving profound effects on individuals, families, and society. Academic research in this field is crucial for understanding the scope of the issue, developing solutions, and providing scientific guidance for policymakers. This study aims to map the general landscape of topics addressed in postgraduate theses on violence against women in Turkey by analyzing them within specific categories

1.1. Violence Against Women

In the United Nations' 1993 declaration, violence against women is defined as any gender-based act of violence that causes or is likely to cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm to women, occurring in private or public spaces (United Nations, 1995). The types of violence vary depending on the circumstances in which they occur and differ from one another. In this context, although Limnili and Özçakar (2017)

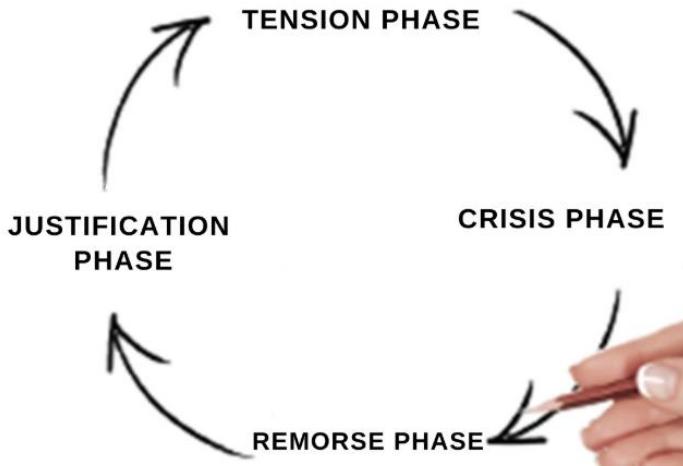
classified types of violence under four main categories in their study, cases of digital violence have also emerged in recent years.

- Physical Violence
- Psychological Violence
- Sexual Violence
- Economic Violence
- Digital Violence

These are examples of different types of violence. Such violence can affect individuals regardless of age, location, profession, geographical region, or education level, and can occur across all social groups. All these types of violence constitute behaviors that violate women's bodily integrity, mental health, and fundamental rights.

An analysis of the data available on the official website of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Turkey indicates that a significant portion of reported cases of violence against women involve physical violence, psychological pressure, and economic restrictions. However, in recent years, digital violence has also become more prevalent, particularly through social media platforms targeting women.

Figure 1. Stages of the Cycle of Violence



Source: https://evicisiddet.adalet.gov.tr/SIDDET_NEDIR.html

Figure 1 illustrates the Stages of the Cycle of Violence, depicting the crisis moment between the victim and the perpetrator. A domino effect can occur among different types of violence, where one form of violence may trigger another (Kelleci, 2023). In this context, violence against women can be defined both as a consequence of gender inequality and as a reinforcing factor that perpetuates it.

1.2. Societal And Legal Dimensions

The societal consequences of violence against women are not limited to the physical or psychological harm experienced by victims (Öztürk et al., 2016). In the long run, this form of violence can weaken the social fabric of society. Women who live under the constant threat of violence struggle to participate in education and the workforce, preventing countries from fully utilizing their human capital (Dursun and Özdemir, 2024). Women who are excluded from the labor force are unable to achieve economic independence, making them more vulnerable to economic violence, which perpetuates an ongoing cycle of violence. In the study conducted by Konuk Kandemir and Alici, economic violence was examined within the context of the film Until I Lose My Breath. The findings of the study indicate that economic violence is portrayed in a realistic manner in the film (Konuk Kandemir and Alici, 2022). The presence of domestic violence in the lives of children—witnessing violence as part of their daily experiences—leads to negative psychological effects. These effects can result in long-term psychological disorders and increase the risk of perpetuating the cycle of violence in their future relationships (Keçici, 2024).

One of the most crucial steps in efforts to prevent violence against women is the establishment of legal frameworks. Across the world, including in Turkey, various legal measures and policies have been implemented. These efforts are shaped by countries' unique social structures and living conditions and are periodically revised based on emerging needs. Some of the key international and national legal frameworks addressing violence against women include:

- The 1979 CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)
- The 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
- The 2011 Istanbul Convention (Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence)
- Law No. 6284 on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of Violence Against Women (IV. National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women in Turkey) (U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 2019).

These international and national efforts highlight the need for multidimensional and holistic strategies to prevent and eliminate violence against women. Given the complexity of the issue, a single solution is insufficient; instead, both government institutions and civil society organizations have critical roles to play in addressing this issue.

2. METHODOLOGY

Research on violence against women holds significant importance for society. This study aims to map the research areas at the national level in Turkey by analyzing postgraduate theses that include the term "violence against women" in their titles

within specific categories. The study employs bibliometric analysis, one of the quantitative research methods. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method used to map the general structure of documents, records, or scientific publications by categorizing elements such as author, subject, content, method, publication details, and citations (Yılmaz, 2021). The population of this research consists of 243 postgraduate theses that include the term "violence against women" in their titles and are available in the National Thesis Center system of the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) Documentation Department. The sample of the study comprises 240 postgraduate theses retrieved from the National Thesis Center, excluding three restricted theses that could not be accessed.

The theses included in the sample were analyzed using bibliometric analysis based on year, language, university, department/discipline, author's gender, advisor's title, thesis type, data collection technique, method, and keywords. The main limitation of the study is the restricted access to three theses.

The research questions of this study are as follows:

1. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by year?
2. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by university?
3. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by department/discipline?
4. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by the gender of the author?
5. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by the academic title of the advisor?
6. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by thesis type?
7. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by research method and data collection technique?
8. What is the distribution of theses on violence against women by keywords?

3. RESULTS

A total of 243 postgraduate theses containing the term "violence against women" in their titles were identified in the National Thesis Center of YÖK. Within the scope of this study, 240 publicly accessible theses were analyzed under the specified categories, and the findings were presented through various tables and graphs.

