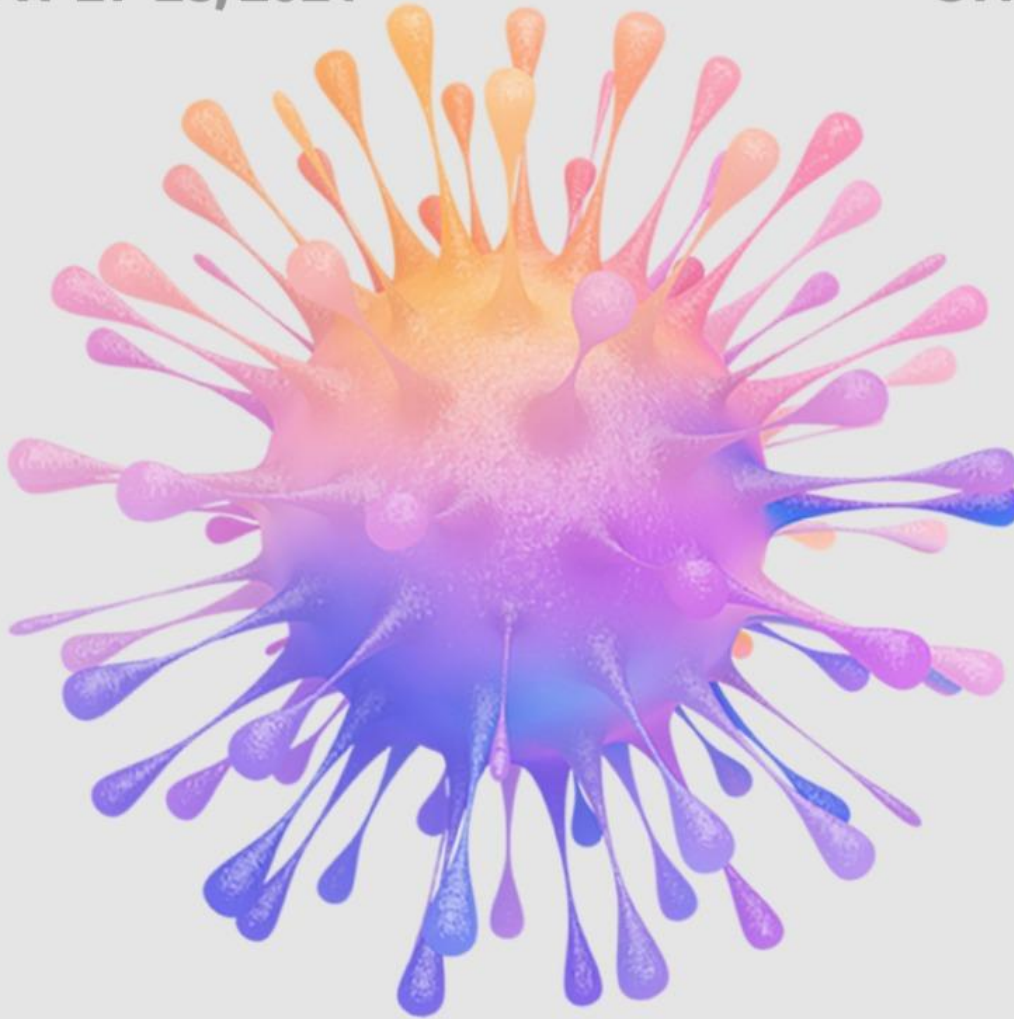# SYMPOSIUM ON "RETHINKING ALIENATION BEYOND THE PANDEMIC FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL: THE NEW NORMAL FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE"

MAY 27-28, 2021　　　　**ONLINE**

ABSTRACT BOOK

Symposium Website: www.ayvansaray.edu.tr/tr-TR/sympandandemic21/105623

Table of Contents

PREFACE

Dear Colleagues,

Symposium On "Rethinking Alienation Beyond the Pandemic from Local to Global: The New Normal from Theory to Practice" will be organized online on May 27-28, 2021 by Istanbul Ayvansaray University (ASU), Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, American University in the Emirates (AUE) and Girne American University (GAU). The Symposium is supported by American University of Cyprus (AUC), Transnational Press London (TPLondon), Urban Development and Social Research Association (UDSR / DURS), Eurasia Economic Relations Association (EkoAvrasya) and Istanbul Ayvansaray University Migration Policy Research and Application Centre (GÖÇAR).

The Covid-19 crisis, with all the horrors it has caused, offers humanity an opportunity to reflect on itself and evaluate its point, even if it is delayed. In a very short time, we found ourselves worried about whether we could reach the objects we needed, whether we would lose our jobs, or keep our freedom.

Alienation is described as withdrawing or separation of a person or a person's affections from an object or position of former attachment: alienation ... from the values of one's society and family (S. L. Halleck). Different forms of alienation, such as cultural alienation, professional alienation, and religious alienation, are among the current issues. It is obvious that we need to define different alienation along with the pandemic.

It is claimed that there is a process in which negative feelings and experiences associated with prolonged isolation are experienced and the new normal is built for all of us, including the entire world population. Social distance and closure measures force employees to work from home and with distance-learning for students, people of all generations are isolated from their social relations.

The Covid-19 outbreak has left many people alone for a long time or more. Likewise, institutions fall short of taking measures to prevent people's alienation process. Emphasizing the economic, social and cultural differences in the global experience of the epidemic, it is important to emphasize the need for localization and new approaches of culture focusing on new definitions of the new normal by local and global actors.

With the alienation created by the new process, reconstructing the hybridization process and contributing to understanding alternative approaches to cultural encounters between global and local are among the main objectives of this symposium. We invite you to redefine alienation and the new normal within the framework of the following subheadings, and to make theoretical and empirical contributions to the symposium with an interdisciplinary perspective.

Our symposium has been organized with the contribution of many people and organizations. I would like to express my gratitude to all academicians from all around the world and from Turkey who contributed to the realization of our congress, our congress partners, all academicians and administrative staff who took part either in the organization committee or in the scientific board of the congress.

We plan to publish our symposium book in September 2021 at the latest after this abstract book, which we prepared based on the abstracts of our symposium participants. I hope to come together in Istanbul in the second of this symposium,, where we can attend everyone in a healthy and face-to-face manner. Sincerely,

Symposium Coordinator
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Banu DALAMAN / Istanbul Ayvansaray University

COVID-19 ASSISTANCE OF TURKEY AS PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Abdulmennan Baycar*

Abstract

Joseph Nye defines "smart power" as the most efficient use of soft and hard power. While hard power uses pressure and intimidation tools, the soft power aims to influence the decisions of t[1]he interlocutors thorough soft power means by "winning heart". As public diplomacy is a tool in which soft power is manifested, such a diplomacy becomes more meaningful especially in times of disaster. Greece's assistance to Turkey in the 1999 earthquake has gone down in history as one of the most well-known examples in Turkish foreign policy and has been regarded as a milestone for the melting of the ice in Turkish-Greek relations. The Covid-19 outbreak, which started in China in the last months of 2019, and was seen in countries such as Iran and Italy in the first months of 2020, captured even the most developed countries in surprise. During this pandemic, an explosion of demand for masks, gloves and other hygiene items to combat the disaster. Due to the globalization of the disaster, the advantages of globalization that were accumulated for years have been replaced by a nationalist supply race. In this process, disaster diplomacy has gained importance as a public diplomacy that includes the materials aid required for the epidemic against nationalism. There is no doubt that traditional and pessimistic news on the internet have a great impact on this importance. While the mask race has become inevitable even within national borders, disaster relief of states to other nations has been seen as an effective method of winning heart. However, one aspect of these aids that is unique to Covid-19 is that contrary to what is expected, it includes not only developing African and Asian countries, but also global powers such as the United States, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy and China. This study deals with the ways in which Covid-19 aid is used as a public diplomacy tool. However, while this disaster diplomacy aims to win the hearts of the helped party, it is also effective in creating the goal of development and being a great state in the domestic public opinion. This study reports the national and international media and think tanks, news and other broadcasts using Turkey's soft power tool, especially its public diplomacy as applied in the first period of the epidemic demonstrates the disaster diplomacy. National publications subject of domestic public opinion reflects the direction of international publications with pictures that Turkey wants to build outside the "heart gain" will exhibit their purpose.

Keywords: public diplomacy, soft power, smart power, Covid-19 aids, disaster diplomacy

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED COVID-19 AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Abhishek Pandey*

Dr. V. Ramesh**

Abstract

India is agrarian economy. The sector serves the food consumption needs of the whole country, while also placing among the top exporters of agricultural produce in the world. Outbreak of corona virus in India and the consequent lockdown, unfortunately, also coincided with the country's peak harvesting time of a variety of crops of the season. COVID-19 caused a massive agricultural crisis due to the country wide lockdown. As per COVID-19 safety guidelines agricultural workers movement to the farms has been restricted. During this pandemic, Indian farmers and agricultural workers faced many problems in agriculture domain such as lack of irrigation infrastructure, market infrastructure and transport infrastructure etc. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning are playing a key role in better understanding and addressing these problems. Before the pandemic COVID-19, the agriculture sector's adoption of AI-driven technology was already on the rise, and COVID-19 has only quickened its growth. This study explored various problems faced by Indian farmers and Indian Agriculture responds to this health crisis COVID-19. Our study reviews the role of artificial intelligence and machine learning to reform Post COVID-19 agriculture in India.

Key Words: Corona virus, Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM AFTER THE NEW ENEMY PANDEMIC

Ali Poyraz GÜRSON[*]
Can TELEMECİ[**]

Abstract

Major breaks in history have been experienced as a result of great disasters, wars and epidemics. Humanity, who experienced two great world wars in the 20th century, has faced with the Covid-19 epidemic that emerged in Wuhan, China and spread to the whole world in a short time. Transnational organizations established to prevent wars, improve diplomacy between countries and find solutions to global problems together have been inadequate to solve the crises that broke out in the world today, as in the past. As a result, trust in international organizations has been deeply damaged.

The Covid-19 outbreak, which was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, can be defined as a new enemy for states. The virus, which affected the whole world and spread rapidly regardless of race, language, religion, gender, rich and poor, affected all social life. In addition, in the international system, especially globalization, nation-state, country borders, international institutions, freedom-security dilemma, health, neo-liberal policies and social security concepts have been discussed again.

