



Investigation of User Satisfaction in Rural Settlements whose Location has been Changed due to Dam Construction on the Example of Dedemli Village*

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ABSTRACT

Rural settlements are small-scale settlements shaped according to everyday functions and local data, and make sense with their users. Rural settlements are being dragged into relocation processes to maintain their presence for various reasons. In this study, within the scope of the relocations due to the dam construction encountered in recent years, the process of moving Dedemli Village to a planned rural lowland settlement due to the Bozkır Dam has been discussed. In this context, it is aimed to provide a comparative analysis of user satisfaction in old and new settlements. A survey study was conducted to provide a provable overview. The survey data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics program. When the analysis findings were considered, it was seen that the relocation process negatively affected the participants. It has been determined that user satisfaction in the old settlement area is quite high compared to the new settlement. As a result of the study, it was concluded that detailed analysis of the old settlement, qualified choice of location for the new settlement, careful consideration of the identity, expectations and demands of the users and planning of a process with user participation are of critical importance in these relocation processes.

Keywords: Dedemli Village, Relocation, Rural Settlements, SPSS, User Satisfaction

1.INTRODUCTION

Rural settlements are small-scale settlements with unique characteristic qualities that reflect the physical characteristics of their regions, the cultural and local structure, the life forms of the periods in which they are located (Eminagaoglu & Çevik, 2006).

Depending on the physical environmental elements such as topographic and climatic data, these settlements are examined under two main headings as rural mountain and rural lowland settlements (Çınar, 1990).

Traditional, cultural and experiential accumulations in rural settlements are important for the formation, existence and continuity of settlement identities. These accumulations and the original values of the location-specific data are directly related to the identity of the rural settlements. However, in some cases, natural or human factors may pose threats to the existence and continuity of rural settlements. Natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches, problems or inadequacies in settlement infrastructure, transportation difficulties to settlements, security problems that threaten the settlement and its people, or extensive dam projects cause rural settlements to be dragged into

displacement processes (Bakırcı, 2002). However, in such cases, the healthy and safe relocation of rural settlements to new residential areas brings with it many problems beyond a physical "relocation".

Dam structures, which have been prominent among the reasons for the displacement of rural settlements in recent years, provide a solution to the inadequacy of underground and above-ground water due to the global water crisis in the face of current needs. However, the planning of dam constructions in rural areas and the fact that they directly affect many rural settlements due to their large scale brings with them the displacement processes of these rural settlements.

Beyond the physical relocation of a settlement in rural settlements that have been relocated, the mandatory relocation of users to a new settlement with the identities they have is a problem that needs to be addressed. At this point, it is inevitable to compare the old and new settlements from the user's point of view in the relocation processes.

In this study, the relocation process of Dedemli Village in Hadim district of Konya due to the construction of a Bozkır Dam was considered as an example of rural settlements that were relocated due to the construction of a dam. Within the scope of the relocation process, a new settlement area named Dedemli Neighborhood has been planned in Meram, one of the central districts of Konya, to relocate Dedemli Village. At this point, the relocation of Dedemli Village, an old settlement area and has all the characteristic features of a rural mountain settlement, to a new and planned rural lowland settlement has led to a complete differentiation of spatial organizations, hence the differentiation of users' daily functions, lifestyles and habits. The place gains meaning only with its individuality. The physical relocation of the inhabited and owned "place" to a distant point, the change of topographic, climatic and environmental data brought about by the change of location are completely related to the settlement character and user identity. This relationship also directly affects user satisfaction, as in the case of Dedemli Village.

Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to measure the user satisfaction in the old and new settlements through the Village of Dedemli, whose location was changed due to the construction of the dam, comparatively. In this direction, to provide a quantitative overview of the work, a user satisfaction survey was conducted, and it was aimed to evaluate the satisfaction of the users of the old and new residential areas. This study, which is considered in terms of comparative evaluation of user satisfaction levels in old and new settlement areas within the scope of relocated rural settlements, whose lack has been identified in the literature, is important in terms of the contribution it will provide to the literature.

1.1. Rural Settlements

From the most general point of view, rural settlements are defined as small-scale settlements established in rural areas outside the city (Çınar & Kuyrukçu, 2024). The influence of many factors such as topographic and climatic data, cultural, traditional and experiential accumulations, lifestyles, livelihoods and kinship relationships of the people of the settlement are observed in the formation and physical forms of these settlements, where the natural environment is more dominant compared to the built-up area (Eminagaoglu & Çevik, 2006; Yılmaz Çakmak, 2011; Çınar & Aydın, 2019). Unlike the life units that are becoming more and more uniform in today's world, these settlements are settlements that have their own unique identities and characters with all their place-specific inputs (Eminagaoglu, 2004; Eminagaoglu & Çevik, 2015).

