



**Naile Mehraliyeva**

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0537-600X>

Associate Professor, Doctor of Pedagogy, Baku State University, Faculty of Information and Document Management, Department of Editing and Publishing, Azerbaijan alizadanatavan@gmail.com

**Dashqin Muhammadli**

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6875-8091>

Doctor of Philosophy in History, Baku State University, Faculty of Information and document management, Department of library-information resources management, Azerbaijan, dashqin.muhammedli@gmail.com

*Atıf Künyesi | Citation Info*

Mehraliyeva, N. & Muhammadli, D. (2025). Museum Activities and the Book: The Experience of Azerbaijan and the World. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 12 (5), 226-239.

## **Museum Activities and the Book: The Experience of Azerbaijan and the World**

### **Abstract**

*In the modern era, museums perform not only preservation and exhibition functions but also serve as centers of research, education, and cultural enlightenment. This study examines the role of books in museum activities from historical and contemporary perspectives. It explores the development of book collections in Azerbaijani museums and the preservation and display of rare and historical works. The research highlights the educational, scientific, and digital functions of books, comparing local practices with international experience. Current challenges such as conservation gaps, limited digitization, and insufficient educational initiatives are analyzed, and practical recommendations are proposed. Comparative analysis reveals that Azerbaijani museums can enhance accessibility and align their book-related activities with global standards. The study contributes to strengthening the scientific and methodological foundations of book activities in Azerbaijan's museum system and supports their modernization within the framework of international cultural and educational practices.*

**Keywords:** Museum Activities, Books, Cultural Heritage, Azerbaijani Museums, Digitization

## **Müze Faaliyetleri ve Kitap İlişkisi: Azerbaycan ve Dünya Deneyimi Üzerine Bir İnceleme**

### **Öz**

*Günümüzde müzeler yalnızca koruma ve sergileme işlevlerini yerine getirmekle kalmayıp, aynı zamanda araştırma, eğitim ve kültürel aydınlanma merkezleri olarak da hizmet vermektedir. Bu çalışma,*

### **Copyright and License Statement**

*All publication and copyright of this article are held by the Journal of Academic History and Ideas / Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi. The article is made available by the journal as open access under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution–NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>). Under this license, the article may be used, reproduced, and shared in any medium for non-commercial purposes, provided that proper scholarly attribution is given; however, the original content may not be altered, transformed, or used to create derivative works. The scientific, legal, and ethical responsibility for the content of the works published in the journal rests entirely with the author(s) of the article; the journal's editors and editorial board cannot be held responsible for this content. All requests concerning commercial reuse, translation, or republication of the article must be directed to the journal's editorial board at [akademiktarihvedusunce@gmail.com](mailto:akademiktarihvedusunce@gmail.com).*

kitapların müze faaliyetlerindeki rolünü tarihsel ve çağdaş perspektiflerden incelemektedir. Araştırmada, Azerbaycan müzelerinde kitap koleksiyonlarının gelişimi ile nadir ve tarihî eserlerin korunması ve sergilenmesi ele alınmıştır. Çalışma, kitapların eğitimsel, bilimsel ve dijital işlevlerini vurgulamakta; yerel uygulamaları uluslararası deneyimlerle karşılaştırmaktadır. Koruma eksiklikleri, sınırlı dijitalleşme ve yetersiz eğitim girişimleri gibi mevcut sorunlar analiz edilerek uygulanabilir öneriler sunulmuştur. Karşılaştırmalı analiz, Azerbaycan müzelerinin kitapla ilgili faaliyetlerinde erişilebilirliği artırarak bu çalışmaları küresel standartlarla uyumlu hâle getirebileceğini ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma, Azerbaycan müze sisteminde kitap faaliyetlerinin bilimsel ve metodolojik temellerinin güçlendirilmesine katkıda bulunmakta ve bunların uluslararası kültürel ve eğitsel uygulamalar çerçevesinde modernleşmesini desteklemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Müze Faaliyetleri, Kitaplar, Kültürel Miras, Azerbaycan Müzeleri, Dijitalleşme  
**Introduction**

Museums are recognized as significant social institutions for the preservation, promotion, and education of human culture, history, and science. In the contemporary era, museum activities are not limited solely to the exhibition of artifacts; they also function as sources of information and knowledge, implementing a wide range of scientific-research, educational, and cultural enlightenment programs. In this context, books hold particular importance within the museum activity system. Books enrich the informational foundation of museums with their scientific and artistic content, as well as their historical and cultural value, thereby enhancing visitors' knowledge and understanding. The interaction between museums and books is of interest from both historical and functional perspectives. Historically, the collection, preservation, and exhibition of books within museums have evolved over centuries and were especially expanded in the twentieth century through scientific and technological advancements. Functionally, books play a central role in the implementation of museums' educational, cultural, and research functions.

