Current Studies in Social Sciences XII

Editor

Yelda DURGUN ŞAHİN

Adana Alparslan Türkeş Bilim ve Teknoloji University

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PREFACE

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Chapter 1

PERIOD WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE APPROACH: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS ON THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRY

Serhat ADEMOĞLU[1]
Nilüfer RÜZGAR[2]

Introduction

"For example, justice is considered as equality.
This means equality—but not for everyone, but for those who are equal."
-Aristoteles-

Philosophers and social scientists approach the concept of justice from different perspectives (Köksal, 2018). Philosophers develop definitions of justice and standard principles that must be followed for decisions to be ethical (Sampson, 1975; Topakkaya, 2008; Çakır, 2017; Çıvgın, 2018; Vlastos, 1947). Social scientists, on the other hand, argue that the fairness of a behavior depends on the individual's perception of that behavior as fair (Folger & Cropanzano, 1998; Köksal, 2018). According to İşbaşı (2001), the social justice existing in society has been adapted to organizational science. In fact, studies on social justice are generally aimed at explaining the principles of justice in social interactions. These studies, by being adapted to organizations, have influenced the development of the concept of organizational justice. Later, Beugre and Acar (2008) extended the concept of organizational justice to interorganiza Hoque tional justice. They suggested that organizations do not only have legally independent entities, but they also have rights and freedoms and they are entitled to fair treatment in their business relations with other organizations.

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This study has aimed at evaluating the governmental supports provided in the food and beverage industry for Türkiye and Kosovo, during the COVID-19 epidemic. In this sense, it is aimed to reveal what extent the production, retail and service sectors in this industry are affected, and to evaluate the supports provided for these effects within the framework of equality and justice. In this sense, the fact that there are almost no studies in this frame in the literature, causes the current study constitute originality and shed light to both academicians, in terms of broader researches, and professionals in the sector, in terms of applying organizational justice especially in crisis periods.

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Chapter 2

MOBILITY IN THE MIDDLE AGES: ROMAN ROADS, SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, MONT-SAINT-MICHEL, AND MUSICAL MEMORY

Mehmet GİRGİN[1]

Introduction

The concept of 'mobility' in the context of this paper lies at the heart of cultural and intellectual continuity in Europe. Having thrived through physical road infrastructure, physical movement, and direct contact, unlike the transportation of today, this phenomenon has its roots in the road networks built by the Ancient Roman Empire (University of Gothenburg, 2022). Roman roads constituted an extensive transportation and communication network with sophisticated infrastructure facilities and specific standards. Roads were built to fulfil the military, administrative, and commercial needs of the empire. They were developed in the ancient world by drawing on the experiences of preceding civilizations. In particular, the 'Royal Road' built by the Persian Emperor Darius I, which stretched from Ephesus to Persepolis, was an early example of the central government's efforts to establish an effective road network. Herodotus' statement 'There is nothing faster in the world than a Persian messenger' demonstrates the success of this system. The Roman Empire implemented a similar communication and transportation network (*cursus publicus*) across a wider geographical range for its own imperial needs. The saying 'All roads lead to Rome' reflects this centralizing structure and strategy of connecting all provinces to the centre (Şahin Utku, 2018).

These roads, built by the empire for military and administrative purposes, were transformed in the Middle Ages. As they served social, religious, and academic functions, we can say that these roads played a vital role in the formation of European culture (University of Gothenburg, 2022). Although individuals

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with reference to the pilgrimage route of Santiago de Compostela and the Mont-Saint-Michel node.

The intertwined nature of these mobility networks produced a multifunctional road experience by bringing together diverse social profiles on the same set of routes. The fact that pilgrims, university students, merchants, and clergy often shared the same roads and lodging points enabled musical encounters at the thresholds where physical heritage intersected with social memory. Thus, mobility showed a multi-layered structure with political and cultural consequences, as pointed out by Yıldırım (2022) and defined as 'hybrid' by Bello Gómez (2015). The road served as a collective experience space that brought together individuals with diverse intentions at the same temporal and spatial intersection.

Thanks to the overlap between university routes and pilgrimage routes, music existed as a practical/oral form of prayer on the lips of pilgrims walking the road, as it was carried across Europe as a theoretical/mathematical field of knowledge for monastic libraries through priests and students using the same route. The physical hardships and 'mandatory slowness' of medieval mobility paradoxically deepened the transmission of music, and long stays at lodging points due to adverse weather conditions and geographical obstacles created the 'memory time' necessary for the transmission of oral tradition. In this slow rhythm, music was not merely carried from one place to another but also became etched more vividly in memory at each stop, transforming into an enduring cultural heritage.