Although it is an exaggerated point of view that the pandemic is seen as a factor that will transform the international system alone, it has enabled all the problems caused by the neo-capitalist order to emerge even more. States tried to protect their citizens by withdrawing to their own borders against the pandemic that could not be solved on a global scale. Countries such as the USA, China, Germany, Russia and the UK have managed to develop a vaccine against the virus in a short period of one year. However, there is a ruthless and unfair competition between countries, even regarding the vaccine which is the most fundamental right of humanity.

In this study, the struggle of countries against the new enemy pandemic and the effect of the pandemic on the international order in the world where a great historical break occurred with the epidemic disease was examined.

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, International Relations, International System.

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ITALIAN SCHOOL AND LOCKDOWN PANDEMIC AND EDUCATION

Anna Di Giusto*

Abstract

During the first period of the pandemic in Italy, schools were closed for every grade level from the 5th of March to the end of the school and academic year. The gravity of the situation did not allow any other solutions but today many researchers are interested in studying the impact of this and the other lockdowns around the world. In the last school year (from September 2020 to April 2021), in Italy, the lockdown has affected only high school students and, in some regions and for short periods of time, the 7/8 graders. The complete lack of social life for teenagers from 14 to 19 has caused them and aggravated all sorts of disorders. Adolescence is a complicated phase in which eating and behavioral disorders occur more frequently than in other moments in life. Not only the two lockdowns but also the stress of parenting have exasperated problematic situations, and in many cases, they have created a new critical situation that psychology classifies as PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder).
The high numbers of infected are forcing the Italian government to postpone the overall re-opening of high school. In this way, the emergency is turning into a pathology. The research compares different statistical studies on this subject and interviews some specialists. In this way, the goal is to shed light on the situation and offer an overview of the scientific studies and the state of the art. It is certainly too early to fully understand the long-term effects of this event, but the signs of a profound malaise are numerous and unequivocal in underling the gravity of the situation.

Keywords: lockdown, distant learning, adolescence disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, statistics

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ANALYZING BRAND COMMUNICATION IN THE PANDEMIA PROCESS: KİĞILI

Arzu KIZBAZ*

Bahşende ÇOBAN**

Abstract

"A brand that conquers your mind creates behavior. A brand that conquers your heart creates commitment," describes brand strategist Scott Talgo. It points to the relationship established with a brand and the brand's loyalty when it touches our emotions. Brands want to be perceived correctly by both their employees and their customers. However, perception is all the codes that are formed in the mind and it is variable, so when brand communication is structured correctly, it can be talked about stability in the brand perception of the target audience.

If the perception of the target audience can be maintained and does not change in times of crisis, it is possible to talk about brand loyalty. Because the change of perception in times of crisis manifests itself as the image and reputation of the brand that can be lost or protected, and the lost image and reputation can hardly be restructured. In this study, communication studies of the 'Kiğılı' brand will be discussed. While describing itself as "we are a clothing brand", it has fallen away from the brand connotation it created in the minds of its target audience by selling food and cleaning products on its website during the pandemic period. However, the two most important concepts that stand out in strategic brand management are brand association and brand awareness. Kiğılı, who also supported very important corporate social responsibility projects, was criticized for this decision it made during the pandemic.

Every institution has a crisis management plan in case of a crisis. However, it was not possible for every brand to carry out the process with a crisis management plan at the beginning of the pandemic, which is uncertain how long it will last. For this reason, brand communication has gained importance in pandemic conditions. In a crisis environment where uncertainty factors are intense, being able to manage brand communication skillfully without harming the brand makes a difference. In this study, examples from the advertising, marketing and public relations studies of the 'Kiğılı' brand will be selected and analyzed with the descriptive analysis method. As writer Richie Norton said, "A brand is a person who has a voice, evokes emotions and sends a message." While analyzing the examples, the voice of Kiğılı, the emotions it aroused and the messages it radiated will be traced.

Keywords: Brand Communication, Brand Awareness, Perception, Kiğılı, Pandemic

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EXTREME DIGITALIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS DURING THE POST CORONA PANDEMIC PERIOD

Arzu Ozsoy*

Abstract

International studies show that individuals use digital media more than ever during Covid 19 pandemic. The studies state that the extreme digitalisation is observed due to corona epidemic measures and the quarantine rules applied in different dimensions in each country. Within the scope of corona measures, user behaviours and digital habits have started to differentiate and intensify in this extremely isolated process where new living rules and restrictions are applied. Individuals from different ages and socio-economic groups in many different countries share on their social media accounts that they experience problems such as binge watching, excessive online shopping, etc., due to quarantine restrictions. While the use of excessive digital tools and media causes a wide variety of physical and mental illnesses, it also causes visible positive and negative changes in the lives of individuals. The aim of this study is to provide a general view and recommendations for individual and social changes in the context of extreme digitalization during the corona epidemic period. Content analysis method is used for the study. Various national and international reports such as UN and WHO situation reports are studied and their recommendations are considered in the conclusion part. As a result, it is very important for individuals to take serious precautions during the post corona, new normal period. People should protect themselves and set time limits for digital environment with self-control mechanisms for the excessive use of smartphones, laptops, and smart TV system. It is important to go for a lifestyle change such as doing sports and moving more, even at home. The relevant authorities recommend individuals to get professional support if they cannot cope with these excessive digital habits and acts.

Keywords: Digital Media, Corona, Extreme Digitalization, Digital Diseases

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THINKING CLIMATE CRISIS WITH THE COVİD-19 PANDEMIC: AN EVALUATION ON CLIMATE NEWS IN TURKEY

Aslıhan ARDIÇ ÇOBANER*

Abstract

This study proposes to look at the Covid-19 pandemic, which has affected the whole world, from a broader perspective as part of the climate crisis. There are many common points between the Covid-19 pandemic as a global crisis and the climate crisis (just like the SARS and Ebola diseases). That the pandemic, which is thought to be caused by a live animal market in Wuhan, China, has become global in a short time, news about quarantine decisions, curfews and slowdown in production and industry let air pollution reduce and revitalization of natural life and the beginning of the appearance of wild animals in nature. have exposed the ecological dimension of pandemic and the climate crisis. However, the Covid-19 outbreak and climate crisis affect the disadvantaged segments of the society more and deepen the existing inequalities. Likewise, disinformation is widespread due to the prevalence of conspiracy theories and denial policies in both areas. In addition, the solution of both requires changes in current socio-economic policies and priorities.

In this study, is intended to present an overview on the state of the climate news, which can not be found places in the agenda of Turkey in "normal" times, in Covidien-19 the pandemic period. For this purpose, content analysis was performed on the news in Google News search for a period of one year, including the dates of the Covid-19 outbreak. The news has been critically examined over whether it is linked to the Covid-19 outbreak, taking into account the principles of climate journalism.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, climate crisis, news, climate reporting, content analysis.

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THE STATE OF WOMEN IN PANDEMIA AND THE INCREASING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Aslıhan ARDIÇ ÇOBANER*

Canan DURAL TASOUJİ**

Abstract

As more than a year has passed since the global Covid-19 epidemic, the effects of the pandemic on different social groups have begun to be discussed. While the pandemic affects people in many different ways, psychologically, culturally and economically, among them, the effects it has on women has been one of the most talked about. Among the serious economic and social effects of the pandemic on women, it was seen that it worsened the already disadvantaged position of women in the labor market, increased unpaid care work and housework, as well as spreading domestic violence and abuse faced by women and children. As a result of the closure to the house due to the pandemic, the separation between the public and private spheres has disappeared, as well as the work moving to the home, domestic violence and abuse have also increased. In this study, the research, evaluation and media content conducted by various institutions and individuals regarding the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on women and the increasing domestic violence will be reviewed with secondary data analysis and content analysis. Based on these investigations: 1) The situation of women in the Covid-19 pandemic, 2) Findings of the increasing violence against women in the pandemic, 3) The media coverage of the increasing violence during the pandemic process, and 4) A comprehensive information about the implementation and policy recommendations to prevent violence will be revealed. .

Keywords: Covid-19 outbreak, violence, women, gender, secondary data analysis.

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INDIVIDUAL IN THE TIME OF COVID 19: PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDECESSORS AND CONSEQUENCES

Aysun Tülay Bozkurt*

Abstract

Covid 19 arouse in Wuhan, China's Hubei province which due to its global effects was declared as Pandemic by WHO on 11 March 2020. In addition to being considered the most serious global health crisis after the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1919, the pandemic is the most costly health crisis of recent history.

Epidemics have global effects on socio-political, economic and health systems. These outcomes point to the macro consequences of the pandemic. On the other hand, the short and long-term effects of epidemics on the psychology of individuals continue to be of increasing interest to many researchers and practitioners. These studies, pointing to the micro-level consequences of the pandemic, seem to have provided a serious accumulation of literature in the fields of psychology, guidance, therapeutic applications, and neuroimmunology.

During the epidemic process, the well-being of individuals and societies is shaped by rational balances between macro and micro fields. It can be clearly observed even in our daily life rituals that the psychological effects of covid 19, which has been spreading globally since 2019 and forcing social and economic structures to change, are not the same in every individual. The psychological effects of the epidemic on individuals are determined by the interaction of the socio-economic contexts in which the individual is located, as well as the pre-epidemic psychological characteristics that affect the perception and adaptation mechanisms related to the epidemic.

In this study, the dynamics of the relationships between the psychological consequences of the" predecessor" predispositions that affect the "self-management" of individuals during the pandemic process will be overviewed.

The results of the study can contribute to psychological guidance services in educational institutions as well as clinical practice.

