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EDİTÖRDEN

6 Şubat Anısına

Ülkemiz jeolojik özellikleri, topoğrafik yapısı ve iklimi nedeniyle deprem, sel, gibi doğal süreçleri sıkça yaşayan bir ülke konumundadır. Türkiye, yeryüzünün en aktif fay zonları içerisinde bulunan ve her zaman büyük deprem tehlikesi ve riskine maruz olan bir ülkedir. Ülkemiz deprem bölgeleri haritası esas alındığında ülke topraklarının % 96'sının farklı oranlarda deprem tehlikesine sahip bölgeler içerisinde yer aldığı ve nüfusun % 98'inin bu bölgelerde yaşadığı görülmektedir. Bu bölgelerin %66'sı 1. ve 2. derece deprem bölgeleri olup başka bir deyişle aktif fay zonları içerisinde yer almaktadır. 1900'den günümüze meydana gelen büyük depremler bakımından Türkiye 77 deprem ile dördüncü sırada yer almaktadır (AFAD 2018). Türkiye'de ortalama olarak beş yılda bir geniş çapta can ve mal kaybına yol açan bir deprem yaşanmaktadır. Depremlere ek olarak heyelan, sel/su baskını, kaya düşmesi, çığ gibi afetler de bölgeler/mevsimler bazında sıklıkla yaşanmaktadır. Geçmişten günümüze kadar afetlerin sosyoekonomik ve doğal çevreye yaptığı tahribatlar bilinen bir gerçektir. Bu risk gerçekliği, başta yöneticiler ve karar vericiler olmak üzere toplumun tüm kesimlerini ilgilendirmekte ve her an hazırlıklı ve tedbirli olmak zorunluluğunu da beraberinde getirmektedir.

Nitekim en son 6 Şubat 2023'te meydana gelen, merkez üsleri sırasıyla, Kahramanmaraş'ın Pazarcık ve Elbistan İlçeleri olan, 7,8 Mw ve 7,5 Mw büyüklüklerindeki iki deprem sonucunda Türkiye'de resmî rakamlara göre en az 50 bin 783 kişi hayatını kaybetmiş ve toplam 122 binden fazla kişi ise yaralanmıştır. Depremlerin ardından büyüklüğü 6,7 Mw'e kadar varan 45 binden fazla artçı sarsıntı gerçekleşmiştir.

Türkiye'de afet yönetimi konusunun tekrar gözden geçirilip, öncelikli olarak sorunun bütüncül ele alınması zorunluluğu acı bir şekilde deneyimlenmiştir. Ülkemizde yaşanan deprem, sel gibi afetler için sistemli bütüncül afet yönetim anlayışı, riskleri tanımlamayı, riskleri ortadan kaldırmayı ve risk meydana geldiğinde en az zararlarla yönetebilmeyi içermektedir. Bu bağlamda afetlere yönelik sistemli, bilimsel, teknik, etiksel, yönetsel, denetimsel, interdisipliner ve ekolojik yaklaşımların söylem ve eylem boyutunda zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Stratejik afet yönetim anlayışı sadece afet öncesi tedbir ve sonrası bir müdahale yönetimi değil, aynı zamanda sürdürülebilir ekolojik ve doğa ile uyumlu politikaların planlanması ve yönetimini de kapsamaktadır. Ülkemiz, deprem gerçeğine yönelik aslında afet riskini azaltabilecek her türlü bilimsel ve teknik bilgiye, donanımlı kurumsal alt yapıya ve tecrübeli uzmanlara sahiptir. Bu bağlamda tüm paydaşlar (Resmî kurumlar ve kuruluşlar, STK, mesleki disiplinler, vatandaşlar, üniversiteler, vb) arasında işbirliğinin ve ortak çalışmalarının güçlendirilmesi, görev ve sorumlulukların tanımlanması, söylem ve eylem boyutunda hayata geçirilmesi büyük bir önem taşımaktadır.