Table 1. Distribution of Theses by Year of Publication

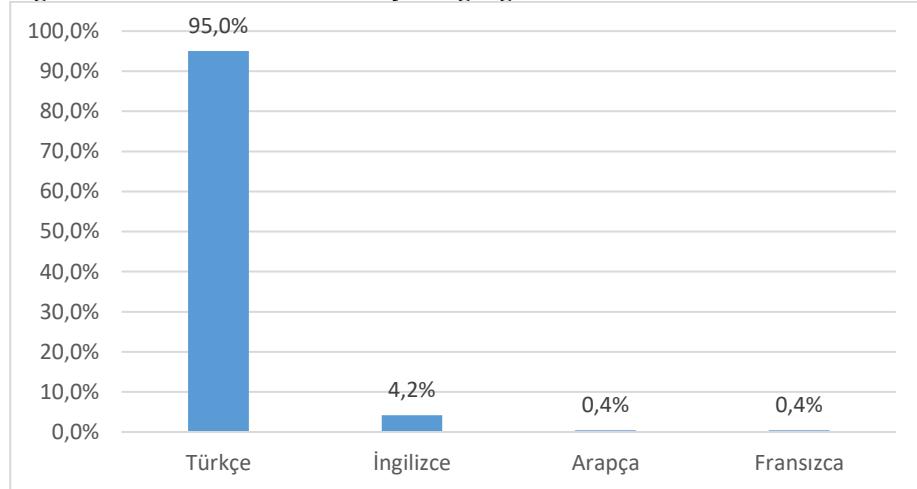
YEAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENT (%)
1999	1	%0,4
2006	3	%1,3

2007	1	%0,4
2008	1	%0,4
2009	5	%2,1
2010	4	%1,7
2011	2	%0,8
2012	3	%1,3
2013	10	%4,2
2014	8	%3,3
2015	8	%3,3
2016	6	%2,5
2017	11	%4,6
2018	15	%6,3
2019	28	%11,7
2020	21	%8,8
2021	30	%12,5
2022	25	%10,4
2023	31	%12,9
2024	27	%11,3
Total	240	100%

When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by year, it is observed that there was 1 thesis (0.4%) in 1999, 3 theses (1.3%) in 2006, 1 thesis (0.4%) in 2007, 1 thesis (0.4%) in 2008, 5 theses (2.1%) in 2009, 4 theses (1.7%) in 2010, 2 theses (0.8%) in 2011, 3 theses (1.3%) in 2012, 10 theses (4.2%) in 2013, 8 theses (3.3%) in 2014, 8 theses (3.3%) in 2015, 6 theses (2.5%) in 2016, 11 theses (4.6%) in 2017, 15 theses (6.3%) in 2018, 28 theses (11.7%) in 2019, 21 theses (8.8%) in 2020, 30 theses (12.5%) in 2021, 25 theses (10.4%) in 2022, 31 theses (12.9%) in 2023, and 27 theses (11.3%) in 2024. This distribution indicates that postgraduate

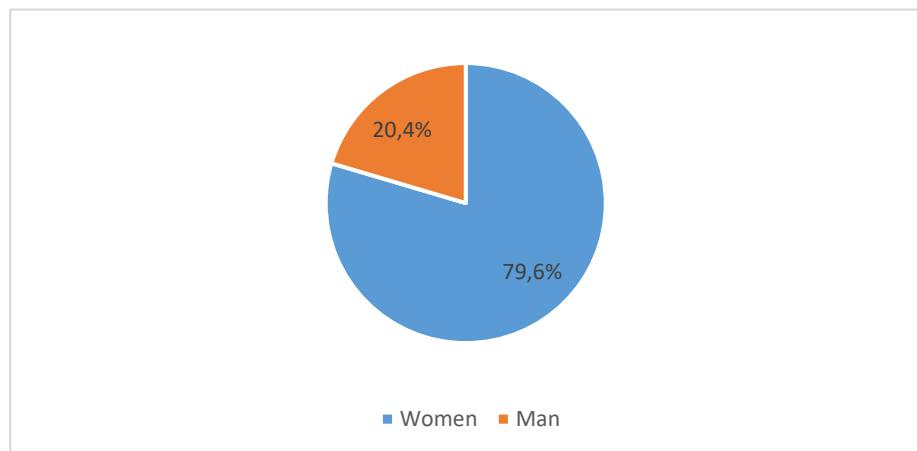
research on violence against women has shown an increasing trend, particularly in recent years.

Figure 2. Distribution of Theses by Language



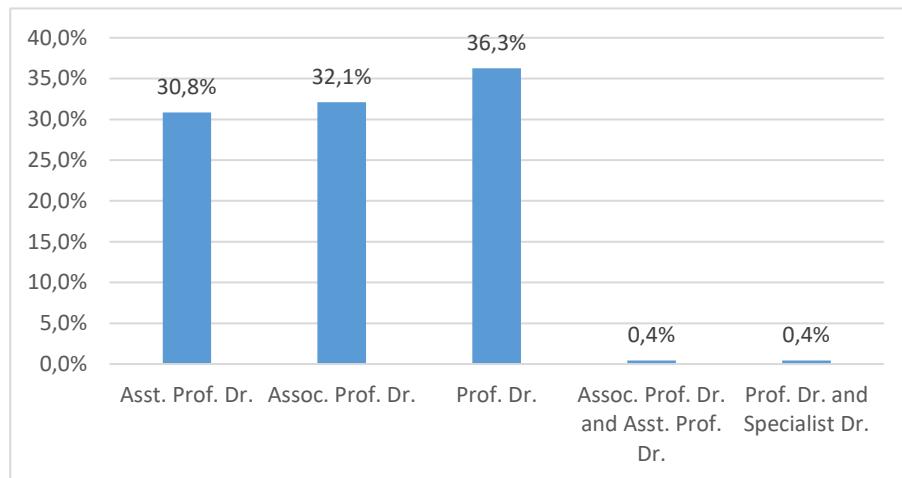
When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by language, it was found that Turkish theses accounted for 228 theses (95%), English theses for 10 theses (4.2%), Arabic theses for 1 thesis (0.4%), and French theses for 1 thesis (0.4%).