Keywords*: Psychological predecessors, psychological consequences, protective factors

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SUSTAINABLE MARKETING IN THE PANDEMIC PROCESS:

UNITED COLORS OF BENETTON BRAND REVIEW

Bahşende ÇOBAN*
Arzu KIZBAZ**

Abstract

The fundamental issue of sustainability is that the world we live in does not have enough resources for all humanity and to be conscious of consuming these resources by considering future generations. Sustainability is the subject of various conferences, summits and agreements globally; it is shaped around three concepts: social, environmental and economic. In this study, more environmental aspects of sustainability will be discussed. Because environmental problems have arisen as a result of a human-centered understanding of life, and these problems can only be solved with the awareness of people and the measures they take. The "stay at home" rule, which transformed the human-centered understanding of life and that we have experienced for more than a year, which we have to comply with the Covid-19 epidemic, has protected humanity from this epidemic, as well as protecting nature from the damage caused by humans for a while. In this direction; as in many other sectors, it is observed that brands serving in the fashion industry produce recycled and recyclable products in order to protect natural resources and contribute to sustainability, and implement social responsibility activities within the scope of sustainability. These activities of brands are also included in the subject of sustainable marketing. United Colors of Benetton, a pioneering brand in second-hand clothing collection service and also one of the first brands to participate in discussions on fossil fuels and climate change, has many applications under the name of sustainability. The campaign, application and communication activities of the United Colors of Benetton brand within the framework of sustainability during the pandemic process constitute the research subject of this study and are analyzed with content analysis method. In this context, considering that the consumption habits of individuals have changed with the pandemic and that their consumption for clothing products has been reduced, the way the United Colors of Benetton brand reaches the consumer in this process and the role of sustainable marketing with the changing marketing mix will be determined.

Keywords: Sustainability, Marketing, Pandemic

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THE EFFECTS OF THE PANDEMİC ON SYRIAN CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN TURKEY

Banu Kavaklı*

Abstract

According to UNHCR figures, there are more than 3.600.000 Syrian refugees in Turkey as of 2021. The UNHCR also notes that almost half of this (46 %) predominantly non-camp refugee population comprises of those who are under the age of 18. The fact that children and youth are the largest and also the fastest growing demographic group among the Syrian refugees brings to the fore the issue of their access to education in the processes of adaptation and integration. In 2011, when the first wave of cross-border human mobility from Syria to Turkey had started, it was assumed to be a temporary and short-term condition and was tried to be handled through the few refugee camps installed in border towns and cities. Because it was assumed to be short-term, the access to education of Syrian children and their adaptation to the education system in Turkey were not treated as issues of priority. However, within a few years, it became obvious that forced displacement and the state of asylum seeking caused by the war in Syria would have long-term and even permanent consequences. With this realization, new policies began to be implemented, first to ensure that Syrian children were not disconnected from education and second to ease their process of integration to the education system in Turkey. Still, these efforts and policies do not change the fact that approximately half a million Syrian children are out of school, and that those who do have access to education are encountering serious issues due to the online and distant education system installed during the COVID-19 pandemic. This work will analyze the process of access to education for Syrian children that started with Temporary Education Centers (TECs), continued with the gradual closing down of these centers and Syrian children being admitted directly to the national education system (NES) in Turkey. It will examine the problems and inequality faced by Syrian refugee children in the process and evaluate the policy implications with particular attention to the pandemic conditions.

Keywords: Turkey, Syrian refugees, refugee children, access to education, pandemic

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MEASUREMENT METHODS OF SERVICE QUALITY IN EDUCATION AND COVID-19 PROCESS

Bora GÜNDÜZYELİ*

Abstract

Education covers a process that starts on the first day of a person's life and continues until the last moment. In the developing and changing world, the quality of education is becoming more important with each passing day. Private schools and foundation schools, which have rapidly increased in our country, especially after the 80's, made it difficult to compete in education.

Competition in education has changed direction with the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic worldwide. While the pandemic process has had many negative consequences worldwide in terms of health, social and economic aspects, education has also been affected by these negative consequences. The epidemic has made face-to-face training impossible, so states have decided that the only appropriate method is distance education. Although distance education has many advantages besides face-to-face education, it has been determined as a result of research by experts that the efficiency of face-to-face education is higher.

Although coronavirus has many negative health, economic and social consequences, it also has negative consequences in terms of education. United Nations (2020) states that at least 91% of students around the world are affected by the school interruption. Due to the epidemic, distance education is becoming the only solution all over the world. In parallel with health-related measures, states decide to return to distance education within the framework of their possibilities in order to ensure continuity in education and not to fall into gaps.

In the light of this information, the aim of the study is to examine the literature on how the quality of service in education can be measured. In this context, first of all, brief explanations of the concepts of service, quality and service quality were made in the study. Subsequently, the factors determining the quality of education were discussed in the light of service quality dimensions, and finally, measurement methods of service quality were included.

Keywords: Education, Service, Quality, Service Quality.

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DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO TURKEY'S SECURITY NEARBY OF ITS REGION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Celalettin Yavuz*

Abstract

Due to Covid-19 exports of countries has fallen, and their production has decreased accordingly. The service sector, especially tourism revenues, suffered considerably. Treasures of the gross domestic product of the states decreased significantly as unemployment increased further. Almost all states and nations except China became poorer compare to the previous year.

With these adverse events, countries were expected to "stretch their feet according to their quilt". In this context, some countries (such as Germany) reduced their defense budget by 25%. In many places, conflicts, tensions, or "sanctions" continued to be experienced in order to protect national interests. Turkey was also affected by these adverse events. What affected Turkey the most were, the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Jurisdictions, disturbing policies of the United States in the region, and the Nagorno-Karabakh War.

While the Biden administration; which came after the Trump administration that started a "Trade War" with China; is showing China and Russia as a "threat", the search for to sitting at the table has begun with Iran, which the Trump administration imposed "sanctions" on.

Another important development in Turkey's hinterland was in the spring of 2021 with the Biden administration in the US, increasing tension in Ukrainian-Russian relations. While the NATO membership of Ukraine was brought to the agenda, such activities came from Russia to increase the tension.

As the fight against the PKK terrorist organization continues in Turkey's southern border in the north of Syria and Iraq, the US continues to support the Democratic Forces in Syria that mainly involve PKK extension PYD/YPG.

Despite reached Astana and Sochi agreement with Russia, in Idlib, Afrin, and al-Bab, the Assad regime, Iran, and Russiansided paramilitary groups are causing the loss of lives of civilians and properties in the places nearby Turkey, with air and artillery.

Despite the Covid-19 pandemics causing economic and social paralysis beginning with the first quarter of 2020 all over the world, all these developments that interested Turkey directly or indirectly have been observed.

Keywords: Pandemic, Conflict, security problems, nearby geography, regional and global problems.

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BEING A RESEARCHER IN A PANDEMIC IN THE GRIP OF RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES: AN AUTOETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY

Cemre ERCİYES*

Aleyna YILDIRIM**

Meryem EROL***

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic with its psychological, physiological, economic and social risks has become a crisis that threatens human life rather than being only a biological threat. The environment of uncertainty stemming from the invisible nature of the virus and its appearing as a pandemic has also affected societies in many ways. In the multidisciplinary social study on "Social Services in Istanbul during the Pandemic" that aims to find out the effects of the pandemic on social service delivery and to develop a proactive work plan for similar crises situations, the problems caused by these effects in accessing services were discussed. In this study, we aim to convey our personal experiences and observations about the measures and practices taken against the risks and uncertainties brought by the pandemic, while researching and experiencing them simultaneously in the field. A qualitative research method, autoethnography, is preferred in this study because it will let us reflect our experiences from an insider perspective in a systematic way.

In this regard, our experiences in the research and reporting process as the people affected by the possible risks of the pandemic and the difficulties of being a researcher during the pandemic will be discussed from a subjective point of view in terms of preparation, fieldwork, online organization and inter-team communication. The difficulty of obtaining scientific research approval during the period when some of the institutions were temporarily closed due to quarantine and taking some precautions for planning of interviews and field study will be evaluated in this context. Additionally, the physical conditions of the institutions where the interviews would be conducted do not have the same standard and research participants' awareness levels about the virus were not known in advance. On the other hand, the differences in the anxiety levels of the participants and the researchers in the project team; the way they reflect this difference; protecting the researcher identity during the interviews without reflecting bias and maintaining the study process without damaging the organizational structure and inter-team communication to minimize the negative effects of the online process will be questioned as the factors affecting the research process.

Keywords: Pandemic, risk, uncertainty, researcher, autoethnography

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RE-READING PUBLIC SPHERE IN THE FRAME OF DIGITALISATION

Ceren AVCİL*

Abstract

Public sphere as a concept became a visible topic of discussion along with industrialisation in the 18th century. Although definitions of the concept of public sphere are considered within the frame of the dichotomy or contrast between public sphere and private sphere, there are also certain standpoints arguing against a clear-cut distinction between these two concepts. The societal, economic, political, and cultural overturning brought about by modernisation led to a transformation also in the characteristics and content of public and private spheres. What is more, there is an added difficulty in the definition of the concept due to the possible consideration of any sphere under the concept and the less-than-clear content it signifies.

Today, with globalisation leaving its seat to glocalisation, the existence of public sphere is subject to increased questioning with intense discussions on the togetherness and intertwinement of private and public spheres. In fact, matters associated with private spheres are no longer strictly private and create different embodiments of publicness at varying dimensions. Moreover, faster means of communication arising from the age of information are observed to add further anonymity to the heterogenous networks of association between private spheres and public spheres. This tendency brought into questioning the distinction between public sphere and private sphere based on the liberal theory. The perspective indicating that private sphere is built on domestic, intimate, and personal problems and matters, while public sphere is shaped more around societal matters and common interests is now changing along with the intensive use of communication technologies. This change harbours two concurrently running processes. On one hand, the distinction between private sphere and public sphere becomes ambiguous and, on the other hand, current discussions have started to address different models of public sphere. The placelessness of public sphere has become more visible in conjunction with digitalisation.

The present study will primarily address discussions on the transformation of public sphere starting with the definitions and characteristics of private sphere and public sphere notably including those put forward by Habermas and Sennett. The study will then discuss how new media and mass media may allow for the emergence of a digital public sphere along with digitalisation. The possibility of different embodiments of publicness arising from digitalisation brings a new dimension to conventional discussions on public and private sphere. The digitalisation of public sphere has added a transformation process for perceptions on time, sphere, and the individual to the current agenda.

