

# Türkiye'deki Sosyal Çürüme.

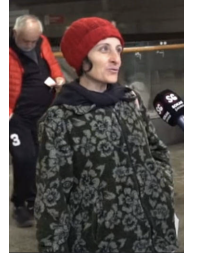
*Social Disruption*; a term used in sociology to describe the breakdown of social life. Social disruption is the transition of the characteristics and beliefs of society and for the thing called 'ethics' to fade away from the social life.

According to Brittanica, *ethics* is the discipline concerned with what is morally good or bad, and morally right or wrong. Examples of ethics are honesty, loyalty, transparency, retaining oneself from activities such as rape, assault, murder, fraud, slander, stealing, and etc.

In a street interview where the question "how is the economy?", Prof. Dr. Zeliha Burtek answered: "Right now, there is social disruption in Türkiye. The economy can always recover. But you cannot make social disruption turn around. It's very very hard. We are at a place with no return. And social disruption is where what we call 'ethics' fades.

Ethics is the philosophy of life. Think about the turkish literature, turkish cinema, turkish theatre arts, and etc. in none of these masterpieces can you see anything related to immigrant culture, mafias, or money laundering. However right now, especially in the books, series, movies, etc. we are beginning to see these things and slowly are shifting away from our culture. We were not a South American country but we are turning into one. We became another society."

Dr. Zeliha Burtek has graduated from Yıldız Technical University as an architect, did her doctorates in Sociology at the Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University (MSGSÜ) and has a masters degree in Philosophy from Galatasaray University. She is an animal lover and somebody who dearly cares for the high number of stray animals in the country. She has gained a lot of fame and interest after her use of wise words that explained what was going on in the country very well during the street interview in Mecidiyekoy, Istanbul, near the Metrobus.



## Everybody thinks they can do everything *by themselves*.

Dr. Zeliha Burtek, in an interview she attended in the national channel Haber-Turk, she gave two examples from her real life about the social disruption going on in the country.

The first one was: "One time I went to have a meeting with an appointment with the rector of a university. We did not get a chance to talk as much in the meeting, and the rector kept constantly repeating that he/she knows the best of anything. 'I know the best of everything' she kept repeating."

After she gave this example, she commented: “Everybody has begun to think they can do things that are way beyond their capability, capacity, existence, and own professional knowledge. *Everybody thinks they can do everything by themselves.* But, they do not do this consciously.”

The second example was: “I went to talk about a topic with a mayor. Municipality means service. (It's not the government, it's based on public service.) But unfortunately our mayors, at least the ones I have had meetings with previously, are talking with us as if they are running the government.”

In the interview, she stated that she went to the municipality to offer them a project that she wants to turn into real life. But when she told the mayor about this, the mayor told her, in a rude way,: “Am I really going to use the government's money for *this!*?”

Following her example, she commented how they prioritise services that feel closer to them and have a higher chance of increasing their rate to win the next election. They see the government's money as something to use for services to make their own advertisements. But when it comes to the real services that the citizens actually are asking for, they say “Am I really going to use the government's money for *this!*?”

After giving the examples given above, Burtek said: “People, no matter where they work, already are aware that there is a ‘disruption’ going on and that there is no turning back from it after this point.”

### **Even a *regime* wouldn't be able to do this.**

Burtek stated that now we have left religious, moral, and relational disruptions behind.

The disruption going on now is much more internalised. “If there were a regime in Türkiye right now, even that regime wouldn't be able to make such a transformation,” said Burtek. This has spread and been internalised by people in every field in a faster time that a regime can.

In the same interview, Dr. Burtek was asked the question “Why do people in Türkiye care so much about astrology?”. She answers “because when we cannot clearly see what is in front of us and our future, rather than actually looking in front of us we refer to astrology.”