Dergimiz, 6 Şubat Depreminin ardından bilimsel bilgilerin gündemde tutulması, güncellenmesi ve paylaşılması için "2023 ve 2024 yıllarında "Deprem Araştırmaları Özel Sayısı" yayımlanması ön görülmüştür. Bu amaçla değerli çalışmalarını paylaşan başta tüm yazarlar olmak üzere hakemlere ve editör kurulu üyelerine teşekkür ederim. Deprem afetinin yıkıcı sonuçlarının bir daha yaşanmaması adına "Deprem Araştırmaları Özel Sayıları"nda yer alan değerli çalışmaların herkese yararlı olmasını dilerim.

"Ülkemizdeki deprem gerçeği hiçbir zaman unutulmamalı ve unutturulmamalıdır".

EDİTÖR KURULU



FROM THE EDITOR

In memory of February 6...

Türkiye is a country that frequently experiences natural processes such as earthquakes and floods due to its geological features, topographical structure, and climate. Türkiye is a country located in the most active fault zones of the earth's surface and is always exposed to great earthquake hazards and risks. Based on the earthquake zone map of Türkiye, it is seen that 96% of the country's territory is located in regions with different rates of earthquake hazards, and 98% of the population lives in these regions. 66% of these regions are 1st and 2nd-degree earthquake zones; in other words, they are located within active fault zones. In terms of major earthquakes since 1900, Türkiye ranks fourth with 77 earthquakes (AFAD, 2018). On average, Türkiye experiences an earthquake every five years, causing widespread loss of life and property. In addition to earthquakes, disasters such as landslides, floods, rock falls, and avalanches are also frequently experienced on a regional or seasonal basis. It is a well-known fact that disasters have devastated the socio-economic and natural environment from the past to the present. This risky reality concerns all segments of society, especially administrators and decision-makers, and brings along the necessity of being prepared and cautious at all times. In Türkiye, it is mandatory to take necessary measures and turn them into action with scientific, technical, legal, ethical, administrative, supervisory, ecological, sustainable, and holistic approaches for natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods.

As a matter of fact, according to official data, at least 50,783 people lost their lives and more than 122,000 people were injured in Türkiye as a result of two earthquakes of magnitude 7.8 Mw and 7.5 Mw, the epicenters of which were located in Pazarcık and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023. The earthquakes were followed by more than 45 thousand aftershocks with magnitudes up to 6.7 Mw.

It has been painfully experienced that the issue of disaster management in Türkiye should be reviewed and the problem should be handled holistically. A systematic, holistic disaster management approach for the disasters experienced in Türkiye includes defining the risks, eliminating the risks, and managing them with minimum damages when the risk occurs. In this context, systematic, scientific, technical, ethical, managerial, administrative, supervisory, interdisciplinary, and ecological approaches to disasters have become compulsory in discourse and action. The strategic disaster management approach includes not only pre-disaster precaution and post-disaster response management but also the planning and management of sustainable ecological and nature-compatible policies. Türkiye has all kinds of scientific and technical knowledge, well-equipped institutional infrastructure, and experienced experts that can reduce the risk of disasters. In this context, it is of great importance to strengthen cooperation and joint work among all stakeholders (official institutions and organizations, NGOs, professional disciplines, citizens, universities, etc.), to define duties and responsibilities, and to put them into practice in terms of discourse and action.

To keep scientific information on the agenda and update and share scientific information after the February 6 earthquake, it was foreseen to publish "Special Issues on Earthquake Research" in 2023 and 2024 in JASA. For this purpose, I would like to thank the reviewers and editorial board members, especially all the authors who sent their valuable works. I hope that the valuable studies in "Special Issues of Earthquake Research" will be useful to everyone to prevent the devastating consequences of the earthquake disaster from happening again.

"The earthquake reality in Türkiye should never be forgotten or made to be forgotten."



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