Keywords: Public Sphere**,** Private Sphere, Digitalism

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CHALLENGING ACCOUNTS ON INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN A GLOBALIZING SOCIETY

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Abstract

Since we live in rapidly changing time, intercultural learning is imperative. With the advancement of technology in a wide range of areas, we have unlimited potential to communicate with more people and much faster than ever before. While helping all remote places get closer and closer every day, the power of communication may be overshadowed by the fact it produces an enormous amount of questions regarding our different identities, cultures and preferences in communication. Individuals relate to one another within or beyond the societal boundaries and express their relationship through culture. In order to respond to the challenges inherent in a culturally diverse world, we should develop new approaches to intercultural dialogue. The key elements for such a dialogue include consideration of the ways in which cultures relate to one another, awareness of cultural commonalities and shared goals and identification of the challenges to be met in reconciling cultural differences and identities. Globalization, involving economic integration; the transfer of policies across borders, the transmission of knowledge; cultural stability, reproduction; relations and discourses of power, is considered a revolutionary process fostered by the intercultural communication as the stodgiest bridge between different countries. The interdependence of societies and cultures has opposite interpretations: on the one hand as an opportunity allowing people to break free from the suffocating restrictions of nationality and tradition and on the other hand a threat for the safe familiar local networks as well as a compulsory external uniformity. Despite the positive or negative opinions, globalization remains the most powerful tool shaping our world today and in the predictable future.

Keywords: Intercultural communication, revolutionary process, interdependence, societal boundaries, intercultural dialogue

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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN TURKEY

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Abstract

In Turkey, within the scope of combating poverty and unemployment, women's participation in business life has been supported. The state policy implemented has paved the way for women's entrepreneurship in this sense. Government incentives, non-governmental organizations and various private sector organizations provide various supports for women to participate in business life and to actively engage in entrepreneurship activities.

Today, with the development of technology and the increase in access to resources, women's entrepreneurship, which comes to the forefront, has brought many issues awaiting solutions due to the pandemic and negative economic conjuncture. In this sense, apart from the structural problems faced by the woman entrepreneur, the problems of the economic and pandemic process have been added. Solutions are sought by various institutions for the problems faced by women in entrepreneurship, such as resistance, prejudices, cultural factors and access to financial resources. The purpose of this study is to examine the easy access of women entrepreneurs to finance, which are among the problems encountered while dealing with women entrepreneurship in Turkey, and to investigate organizations that support in this sense. Access to financial resources is of great importance for the establishment, development, new investment and growth of businesses. Access to financial resources is one of the most important issues for the development of the women entrepreneurship eco system. Development agencies, Agriculture and Rural Support Institution, Small and Medium Enterprises Support Organization (KOSGEB), European and Development Bank (EBRD), European Union Business Development Center (ABİGEM) and banks supporting women entrepreneurship provide support in accessing financial resources.

In this study, the women entrepreneurship eco system in Turkey is examined in the context of the literature, and information is given about the organizations that support the access to financial resources.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Women entrepreneurship, Financial Resources

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SECURITY STRATEGIES AGAINST THE HAZARD OF DISEASE IN THE OTTOMAN STATE

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Rana Özyurt KAPTANOĞLU****

Abstract

There have been many epidemic periods as now, and they have sought ways of dealing with epidemics in a geographic area appropriate for the period. Today, the spread of international trade with printing technology is a known fact that when crowded city lives and epidemic urban lives increase, epidemics have reached serious destructions in the history. Throughout history, flowers, cholera, malaria, etc., the most known being the plague. Many epidemics have not deeply affected societies and states.

In the study, the security measures taken against the epidemic diseases in the Late Ottoman Period and what kind of measures were taken to treat the mentioned diseases and prevent their spread to the society. The reason that the period does not cover the last period of the Ottoman Empire is that the plague epidemic that appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages was tangent to the Ottomans thanks to cats and cleaning and technical measures started especially after the 1800s. The Ottoman state established an official institution called "quarantine council" and established a kind of scientific board. This institution has prepared a quarantine commitment.

In the light of this information, epidemic diseases in the Ottoman Empire, actions in epidemic practices and security strategies were discussed.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Epidemics, Security Strategies

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TELEMEDICINE USE TO MAINTAIN BREAST CANCER FOLLOW-UP DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Purpose: It is reported that telemedicine services, which are spreading rapidly around the world, can be effective in reducing face-to-face medical appointments for cancer follow-up and breast cancer screening. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of telemedicine use in the follow-up of women diagnosed with breast cancer during the covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: The literature search was conducted in four electronic databases (Pubmed, CINAHL, Science Direct and PsychInfo) until April 14, 2020. (Articles published in 2021 and 2020). Electronic searches started on March 22, 2020 and concluded on April 14, 2020. Medical subject headings for "telemedicine" and "breast cancer" and "Covid-19" were used. Search terms included were (telehealth or telephone) and (pandemic or SARS-COV-2 outbreak). The search was limited to English-language literatüre and full-text articles.

Results: 334 articles were determined by the researchers according to the search criteria. Five papers with no restrictions on research design met inclusion criteria and were included in the review. In these studies, it was determined that telemedicine are an effective method in relieving outpatient services in breast cancer follow-up, breast imaging, screening, routine follow-up and examinations. In addition, in their current studies, it was concluded that telemedicine services save them time, increase access to care, improve their health, and their satisfaction with the use of telemedicine services was high. It was observed that the desire of breast cancer survivors to benefit from telemedicine service was affected by sociodemographic factors (advanced age and low educational level, etc.).

Conclusion: It is recommended that telemedicine services be taken into account in the realization of individual care and follow-up services for women with breast cancer.

Keywords: Telemedicine, Covid-19, breast cancer, follow-up, care

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RETHINKING PUBLIC SPACE: THE PANDEMIC AND THE POST-PANDEMIC URBAN SPACES FOR CITIZEN

Esengül DANIŞAN*

Abstract

Modernity has created a perception that the world, which has changed due to natural reasons, is now an immutable living space under human sovereignty, and within this perception, people have come to the conclusion that they live in the Anthropocene Epoch. In this period, although people believed that they kept everything under control and they tend to objectify many variables other than themselves; human history has been the history of epidemics, diseases, wars and destruction. The historical crises such as epidemics, pandemics, plague epidemic etc. that we perceive as if they are far from our daily lives, have been behind many radical urban changes. Yet, the whole world still was stunned by the Covid-19 pandemic, and our daily life practices were deeply shaken. In this context, while the Covid-19 pandemic, which has been going on for more than a year, introduces the concepts of social distance and social isolation into our daily lives, urban space and especially public space have been dramatically reshaped. Although the Covid-19 pandemic has adopted virtual spaces in all areas of our lives (education, work, etc.); the importance of public spaces, which connect individuals to society and the usage has been minimized in this process, has become more evident. Even the Covid-19 pandemic is over, the fear of an epidemic or different outbreaks brought the idea that spatial changes will be permanent just like the new regulations that did not return to the past and were permanent after previous outbreaks. In this context, it is predicted that the transformation of the public sphere will continue after the Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of this article is to discuss the historical transformations of the public sphere under pandemic and epidemic conditions on an urban scale and to try to understand the Covid-19 pandemic and its subsequent new normal and its normative criteria.

Keywords: Public space, Anthropocene Epoch, Covid-19, pandemic, new normal

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ANTI-VACCINE, ANTI-MASK AND ANTI-CLOSURE SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AGAINST COVID 19 PANDEMIC RESTRICTIONS

E. Hamdi DİNÇER[*]

Abstract

The two paradigms that explain the new social movements are the "resource mobilization paradigm" and the "identity-based paradigm". Both paradigms are based on the theme of protecting society against the state and the market economy. Focusing on explaining groups struggling for post patriarchal and post-bourgeois democratic civil society opportunities, these two paradigms describe social movements as advanced forms of communication organized within autonomous organizations. In both approaches, a confrontational policy proposal is accepted, and the participants of the movements are generally regarded as rational and harmonious members of organizations. Therefore, the emphasis on the rationality of organizing and collective behavior before the movement is on proactivity; that is, with the goal of combining resources to gain recognition and more power.

On the other hand, another common feature of both paradigms emerges in their suggestions against the mass society theories that dealt with social movements until the 1970s. Mass society theories define social movements as reactive, behavior created to meet undefined situations. These movements, which emerge in moments of social and economic collapse and are shaped by discomfort, disappointment and aggression, are evaluated as a "life cycle" practice that evolves from sudden crowd movement to social movement. Contrary to the other two paradigms, rumors and rapidly growing reactions are used as communication channels.

Today, the US, Germany, France, in many advanced democracies such as Britain and Russia, Hungary, authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes such as Poland Covidien 19 anti-vaccine emerged in the pandemic period is notable for the movement against the mask and anti-shutdown. The question of which of the above-mentioned paradigms provides an explanatory ground for the movements in question is important. This study aims to open a discussion on how to evaluate the anti-vaccine, anti mask and anti-closure practices in the aforementioned countries within the theoretical framework.

Keywords: Covid 19; coronavirus; lockdown; anti-vaccine movement; social movements

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A CRISIS LIKE NO OTHER: WILL COVID-19 CHANGE CAPITALISM?

Gökhan AK*

Abstract

The aim of this research is to explore how the Covid-19 pandemic will likely affect and change the future paths and implementations of the capitalism which is universally the last and most effective economic system of the globe. The intention in trying to make an examination like this lies in the fact that a global crisis like Covid-19 pandemic seems to no other risks or threats that humanity faced since the end of World War II. The importance of this research lies in the crystal clear global situations that international relations and globalization will never be the same as they were once in the past after Covid-19 pandemic resolution. The methodology for this research will make use of applying the content and document analysis research techniques as well as hermeneutic approach by achieving literature survey through scientific books, articles, reports and thesis. Recent decades clearly showed up to international community that capitalism and globalization were in crisis. However, it seems likely that the Covid-19 pandemic could change it forever, in favor of workers and those in greatest need. It is due to the fact that Covid-19 pandemic has put a magnifying glass over the many inequalities of the global economy and society. Millions of folks all around the world are still out of work. Women and minority workers have been hit particularly hard. Many people can't afford their livelihood, family care or the technology their children need for distance learning at school. The playing field wasn't level before, and the Covid-19 virus has shone a new light on the shortcomings of today's economic and social systems. As known, The World Economic Forum has already called for a "great reset" of capitalism. It's emblematic of today's capitalist society that groups of people get left behind, and it's the job of policy makers to try to fix that. The possible findings of this research may recount that it will be hard to sweep all the global economic issues under the rug again when the pandemic is over since "We are pregnant with change," as said by MIT economics professor Daron Acemoglu.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Capitalism, Globalization, Economic and Social Change.