“Although astrology is a big part of popular culture, it is also a branch of science. It plays an important role in reducing our worries about the uncertainties of our futures, but it does this in a sweet and innocent way. However, with the spreading of the portable internet, there are a lot of people who call themselves astrologists but are no more than just nonsense people on the internet. Astrology motivates you, and if this motivation is something that adds hope into you, it is good. But if it puts you into an infinite loophole, then it is something bad.” added Dr. Brutek to her answer to the question.

## **Why Can't We *Dynamize* the disruption?**

**Dr. Burtek on this topic: “We can't dynamize the social disruption because we are a society who could not yet obtain individuality. If every individual questions its own disruption, then we can as a society say stop to the ignorance of the disruption and a ‘style’ will be created.”**

**(the word ‘style’ here is used as the wording/acting style of individuals / *üslup* [tr] )**  
**“Right now, in traffic, in talking, in relationships we don't have any style. And this lack of style spoils the true nature of the disruption and turns it into something bad.” said**

**Burtek on the interview she attended in the national tv *Sözcü*.**

**“If everybody just internalises and problemizes their own disruption, then this country can heal. But we don't have any intention to use our mirror that will show us that path.” she added.**

## **The ‘*İzmarit*’ Problem**

**According to a study done in the Anglia Ruskin University in the UK, it is revealed that the most common harmful waste thrown into nature is cigarette butts. Stating that cigarette butts make up %30-%40 of the litter collected from cities and shores. They also added that about 4.5 trillion cigarette butts are thrown into nature every year.**

**In 2016, Türkiye was 10th place in the world with the most smokers with %24. According to a research done in 2008, the amount of smoker in the ages 13-15 was %11.4 in boys and %4.4 in girls, making the average about %8.4**

**As I have said before, ethics means morals. Respecting others and nature is included.**

**According to the World Health Organization, %30 of the deaths in males, and %12 of the deaths in females in Türkiye are caused by cigarettes. WHO says that 2 out of 3 cigarette butts are littered on the ground. This accumulates to approximately 4.5 trillion cigarette butts per year worldwide. Cigarette butts are made up of substances such as cellulose acetate. When these substances are thrown into nature, they do not decay for years and cause serious damage to the environment.**

**As somebody who lives in Istanbul, and uses the metro everyday to get to school therefore having to walk a lot everyday. I see endless amounts of cigarette butts on the ground even when I live in one of the most developed areas of the city. I personally find them very disturbing and feel bad for the people who have to clean them and I have seen people throw them to the ground next to the people who are cleaning them.**

**So, if we first are going to want to solve this, this would be a good place to start. To respect both people and nature.**

## **“Books are not even *mentioned* in Türkiye”**

Mentioned in an article by the Çukurova University in Türkiye, in an article published by İ. Gürşen Kafkas in the Cumhuriyet Newspaper, Kafkas says that in the European Union (EU) countries that we are, as Türkiye, trying to be a part of, there are libraries per 7.500 people. However in Türkiye that number significantly drops to one library per 51 thousand people. Despite this, do we still read books? According to a comparison by the Japanese people, if somebody reads less than 4 books in a year it is counted as nothing, 4-10 is considered mild reading, 10-20 is considered normal, if somebody reads more than 20 books a year only then they are ‘reading a lot’. Turkish Author Deniz Kavukçuoğlu published on 29th October 2006, “4 billion 200 million books are printed per year in Japan. This number significantly drops to 23 billion 500 million books per year in Türkiye making the daily number of books printed in Japan approximately equal to the books printed in a whole year in Türkiye. (For your information, the population of Japan is about 125 million, and the population in Türkiye is above 85 million.) While there are 7-8 books per person in developed countries, books are not even mentioned in Türkiye let alone being read. In Türkiye, out of every one hundred people, only 4-5 people read books.

Another statement by Tınaz Titiz about the percentage of people who read in the country states that only %0.1 of the society in Türkiye are active readers. Books rank 235th in the rank of social life. %75 of the society does not read books. %40 never went to a library, and a big amount of that %40 who went to libraries mostly went for test or school books.

In a research by Prof. Dr. Çağatay Özdemir named ‘the learning elements in Türkiye’, it is reported that %16 of the university students in the country do not read books at all!