Figure 3. Distribution of Theses by Author Gender



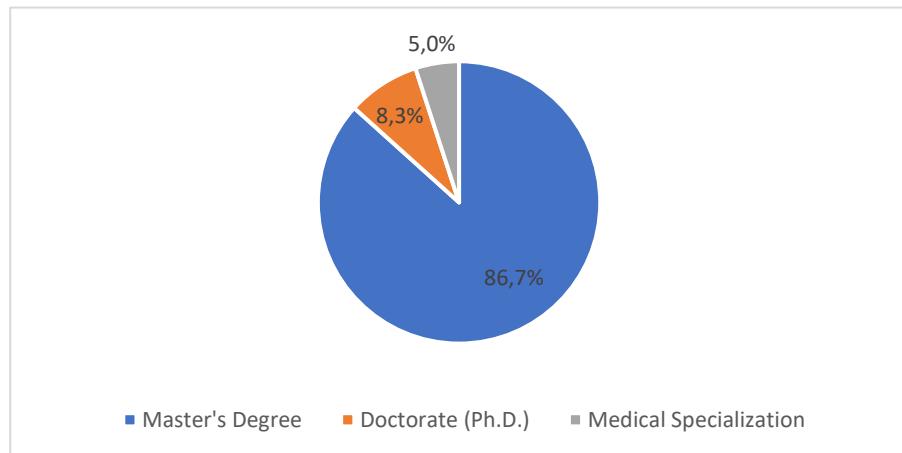
When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by the gender of the author, it was found that 191 theses (79.6%) were written by female authors, while 49 theses (20.4%) were authored by male researchers.

Figure 4. Distribution of Theses by Advisor Title



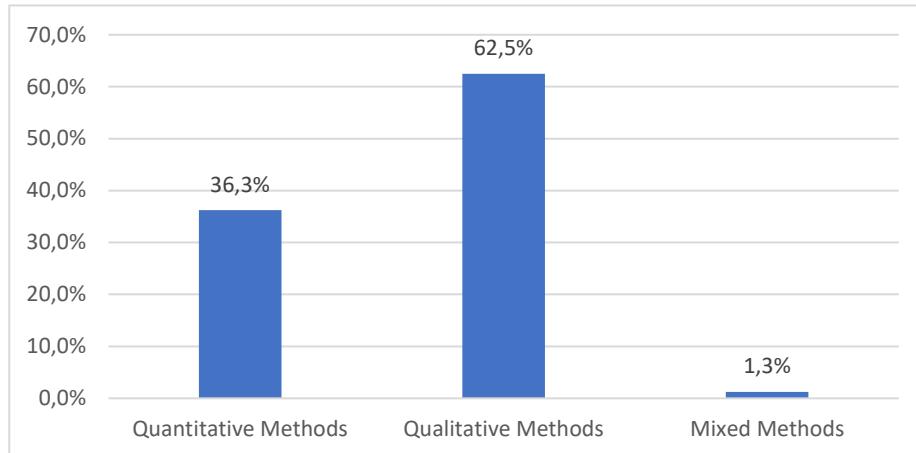
When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by the academic title of the advisor, it was found that 74 theses (30.8%) were supervised by Dr. Öğr. Üyesi (Assistant Professor), 77 theses (32.1%) by Doç. Dr. (Associate Professor), and 87 theses (36.3%) by Prof. Dr. (Professor). Additionally, 1 thesis (0.4%) was supervised jointly by a Doç. Dr. (Associate Professor) and a Dr. Öğr. Üyesi (Assistant Professor), and another 1 thesis (0.4%) was supervised by both a Prof. Dr. (Professor) and a Uzm. Dr. (Specialist Doctor). The data also indicate that some theses had two advisors.

Figure 5. Distribution of Theses by Thesis Type



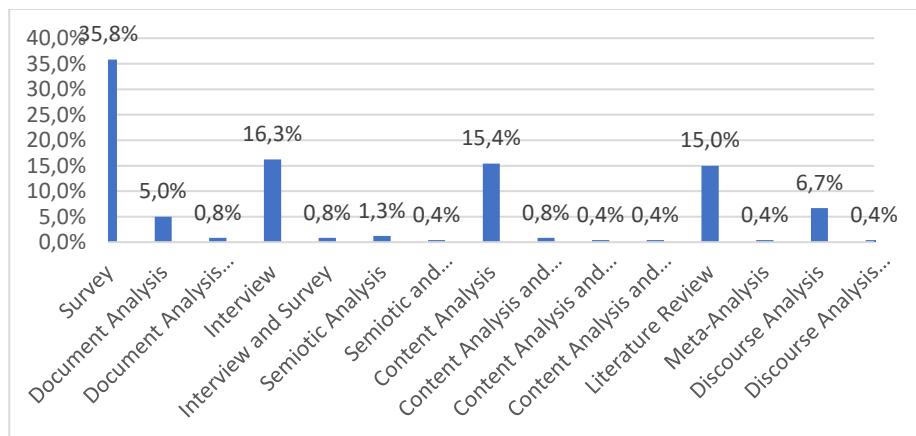
When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by thesis type, it was found that 208 theses (86.7%) were master's theses, 20 theses (8.3%) were doctoral dissertations, and 12 theses (5%) were medical specialization theses.

Figure 6. Distribution of Theses by Research Method



When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by research method, it was found that 87 theses (36.3%) employed quantitative methods, 150 theses (62.5%) utilized qualitative methods, and 3 theses (1.3%) adopted mixed methods.