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THE SITUATION OF AIR PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN TURKEY IN THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC EVALUATION

Gülaçtı ŞEN*

Erhan BÜTÜN**

Abstract

The Covid-19 epidemic, which emerged in the first quarter of the 21st century and negatively affected the whole world, countries' economic, political, social, etc. has caused problems. Many sectors were negatively affected by the epidemic, which was first seen in Wuhan, China in 2019 and affected the whole world in a short time. The aviation industry is one of the sectors negatively affected by the countries closing their border gates and the suspension of air traffic. Every strategic decision to be taken for the continuity of aviation activities and the survival of businesses has become important. While governments' support for businesses in the sector can be considered as a solution in the short term, what strategy will businesses implement in the long term remains a problem due to the continuing epidemic. While the epidemic continues, it is obvious that the aviation activities of the countries have increased with the start of normalization and the vaccination process worldwide. However, despite this increase in air traffic, the negative effects of the countries in terms of socio-economic aspects will be felt in the long term. The socio-economic impact, which was carried out on the estimation of air traffic passenger numbers and ticket fees before the epidemic, started to be evaluated within the framework of different scenarios with the flight ban that occurred worldwide after the Covid-19 epidemic. Factors such as the continuation of the epidemic, the economic situation of the countries, fluctuations in ticket prices, change in the job market, changing preferences and attitudes of customers will determine the socio-economic effects. Considering that the total economic impact of the global aviation industry worldwide has reached 2.7 trillion USD and the sector supports 65.5 million jobs, the damage caused by the Covid-19 outbreak is very significant. During the course of the world list with aviation activities in the first row in place of Turkey, it is remarkable how well it will continue to follow a path in this process. The main focus of this work, travel restrictions within the scope of the analysis of the impact on the aviation industry to collect data on air passenger traffic in Turkey in the epidemic process and to compare them with air passenger traffic in Europe. Hence, the aviation sector is of socio-economic reveals how that affected the aviation activities and to assess the socio-economic point of view in Turkey. This study, the first quarter of 2021. All the outbreaks continue to increase rapidly, the aviation sector in Turkey is the first study of the socio-economic evaluation. With the findings obtained, it is aimed that airline companies take the right decisions and determine a good policy within the scope of their exit strategies from the global crisis.

Keywords: Aviation industry, Covid-19 Outbreak, Air Passenger Traffic, Socio-economic factors

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TELEWORKING, 24/7 WORKING AND SURVEILLANCE IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE EXTRA"ORDINARY" ANATOMY OF A ORDINARY ALIENATION

H. Hasan SAF*

Abstract

The work action which is necessary for people to survive; based on obtaining food, shelter, protection and building a better life in the traditional society. These mandatory situations were originally planned according to the sunrise and sunset conditions and seasonal changes. With its modern life style and production relations, work has become one of the most important factors affecting the life of the individual, which is determining his social status and organizing his life in the post-modern society. In the Covid-19 pandemic, which is an extraordinary situation, a style that seems temporary but is unknown when it will end is carried out with tele and home working models. This model, which is different from the practices that the work has continued for thousands of years, causes many negative effects on the employee. In this model, which is carried out only with internet and communication technology, away from the working environment, the individual both builds his whole day on working and is surrounded by surveillance practices. Such situations affect the socio-psychological status of the employees, and cases such as depression and alcohol addiction emerge. The aim of the study is to analyze the 24/7 remote working model applied during the pandemic period, which is an extraordinary situation, and the surveillance practices that appear in this model, and to reveal their effects on alienation. At the end of the literature searched study, the negative consequences on the individual caused by the surveillance practices that cause employee alienation is listed. As a result, it was observed that employees faced elements such as depression, socio-psychological problems and alcohol addiction.

Keywords: Covid-19, Telework, Surveillance, Alienation

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THE EFFECTS OF PANDEMIC RESTRICTIONS ON THE COMMUNICATION AND DAILY LIFE PRACTICES OF THE GERIATRIC POPULATION

İpek ÇELEBİ∗

Abstract

Due to Covid-19 Pandemic dominating the world, periyodic restrictions haber ben applied in Turkey as in many countries. With the circular published for the first time on 21 March 2021, citizens aged 65 and over and also those with chronic illnesses are prohibited from leaving their residences and wandering in open areas such as parks and gardens. In this period from March 21 to the present, the existing restrictions area has expanded and narrowed. In this process, which affects individuals considerably, changes have also occurred in the daily communication and life practices of the population aged 65 and over, which is accepted as the elderly population. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to examine the restrictions applied during the pandemic process, the communication practices of the geriatric population (citizens aged 65 and over) and the transformation of daily life practices. In line with this purpose, in-depth interviews were conducted with the participant, 5 female and 5 male, selected by simple random sampling in the study. In the interviews, it was tried to compare the communication and daily life practices of the people before and after the pandemic restrictions. The findings of the study focus on the negative effects of the limitations felt in the daily lives of individuals who are in the process of recovery and tend to improve on the recovery process, and the internal problems experienced by the individuals due to the incomplete need for socialization in the geriatric population. Individuals draw attention to the implicit or symbolic discrimination they previously experienced, overt discrimination and the issue of stigmatization. Another finding shows that new diseases caused by restrictions impede people's freedom of movement disrupt daily life practices.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Geriatrics, Everyday Life Practices

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PENDING AGENDA FOR POST-PANDEMIC SOCIAL PROTECTION.
AN INTEGRAL SYSTEMATIC INTERDISCIPLINARY LOOK FROM THE LAW OF EMERGENCY

Jorge Isaac Torres MANRİQUE*.

Abstract

The health situation has been taking a heavy toll on the peoples of the world. We are witnesses of exception of the astronomical figures of infections, deaths, economies of the countries, loss of employment, increase in poverty rates, among others, and the effect is presented in an irrepressible and worrying way in every order.

The policies of the different governments have not been successful, since they cannot control or stop the advance of COVID-19. But, it should be noted that the additional problem that is coming is the one that will arise after the virus has been overcome.

In this installment and in that order of ideas, the author explains and develops in a comprehensive, systemic and interdisciplinary way, the challenges that different governments must assume when the health situation of the world has been overcome.

Additionally, it is noteworthy that the author develops his proposal in the form of a package of measures to be taken, he does it not only from the world of Law, but also, from an interdisciplinary approach, in order to find an explanation for the failed policies assumed, as well as, to be able to overcome them. Its great value, importance and significance are based on it.

Keywords: Agenda pos- Pandemic, Post-pandemic protection law, Law of emergency, Post-COVID-19 state policies.

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USING CLASSROOM PEDAGOGY TO COMBAT SOCIAL ALIENATION: MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION IN THE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL SETTING

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Asim CHATTERJEE**

Abstract

Aims - This study utilized a pedagogical methodology to reduce social alienation and promote the mental health of high school students aged 14 - 18. We designed a classroom syllabus that, ultimately, helps ensure that children and families experiencing emotional, behavioral or mental health problems during COVID-19 have access to timely, integrated, high-quality, mental health support. The curricula was implemented in a private school system in Southwestern Texas.

Methods - The developed curricula covered subjects like mental-health awareness, support systems, stigma, and/or discrimination. Each lesson began with a general overview of mental health facts and strategies for stigma identification. Throughout the pilot period, school staff were instructed to encourage the use of emotional health groups, individual therapeutic sessions, emotional well-being assessment, mentoring, and parent information events.

Qualitative measures were also utilized. We conducted semi-structured interviews with staff, peer educators, and parents. The interviews, lasting between 30-75 minutes, were audio-recorded and transcribed. Furthermore, Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQs) were completed by the parents and teachers of students who accessed the curricula.

Results - In the SDQs, parents reported steady increases in their children's social engagement levels throughout the course of the trial. They also reported steady declines in their children's emotional, attention, behavioral, and social difficulties. Teachers and parents also noticed a positive rise in their childrens' kind and helpful behavior following their interaction with and usage of the classroom curricula.

Without exception, every interviewee reported that they had noticed an increase in general wellbeing, either in their child, themselves, or in the school overall. Teachers discussed how the curricula "encouraged students to participate more in class" and "interact more with the material" (Jones). Following the implementation of the curricula in classrooms, parents and administrators noticed that their children were 'calmer', 'more confident', and 'more focused on their learning'.

Discussion - Further development of this syllabi is needed to implement it on a large scale. However, this project has shown that classroom intervention has the potential to transform school culture into an environment where children can learn and achieve -- irrespective of any social, emotional, or behavioral challenges they may face. We recommend the utilization of a curriculum of this nature in schools to (a) stimulate students' social engagement and (b) foster knowledge and awareness of mental health issues affecting children and young adults.

Keywords: school-based mental health interventions, mental health, alienation, mental health literacy, school health services, education

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CORONA VIRUS AND SECULARISM: CASE STUDY OF IRAN

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Ali FARHADİMAHALİ**
Zohre JAVADİEH***

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic created complex issues in Iran. For the first time since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, religious sites and holly shrines, which Shiites have historically emphasized on them as healing places, have been closed. The closure sparked protests by the religious section of society and led to a dispute between science and religion in Iran. This duality also manifests itself in the form of scientific therapy / traditional therapy. Due to the censorship in the field of thoughts, these conflicts are more visible in the online social networks than in the press and books. So, the question arises: what effect has Corona had on Iranians' Idea about religion? Is there a difference between the ruling religious institutions and the dominant current in society? To answer these questions, we used two methods (content analysis and Survey). In the first step, by using content analysis, the most visited pages and channels in social networks were selected and reviewed. In the second step, a nationwide survey was conducted among 18432 people (over the age of 12) to find out about the tendency toward religion in Iran. The results of this study show that there is a negative and significant relationship between social media usage and the tendency to religion. In other words, not only the dominant discourse of social Medias contradicts with the dominant discourse of society, but also those who possessed a higher level of media literacy were more distant from Religious rule and closer to Secular thinking. Finally, these findings are explained by using multidimensional theories to show how and why Corona virus affects tension between state and nation in Iran.

Keywords: Corona, epidemic, online users, Iranians, Secularism, frustration.