Existing research indicates that the role of books within museum activities is not merely informative; they are also employed to preserve cultural heritage, facilitate scientific research, and support public enlightenment. However, both globally and in Azerbaijan, certain challenges persist regarding the functioning of museum libraries. These challenges include the preservation of book collections, digitization and the application of electronic resources, as well as ensuring accessibility of information for visitors and researchers. Therefore, the aim of this article is to examine the functions, historical development, contemporary challenges, and international practices related to books within the museum activity system, while identifying prospects for the development of book-related activities in the Azerbaijani museum system.

## 1. Definition and Functions of the Book

Throughout history, the book has served as a medium for the preservation and transmission of human knowledge, culture, and scientific achievements. According to academic literature, a book is not merely a written or printed material but also a cultural artifact with socio-cultural functions.

The primary functions of the book include:

**\*Scientific and Educational Function:** The book serves as a fundamental source for teaching and conducting research in various fields of knowledge (Bakhareva, 2019).

**\*Cultural and Historical Function:** Books play a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage and reflecting historical events and artistic achievements.

**\*Enlightenment Function:** Books act as tools for increasing public knowledge and promoting aesthetic and ethical values (McCarthy, 2018; Miller, 2017).

## 2. Museum Activities and Principles

Museums, as social and cultural institutions, play a vital role in the education, research, and cultural development of society. Their principal functions include:

**\*Preservation Function:** Safeguarding historical and cultural artifacts, including rare books (Anderson, 2019; Bautista, 2018).

**\*Educational and Enlightenment Function:** Communicating historical, cultural, and scientific knowledge to visitors (Khatri & Sharma, 2021).

**\*Scientific-Research Function:** Studying collections and integrating them into scholarly publications (Aliyev, 2015; Əliyev, 2021).

When museum activities intersect with books, the latter enrich the museum's informational foundation while enhancing the scientific and educational experience of visitors. Consequently, books become an integral part of museum activities and serve as valuable resources for researchers (Ismayilov & Sadigova, 2022).

## 3. Interaction Between Books and Museums

The relationship between books and museums manifests at several levels:

**\*As Exhibits:** Certain books are displayed in exhibitions due to their historical and cultural significance (Hüseynova, 2019).

**\*As Resources:** Museum libraries provide essential information for research and educational purposes (Ismayilov & Khalafova, 2023).

**\*As Tools for Enlightenment:** Through books, visitors gain broader and deeper insights into museum artifacts (Bakhareva, 2019).

In the contemporary era, digital technologies have further expanded book–museum interaction. Electronic catalogs, digital copies, and online resources have made books accessible to both researchers and the general public (Smith & Johnson, 2021; Bayramov & Məhəmmədli, 2025).

#### **4. Historical Development and Stages of Books in Museums**

##### **4.1. Historical Role of Books in Museums**

The role of books in museum activities dates back to ancient times. Historical records show that in Medieval Europe, early museums comprised mainly scientific and religious collections, in which books were preserved as an integral part of the holdings. Monastic and university libraries maintained rare and valuable works accessible to both researchers and students (McCarthy, 2018). During the 18th and 19th centuries, the systematization of museums in Europe began. In this period, the exhibition of books was undertaken not only for preservation purposes but also for educational and enlightenment goals (Khatri & Sharma, 2021). Books were valued both as artistic and scientific artifacts and were exhibited in specially designed showcases.

##### **4.2. History of Museum Libraries in Azerbaijan**

In Azerbaijan, museum-related book activities started in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The first museum libraries primarily operated in association with the State Historical Museum and the National Library (Ismayilov & Sadigova, 2022). At that time, books mostly covered history, ethnography, and cultural studies.