Figure 7. Distribution of Theses by Data Collection Technique



When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by data collection technique, it was found that 86 theses (35.8%) utilized surveys, 12 theses (5%) employed document analysis, 2 theses (0.8%) combined document analysis and

interviews, 39 theses (16.3%) used interviews, 2 theses (0.8%) combined interviews and surveys, 3 theses (1.3%) employed semiotic analysis, 1 thesis (0.4%) combined semiotic and discourse analysis, 37 theses (15.4%) applied content analysis, 2 theses (0.8%) combined content analysis and surveys, 1 thesis (0.4%) combined content analysis and interviews, 1 thesis (0.4%) combined content analysis and discourse analysis, 36 theses (15%) utilized literature review, 1 thesis (0.4%) applied meta-analysis, 16 theses (6.7%) used discourse analysis, and 1 thesis (0.4%) combined discourse analysis and document analysis.

Table 2. Distribution of Theses by Universities

UNIVERSITY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Abant İzzet Baysal University	2	0,8%
Adnan Menderes University	2	0,8%
Afyon Kocatepe University	1	0,4%
Afyonkarahisar Sağlık Bilimleri University	1	0,4%
Akdeniz University	5	2,1%
Altınbaş University	1	0,4%
Anadolu University	3	1,3%
Ankara University	13	5,4%
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	1	0,4%
Atatürk University	9	3,8%
Bahçeşehir University	2	0,8%
Balıkesir University	1	0,4%
Başkent University	2	0,8%
Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University	1	0,4%
Beykent University	1	0,4%
Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University	1	0,4%
Boğaziçi University	1	0,4%
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University	1	0,4%
Bitlis Eren University	1	0,4%
Çağ University	1	0,4%
Bursa Teknik University	1	0,4%
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University	4	1,7%
Dicle University	2	0,8%
Cankaya University	1	0,4%
Çankırı Karatekin University	2	0,8%
Ege University	8	3,3%
Dokuz Eylül University	4	1,7%
Düzce University	1	0,4%
Eskişehir Osmangazi University	2	0,8%
Erciyes University	3	1,3%
Eskişehir Teknik University	1	0,4%

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University	1	0,4%
Fırat University	2	0,8%
Gazi University	6	2,5%
Galatasaray University	1	0,4%
Gaziantep University	3	1,3%
Gaziosmanpaşa University	1	0,4%
Giresun University	3	1,3%
Hacettepe University	3	1,3%
Gümüşhane University	1	0,4%
Hacı Bayram Veli University	6	2,5%
Haliç University	1	0,4%
Hitit University	1	0,4%
Harran University	1	0,4%
İnönü University	1	0,4%
Iğdır University	1	0,4%
İstanbul Arel University	4	1,7%
İstanbul Aydin University	3	1,3%
İstanbul Beykent University	1	0,4%
İstanbul Bilgi University	4	1,7%
İstanbul Gelişim University	1	0,4%
İstanbul Gedik University	3	1,3%
İstanbul Teknik University	1	0,4%
İstanbul Ticaret University	1	0,4%
İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University	1	0,4%
İstanbul University	10	4,2%
Istinye University	1	0,4%
Kadir Has University	1	0,4%
İzmir Katip Çelebi University	1	0,4%
Jandarma ve Sahil Güvenlik Akademisi	1	0,4%
Kafkas University	1	0,4%
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University	2	0,8%
Karadeniz Teknik University	1	0,4%
Karabük University	1	0,4%
Kocaeli University	7	2,9%
Kırıkkale University	2	0,8%
Koç University	1	0,4%
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	1	0,4%
Manisa Celal Bayar University	1	0,4%
Maltepe University	2	0,8%
Kütahya Dumlupınar University	1	0,4%
Mardin Artuklu University	1	0,4%
Marmara University	6	2,5%
Mersin University	4	1,7%

Namık Kemal University	2	0,8%
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University	2	0,8%
Nilde Ömer Halisdemir University	3	1,3%
Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University	1	0,4%
Necmettin Erbakan University	1	0,4%
Okan University	1	0,4%
Ondokuz Mayıs University	3	1,3%
Orta Doğu Teknik University	4	1,7%
Ordu University	1	0,4%
Polis Akademisi	2	0,8%
Pamukkale University	1	0,4%
Sakarya University	6	2,5%
Sağlık Bilimleri University	2	0,8%
Selçuk University	6	2,5%
Sivas Cumhuriyet University	5	2,1%
Sinop University	2	0,8%
Süleyman Demirel University	1	0,4%
Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University	2	0,8%
Trakya University	3	1,3%
Uludağ University	2	0,8%
Uşak University	1	0,4%
Ufuk University	1	0,4%
Yalova University	3	1,3%
Üsküdar University	7	2,9%
Yaşar University	2	0,8%
Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University	1	0,4%
TOTAL	240	100%

When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by university, it was found that Akdeniz University and Sivas Cumhuriyet University each accounted for 5 theses (2.1%). Selçuk University, Sakarya University, Marmara University, Hacı Bayram Veli University, and Gazi University each had 6 theses (2.5%). Kocaeli University and Üsküdar University each contributed 7 theses (2.9%). Ege University accounted for 8 theses (3.3%), while Atatürk University contributed 9 theses (3.9%). İstanbul University had 10 theses (4.2%), and Ankara University had the highest number with 13 theses (5.4%).