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SYMPOSIUM ON "RETHINKING ALIENATION BEYOND THE PANDEMIC FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL: THE NEW NORMAL FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE"

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EDUCATION IN 'NEW NORMAL' : PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TERTIARY LEVEL STUDENTS IN BANGLADESH

Manzuma AHSAN*

Abstract

The human race of the world at present has been confronting an 'uncertainty' because of the Pandemic situation of novel coronavirus (known as covid-19). This Pandemic has invaded almost every country of the world and has given rise to the concept of 'new normal' through which the human life has been shaped in new modalities. Like the other pandemic-stricken countries, Bangladesh has been undergoing the second phase of lockdown. With that, there is an exponential resurgence of the virus with a new variant that has literally stopped everything attached to the normal life. The students have been alienated as the education institutions remain closed, but many of those have opted for learning through online platforms. By employing a mix-method, the present study has made an effort in exploring the problems faced by the tertiary level students in availing education through online platforms in this pandemic situation. Based on a purposive sampling, an online survey has been conducted by using a semi-structured questionnaire. Some case studies have been collected and few key-personnel interviews have been conducted through online. The study has found out that the students face many barriers in terms of internet availability, speed, and cost including non-compatibility with the online learning platforms. The issue of discontinuation of education coupled with issues of mental health have been grim concerns in line with the previous problems. To mitigate these problems, the universities should be provided with policies and guidelines from the government and stakeholders so that the students can be benefitted and cope up with the 'new normal'.

Keywords: Education, New Normal, Tertiary Level Students

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BRAND COMMUNICATION and CONSUMER INSIGHT in the PANDEMIC ERA

Mehmet Sinan ERGÜVEN*

Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has changed marketing and advertising discipline dramatically like all areas of daily life. The changes on daily routines of humanity also affected the consumer behavior. Understanding the target markets and creating the communication efforts according to this new era is vital for brands than ever before. The term "consumer insight" is specifically encountered in advertising discipline that means developing an in-depth understanding of the target audience by the brand. This understanding does not only play a role on manipulating the consumer behavior but also it brings out a positive brand image. This study aims to explore the pandemic theme commercials are either created on consumer insight or not. Insight is a popular term of advertising sector, but it is not widely studied in the academic literature. In this study the term is discussed from the perspective of Parker, Ang and Koslow (2018) as the attributes forming the quality insight. A quality insight should have the attributes of originality, relatability, usability and vision. 67 university students viewed the pandemic themed commercials and evaluated them from the perspective of quality insight. Viewing and evaluation process is done on an online platform that does not let interaction between the students. Subjects commented on every commercial through an open-ended question. In this way, not only the attributes appeared in the commercials are determined but also an in-depth examination is made through the concept. The findings showed that only some of the commercials have just some attributes of consumer insight. This result may point out that brands and advertising agencies are also caught unprepared to the Covid-19 pandemic. Study will be extended with more commercials and subjects in the light of this pre-test.

Keywords: Pandemic, Brand Communication, Consumer Insight

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SPACE RATIONING OR TOTAL LOCKDOWN? COVID-19 AND ECONOMIC LIVELIHOODS IN SOUTH EAST NIGERIA

Mitterand M. OKORİE*

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Abstract

In the wake of the lockdown measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 in Nigeria, the country's economy slipped into recession after shrinking two quarters in a row. One region where the effects of the lockdown was particularly severe is in the country's South East where a significant number of the population are dependent on daily income from retail sales. The total lockdown imposed on markets in the region significantly slowed down economic activity and adversely impacted on household income. In view of this, we ask if there was need for a total lockdown of the markets or whether an alternative spatial arrangement to manage business activities without compromising public safety was possible. Using both quantitative and qualitative analysis of secondary data, we argue that the latter was feasible. Thus, we make a case for an alternative course of action—space rationing, as opposed to total lockdown of the markets. We justify our argument by drawing from the history of the Igbo people, who are the indigenous population of South East Nigeria. We critically discuss how they have historically managed contagious diseases through specific spatial approaches and how such approaches could have mitigated the effect of the pandemic on economic livelihoods in the region.

Keywords: COVID-19, Nigeria, Market, Space rationing, Lockdown, Household income

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AI GOVERNANCE AND DIGITAL AUTHORITARIANISM: EFFECT OF CONTACT TRACING APPLICATIONS USED TO FIGHT COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON AUTHORITIZATION

Muhammet ÖZCAN*

Abstract

Authoritarianism, in its shortest definition, is to provide obedience to a central authority within the framework of a mechanism in which political and individual freedoms are suppressed at the expense of the rule of law and constitutional values and principles. Digital authoritarianism is used to describe a tech-enabled authoritarian governance structure. Digital authoritarianism, which is based on the control and shaping of citizen behavior using technological infrastructure, focuses on the digital social construction of national identity. The most important countries that can be shown as examples of digital authoritarian regimes are the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation. Thanks to mass surveillance technology, China is able to follow the movements of its citizens, prevent the use of the internet against its own management structure by applying advanced censorship, and aims to expand its area of influence by finding the opportunity to spread its 5G infrastructure and other surveillance tools to a wide geography within the scope of the Belt and Road Project and has developed a techno-nationalism policy in this direction, is considered as the starting point of the new coronavirus pandemic. China's policy that minimizes losses by demonstrating a successful management with its early and harsh intervention in the pandemic, coinciding with a period in which the Chinese administration exports its digital monitoring and technological infrastructure capacity are also a source of inspiration for countries struggling with the pandemic. During the coronavirus pandemic, countries implemented strict quarantine measures by suspending even individual freedoms, and while taking these measures, they called their citizens to a total struggle against the pandemic by securing the pandemic. In this context, contact tracing applications developed by many countries have become one of the most effective methods used to control the pandemic.

In this study, how and with what limitations the measures taken in the new coronavirus pandemic and the preferred contact tracing applications in combating the coronavirus pandemic are used in different regime types, the differences, benefits and harms of centralized and decentralized apps, will be tried to explain how countries such as China and Russia, which pursue techno-nationalism as an active policy, contribute to this process. As the main goal of the study, the control of the behavior of individuals by processing personal data that may come out with the active use of contact tracing applications and to what extent it can be used by policy makers by shaping the behavior of individuals beyond this control, the impact of digital monitoring infrastructure developed with contact tracing applications used in extraordinary periods such as pandemics on authoritarianism tendencies of regimes, especially liberal democracies, will be examined in the future after such extraordinary processes are over. With the study, by scanning the literature on digital authoritarian structures, it will be attempted to establish a link between the phenomenon of authoritarianism and the practices performed during the coronavirus pandemic within the scope of cause-effect relationship with an explanatory research approach.

Keywords: Coronavirus, pandemic, China, Contact Tracing Apps, Digital Authoritarianism

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THE CENTENARIAN "NEW NORMAL" TARACES OF NEW WORLD ORDER, NEW LIFE AND NEW LITERATURE AT THE HAZY CURTAIN OF OLD SPANISH FLU

Nuri SAĞLAM*

Abstract

It seems quite difficult to predict what kind of a new world order the term "new normal" used for the post-epidemic is today, when according to the latest data of the World Health Organization the number of people who died from the coronavirus pandemic all over the world is more than three million. Therefore, in this article, the very interesting similarity of the Spanish flu, which emerged exactly a century ago towards the end of the First World War and caused the death of millions of people over the next two years, with the current Coronavirus pandemic in terms of both the most obvious symptoms and the measures taken are mentioned and in parallel with this, it is pointed out that some geopolitical strategies produced during the Spanish flu period by the imperialist Western states to keep Turkey under control have been reopened intensively for the same purpose today, where the Coronavirus pandemic still continues. Afterwards, it is emphasized that some strategic pillars of the new world order that started to be established after the First World War, such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Health Organization -albeit under different names- emerged for the first time during the time of the Spanish flu and that the missions of these organizations, especially during the Coronavirus pandemic, may gain more clarity in the light of sociopolitical developments during the time of the Spanish flu. Finally, during the Spanish flu, the general appearance of the society, which was impoverished by the disasters one after the other since 1911 and therefore lost all its moral values rapidly, in the Turkish literature and some of the predictions of some well-known writers under the title of "tomorrow's literature" are discussed and thus, it is aimed to give a more voluminous and deeper vision to the political, social and cultural speculations that can be made about how our lives will be shaped in the near but rather uncertain future, called the "new normal", through a similar process we lived a hundred years ago.

Keywords: Spanish flu, Coronavirus, new normal, new life, new literatüre

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EMPLOYMENT IMPLICATIONS OF THE PANDEMIC: AN EGALITARIAN RECOVERY POLICY FRAMEWORK

Özge İZDEŞ TERKOĞLU*

Abstract

Employment implications of the ongoing health crisis is one of the most concerning topics. The interruptions of employment and production processes due to the contagiousness of COVID-19 on the one hand, and re-organization of the work with a focus on preventing contagion of the disease on the other, results with a transformation in employment in terms of availability of employment opportunities and employment conditions. Men and women are affected differently from this process depending on their sectors of employment, on the vulnerability of their employment type, on whether they have employment security and social security, and on their unpaid care responsibilities. It is observed that the risk of losing their jobs due to the pandemic is greater for women globally. On the other hand, with the transformation of life imposed by the pandemic, women who can keep their jobs face the challenge of the double burden of paid and increased unpaid work and tend to either reduce their working hours or completely fall out of the labor force. The objective of this study is to assess the transformation in employment with the pandemic with its impacts on gender equality in employment by discussing global patterns and by analyzing the case of Turkey, based on the analysis of the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS, TurkStat) data. The study aims to reveal the current patterns which continue to evolve as the crisis is an ongoing one, and the current analysis is limited with the currently available data. The impact of the pandemic on gender equality in employment will be evaluated with an analysis that differentiates between the vulnerability levels in terms of labor characteristics and sectors most affected.

The primary objective of the study is to empirically analyze the impacts of the pandemic on employment, yet a second objective is to assess the policy discussions on the change in working conditions during the COVID-19 and the anticipated transformation in the work practices in the longer term, referred as the "new normal", and to identify a more egalitarian recovery process. Policy interventions to limit the global regression in gender equality in employment due to impacts of the pandemic is a topic of discussion that draws significant attention in the international front. Policy search entails both an evaluation of the current policy practices and also developing a policy framework to enable equal participation opportunity to employment for men and women under the working practices that are expected to stay even after the pandemic. In this respect this study provides remarks on the short and long-term policy alternatives and their potential outcomes.