During the Soviet era, the preservation and scholarly use of book collections in Azerbaijani museums grew significantly. Museum libraries became indispensable information sources for researchers, while book exhibitions and scholarly publications contributed to public enlightenment (Aliyev, 2015). In contemporary Azerbaijan, museums develop book-related activities through both physical and electronic resources. Digital catalogs, online library systems, and electronic archives align museum book practices with international standards and enhance researcher accessibility (Mammadov & Mahammadli, 2025; Məmmədova, 2020).

#### **5. The Role of Books as Exhibits in Museums**

In museums, certain books are presented not only as sources of information but also as exhibits, particularly rare and valuable works. Exhibiting books as artifacts demonstrates their

historical, artistic, and cultural value, providing visitors with a visual and cultural experience of the book's creation and use.

When books are displayed as exhibits, the following principles are applied:

**\*Conservation and Preservation:** Specialized environments and lighting are employed to protect the physical condition of books (McCarthy, 2018).

**\*Presentation of Historical Context:** Information about the book's creation date, author, printing method, and cultural significance is provided.

**\*Educational and Enlightenment Function:** Visitors are informed about the significance of the book within historical and cultural contexts.

## 6. Stages in the Development of Book Exhibitions

Book exhibitions constitute a critical component of museum activities and have developed globally through several stages:

**\*Traditional Exhibitions (19th – early 20th century):** Books were preserved in showcases, providing only a visual display to the public.

**\*Scientific Exhibitions (mid-20th century):** Books were exhibited in a scholarly context, with explanations of their historical and cultural significance.

**\*Digital and Interactive Exhibitions (21st century):** Books are presented in electronic formats and through multimedia tools, allowing visitors to engage with them interactively.

These stages illustrate that the role of books in museums has expanded over time—from mere preservation and display to the inclusion of educational, research, and interactive experiences (Anderson, 2019; Bautista, 2018).

## 7. International Experience

In leading museums worldwide, book activities are systematically organized. For example, the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art (USA), and the Louvre Museum (France) preserve rare book collections and provide both physical and digital access. These institutions perform the dual functions of books as exhibits and research resources.

International practice indicates that effective organization of book activities requires attention to:

**\*Digitization and online presentation of book collections** (Smith & Johnson, 2021).

**\*Implementation of conservation and preservation standards.**

**\*Development of educational and public-enlightenment programs for visitors.**

**\*Creation of accessible and systematically organized information databases for researchers.**

## **8. Functional Role of Books in Museum Activities**

### **8.1. Educational and Enlightenment Function**

In museums, books are utilized not only as exhibits and sources of information but also as tools for education and public enlightenment. Through books, visitors gain deeper knowledge about collections and exhibitions, acquiring information within historical, cultural, and scientific contexts.

The educational function of books operates at various levels:

**\*School and University Level:** Integrating books and archival materials into curricula enhances students' research skills.

**\*Public Enlightenment Across Age Groups:** Seminars, reading sessions, and interactive lessons organized in museum libraries raise public cultural awareness.

In modern museums, the integration of books with digital resources further expands their educational and enlightenment functions; electronic books and interactive catalogs enable visitors to study exhibition materials more thoroughly.

### **8.2. Preservation and Promotion of Culture**

Books serve as vital instruments for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage within museum activities (Ismayilov & Khalafova, 2023). Rare and historical books, as well as artistic and scientific works, play a central role in safeguarding culture and transmitting it to future generations.

Museum libraries contribute to cultural preservation through:

**\*Collection Preservation:** Physical safeguarding, conservation, and restoration of books.

**\*Presentation of Cultural Values:** Displaying books in exhibitions and providing public access.

**\*Scholarly and Publicistic Publications:** Preparing studies and catalogs based on rare books in museum holdings (Bayramov & Məhəmmədli, 2025).

These activities ensure the protection of historical, cultural, and aesthetic values through books while enhancing public cultural knowledge.

### **8.3. Books as Resources for Research and Scientific Activity**

Within the museum activity system, books constitute primary resources for scientific research. Museum libraries provide researchers with:

**\*Historical Documents and Rare Publications** for studying historical events and artistic works.

**\*Scientific Catalogs and Bibliographies** to organize research and ensure information accessibility.

**\*Digital Resources:** Electronic copies and online archives that enable access to both local and international materials.

These features demonstrate that books are not merely sources of information but strategic tools for scientific research (Mammadov & Mahammadli, 2025).