While approximately %72 read one or two books, %11 read three to five, and only a very small %1.1 read more than five books per year. Which is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the Japanese. To be able to be named a ‘good reader’ in the world, people have to read a minimum of ten to twenty books in a single year. Author Deniz Kavukçuoğlu said these words about the reading problem in the country with information he got from The Communications

Faculty of the University of Ankara: “From 1965 till the date that the article was published, the ratio of the people who take higher education has increased by 14 times.

However, those taking higher education right now are reading fewer books than the graduates in 1965.” Kavukçuoğlu also adds and defines the country with these words:

“Türkiye, as we all know, is a country where reading-disabled people live.”

According to the newspaper report, a study conducted by GFK Panel Research company in many cities of the country, young people between the ages of 15-24 were evaluated every six months. It turns out that young people do not read. 61 percent of young people don’t remember the last magazine they read. %50 don’t remember the last book they read.

## Narin ve Sıla

Two very innocent children. One of them was still a baby. One killed. One raped.

Narin Güran was only 8 when her dead body was found in the Eğertutmaz Stream on Sunday, the 8th of September. *19 days* after searching. Narin was lost in the Bağlar province of the southeastern Turkish city Diyarbakır. Lawyer Nahit Eren, on a BBC Article said “Narin’s body was *deformed* after 19 days, therefore finding the cause of the death is up to the results of the biological and pathological research.” 91 samples were taken from Narin’s corpse to reveal all kinds of crimes ‘including sexual assault’. It was also stated that there were no signs or marks of any cutting, stabbing or gunshot wounds or internal bleeding in the body. According to the report, Narin’s left leg was severed below the knee. (The reason for this will become clear with the examination to be carried out at the Istanbul Forensic Medicine Institute.)

Narin’s uncle Salim Güran was the first suspect to be sentenced. From the DNA samples that were found in his vehicle matched with the clothing of Narin before she was even found, Uncle Güran was arrested on charges of ‘possible premeditated murder and deprivation of liberty.’ Uncle Güran does not accept the accusation that he killed Narin. He also deleted his WhatsApp messages after Narin was lost. According to Demirören News Agency’s article, he deleted the messages in order to not reveal that was messaging with sex workers. The second biggest suspect after Uncle Güran, who is also the headman or ‘muhtar’ of that province, is the construction worker Nevzat Bahtiyar. Bahtiyar, in his statement to the gendarme (jandarma) said: “Salim Güran offered me 200,000 Turkish Lira to get rid of the corpse in his car.” However, according to the statement leaked to the Anadolu Agency, Salim Güran threatened to kill him and his family. In the statement Nevzat Bahtiyar gave to the gendarme, he stated that he and Salim Güran put the corpse into the sack together. Nevzat Bahtiyar, in both of the statements he gave, explained that he buried the corpse under a tree by the bank of the Eğertutmaz Stream, and said “I don’t plan on surrendering since I was not the one who killed the child.”

[BBC](#)

In 2009, Narin’s sister Tülin Güran died due to lung infection causing respiratory failure. However, there is a claim that she died due to falling down from stairs. Cem Özkeskin, on Sözcü Television, without giving the name of the source and stating it as anonymous due to security reasons, delivered these claims about the death of Narin: Narin, on the evening of the 20th of August, one night before disappearing, unfortunately saw something that the Turkish society can’t handle. Narin saw something that she was not supposed to and because of this, the people thought ‘oh, Narin could go and tell this to people’ and made a plan resulting in the killing of Narin. It was also stated that Narin has extremely good Turkish communication skills and could excellently express herself. Due to this, Narin became an even more visible target