Table 3. Distribution of Theses by Academic Discipline

DEPARTMENT / MAIN ART BRANCH	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Department of Graphic Design	1	0,4%
Department of English Linguistics	1	0,4%
Department of International Relations	1	0,4%

Department of Emergency and Disaster Management	1	0,4%
Department of Emergency Medicine	1	0,4%
Department of Forensic Sciences	2	0,8%
Department of Forensic Medicine	4	1,7%
Department of Family Counseling and Education	1	0,4%
Department of Family Medicine	4	1,7%
Department of Eurasian Studies	1	0,4%
Department of European Union Studies	1	0,4%
Department of Press and Broadcasting	2	0,8%
Department of Surgical Diseases Nursing	2	0,8%
Department of Geography	1	0,4%
Department of Labor Economics	1	0,4%
Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations	4	1,7%
Department of Interdisciplinary Forensic Sciences	2	0,8%
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing	3	1,3%
Department of Midwifery	2	0,8%
Department of Educational Sciences	2	0,8%
Department of Econometrics	3	1,3%
Department of Philosophy	1	0,4%
Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies	5	2,1%
Department of Journalism	11	4,6%
Department of General Sociology and Methodology	1	0,4%
Department of Security Strategies and Management	1	0,4%
Department of Fine Arts	1	0,4%
Department of Public Health	5	2,1%
Department of Public Health Nursing	3	1,3%
Department of Public Relations and Advertising	5	2,1%
Department of Nursing	13	5,4%
Department of Law	3	1,3%
Department of Communication Sciences	2	0,8%
Department of Communication Design and Information Technologies	1	0,4%

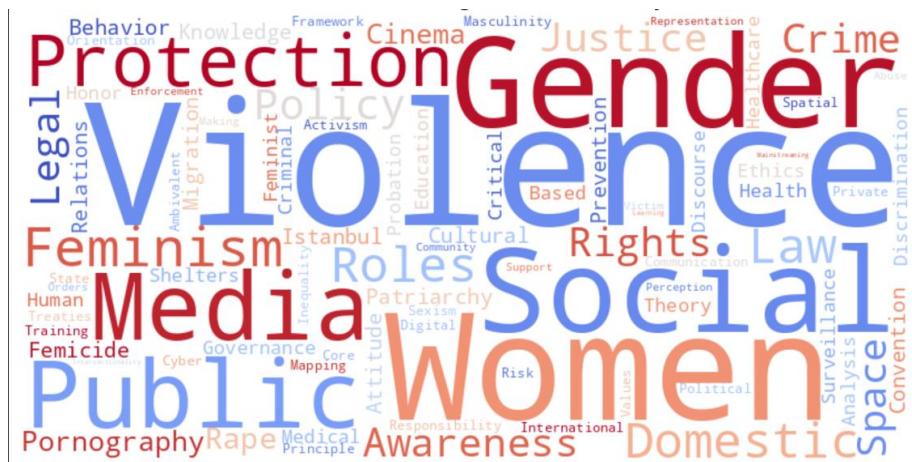
Department of Communication and Design	1	0,4%
Department of Primary Education	3	1,3%
Department of Human Rights	1	0,4%
Department of Business Administration	1	0,4%
Department of Women's Studies	5	2,1%
Department of Women's Studies and Gender	6	2,5%
Department of Women's Health and Diseases Nursing	1	0,4%
Department of Women and Family Studies	1	0,4%
Department of Women and Family Studies	5	2,1%
Department of Public Law	11	4,6%
Department of Public Administration	2	0,8%
Department of Clinical Psychology	3	1,3%
Department of Mathematics	1	0,4%
Department of Media and Communication	1	0,4%
Department of Media and Communication Systems	2	0,8%
Department of Media and Cultural Studies	4	1,7%
Department of Architecture	1	0,4%
Department of Private Law	4	1,7%
Department of Plastic Arts	1	0,4%
Department of Psychiatry	1	0,4%
Department of Psychiatric Nursing	1	0,4%
Department of Psychology	7	2,9%
Department of Radio, Television, and Cinema	10	4,2%
Department of Advertising	1	0,4%
Department of Mental Health and Diseases	2	0,8%
Department of Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing	1	0,4%
Department of Health Management	1	0,4%
Department of Art and Design	2	0,8%
Department of Political Science and Public Administration	3	1,3%
Department of Political and Social Sciences	1	0,4%

Department of Political Science and International Relations	3	1,3%
Department of Political Science	1	0,4%
Department of Social Work	11	4,6%
Department of Social Sciences	2	0,8%
Department of Social Work Management	1	0,4%
Department of Social Projects and NGO Management	2	0,8%
Department of Sociology	31	12,9%
Department of Crime Studies	3	1,3%
Department of History	1	0,4%
Department of Basic Islamic Sciences	1	0,4%
Department of Medical History and Ethics	1	0,4%
Department of Gender and Women's Studies	2	0,8%
Department of Turkish Language and Literature	1	0,4%
Department of Turkish and Social Sciences Education	2	0,8%
Department of International Relations	1	0,4%
Department of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems	1	0,4%

When examining the distribution of the theses included in the study by department, it was found that departments with 1 thesis (0.4%) included Graphic Design, English Linguistics, International Relations, Women's Studies and Gender, Women's Health and Diseases Nursing, Emergency and Disaster Management, Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems, Mental Health and Psychiatry Nursing, Health Management, Advertising, Plastic Arts, Psychiatry, Psychiatric Nursing, Emergency Medicine, Family Counseling and Education, Eurasian Studies, History, Political Science, Basic Islamic Sciences, Social Work Management, Medical History and Ethics, Political and Social Sciences, European Union Studies, Geography, Architecture, Turkish Language and Literature, Labor Economics, Philosophy, General Sociology and Methodology, Security Strategies and Management, Mathematics, Media and Communication, Fine Arts, Communication Design and Information Technologies, Communication and Design, Human Rights, and Business Administration. Departments with 2 theses (0.8%) included Turkish and Social Sciences Education, Gender and Women's Studies, Social Projects and NGO Management, Social Sciences, Art and Design, Mental Health and Diseases, Media and Communication Systems, Public Administration, Communication Sciences, Midwifery, Press and Broadcasting, Surgical Diseases Nursing, Forensic Sciences, Educational Sciences, and Interdisciplinary Forensic Sciences. Departments with 3 theses (1.3%) included Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, Econometrics, Law,