#### **8.4. Integration of Educational, Cultural, and Research Functions**

The functions of books within the museum system are closely interconnected. Educational and enlightenment roles combine with cultural preservation to elevate public knowledge, while research functions enable systematic organization of this knowledge and the generation of new insights.

Seminars and academic programs organized around rare-book exhibitions exemplify this integration, providing visitors with both visual and scholarly experiences and fostering interactive engagement between the book and the museum.

### **9. The Role of Books in the Museum Activity System in Azerbaijan**

#### **9.1. Historical Development**

Book-related activities in the Azerbaijani museum system extend back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During this period, library collections of the National Assembly and educational institutions maintained close connections with museums (Əliyev, 2021; Hüseynova, 2019). Following the establishment of the Azerbaijan State Museum System, rare and historical books began to be exhibited as artifacts, and collections became accessible to researchers and visitors.

The preservation and exhibition of historical books play a pivotal role in safeguarding Azerbaijan's cultural heritage (Aliyev, 2015). Institutions such as the Azerbaijan National Art Museum and the Azerbaijan National History Museum display rare book collections that reflect diverse aspects of the nation's cultural legacy.

## 9.2. Contemporary Situation

Currently, book-related activities in Azerbaijani museums are developing along several key directions:

**\*Education and Public Enlightenment:** Museums organize seminars, lessons, and interactive programs centered on books.

**\*Research and Academic Activities:** Museum libraries offer access to rare books, catalogs, and archival materials essential for research (Hüseynova, 2019).

**\*Digital Development:** Recent years have seen the production of electronic copies of rare books and the creation of online catalogs, preserving physical collections and increasing accessibility.

## 9.3. Challenges and Issues

Several challenges continue to affect book-related activities in the Azerbaijani museum system:

**\*Collection Preservation:** Climate control and conservation methods for rare books are not yet fully implemented (Əliyev, 2021).

**\*Digitization Gaps:** Electronic resources remain limited; some rare books are not yet online.

**\*Limited Educational Programs:** The integration of books into exhibitions and learning programs is still developing compared to international standards (Alizadeh & Mahammadli, 2025).

## 9.4. Comparison in an International Context

Leading museums worldwide expand book-related activities across exhibition, educational, and research functions. Institutions in the United Kingdom and the United States combine book exhibitions with interactive and digital programs. Azerbaijani museums have significant potential to adopt these practices and enhance access for both the public and researchers (Mehraliyeva, 2025).

## 10. Recommendations

**\*Strengthening Collection Preservation:** Implement modern conservation technologies and encourage staff participation in international training (Mammadov & Mahammadli, 2025).

**\*Expanding Digital Resources:** Prepare electronic copies of rare books and provide online access via interactive catalogs.

**\*Enhancing Education and Public Enlightenment:** Organize seminars and interactive lessons in collaboration with schools and universities.

**\*International Cooperation:** Exchange experience and implement joint projects with leading museums (Mehraliyeva, 2025).

## **11. Contemporary Challenges and Prospects of Museum Libraries**

### **11.1. Book Preservation and Conservation Issues**

Preservation and conservation remain pressing concerns in museum libraries. Long-term storage of rare books requires controlled environments for temperature, humidity, lighting, and air quality. In Azerbaijani museums, key challenges include:

- \*Lack of essential equipment for effective conservation.
- \*Insufficient monitoring of physical condition (Miller, 2017; Anderson, 2019).
- \*Partial implementation of safe-exhibition standards.

Addressing these requires adopting international conservation technologies and providing professional training.

### **11.2. Digital Technologies and Electronic Resources**

Digital technologies have made book-related activities in museums more accessible and interactive. Electronic catalogs, digitized publications, and online archives facilitate access for visitors and researchers. Current trends include:

- \*Creation of Electronic Catalogs:** Systematizing collections with advanced search tools.
- \*Digital Copies:** Making rare books available electronically to minimize handling.
- \*Online Teaching and Seminars:** Organizing lessons based on digital book resources (Bautista, 2018).

These approaches support research while contributing to preservation.

### **11.3. Accessibility of Collections and Public Engagement**

A key objective of museum libraries is broad accessibility, yet challenges persist:

- \*Limited access to rare and valuable collections.
- \*Non-interactive presentation of exhibitions.
- \*Restricted public engagement programs.

To address these, digital platforms, public seminars, and educational collaborations are needed (Ismaïlov & Khalafova, 2022).