because the people thought ‘this girl won’t keep her mouth shut’. Therefore creating a suspicion. Resulting in the tragic events the following day. And in the messages that were coming from the same anonymous source, we understand that the uncle of Narin Salih Gran, her mother Yksel Gran, and the wife of her other uncle (Fuat Gran), Hediye Gran. Narin comes that day home from her Quran lessons. Her mother was the only one home at that time. She tells her to go next to her brother, Enes Gran, who is with his friends in the backyard. Enes Guran then calls Salih Guran, tells him that Narin is with them. And when Salih Guran gets there, the thing happened to Narin, which is thought to be choking. And due to this choking, Narin’s nose bleeds. And probably the blood samples found in Salih Guran’s car are from Narin’s nose. Salih Guran takes Narin, Enes, and his 2 friends in his car. Midway, he drops the boys off. And is now alone with Narin. Stops at a gas station to make a purchase. Later, it is learned that he bought wet wipes, probably to wipe off the blood that got on the car seats. And this is where the information ends from the anonymous source.”

### SÖZCÜ

As you can see, some people are disgusting. It is believed that even the mother and the brother are in this. Another question is did the child want this? No. No child, no person would want this. Every child deserves a mother and a father that loves them. It is their most vital resource. Now to talk about the baby. I repeat myself. A baby. 2 years old. Maybe cannot even walk or talk properly yet. Still at the age where she doesn’t know the alphabet yet. Raped. Now I know seeing the words baby and rape in the same sentence hurts both my and your heart. But again, it happened, and again, it is our responsibility as humans to scream as loud as possible so the world hears this. So that the world maybe does something about this.

Sıla was only two when she was sexually assaulted. HaberGlobal reporter Smeyye Ylanc starts her night shift with these words: “ My trembling voice is still the same, even though I try to shake off the news I just learned, it is not possible. She is a little child in Tekirdağ, Malkara, a two-year-old baby girl because, as you know, we call her a baby, not a child until she is two or three years old. The family of baby Sıla brought her to the hospital, and her mother said that a television fell on her, at least that's what was said, but later it was learned that the television had not fallen on her, or even if the television had fallen, this baby had been beaten before, had bruises on her body, and had been tortured. We didn't want to think about the worst, we didn't want to think about the worst, a lot of things went through my mind, maybe a lot of things are going through your mind, but it is very difficult to express it. One does not want to express it, but unfortunately, just minutes before it went on air, we learned that, according to the forensic medicine report, two-year-old baby Sıla was sexually abused. It is terrible to bring the words baby and abuse together. Yes, we live in a terrible age. In these days when we feel sorry for Narin, now we will also feel sorry for Sıla baby, and these are just the ones we know. Who knows, there are many more that we do not know. Where is the country, anywhere in the world? Little Sıla was hospitalised two times in one month. The suspicious mother was arrested for the neglect of her child.

## ***70 days.***

According to a recent study, the average person spends 4 hours and 37 minutes on their phone each day. This is the equivalent of over 1 day per week or 6 days per month.

Across a year, that number is approximately 70 days. The average Gen Z teenager spends approximately 6 hours and 5 minutes on average on their phone per day while %56 of these people feel and are aware that they are addicted to it. This has also affected people's productivity and the culture of 'greeting' negatively. (Including me,) many people procrastinate their work and do not complete it on time because they use that time to scroll on social media. To give a real life example, once in an exam week in 2023, where I had a Biology exam the next day. I came home and said to myself 'I am going to lie down and look at Instagram for only 15 minutes'. Many 15 minutes went by and at the end, I got up from bed 2.5 hours after I had arrived home. I had to study until very late at night and not get a good night's sleep for my exam the next day. which caused me to receive the lowest biology note I ever received. (Which was 24 points lower than my last grade)

According to the Business World Report prepared by TeamLease, a company that provides human resources-related services, the daily average time employees spend on social media while at work is 2 hours and 21 minutes. According to the report, 13% of total productivity is lost due to social media addiction alone. On top of that, according to the same report, the negative effects of the use of social media in workplaces is not limited by this. The heavy use of social media by the workers causes personal information, slanders, and wrong information to be spread.

### **KAYNAK**

Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings internationally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship.

However, with the rising social media addictions around the world, we are losing the culture of greeting...