Rural settlements can be classified in the literature depending on many unique qualities and identity characteristics. According to the classification of Kantar (1998) based on topographic data, rural settlements are formed in the light of topographic data in the geography where they are located and are divided into two main classes as rural lowland

and rural mountain settlements depending on their settlement patterns. The characteristic features of rural lowland and rural mountain settlements are given in Figure 1 comparatively (Tunçdilek, 1967; Çınar, 1990; Gür, 2000; Yılmaz Çakmak, 2011; Üzülmaz & Yılmaz, 2017; Yasak & Ogan, 2019), (Figure 1).

PARAMETERES	RURAL LOWLAND SETTLEMENTS	RURAL MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENTS
1. Topography	• Flat, non-stoping terrain structure	• Sloping, terrain structure
2. Building Group	• Houses are together, additional structures are far away from houses	• Houses, additional structures intertwine with the houses
3. Building Material	• Adobe, stone, wood	• Stone, wood
4. Livelihood	• Dry farming	• Aqueous agriculture, animal husbandry
5. Social Relations	• Strong	• Partially weak
6. Infrastructure	• Easy to access	• Difficult to Access
7. Regional Distribution	• Central Anatolia, East-South and Eastern Anatolia	• Settlements on the Black Sea and other mountain slopes

Figure 1. Rural lowland and mountain settlement characteristics (Created by authors)

1.1.1. Rural Settlements that have been Relocated

Displacement goes beyond a physical spatial relocation in the context of the concept of place. Therefore, displacement, along with the physical change of the place where they belong, brings with it the separation of individuals belonging to the place from the region where they belong, moving away from their sensory impressions of the place and subjecting them to new starting processes in a new "place" (Arslan & Ünlü, 2011).

The relocated processes in rural settlements are multidimensional movements that occur in the physical processes of displacement (Yılmaz Çakmak, 2011). Relocating is defined as the activity of moving/relocating people or communities from one settlement area to another settlement area due to social, economic, political, natural or human factors (TDK, 2024). Various displacement processes have been experienced depending on the changing factors in many periods of history from the past to the present (Deniz, 2008; Gökçe et al., 2008; Rızvanoglu, 2019; Tas, 2019; Yılmaz, 2019; Ceylan & Dinç, 2022; Yörür & Kut, 2022), (Figure 2). In this context, "dam projects" are the most common reasons for the displacement of rural settlements today and the main reason that should be addressed with their multifaceted dimensions.

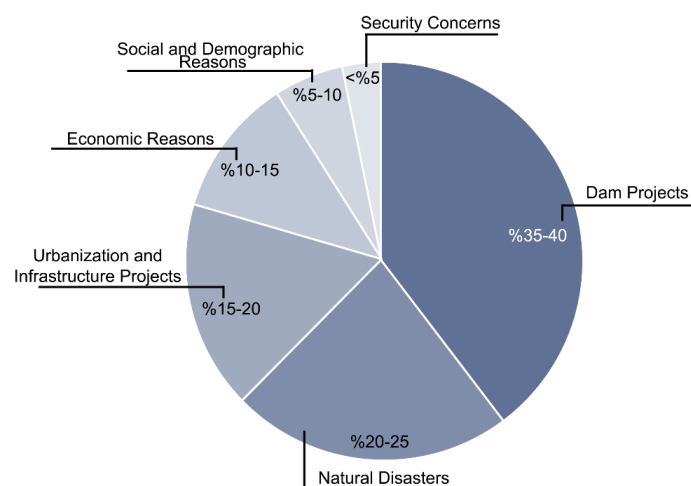


Figure 2. Reasons for the relocation of rural settlements (Created by the authors)

1.1.2. Rural Settlements that have been Relocated due to the Construction of Dams

Throughout human history, rivers and groundwater have been important for people to have access to clean water that they need for various purposes. People's commitment to clean

water resources has been differentiated and diversified in the context of various reasons, such as their lifestyle and livelihoods. Clean water resources continue to be used for many purposes, such as drinking water, the need for agricultural activities, increasing soil fertility. Therefore, these resources are of critical importance for the continuity of humanity and ensuring a sustainable world.