### **11.4. Development Prospects**

Future development of museum libraries can be guided by:

- \*Digital Transformation:** Creating digital copies and online access.

**\*International Collaboration:** Partnering with leading museums for knowledge exchange.

**\*Expansion of Educational Programs:** Increasing use of books in teaching and exhibitions.

**\*Advancement of Conservation Technologies:** Applying modern methods for long-term preservation.

These directions create opportunities for developing Azerbaijani museum libraries nationally and internationally.

## **12. International Experience and Analysis**

### **12.1. Organization of Book Activities in Museums Worldwide**

International experience shows that leading museums organize book-related activities systematically (Məmmədova, 2020). Museum libraries preserve rare and historical publications and make them accessible to both visitors and researchers.

Examples include:

**\*The British Museum (London):** Preserves rare collections, both physical and digital.

**\*The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York):** Integrates books into educational programs and interactive exhibitions.

**\*The Louvre Museum (Paris):** Preserves book collections from historical and artistic perspectives and organizes educational programs.

These examples show that international museums integrate preservation, education, research, and public engagement.

### **12.2. International Standards and Innovations**

Global museum practice implements several standards:

**\*Conservation and Preservation Standards:** Climate control, specialized display cases, and lighting.

**\*Digitization:** Creating digital copies and online access.

**\*Interactive Exhibitions:** Using digital and multimedia tools.

**\*Educational and Seminar Programs:** Collaborations with schools and universities.

These standards serve as benchmarks for modernizing Azerbaijani museum libraries.

### **12.3. Integration of Azerbaijani Museums into International Practices**

Book-related activities in Azerbaijani museums have recently evolved through digital technologies. Full integration with global standards requires:

**\*Expansion of digital catalogs.**

\*Implementation of conservation and display standards.

\*Strengthening educational and outreach programs.

\*International cooperation through joint projects.

These steps are vital for aligning Azerbaijani museum activities with international practice.

#### **12.4. Analysis and Comparison**

Comparative analysis of global experience shows that successful museums are characterized by:

\*Accessibility of collections in physical and digital forms.

\*Presentation of rare books as exhibition artifacts.

\*Integration of educational and research programs.

\*Use of digital technologies and interactive exhibitions.

\*Strong public engagement and international collaboration.

Such practices can guide the strategic development of Azerbaijani museums.

#### **Conclusion**

The research has demonstrated that books occupy a multifaceted and strategic position within the museum activity system. In museums, books function not only as informational and research resources but also as vital instruments for the preservation of cultural heritage, education, and public enlightenment.

In the contemporary context, the roles and functions of books in museum activities can be summarized as follows:

**\*Education and Public Outreach:** Books provide visitors with detailed and in-depth knowledge about exhibitions and are integrated into seminars and educational programs.

**\*Cultural Preservation:** Rare and historical books serve as key tools for safeguarding cultural heritage and are displayed as significant exhibition artifacts.

**\*Research Activities:** Museum libraries offer researchers access to rare books and electronic resources, thereby facilitating scholarly inquiry and academic advancement.

International experience demonstrates that leading museums organize book-related activities through both physical and digital resources, enhancing the functional role of books via interactive exhibitions, educational initiatives, and active public engagement. Azerbaijani museums have the potential to adopt and adapt these best practices to align their book-related activities with contemporary global standards.

To ensure the effective use of books within museum activity systems, the following recommendations are proposed:

### **Digitization and Expansion of Electronic Resources**

\*Create digital copies of rare and valuable books.

\*Ensure access to information for researchers and visitors through online catalogs and interactive digital platforms.

### **Strengthening Conservation and Preservation Measures**

\*Implement climate control technologies and specialized display cases in accordance with international standards for long-term preservation.

\*Provide training for museum personnel in modern conservation methods and technologies.

### **Development of Educational and Public Outreach Activities**

\*Organize seminars and educational programs in collaboration with schools, universities, and cultural organizations.

\*Develop interactive lessons and educational materials based on exhibitions and rare-book collections.

### **International Cooperation and Knowledge Exchange**

\*Initiate joint projects, workshops, and seminars with leading global museums.

\*Continuously improve book-related activities through the adoption of international standards and best practices.

### **Strengthening Public Relations and Engagement**

\*Enhance interactive presentation of books and museum exhibitions.