Keywords: pandemic, COVID-19, employment, work, gender equality

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE PANDEMIC ON THE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND REFORMS

Rasmiyya SABİR ABDULLAYEVA*

Abstract

The COVID-19 infection which began in mid-December 2019 in Wuhan, China, soon spread around the world. In March, the World Health Organization instantly declared a global pandemic. In Azerbaijan, the acquaintance with this acute infection took place in late February 2020.

The first concern of the world and Azerbaijan was to protect the health and safety of its citizens. To prevent the spread of the virus, and at the same time to support their economies, governments have begun to implement drastic measures.

The pandemic additionally caused severe social problems. On the one hand, the closure of most private enterprises has naturally led to mass unemployment, and thus the economic deterioration of the situation of their employees. On the other hand, the marked increase in health care costs associated with the treatment of those infected with the virus, and etc. in a short run deepened the crisis.

Developed and developing countries of the world (USA, UK, Turkey, Russia, etc.) have announced pandemic control measures and aid programs. The United States steadfastly remain the most significant contributor to the fight against the pandemic (12.4% of GDP).

As part of the fight against the pandemic, the Azerbaijani government has implemented a number of measures. The Coronavirus Support Fund has been established in Azerbaijan. The Special Action Plan was approved. This Action Plan reflects the work to be done to address a number of social issues. These included measures to support public-sector employees from the risk of unemployment and their social protection, together with it employment and social protection of the unemployed and dismissed and to enhance the social protection of the most vulnerable. Thus, the sustainability of social security payments to more than 2.3 million people was ensured. A lump sum payment was given to 600,000 people, and lots of public jobs were increased to 90,000, the expansion of the self-employment program and other social support measures were taken.

Keywords: health, pandemic, social protection, social reforms, employment

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THE HEALTH SYSTEM İN MEXICO IN THE FACE OF NEOLIBERALISM, ITS COMMODIFICATION AND COVID-19

Rodolfo García ZAMORA*

Dellanira RUIZ DE CHAVEZ REMIREZ**

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Pascual Garcìa ZAMORA****

Abstract

Since 1992, with the establishment of neoliberalism in Mexico, the health system suffered a growing reduction in federal budgets and the increasing commodification of many of the medical services provided by the publica health system. In this paper we analyse how the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 deepened the limitations of the national health care system to serve the country´s population and increases the serious structural problems of the health care system, such as underfunding, deficiencies in the quality of services and inequitable efective access. In view of this, it is urgent to restructure Primary Health Care(PHC) with public healht actions and functions, not only through a focus on clinic care but with a comprehensive visión of building a single, universal and free public health system as a priority of Lopez Obrador gobermment in the coming years.

The metodology used in this work is the análisis of statistics of the health budgets in Mexico, the análisis a new 2018-2020 goverment health proposals and the impacts of the pandemic on the national health system.

Keywords: Health system, neoliberalism, Covid-19 and universal, free public health system.

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RETHINKING THE LETTER FORM IN THE CINEMA WITH THE PANDEMIC

Selime BÜYÜKGÖZE*

Abstract

Epistolarity, coined as a literary term, refers to the use of the letter's formal properties to create meaning. Epistolarity in cinema is the inclusion of a subjectivity other than on-screen space and/or time of the story as a narrative or narrational device through forms such as letter, telephone, and video. When this concept, emerged in literary theory to discuss the function of letters in the narrative, is adapted to the cinema, mediums other than letter also achieve this function. Hamid Naficy (2001) discussed in the theory of accented cinema that these forms can be diversified and each can create different layers of meaning.

Distance is innate to epistolarity. Epistolarity in cinema implies the distance either from the temporality of the message or between the sender and receiver of the message. The impossibility of being side by side is thus emphasized formally, while the distance gains cinematic visibility. The coronavirus pandemic, which requires distance as a health measure and makes it impossible to come together as a result of travel restrictions, reveals the need to rethink distance, as well as transforming the function and meaning of online technologies in communication. In this period, the necessity of producing alternative solutions to film production that requires collective work emerged. In this study, the Netflix project *Homemade* (2020), consisting of short films by different directors, and Reha Erdem's film, *Seni Buldum Ya* (2021) will be discussed hence they tackle distance as a formal issue in pandemic as well as being produced under the pandemic conditions. Epistolarity is used in these examples both as an alternative production method and as a formal expression of the idea of distance which problematized during the pandemic.

Keywords: epistolarity, pandemic, film form

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FROM UTHOPIC FICTION TO DYSTOPIC REALITY: SOUTH KOREAN AND JAPANESE CINEMA IN THE PANDEMIC ADMINISTRATION PERSPECTIVE

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Özlem BAPBACI**

Abstract

With the transition to the information age and digitalization, a significant change had occurred in social and administrative dynamics. Although policymakers often determine the direction of this change, the emergence of popular culture in the 21st century has positioned cinema as an art form that is involved in policymaking among the other actors. The recent COVID-19 pandemic has brought the cinema industry under discussion for its capacity to produce creative content. In this framework, the fact that films originated from South Korea and Japan widely based on the epidemic theme and the release of these films before the beginning of the epidemic has highlighted the relevant countries compared to others. This study aimed to handle four films; Fukkatsu no hi (1980), Kansen Retto (2009), Yeon-ga-si (2012) and Gamgi (2013) from the South Korean and Japanese cinema industry, in the context of pandemic administration.

Keywords: Administration, COVID- 19 pandemic, cinema, South Korea, Japan

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GLOBAL SYSTEM AND CORONA VIRUS OUTBREAK: LOCALIZED GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The Corona virus outbreak, the largest epidemic the world has faced in recent times, has reached dimensions that will have an impact on the future of the global system. The fact that -as of today- the epidemic has been affecting the whole world for more than a year and that it is expected to continue in the near term has been a factor that strengthens this effect. This epidemic has led to serious speculation about the shape of the globalization phenomenon, which is already a highly controversial issue, and the structure of the international system in this context. In particular, the unilateral attitudes and behaviors of the states in the early stages of the epidemic (closing borders, restrictions on international trade, vaccin nationalism, travel bans, authoritarianism tendencies, etc.) have reignited the debate between the pro-globalizationists and their opponents. On the one hand, opponents of globalization have started to defend that with this epidemic, the phenomenon of globalization will no longer continue as expected, and that states will seriously inhibit globalization by pursuing policies in one area as introverted and self-sufficient. On the other hand, the pro-globalizationists have started to defend that the world now appears to be completely intertwined with the influence of globalization, that globalization is now on an irreversible path and that the international community has to cooperate more due to the difficulties encountered in the epidemic. However, the conclusion is that the discussions on the field will take place between these two opinion supporters in the near future. In this context, the structure of international organizations and their future roles will be determined within the framework of these discussions. After all these discussions, it is also possible that a middle ground will emerge between both approaches. While globalization was going on, there were already segments that wanted to preserve local values (identity culture, etc.), and these developments could lead us towards the localization of globalization. With the risk of homogenization melting in the crucible of globalization disappears, it may be possible to enter a period that can be expressed as a 'localized globalization' movement.

Keywords: Globalization, Corona Virus Outbreak, Localization, International Cooperation

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LIVING THE PANDEMIC AS A SURGICAL NURSE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Objective: During the epidemic, nurses stated that the risk of transmission of the virus is high, it is constantly exposed to emotional stress factors, excessive workload, uncertainty about the content of patient care, and problems in maintaining their physical and mental health during working hours. In this study, it is aimed to convey pandemic experiences of surgical nurses.

Methods: This is a descriptive qualitative study. Nurses working in Aydın province constituted the study group. Ethical permission was obtained from the Ministry of Health, and verbal and written approval was obtained. The data were recorded and collected on the internet using the nurse introduction form and semi-structured interview form using in-depth interview method.

Results: Eight main themes related to the experiences of surgical nurses during the epidemic were identified. Main themes are physical, mental and social problems, family processes, team communication and cooperation, nurses' suggestions, their view of the profession, their experiences they cannot forget.

Conclusion: Nurses experienced tiredness, headache, nausea due to the use of personal protective equipment related to their experiences of physical health problems; that they had fear and anxiety about carrying the disease to their relatives about their experiences of mental health problems; they stated that they knowingly/willingly isolate themselves from the society due to their social problem experiences. They avoided meeting with their families about family processes on the grounds of "protecting them from themselves"; they were "alone" in the field as a "nurse group" regarding their in-team communication and cooperation experiences; during the pandemic, financial and moral support should be provided by the institutions; the satisfaction they received from the profession about their view of the profession increased and they were able to say "I'm glad I am a nurse"; they expressed the meaning of being a "hope-giving healthcare worker" to patients about unforgettable experiences.

Keywords: Covid19, nurse, experiences.

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MAPPING ALIENATION ONTO CINEMATIC EXISTENCE

Sweta KUSHWAHA*

Abstract

Individuals' interaction with the spaces of the city negotiates the corporeal, cultural and social forms that crucially connect new media to post-modern urban space. The paper will be exploring the city of Istanbul as an entity, an existence that embodies the post-modern, alienated, and urban existence of the protagonists in *Fazilet Hanim ve Kizleri* (Saraçoğlu 2017) and *The Tokyo Night Sky is the Densest Shade of Blue* (Yuya 2018).

The navigation of the city by the characters in these works are articulated in frames where the characters are solitary or disconnected from things external to them, an image that acknowledges their solitude but also the desperate desire to connect with any individual. Yagiz Egeman, the protagonist in *Fazilet*, is always framed as an outsider in the entire drama, a direct result of his urban experience of living alone in New York since childhood, deliberately exiled by his father. The female protagonist, Hazan's alienation is a direct result of her inability to fit within her family or within the gendered world of urban Istanbul. In *Tokyo Night Sky*, the protagonists Mika and Shinji live unanchored existences in the heart of Tokyo, drifting from one end to another, searching for any semblance of meaning within the urban chaos of Tokyo. All these characters are trapped inside a sprawling city, their only solace being a hint of human companionship and the resultant shift in their states of alienation.

The protagonists in the drama chosen for the paper are all people who exist on the margins of the society. How do they navigate space? Does space ever turn into a place? How is city and people's alienation represented cinematically? These are some of the questions the paper will be asking by using theories presented in sociology, literature, architecture and Cinema studies.