Due to the emergence of various requirements in today's world and factors such as scarcity problems experienced in clean water resources, dams built for water accumulation also provide opportunities such as ensuring healthy control of floods, servicing various development projects and generating energy (Sönmez, 2012). However, contrary to all these positive contributions, dams directly affect many rural settlements due to their establishment on a large scale in rural areas, causing these settlements to be subjected to extinction or displacement processes. In this context, it brings about a fundamental spatial and social change and even reproduction of space in the rural settlements that it directly affects. Within this framework, almost all of the settlements that are included in the relocation processes due to the construction of dams and where new space productions are seen are rural settlements (Bakırcı, 1997; Koday, 2013; Boyraz & Bostancı, 2015; Bakırcı, 2016; Orhan & Gök, 2016; Çınar & Kuyrukçu, 2024). Dam constructions established in such large-scale rural areas bring with them several user-oriented problems beyond physical transportation in the displacement processes caused by them.

In the literature review conducted within the framework of the study, it was determined that most of the studies conducted within the scope of rural settlements that were relocated due to the construction of dams were considered from socio-cultural and socio-economic perspectives (Bakırcı, 1997; Koday, 2013; Boyraz & Bostancı, 2015; Orhan & Gök, 2016). Architectural studies, on the other hand, are usually limited to the settlement scale or the housing scale. However, the relocation process under consideration has an importance that should be examined in all its dimensions. The role and importance of users in such relocation processes a critical point that needs to be addressed. There is no similar study in the literature aimed at analyzing user satisfaction during the displacement process due to dam construction in this context. Therefore, it is thought that this study will contribute to academic writing in terms of methodology, scope and content and to possible relocation processes in the future.

1.1.3. Rural Settlements in the World that have been Relocated due to the Construction of Dams

Relocation events are observed in many geographies around the world depending on the natural or human factors mentioned. As an example of settlements that have been relocated due to the construction of dams, various precedents around the world can be examined to make sense of the effects and process impressions of these processes in many ways, such as social, cultural, and economic.

Examples of rural settlements that have been relocated due to the construction of dams are the "Sardar Darovar Dam" projected on the Narmada River in India, the "Belo Monte Dam" in Brazil, the "Pak Mun Dam" in Thailand, the "Akosombo Dam" in Ghana and the "Three Gorges Dam" in China. During these displacements, the organic forms, local identities, diverse building typologies of rural settlements in the region before the dam construction turned into a symmetrical plan structure and uniform building typology in the new settlements planned during the relocation process due to the dam. Therefore, the spatial organizations, formation patterns and user satisfaction of settlements were directly affected due to the radical change of local data. (Morse & Berger, 1992; Dwivedi, 1999; Gyau-Boakye, 2001; Heming et al., 2001; Awakul & Ogunlana, 2002; Baviskar, 2004; Scudder, 2012; Jackson et al., 2019; Patchineelam, 2024), (Figure 3, Figure 4).

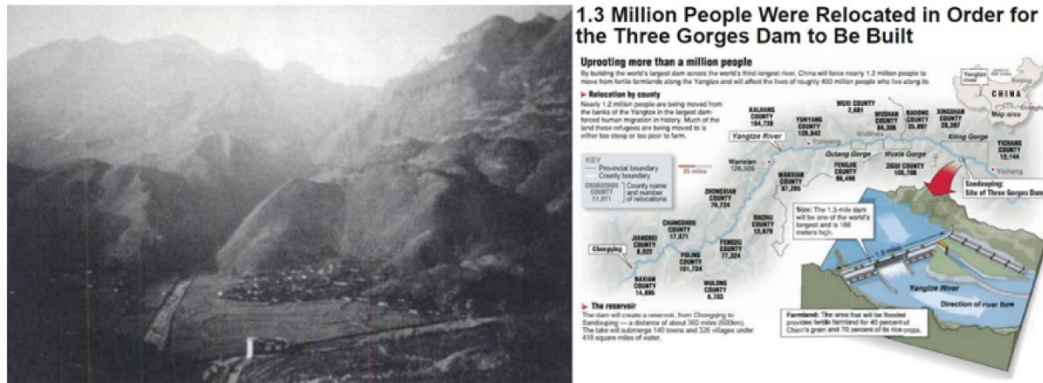


Figure 3. An example of rural settlements before the Three Gorges Project and a news story about the displacement event (Dai, 1008; Chief, 2024)