The Middle Ages are often depicted as a static and closed period with a stubborn resistance to progress due to the church's influential role in the social and intellectual spheres. The present study proposes rethinking this established narrative by reading the period through the lens of roads, mobility, and educational practices. The exchange of knowledge along pilgrimage routes and university networks based on quadrivium-based education shows that medieval intellectual culture was shaped by mobile human communities rather than fixed structures. In this context, progress can be seen as having taken place in an intellectual environment that is interpreted as continuity built on slow but solid foundations, rather than as a continuous and rapid leap.

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Chapter 3

COMMUNICATING AI GOVERNANCE: AN INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATION ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY AI POLICY DOCUMENTS IN TÜRKİYE

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Introduction

The rapid diffusion of generative artificial intelligence (AI) in higher education has required universities not only to integrate these technologies into teaching, learning, research and administrative practices but also to establish institutional principles governing their responsible use. While systems such as ChatGPT provide significant opportunities to enhance educational processes, research productivity and institutional efficiency, they also raise concerns regarding academic integrity, data privacy, copyright, misinformation, algorithmic bias and human oversight (Chan, 2023; Miao & Holmes, 2023; Telli & Aydın, 2025). Consequently, universities have increasingly developed AI policies, ethical guidelines and institutional frameworks to regulate the use of generative AI within academic settings.

Existing research has primarily examined generative AI from pedagogical and ethical perspectives, focusing on educational applications, students' and academics' attitudes, academic integrity, ethical risks and AI literacy (Baidoo-Anu & Owusu Ansah, 2023; Crompton & Burke, 2023; Farrelly & Baker, 2023). Studies analysing university AI policy documents have largely concentrated on identifying permissions, restrictions, ethical principles and instructional recommendations contained within these documents (An et al., 2025; Luo, 2024; Wang et al., 2024). Comparatively little attention has been paid to how these policies communicatively construct institutional understandings of AI, define stakeholder roles, allocate responsibilities, and articulate organisational positions regarding responsible AI governance. Within the Turkish higher education

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policies. As the study is limited to publicly available policy documents from Turkish universities, future research could compare AI policies across countries and examine how policy communication influences implementation and organizational practice.

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Chapter 4

THE ARTIST AND THE DRAFTSPERSON IN CONCEPTUAL ART: THE ARTIST'S ROLE AND THE IDENTITY OF THE WORK IN SOL LEWITT'S WALL DRAWINGS

Hacer BABAZADE[1]

Introduction

In art history, the conceptual design and physical realization of an artwork have generally been regarded as complementary stages of the artist's creative activity. However, conceptual art practices that emerged in the 1960s questioned the necessity for both stages to be carried out by the same person. Lucy R. Lippard and John Chandler note that some works were designed in the artist's studio but realized elsewhere by professional practitioners, while artists were becoming less concerned with the physical production of the work. Discussed by the authors in relation to the "dematerialization" of the art object, this shift points not so much to the disappearance of physical existence in every case as to a reorganization of the relationship between conceptual design and material production (Lippard & Chandler, 1999, p. 46).

The possibility that conceptual design and physical realization could be undertaken by different people became a concrete mode of production in Sol LeWitt's wall drawings. LeWitt's decision, beginning with *Wall Drawing #3*, to cease executing the wall drawings himself made the distribution of responsibilities and authority between artist and draftsperson visible (Hogan & Snow, 2015, p. 39).

This study examines what enables a wall drawing—one not physically executed by the artist, removable at the end of an exhibition, and realizable again by other people—to persist as the same artwork. It considers the separation of conceptual design from physical labor in LeWitt's wall drawings, the respective areas of decision-making assigned to artist and draftsperson, the function of certificates

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to establishing the conceptual order of the work and the conditions governing its valid realization.

Draftspersons, however, are not mechanical instruments that follow instructions without reflection. Surface preparation, scaling, the use of materials, and the resolution of physical problems require technical knowledge and experience. Differences among spaces, surfaces, and materials may also require draftspersons to make particular decisions. These decisions nevertheless remain bounded by the conceptual system and installation criteria established by LeWitt. The draftsperson is therefore a necessary and, to a limited extent, interpretive participant who enables the work to become physically visible, but does not occupy a position of creative and decision-making authority equal to LeWitt's. This production model does not eliminate physical labor; it organizes the contributions of artist and draftsperson within distinct fields of authority.