Crime Studies, Political Science and International Relations, Political Science and Public Administration, Clinical Psychology, Primary Education, and Public Health Nursing. Departments with 4 theses (1.7%) included Forensic Medicine, Private Law, Media and Cultural Studies, Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, and Family Medicine. Departments with 5 theses (2.1%) included Philosophy and Religious Studies, Public Health, Public Relations and Advertising, Women's Studies, and Women and Family Studies. Departments with 6 theses (2.5%) included Women's Studies. Departments with 7 theses (2.9%) included Psychology. Departments with 10 theses (4.2%) included Radio, Television, and Cinema. Departments with 11 theses (4.6%) included Social Work, Journalism, and Public Law. Departments with 13 theses (5.4%) included Nursing. The department with the highest number of theses was Sociology, with 31 theses (12.9%).

Figure 8. Keyword Word Cloud



This image was created using ChatGPT 4.0

The word cloud of the keywords from the theses included in the study is presented. Upon analyzing the word cloud, the most frequently occurring words are "behavior," "cinema," "justice," "gender," "crime," "legal," "violence," "rights," "feminism," "roles," "law," "media," "social," "public," "women," "awareness," "domestic," "space," "femicide," "critical," "relations," "spatial," "health," and "knowledge."

4. DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to perform a bibliometric analysis of postgraduate theses on "violence against women" in Turkey. The findings provide a comprehensive overview of the distribution of academic studies in this field based on years, universities, author gender, advisor titles, thesis types, research methods, and data collection techniques. Examining the distribution by year, it is observed that there has

been a notable increase in theses on violence against women since 2019. Particularly between 2021 and 2023, the number of theses has significantly increased, indicating growing academic interest in the subject. This rise may be attributed to the increased public discourse on violence against women, heightened awareness among policymakers and the public, and the influence of international regulations such as the Istanbul Convention. Another key finding of the study is that the majority of the theses were authored by women. The high percentage of female authors (79.6%) suggests that female researchers are more engaged in this field, shaping academic production within this context. However, the limited contribution of male academics to the topic may be considered a notable gap in terms of gender equality.

Regarding the distribution of advisor titles, Professors (Prof. Dr.) supervised the highest number of theses (36.3%). This finding highlights the active role of senior academics in guiding research on violence against women. When analyzing thesis types, master's theses constituted the majority (86.7%), while doctoral dissertations accounted for only 8.3% of the total. The relatively low number of doctoral-level studies suggests a limited number of in-depth research projects in this field. Given the multidimensional nature of violence against women, conducting more doctoral research would be crucial for expanding the academic literature and deepening the understanding of the issue. In terms of research methods, the study found that qualitative methods were used in the majority of theses (62.5%), while quantitative methods were employed in 36.3% of the studies. The predominance of qualitative research indicates a preference for in-depth examinations of the social and individual dimensions of violence against women. However, the lower proportion of quantitative research suggests that the statistical and measurable aspects of the issue have been relatively underexplored in academic studies. Moreover, the fact that only 1.3% of the studies employed mixed-method approaches highlights the need for greater methodological diversity in research on this topic. Regarding data collection techniques, surveys (35.8%) were identified as the most commonly used method. The widespread use of surveys indicates that researchers primarily focus on measuring individuals' perceptions and experiences related to violence against women.

The study also found that the majority of theses were concentrated in the social sciences. Fields such as sociology, psychology, law, and communication accounted for a significant portion of the research, reflecting the emphasis on the social and individual dimensions of violence against women. However, the lower number of theses in fields such as health sciences, economics, and education suggests the need for more multidisciplinary research to provide a broader perspective on the issue.

When examining the current situation in Turkey regarding the field of violence against women, it is evident that various academic programs have been established at the higher education level by the Council of Higher Education (YÖK). Significant steps have been taken in Turkey to initiate and expand programs focusing on women's issues. In this context, with the decision of the YÖK General Assembly dated May 28, 2015, universities were encouraged to include "Gender Equality" courses in their curricula, either as compulsory or elective, and to organize academic activities on this

topic (Bianet, 2015). On May 29, 2015, the “Unit for Women’s Studies and Issues in Academia” was established within YÖK, aiming to support and expand women’s studies centers at universities through this unit. In recent years, the Council of Higher Education has increasingly recognized the field of Women and Family Studies as an interdisciplinary domain of research and education. This field encompasses issues such as gender equality, family structure, violence against women, female employment, women’s health, children’s rights, and social policies (Yükseköğretim Kurulu, 2015). On a global scale, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, aim to build a peaceful, inclusive, and equitable society worldwide. Among the 17 goals, “SDG 5: Gender Equality” specifically targets the empowerment of women and girls and the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against them (United Nations, 2015). The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) implements various global programs to achieve gender equality and empower women. As part of these efforts, the establishment of UNESCO Chairs in universities is encouraged. These Chairs aim to promote gender equality through academic research and education (UN Women, 2010). In Turkey, there are 17 universities that host UNESCO Chairs, conducting academic studies on gender equality and the empowerment of women (Karabük Üniversitesi, 2022).

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to perform a bibliometric analysis of postgraduate theses on violence against women in Turkey, aiming to reveal the current academic landscape in this field. The findings indicate that since 2019, there has been a notable increase in the number of theses on violence against women. This suggests a rise in both societal awareness and academic interest in the subject. The study also found that the majority of these theses were authored by women. While this result can be attributed to female academics taking greater ownership of the issue, it also highlights the need for greater participation from male researchers in this field. Additionally, most thesis advisors held the title of Professor (Prof. Dr.), indicating the active involvement of senior academics in guiding research on this topic. A significant proportion of the studies were conducted at the master’s level, suggesting that more doctoral-level research is needed. Encouraging doctoral research on violence against women would provide deeper insights into the subject and enhance the academic literature. Qualitative methods were found to be the most commonly used approach; however, the proportion of mixed-method studies remains remarkably low. A more holistic approach that incorporates both qualitative and quantitative methods would contribute to a richer and more comprehensive understanding of the issue.