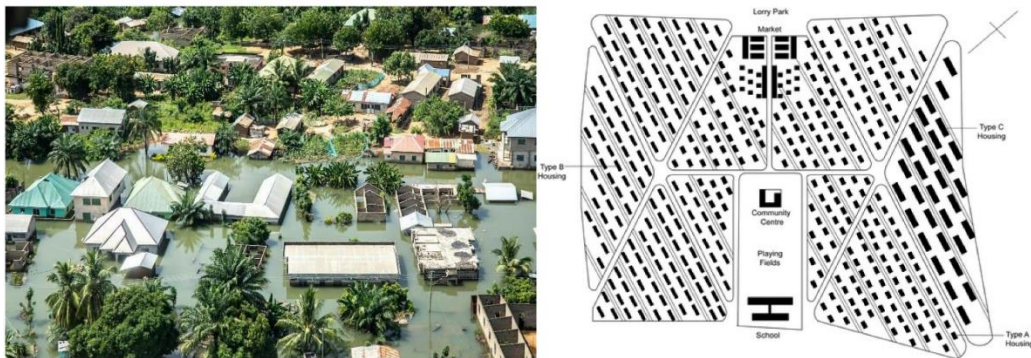


Figure 4. A rural settlement that was flooded due to the Akosombo Project and newly planned settlement (Jackson et al., 2019)

2. METHODOLOGY

In the study, Dedemli Village, which was relocated due to the construction of a Bozkır Dam, was considered an example of rural settlements that were relocated due to the construction of a dam. A survey study was conducted to examine the relocation process in terms of responding to the needs and expectations of users and to analyze the satisfaction status of users who experienced the process directly. The survey study, based on voluntary was completed with the participation of 30 people who have experienced both settlements, old and new, within the scope of the relocation process. This survey study was conducted by the Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Board of Konya Technical University Rectorate on 05/06/2024, and as a result of the meeting numbered 2024/4 "E-24433673-051-161590", it was carried out by the numbered "Approval of Ethical Drying Decision".

The survey study conducted was designed on the compare of user satisfaction in old and new settlements in the context of the relocation process. This survey form, which aims to measure user satisfaction, has been created in accordance with a comprehensive examination of the user satisfaction survey forms used in the literature and the synthesis of the study considered (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Bayar & Karabacak, 2020; Kabadayı, 2006; Erdal, 2010; Çam, 2014; Bekar & Sekban, 2016; Güremen, 2016; Bekleyen & Baylan, 2018; Çam, 2019; Inan & Sönmez, 2019; Morkoç Karakaya, 2019; Hacıoglu, 2021; Küçükogul & Türkoglu, 2021). In this context, in the first part of the survey study, which consists of two main parts, there are questions about the demographic data of the survey participants, and in the second part there are questions aimed at measuring user satisfaction for the old and new settlements. This section consists of a total of 46 questions under the subheadings "identity and belonging (7), architectural and environmental aesthetics (8), accessibility and transportation (8), functionality (5), contexture and harmony (5), social and cultural structure (5), services and accessories (8)", and the "Five-Point Likert Scale" was used in the survey questions (Figure 5).