Keywords: Alienation, Cinema Studies, human companionship, post-modern, city architecture, urban space

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CARING ASPECTS OF THE SOCIOPOLITICAL PANDEMIC EXPERIENCES

Tammy SHEL (ABOODY)*

Abstract

It is reasonable to contend that one of the core assumptions of the caring approach, is that the world is one big web, and any rupture at one end, results in another rupture, elsewhere. The COVID-19 widespread impact, validates this entanglement, in the hardest way. It is ubiquitous, and hence it emphasizes the world's socio-economic-political co-dependence, but also disparity, in diverse domains. This author's proposal is in contemplative progress. The intention is to use meta analyze of the pandemic's year ramifications, through the philosophy of critical education, by focusing on the approach of caring. The discourse will address the required socio-political, emotional and cognitive conflictual challenges, the prevention and elimination of COVID-19, as discussed in diverse media's means. For example, the concept of a lockdown and the demand for social distancing.

The lockdown and the social distancing to end the pandemic, in praxis, manifested the alienation of the wealthy people, who possess fancy and well-equipped houses and private jets, that offered them a lenient lockdown, from those who lived in condensed terms, that also induced domestic violence toward women and abused children. Likewise, while ordinary citizens were liable to be penalized for violating the lockdown's restrictions imposed on them, the infrastructure to sustain the restrictions, was not egalitarian. It also emphasized the differences between health care policies in diverse states, and the negligence of public health. The pandemic also unraveled the economy of vaccines and their usage as a political apparatus. Moreover, people faced emotional challenges, because they were required to think of caring in terms of social distancing.

All of the above elicits debates on the relationships between the state and its residents; between privileged citizens and ordinary ones; between powerful communities and urban residents; between the hegemony and minorities. It also demonstrates, the codependent relationships of humanity with non-human nature; that humanity is part of nature and not above it, and that we damage and abuse these resources because of extravagant and pretentious aspirations. It is thus interesting to tackle these socio-political relationships through the lenses of caring.

Keywords: caring, education, gender, cultures socio-economic-political aspects, pandemic

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UNDERSTANDING COVID-19'S IMPACT ON MONGOLIAN WOMEN

Tsetsegjargal TSEDEN*
Khaliun BOLD**

Abstract

The paper assessed the pandemic's impact on women in Mongolia in three interlinked areas-personal, family life and career.

Even though Mongolian women are generally more educated and consequently better prepared for income-generating activities than men on average, there are significant gender disparities in the labour market, particularly in terms of types of jobs typically pursued by men and women. Official data shows that women are over-represented in education (76.4 per cent), health care and social work activities (82,5 per cent). And, there is also a large share of women work in public sectors and informal sectors

Covid-19, differently impacting on all sectoral women's education, self-care and development. Health and social care worker are more likely to be front-line and they face elevated risks of infection during Covid-19. Majority of all level of teachers working remotely during Covid-19 and they were lacking of good working condition. Many women in private and informal sector have found themselves juggling increased unpaid care work while contending with reduced income. Due to school closure, majority of women bear an unequal share of unpaid care and the domestic work burden which have increased significantly during Covid-19. Furthermore, domestic violence calls have increased (In the first quarter of 2020, reports of incidents of domestic violence to Mongolia's National Police Agency increased by nearly 50 per cent compared to the same period in 2019) and several women's suicide cases have reported.

During Covid-19, however most working women's family responsibilities increased and more stressed than before pandemic, they were relatively good at adapting to the new situation. Empirical data shows that most women started to rethink about their career and personal and they are trying to acquire new knowledge and skills and considering on their self-development.

Keywords: pandemic, women, gender, impact of Covid-19

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HOW THE PANDEMIC AGGREVATES THE ROLE OF CONFLICTS AND POLICY DECISIONS BY FOSTERING AGGRIEVEMENT AND ALIENATION

William L. ROSENBERG*

Abstract

This paper is a theoretical analysis, synthesizing the literatures on aggrievement, alienation and identity to show how aggrievement is aggravated during times of pandemic. Schlesinger (1991) and Fukuyama (2018) suggest that aggrievement may be tied to a sense of one's identity.

Analyzing illustrative examples, it will be shown how political leaders use identity group conflicts to push their agenda, often relying on long standing conflicts to gain support for their positions. It will be shown, that the aggrieved, form along racial, gender, religious, and other group identities around the world. A sense of nationalism also plays a role in this process. In the end, social movements act as mechanisms to promote each groups' goals without always bringing satisfaction for those involved, thus leading to grievances, resentment, alienation, and impacting individuals' political behavior.

The crux of this paper will show how the pandemic makes the situation with regard to aggrievement and alienation worse. The pandemic adds a renewed focus on aggrievement and alienation on various levels of society. The world is impacted by individuals who feel aggrieved and this impacts the social and political fabric of their societies. Being aggrieved is not solely unique to the pandemic, but it is enhanced by the limiting of interactions with others, the dependence on small inter-personal networks, and social media bubbles that enhance conflicts between groups.

Potential solutions include addressing media and information systems, conflict reduction strategies, and efforts to recognize the value of others. The goal is to promote diversity and inclusion as a non-zero sum goal that does not harm but supports everyone in society. Individuals and groups must see what the benefits are for them and not focus on resentment and grievances. By implementing efforts to reduce alienation these goals may be promoted.

Keywords: Aggrievement, alienation, resentment, identity, pandemic, isolation, small inter-personal networks, social media bubbles, social and political fabric, conflict and policy.

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THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FEMALE LABOUR FORCE IN TURKEY

Zeynep Banu DALAMAN*

Abstract

COVID-19 has emerged as a crisis that has impacted all spheres of human life. Emerging evidence shows that women are more severely affected by this change. The pandemic, however, may have an impact beyond the immediate restructuring of employment and shift gender-role attitudes within households as a result of changes in the division of household labor. Turkey witnessed a massive crisis among women wageworkers both at the workplace and home. This study is based on a research which was conducted by *Ekmek ve Gül* [Bread and Rose], an e-magazine on women's networks ans solidarity, during the pandemic period.

In this context, this study explores the impact of COVID-19 on women wage workers and their families, analyzing qualitative interviews in 22 cities of Turkey (Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Antep, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bursa, Çorum, Denizli, Dersim, Eskişehir, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Malatya, Manisa, Mersin, Nevşehir, Tekirdağ, and Tokat), 23 different business line (banking, press, municipality, office, glass, warehouse, education, entertainment, household services, food, service, communication, mining, merchandising, metal, petrochemical, health and social services, defense, agriculture, transportation, textile and, tourism). During the research, in-depth interviews and surveys with structured questions were conducted with 680 women wage earners. Seven themes were developed from the interview data about the impacts on, and experiences of, female wage workers: Pandemic measures in their workplace, changes in working conditions, pressure and control, changes in terms of burdens at home, relationships with family members, and changes in mood and risks of violence at home during the pandemic period, the tendency of women to organize and who they see as responsible for what they experience during the pandemic period.

The study underlines the depressing state of women workers in Turkey and their families and argues that urgent policy interventions are required to address the impoverishment they are experiencing. The strengthening of social security measures is of the utmost importance.

Keywords: COVID-19, female labor force, working conditions, Turkey

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AMERICA IN A YEAR WITH THE PANDEMIC

Zeynep Özlem ÜSKÜL ENGİN*

Abstract

Domestic violence against women that existed before the pandemic showed a significant increase during the pandemic period. In the last 12 months 243 million women and chidren (15-49) have been subjected to sexual or physical violence. The fact that the pandemic process is not over and there are no indications that it will end in the near future raises concerns because periods of crisis are known to increase violence between people.

ONU General Secretary Antonio Guterres called on all governments to draw attention to domestic violence and take necessary precautions while drafting Covid 19 actions plans. More than hundred and forty governments supported this call.

Covid19 pandemic process in general

-increased anxiety based on fear in the face of an unknown virus,

- The unexpected loss of relatives caused many people to enter the mourning process,

- increased alcohol and drug consumption due to the increase in the duration of stay at home during the quarantine periods,

- The deterioration of economic order has caused concerns and stress about how to maintain a livelihood,

- Making the vaccines starting from the elderly has caused the young and working population to be a weaker link in the face of the disease and to be unemployed if they get sick

-With the weakening of social relations, psychological problems were triggered and they became more on the face.

While all this is happening all over the world, how the situation in South American countries, which had difficulties in combating domestic violence before the pandemic, was affected by the pandemic will be the subject of this article.

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, Domestic Violence, South American Countries, Domestic Violence.

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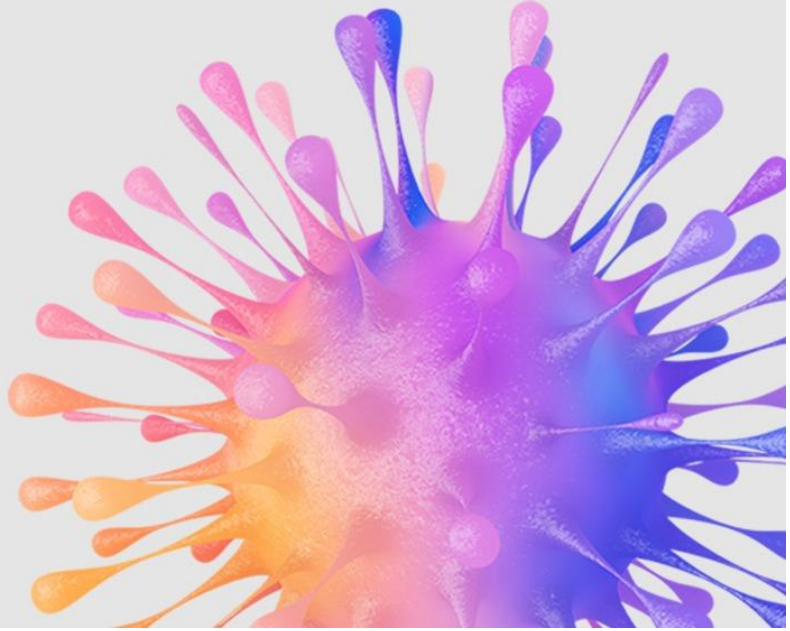
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