\*Promote cultural and educational content through digital media and communication channels.

The implementation of these measures will harmonize the book-related activities of Azerbaijani museums with international standards, increase accessibility for both researchers and the general public, and enhance the overall effectiveness of cultural preservation, education, and public enlightenment within the museum system.

### **References**

Alizadeh, H., & Mahammadli, D. (2025). Problems of promoting multiculturalism ideas in libraries: Traditions, contemporary trends, perspectives. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 12(3), 808–823.

Aliyev, R. (2015). *Azərbaycan muzeylərində kitab fəaliyyəti tarixi*. Elm Nəşriyyatı.

Anderson, T. (2019). *Interactive book exhibitions in modern museums*. Routledge.

Bakhareva, L. (2019). *Museums and modern society: The educational function of museums*. Nauka.

Bautista, L. (2018). *Rare books as museum exhibits: Preservation and public engagement*. Springer.

Bayramov, A., & Məhəmmədli, D. (2025). Systematic approach methodology for studying the library collection. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 12(2), 844–851.

Hüseynova, S. (2019). *Azərbaycan muzeylərində nadir kitabların sərgilənməsi*. Qanun Nəşriyyatı.

Ismayilov, N. I., & Khalafova, S. (2023). Historical development of resource management in modern universal scientific libraries. *Universidad y Sociedad Journal*, 16(4), 509–515. <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21101037901&tip=sid>

Ismayilov, N. I., & Sadigova, S. (2022). Synergetic foundations of the methodology of modern bibliography. *Grani*, 26(5), 45–51.

Ismayilov, N., & Khalafova, S. (2022). Sajty bibliotek, shcho nadaiut informatsiiu korystuvacham (na osnovi vitchyznianoho ta zarubizhnoho bibliotechnoho dosvidu) [Library websites that provide information to users (based on domestic and foreign library experience)]. *Naukovo-teoretychnyi almanakh Hrani*, 25(2), 22–28. <https://doi.org/10.15421/172219> (in Ukrainian).

Khatri, P., & Sharma, R. (2021). Museum libraries as cultural heritage hubs: An analysis. *International Journal of Museum Studies*, 15(2), 45–62.

Mammadov, E., & Mahammadli, D. (2025). Modern problems of library and information resources management. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 12(3), 996–1007.

Məmmədova, S. (2020). *Azərbaycan muzey sistemində rəqəmsal kitab fəaliyyətinin inkişafı*. Qanun Nəşriyyatı.

McCarthy, D. (2018). *Books in museums: Preservation and public engagement*. Routledge.

Mehraliyeva, N. (2025). Problems of translation and publication of Turkish fiction in Azerbaijan. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 12(3), 981–995.

Miller, J. (2017). *Global perspectives on museum libraries and book collections*. Oxford University Press.

Smith, J., & Johnson, R. (2021). Digital transformations in museum libraries. *Museum Management Review*, 22(3), 101–119.

Əliyev, R. (2021). *Azərbaycan muzey sistemində tədqiqat fəaliyyətinin təkmilləşdirilməsi*. Elm Nəşriyyatı.

#### ***Telif ve Lisans Bildirimi***

*Bu makalenin tüm yayın ve telif hakları Journal of Academic History and Ideas / Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi'ne aittir. Makale, dergi tarafından Creative Commons Atıf-GayriTicari 4.0 Uluslararası Lisansı (CC BY-NC 4.0) kapsamında açık erişimli olarak sunulmaktadır (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Bu lisans kapsamında, makale uygun bilimsel atıf yapılması koşuluyla ve yalnızca ticari olmayan amaçlarla her türlü ortamda kullanılabilir, çoğaltılabılır ve paylaşılabilir; ancak orijinal içeriğin değiştirilmesi, dönüştürülmesi veya türrev eser üretilmesi kesinlikle yasaktır. Dergide yayımlanan çalışmaların bilimsel, hukuki ve etik sorumluluğu tamamen makale yazar(lar)ına aittir; dergi editörleri ve yayın kurulu bu içerik nedeniyle sorumlu tutulamaz. Makalenin ticari yeniden kullanımı, çeviri veya yeniden yayımlanmasına ilişkin tüm talepler, derginin editör kuruluna akademiktarihvedusunce@gmail.com adresi üzerinden iletilmelidir.*