SURVEY FORM

Demographic Data Directed Questions	To the User Satisfaction Directed Questions
Gender	Identity and Belonging 1. This settlement is an architecturally qualified and identifiable settlement. 2. This settlement has an original texture. 3. In this settlement, the structures are identical in material and technical terms. 4. An individual living in this settlement feels a sense of belonging. 5. This settlement is compatible with my personal identity. 6. Foreigners can easily adapt to this settlement. 7. This settlement is a place that I am emotionally attached to.
Age	Architectural and Environmental Aesthetics 1. The structures seen in different types in this settlement are compatible with each other. 2. The form and details of the buildings in this settlement are well made. 3. In this settlement, open spaces and construction are balanced. 4. In this settlement, the old and new buildings are not very different from each other. 5. When I look out in this settlement, it does not bother me that the buildings are very close. 6. The structures that repeat each other in this settlement do not bother me. 7. The building heights in this settlement are balanced. 8. The size of the buildings in this settlement does not have an overwhelming effect.
Educational Status	Accessibility and Transportation 1. This settlement is easily accessible from the city center. 2. Pedestrian access between the units is provided easily in this settlement. 3. Vehicle access between units is provided easily in this settlement. 4. In this settlement, the streets are wide and connected enough. 5. The transportation texture in this settlement is suitable for individuals with physical difficulties. 6. The density of vehicles in this settlement does not restrict pedestrian transportation. 7. In this settlement, users prefer pedestrian mobility instead of vehicle mobility. 8. Transportation from home to work is easily provided in this settlement.
Profession	Functionality 1. The variety of structures and functions in this settlement is sufficient for everyday life. 2. In this settlement, the buildings are functional and comfortable. 3. The houses in this settlement are suitable for everyday functions. 4. There is no need to build additional buildings to the residences in order to facilitate daily work in this settlement. 5. The residential gardens in this settlement are sufficiently large and functional.
Hometown	Contexture and Harmony 1. This settlement texture is compatible with the topography. 2. Green areas are sufficient in this settlement. 3. In this settlement, the structure texture and the green area texture are balanced. 4. There are public spaces for walking, relaxing and spending time in this settlement. 5. The green areas in this settlement are in good condition and well maintained.
In the Old and New Settlements Reasons for Living	Social and Cultural Structure 1. There is a traditional and cultural accumulation in this settlement. 2. Social relations between people are strong in this settlement. 3. Neighborly and kinship relations are strong in this settlement. 4. Common gathering places are often used in this settlement center. 5. Cooperation and organization are observed in this settlement on special occasions such as weddings, military send-offs.
In the Old and New Settlements Life Satisfaction Status	Services and Accessories 1. In this settlement, daily needs can be easily provided within the settlement. 2. Educational services are sufficient in this settlement. 3. Health services are sufficient in this settlement. 4. Security services are sufficient in this settlement. 5. Units providing social and cultural services are sufficient in this settlement. 6. Public transportation services are sufficient in this settlement. 7. Water, electricity and sewerage (infrastructure) services are adequate and healthy in this settlement. 8. Agricultural irrigation services are sufficient in this settlement.
Displacement Process Effect	

Figure 5. General outline of the survey form (Created by the authors)

The analysis of the data obtained as a result of the survey study was carried out with the statistical analysis program "IBM SPSS Statistics 27". Within this framework, the kurtosis-skewness coefficients were first referenced, and the "normal distribution determination" of the data collection tool was performed. "Frequency Analysis" was performed to analyze the demographic characteristics of users, and the "Paired Sample T-Test" was performed to determine the user satisfaction levels related to the old and new settlement, and decipher whether there is a significant difference between these levels. The "Independent Groups T Test" was performed for the analysis of the state of a significant difference in user satisfaction due to the gender factor in settlements; and the "One-Way Analysis of Variance ANOVA Test" was performed for the analysis of a significant difference depending on the factors of age and educational status. The statistical significance value " $p < 0.05$ " was accepted in all the data obtained as a result of the analyses. The method structure followed in the study is given in Figure 6.

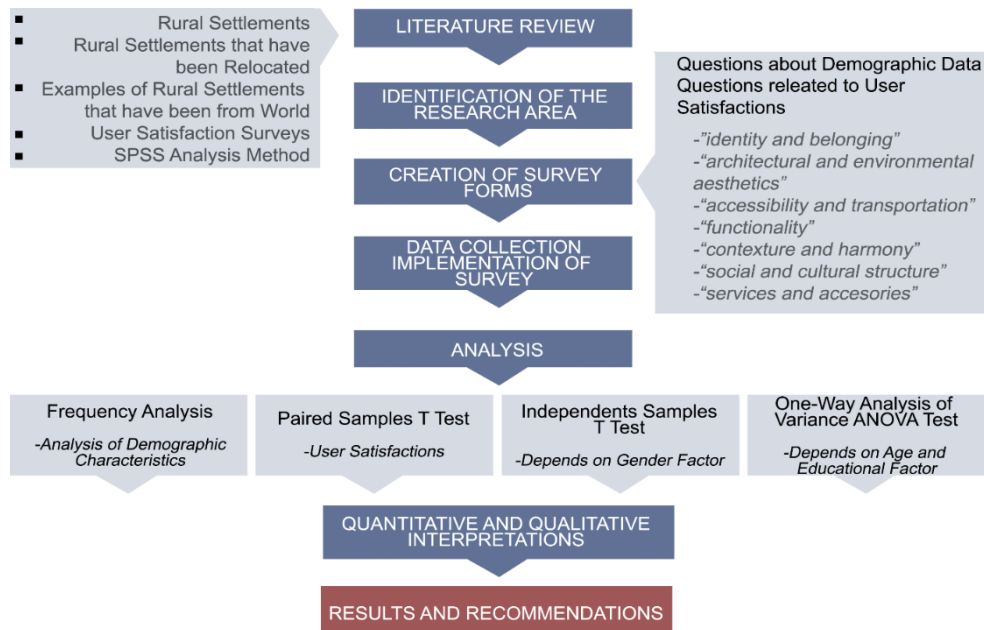


Figure 6. Method followed in the study (Created by the authors)