In terms of data collection techniques, surveys were identified as the most frequently used method. Additionally, the study revealed that most research was conducted within the social sciences. However, to enhance the effectiveness of efforts to combat violence against women, there is a need to increase interdisciplinary approaches in research. Expanding the scope of academic studies, promoting methodological

diversity, and adopting interdisciplinary perspectives would lead to a more comprehensive body of knowledge on the subject. Future research should aim to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative approaches, offering more extensive and robust findings for policymakers and relevant government ministries. By adopting a multidisciplinary and methodologically diverse approach, future studies can provide stronger evidence-based recommendations for addressing violence against women.

In conclusion, academic research on violence against women in Turkey is gaining momentum. However, to further improve the field, it is crucial to expand the scope of studies, increase methodological diversity, and encourage interdisciplinary approaches. Future research should be designed not only to contribute to the scientific literature but also to inform public policy-making, leading to the development of more effective strategies for preventing violence against women.

TOPLUMSAL FARKINDALIK VE KADIN; KADINA YÖNELİK ŞİDDET BAĞLAMINDA YAZILAN TEZLER ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

1. GİRİŞ

Kadına yönelik şiddet bireysel ve toplumsal düzeyde ciddi sonuçlar doğuran küresel bir insan hakları ihlalidir. Bu olgu, yalnızca mağdurların fiziksel ve psikolojik sağlıklarını tehdit etmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğini pekiştirecek ekonomik, hukuki ve kültürel boyutlarda geniş çaplı etkiler yaratır. Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) tarafından 1993 yılında yayımlanan "Kadına Yönelik Şiddetin Ortadan Kaldırılması Bildirgesi"nde kadına yönelik şiddet; kadınlara fiziksel, cinsel veya psikolojik zarar veren ya da vermesi muhtemel olan, özel veya kamusal alanda meydana gelebilen cinsiyete dayalı her türlü şiddet eylemi olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bu tanım, ev içi şiddetten toplumsal alanlarda karşılaşılan cinsiyet temelli şiddete kadar geniş bir yelpazeyi kapsar. Kadına yönelik şiddetle mücadelede akademik çalışmaların önemi büyüktür. Literatürde, bu konu üzerine gerçekleştirilen araştırmalar şiddetin yaygınlığını, nedenlerini ve toplumsal sonuçlarını anlamaya yönelik bilimsel veri sağlayarak politika yapıcılar ve uygulayıcılar için rehber niteliği taşımaktadır. Türkiye'de yer alan akademik çalışmalar, özellikle son yıllarda ivme kazanmış ve sosyal bilimlerden hukuk ve sağlık bilimlerine kadar geniş bir disiplinlerarası çerçevede çalışılmıştır. Bu durum toplumun farklı kesimlerinde artan farkındalıkın ve politika yapıcıların bu alana yönelik ilgisinin bir yansımasıdır. Bu çalışma Türkiye'deki kadına yönelik şiddet konulu lisansüstü tezlerin bibliyometrik analizini yaparak bu alandaki akademik üretimi sistematik bir şekilde değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada Türkiye Ulusal Tez Merkezi bünyesinde yer alan ve başlığında "kadına yönelik şiddet" ifadesini içeren tezler belirli kategoriler çerçevesinde incelenmiştir. Bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi kullanılarak tezlerin yıllara, anabilim dallarına, yazar cinsiyetine, danışman unvanlarına, araştırma yöntemlerine ve veri toplama tekniklerine göre dağılımları analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda kadına yönelik şiddet konusunda yapılan akademik üretimin zaman içindeki değişimi ve eğilimleri ortaya koyulmuş, metodolojik eksiklikler ve geliştirilmesi gereken alanlar belirlenmiştir.

2. YÖNTEM

Bu araştırmada kadına yönelik şiddet konulu lisansüstü tezlerin Türkiye'deki akademik üretim süreçleri içindeki dağılımını incelemek amacıyla bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bibliyometrik analiz, bilimsel yayınların belirli kategorilere göre sistematik olarak incelenmesini sağlayan nicel bir yöntemdir ve bu çalışma kapsamında kadına yönelik şiddet konulu tezlerin yıl, üniversite, anabilim dalı, yazar cinsiyeti, danışman unvanı, tez türü, veri toplama tekniği, yöntem ve anahtar kelimeler açısından değerlendirilmesini amaçlamaktadır (Yılmaz, 2021: 1475). Araştırmayı evrenini, Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YÖK) Ulusal Tez Merkezi

bünyesinde yer alan ve başlığında "kadına yönelik şiddet" ifadesini içeren 243 adet lisansüstü tez oluşturmaktadır. Ancak, bu tezlerden erişim izni kısıtlı olan 3 tez araştırma dışında bırakılarak analiz 240 tez üzerinden gerçekleştirılmıştır. Tezler, yıl, tez dili, üniversite, anabilim dalı, yazar cinsiyeti, danışman unvanı, tez türü, veri toplama tekniği ve yöntem kategorilerine göre tasnif edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda, nice ve nitel analiz teknikleri kullanılmış ve veriler tablolar ve grafiklerle görselleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın en önemli sınırlılığı, yalnızca başlığında "kadına yönelik şiddet" ifadesi bulunan tezlerin incelenmesi ve erişime kapalı tezlerin çalışmaya dahil edilememesidir. Bu durum, kadına yönelik şiddet konusunda yapılmış ancak farklı başlıklara sahip olabilecek diğer tezlerin analiz dışında kalmasına neden olmuştur. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma kadına yönelik şiddet konulu akademik çalışmaların mevcut durumunu ortaya koymakta ve ileride yapılacak daha kapsamlı araştırmalara zemin hazırlamaktadır.