A particular installation of a wall drawing may be removed at the end of an exhibition, and the work may be reinstalled at another time and place. Yet recognition of the new installation as the same work does not depend solely on its resemblance to the previous appearance. The installation must be based on LeWitt's conceptual design, a valid certificate and diagram, established technical criteria, and the authorization framework. Photographs and archival records provide information about earlier installations, while the certificate and diagram determine ownership of the work and the authority to reinstall it. Documentation of materials and installation methods, in turn, allows the work's physical characteristics to be transmitted to subsequent installations.

Within this framework, the identity of LeWitt's wall drawings can be located neither solely in the idea in the artist's mind nor solely in the temporary appearance on the wall. The continuity of the work is sustained by preserving the connections among conceptual design, certificate, diagram, installation knowledge, and authorization. A visual likeness produced independently of these connections is not a new realization of LeWitt's wall drawing but a separate installation that merely resembles it.

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Chapter 5

INSURANCE IN A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: GREEN INSURANCE APPROACHES AND THE INTEGRATION OF ESG CRITERIA

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Introduction

Sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." In line with this objective, it is imperative for all economic systems to undergo a progressive transformation by prioritising social justice and the equitable distribution of resources, thereby ensuring both intergenerational and intragenerational equity (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, p. 37). Today, these macro-level sustainability goals resonate deeply within the financial world and form the bedrock of investment strategies. There is a powerful momentum in financial markets towards positioning long-term sustainability at the core of investment performance evaluation, departing from short-term risk and return perspectives (Boffo & Patalano, 2020, p. 6). As supported by research conducted by Whelan et al. (2021), this transformation is based on the premise/finding that integrating ESG criteria into business strategies is directly correlated with long-term financial performance (p. 6) and provides a shield during periods of crisis (p. 26). As part of this transition, the financial system has assumed a pivotal role in accelerating the investments required to achieve the Paris Agreement targets, while green bonds have emerged as a primary instrument directing private capital into sustainable projects (Gianfrate & Peri, 2019, p. 127).

In his study, Weber (2010) highlights that financial institutions have fundamentally restructured their operational mechanisms to align their loan and investment portfolios with global targets. The author notes that this structural

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global sustainable finance ecosystem. However, analyses indicate that deficits in data transparency and the risks of greenwashing impede the robust integration of sustainable investments into financial risk models, thereby threatening market confidence.

To enhance the sector's capacity to adapt to a sustainable future and to bolster societal resilience, several strategic recommendations have been developed:

Transition to Dynamic Risk Analysis: Rather than relying on static models based on historical data, insurance institutions must adopt dynamic risk analysis paradigms grounded in climate science and future projections. Within this framework, utilizing IoT data, satellite imagery, and advanced climate models should allow insurers to offer structural advantages and premium incentives in the actuarial risk assessments of eco-friendly projects.

Regulatory and Taxonomy Alignment: To mitigate the risk of greenwashing and enhance transparency, policymakers must swiftly finalise domestic classification systems (the National Green Taxonomy) in alignment with the EU Taxonomy. Establishing stringent data disclosure standards at the corporate level is imperative to build an environment of trust among investors.

Technical Training and Collaboration: Sectoral experience sharing and technical training through platforms such as the "Nature Knowledge Hub" must be expanded. The function of nature-based solutions (such as mangroves, wetlands, etc.) in mitigating disaster risks should be directly incorporated into insurance business models and underwriting processes.

Finally, considering the potential of green insurance practices to trigger green innovation processes within enterprises, this study suggests that further academic research utilizing empirical methods should be conducted to examine the reflections of this relationship across diverse market conjunctures.

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Chapter 6

READING URBAN DIGITAL IMAGES ON SOCIAL MEDIA: THE CASE OF IZMIR CITY CENTERS

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Introduction

Cities are intricate entities in which concrete and abstract components (people, infrastructures, historical layers, cultural reflections, memories, and sensory experiences) continuously interact with each other. Comprehending how these components construct the image of the city has long been a central concern of urban studies, from Lynch's (1960) concept of legibility to Böhme's (2014) atmospheres and Weick's (1995) sensemaking. However, with the rise of digital platforms and the increasing role of ICTs, the image of the city is produced not only through physical encounters but also through digital applications. This change requires rethinking and extending the traditional approaches to the digital domain.

In architecture and urban theory, the city is traditionally defined as a structure that holds its components together while constantly evolving. While urban quality has been associated with the sense of place and conscious experiences in the physical environment (Lynch, 1960; Weick, 1995; Böhme, 2014), these studies have not sufficiently addressed how urban images are shaped in digital contexts. Castells (2015), emphasizing the transformation of urban spatiality through ICTs, distinguished between the space of places and the space of flows. Social media, particularly Instagram, exemplifies the space of flows, where digital representations of cities circulate widely. However, the concept of the "digital image of the city" has not yet been sufficiently explored, and empirical studies on the role of social media in this process are scarce.

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of the city. Although they are not seen by a great percentage on social media, they may still construct the image of the city in an adverse way.

Engaging with discussions on platform-specific visual cultures (Manovich, 2016) and comparative urban Instagram studies (Boy & Uitermark, 2023), this paper highlights the specificity of Izmir's digital urban image. Unlike examples like Amsterdam, where city representations are often shaped by branding and tourism narratives, Izmir's dual structure of historical and modern centers offers a unique context where contrasting images coexist within a single metropolitan area. Focusing on Instagram, the analysis demonstrates how platform-specific affordances such as geotagging and visual repetition shape the strata of meaning within the city's digital image, producing recognizable symbolic and atmospheric patterns. These findings suggest that while physical city image-making conventions continue to resonate in digital environments, the digital city is co-constructed through diverse ecologies of affordances that (inter)subjectively reshape images. Castells's (2015) framework of the space of places and the space of flows offers a useful perspective for interpreting these overlaps, as the vocabularies based on function, meaning, and form observed in Izmir reveal broader tensions between physical and digital spaces. Ultimately, the contribution of this study is to show how local urban characteristics, platform aesthetics, and global flows intersect to create dynamic and multilayered digital images of cities.

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Chapter 7

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF NOMOPHOBIA

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Introduction

Smartphones were first introduced to the market in the 1990s (e.g., early smartphone devices such as the IBM Simon in 1994), and mobile phone use began in Türkiye in 1994 with the introduction of GSM services (Zontou, 2023). The number of smartphone users increased exponentially with the development of the Internet. Mobile technologies have become an inseparable part of today's life and are at the center of our lives. These technologies offer indispensable convenience through the opportunities they provide. As a result of this practicality, their use has become widespread and has been included in the lives of people of all ages. Mobile technologies are becoming increasingly widespread, especially among the younger generations, due to the ease of access to information, social connections, and convenience they offer to users. Students' need for smartphones has increased. With the increasing importance given to online education during the COVID-19 pandemic, smartphones, which do not require a fixed location to access the internet, have become an indispensable tool for individuals at the university level.

The advantages of smartphones cannot be ignored, but when their use is not properly controlled, it can bring disadvantages, such as addiction (Büyükçolpan, 2019). One of the consequences of the unconscious use of smartphones is nomophobia. It is a new concept that is becoming increasingly common. The term nomophobia is an abbreviation for "no-mobile-phone-phobia" and refers to a

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Limitations and Future Research

This systematic examination is based on previously conducted studies concentrated on the relationship between nomophobia and human health. This study has some limitations. Firstly, most of the research concentrated on university students as a sample; the inferences could not reflect the effects of nomophobia on other demographic groups. Secondly, the absence of a standard approach for the concept of nomophobia and its measurement can be evaluated as a limitation. Because of this, the usage of different measurement tools can make it difficult to compare the results. Thirdly, the literature is examined using the YÖK National Thesis Centre and DergiPark databases and the Turkish language. This choice aims to increase researchers' access to Turkish-language resources and their opportunity to analyze scientific studies published in Turkish. However, the exclusion of the other databases and languages could be seen as a limitation for the inclusivity of the study. It is expected that considering these limitations will help future researchers design better studies and obtain a deeper understanding of the relationship between nomophobia and human health.

Declaration on the Use of Generative AI and Translation Tools

ChatGPT 5.0 and Google Translate were used solely to support language editing, translation, and improvement of the clarity of the book chapter. All outputs were reviewed and revised by the authors, who take full responsibility for this chapter.

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Chapter 8

INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTIONS IN HAITI: AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1994 AND 2004 INTERVENTIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

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Introduction

Haiti, located in the western part of the island of Hispaniola, is a country that has faced various challenges and struggles throughout its history. Discovered by the Spanish in 1492, the region was occupied by several different countries over time and subjected to harsh colonial policies. Having developed into one of the Caribbean's most productive slave economies during the eighteenth century, Haiti emerged from the Haitian Revolution of 1791–1804 as the first independent state created through a successful slave revolt. Despite this major achievement, economic difficulties, social divisions, and problems of governance prevented the establishment of a stable state. Political crises and humanitarian tragedies in Haiti attracted the attention of the international community and led to two interventions. The first, in 1994, was carried out to restore democracy and prevent human rights violations after Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who had come to power through democratic elections, was overthrown by a military coup and forced into exile. The intervention was authorized by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), and various peacekeeping missions were subsequently deployed in the country. However, the failure of these missions to establish long-term stability contributed to the rise of gang activity in 2004, when a transitional government came to power, and the UN intervened for a second time. The interventions of 1994 and 2004 are important cases reflecting both Haiti's domestic dynamics and

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political and military decision-makers regarding the likelihood of success prior to the intervention, no firm conclusion can be reached on whether the reasonable prospects criterion was fully satisfied.