3. BULGULAR

Kadına yönelik şiddet konulu tezlerin sayısı 2019 yılından itibaren hızla artmış, 2023 yılında en yüksek seviyeye ulaşmıştır. Bu artış toplumsal farkındalık ve akademik ilgideki yükselişle ilişkilendirilebilir. Çalışmalar en çok Ankara Üniversitesi, İstanbul Üniversitesi ve Atatürk Üniversitelerinde yürütülmüş olup, ağırlıklı olarak sosyal bilimler alanında, özellikle sosyoloji, psikoloji, hukuk ve iletişim bilimleri disiplinlerinde yoğunlaşmıştır. Tezlerin %79,6'sı kadın araştırmacılar tarafından yazılmış, en fazla danışmanlık Prof. Dr. unvanına sahip akademisyenler tarafından yapılmıştır. Yüksek lisans tezleri baskınken (%86,7), doktora tezleri oldukça sınırlıdır. Nitel yöntemler (%62,5) yaygın olarak kullanılmış, en sık anket (%35,8), görüşme (%16,3) ve içerik analizi (%15,4) tercih edilmiştir. Kadına yönelik şiddet konulu akademik çalışmaların artırılması için disiplinlerarası çalışmaların teşvik edilmesi gerekmektedir.

4. TARTIŞMA

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de kadına yönelik şiddet konulu tezlerin akademik eğilimlerini ortaya koymaktadır. 2019 sonrası tez sayısında artış görülmüş, 2023 yılı en yoğun yıl olmuştur. Bu artış, toplumsal farkındalık ve hukuki düzenlemelerle ilişkilendirilebilir. Kadına yönelik şiddet konulu tezler en çok Ankara, İstanbul ve Atatürk Üniversitelerinde üretilmiş, sosyoloji, psikoloji, hukuk ve iletişim bilimleri gibi sosyal bilimler alanında yoğunlaşmıştır. Ancak sağlık, ekonomi ve eğitim gibi disiplinlerde çalışmaların sınırlı olması, disiplinlerarası yaklaşımın artırılması gerekliliğini göstermektedir. Tezlerin %79,6'sı kadın araştırmacılar tarafından yazılmış, erkek akademisyenlerin katkısı düşük kalmıştır. Nitel yöntemler (%62,5) ağırlıklı kullanılmış, karma yöntemler (%1,3) ise oldukça sınırlı kalmıştır. Kadına yönelik şiddet konusunda akademik çalışmaların sürdürilebilirliği için disiplinlerarası çalışmaların artırılması ve doktora düzeyinde daha fazla araştırma yapılması büyük önem taşımaktadır.

SONUÇ

Bu çalışma Türkiye'de kadına yönelik şiddet konulu lisansüstü tezlerin bibliyometrik analizini yaparak akademik üretim süreçlerini incelemiştir. Bulgular, kadına yönelik şiddet konulu tezlerin özellikle 2019 yılından itibaren artış gösterdiğini ve 2023 yılında en yüksek seviyeye ulaştığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu artış, toplumsal farkındalığın yükselmesi ve akademik ilginin artmasıyla ilişkilendirilebilir. Kadına yönelik şiddet konulu tezler en çok Ankara, İstanbul ve Atatürk Üniversitelerinde üretilmiş olup, ağırlıklı olarak sosyal bilimler alanında çalışılmıştır. Sosyoloji, psikoloji, hukuk ve iletişim bilimleri gibi alanlar ön plana çıkarken, sağlık bilimleri, ekonomi ve eğitim alanlarında daha az çalışma yapılması, kadına yönelik şiddet daha disiplinlerarası bir yaklaşımla ele alınması gerektiğini göstermektedir. Tezlerin büyük çoğunluğu kadın araştırmacılar (%79,6) tarafından yazılmış, erkek akademisyenlerin katkısı sınırlı kalmıştır. Nitel yöntemler (%62,5) ağırlıklı kullanılmış, karma yöntemler (%1,3) ise oldukça düşük seviyede kalmıştır. Kadına yönelik şiddet alanında akademik üretimin daha güçlü ve kapsamlı olabilmesi için disiplinlerarası iş birliklerinin artırılması, metodolojik çeşitliliğin geliştirilmesi ve doktora düzeyinde daha fazla araştırma yapılması gerekmektedir. Böylece, kadına yönelik şiddet ile mücadelede bilimsel veriye dayalı daha etkili politikalar geliştirilebilir.

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KATKI ORANI / CONTRIBUTION RATE	AÇIKLAMA / EXPLANATION	KATKIDA BULUNANLAR / CONTRIBUTORS
Fikir veya Kavram / <i>Idea or Notion</i>	Araştırma hipotezini veya fikrini oluşturmak / <i>Form the research hypothesis or idea</i>	Hicran Özlem ILGIN
Tasarım / <i>Design</i>	Yöntemi, ölçüği ve deseni tasarlamak / <i>Designing method, scale and pattern</i>	Hicran Özlem ILGIN
Veri Toplama ve İşleme / <i>Data Collecting and Processing</i>	Verileri toplamak, düzenlenmek ve raporlamak / <i>Collecting, organizing and reporting data</i>	Hicran Özlem ILGIN
Tartışma ve Yorum / <i>Discussion and Interpretation</i>	Bulguların değerlendirilmesinde ve sonuçlandırılmasında sorumluluk almak / <i>Taking responsibility in evaluating and finalizing the findings</i>	Hicran Özlem ILGIN
Literatür Taraması / <i>Literature Review</i>	Çalışma için gerekli literatürü taramak / <i>Review the literature required for the study</i>	Hicran Özlem ILGIN