Conclusion, Discussion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the civilian missions carried out over the years failed to achieve the goals of establishing stability in the country, creating conditions in which people's basic needs could be met, and building an effective police force. The main reasons included, at different times, government reluctance, security gaps, chronic poverty, weak governance, and inadequate infrastructure. Nevertheless, the discussion above shows that Haiti's instability extends beyond the failures of recent interventions. After gaining independence in 1804 following approximately three centuries of colonial rule, Haiti had to confront serious structural obstacles. The debt burden imposed by France, the U.S. presence in the country between 1915 and 1934, and authoritarian regimes during the Cold War encouraged state institutions to act in ways that protected the interests of the ruling elite. This shows that Haiti's structural problems are too deeply rooted to be resolved through superficial interventions. Indeed, international initiatives toward Haiti have remained limited to providing temporary short-term solutions and have failed to generate a sustainable development process. Haiti therefore demonstrates, as a case, the need to assess the success criteria of humanitarian interventions and international missions not only at the moment of intervention but also in relation to long-term post-intervention processes of transformation.

When these findings are evaluated as a whole, it is recommended that international interventions not be assessed solely in terms of short-term security gains or the reestablishment of formal political institutions. In addition to addressing the structural socioeconomic conditions that repeatedly fuel instability, greater emphasis should be placed on strengthening local institutions and enhancing police and judicial capacity. The case of Haiti also demonstrates that the criteria guiding interventions must be more closely linked to the sustainability of the post-intervention order.

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Chapter 9

ASSESSMENT OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction

The telecommunication industry is the backbone of the global economy and the digital world. The industry provides services such as data transfer, voice communication, and internet connectivity, which helps other industries experience digital transformation. However, this ever-evolving industry also faces numerous challenges related to the rising complexity of operations, competition, cybersecurity, and fraud (Harris, 2019). The growing use of emerging technologies such as 5G and IoT has accelerated the need for secure, confidential, and efficient data management in networks that connect billions of devices (Okeyia et al., 2025). This is exactly where blockchain technology steps in. Blockchain technology was first proposed by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008. The basic idea of blockchain technology is to offer an immutable, transparent, and decentralized record-keeping system.

Blockchain, in its most basic definition, is a database that is distributed and consists of blocks of data that are linked using a cryptographic system. Instead of storing data in a single point, this system allows all members of a particular network to verify and share data with each other, effectively removing intermediaries from the process and allowing a system of trust to be established (Yli-Huumo et al., 2016). The advantages of blockchain technology in the telecommunications industry range from automating inter-operator roaming and billing to decentralization, improving identity management, reducing fraud, and improving transparency in the supply chain (Strategy&2018).

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literature. Additionally, empirical research on adoption intentions and barriers among telecommunications operators in Turkey would contribute to the development of context-specific policy recommendations.

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Chapter 10

ASSESSING ACCESSIBILITY IN ARCHITECTURE STUDIOS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE BARRIER-FREE PROGRAM BADGE

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Introduction

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone has the right to education. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all based on merit." Similarly, Article 42 of the 1982 Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye stipulates that "No one shall be deprived of the right to education and learning," thereby providing a constitutional guarantee of the right to education. The concepts of education and accessibility addressed in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are framed within its overarching purpose: "to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity" (URL 1).

Within this framework, the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) offers various awards to encourage the creation of barrier-free university environments and accessible teaching and learning settings. YÖK administers the selection process for the Barrier-Free University Awards using a set of criteria. The award categories include Accessibility in Education (Green Flag), Spatial Accessibility (Orange Flag), Accessibility in Sociocultural Activities (Blue Flag), and the Barrier-Free

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These issues fall within the technical dimension because they concern safety provisions, emergency performance, and the operation and maintenance of building systems.

The assessment across these three dimensions indicates that accessibility shortcomings in the ATÜ Department of Architecture require a holistic approach addressing spatial use, perceived safety, and technical provisions. The findings support an understanding of accessibility in higher education as a dynamic process involving regular monitoring, maintenance, feedback, and renewal alongside compliance with standards. This approach can guide sustained improvements towards a barrier-free campus and support safer and more equitable participation in educational and social life.

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