2.1. The Study Sample

Dedemli Village, which is connected to the Hadim district of Konya, has entered the relocation process due to the construction of a Bozkır Dam in 2020. A new settlement named Dedemli Neighborhood has been planned for the relocated Dedemli Village in an area connected to the Meram district of Konya. In this study, the relocation process of Dedemli Village is considered an example of rural settlements that have been relocated due to the construction of a dam. In this context, a survey study was conducted with 30 people who had directly experienced both Dedemli Village, the old settlement area, and Dedemli Neighborhood, the new settlement area, to analyze user satisfaction for the two settlements in the relocation process comparatively.

2.1.1. Dedemli Village, which is An Old Settlement Area

Dedemli Village is a settlement located between the high hills of the Middle Taurus Mountains, connected to the Hadim District of Konya. Although it is geographically located within the borders of the Mediterranean Region, this settlement is a rural mountain settlement dominated by the continental climate due to its altitude rising to 1350 meters (Haritatr, 2023). It is also located on the Göksu River, which stretches for 260 kilometers through the provinces of Antalya, Karaman, Konya and empties into the sea in Mersin. Dedemli Village, which is one of the 32 villages connected to Hadim, is the 5th most populous village in the district it is connected to with a population of 686 people according to TUIK 2024 data (Hadimkülder, 2023; TUIK, 2024), (Figure 7). However, contrary to the TUIK data for 2024, as a result of on-site observations and investigations conducted in 2024 and 2025, it has been determined that about 100 people reside in Dedemli Village.

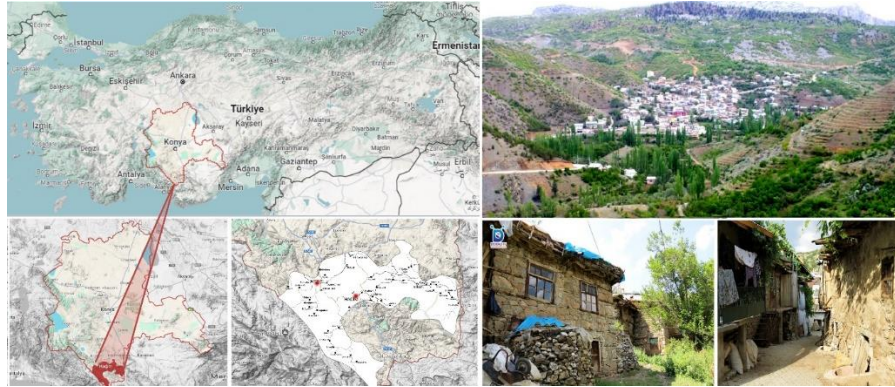


Figure 7. Location and general appearance of the Hadim district (Dedemli Seyyit Bayram Veli Education Culture and Cooperation Association, undated; DedemliTV, 2018)

Dedemli Village has a population of mainly those 65 years and older. The primary source of livelihood for the people is animal husbandry. In addition, viticulture and agricultural activities were carried out in the vineyards, gardens and agricultural lands located to the south of the settlement. However, the construction of the Bozkır Dam has caused the land located in this part of the village to be flooded. In addition, the decreasing young population has caused the almost extinction of agricultural activities and the closure of sheep and cattle breeding facilities. Depending on these reasons, the livelihoods of the people have changed, and recently the people have turned to beekeeping and viticulture.

In the context of its topographical qualities, Dedemli Village is a rural mountain settlement with a local original identity, formation and settlement character. Clusters of buildings consisting of several households, which are characteristic features of rural mountain settlements, constitute the spatial organization of Dedemli Village. Housing typologies vary depending on factors such as daily needs, functions, household sizes. In general, in addition to housing, structures such as a coop, barn, or woodshed are needed and these structures are located adjacent to or close to the housing. In addition, there is a prominent village square in this settlement, where service venues such as grocery store, barber shop, country house, restaurant, internet cafe, educational buildings, health center, village chamber, mosque are concentrated (Figure 8). Therefore, housing and service spaces are partially separated. In Dedemli Village, which is in the process of relocation due to the construction of a dam, most of these service facilities are dysfunctional and abandoned. Today, it actively maintains only the function of a barber, a village chamber and a grocery store.

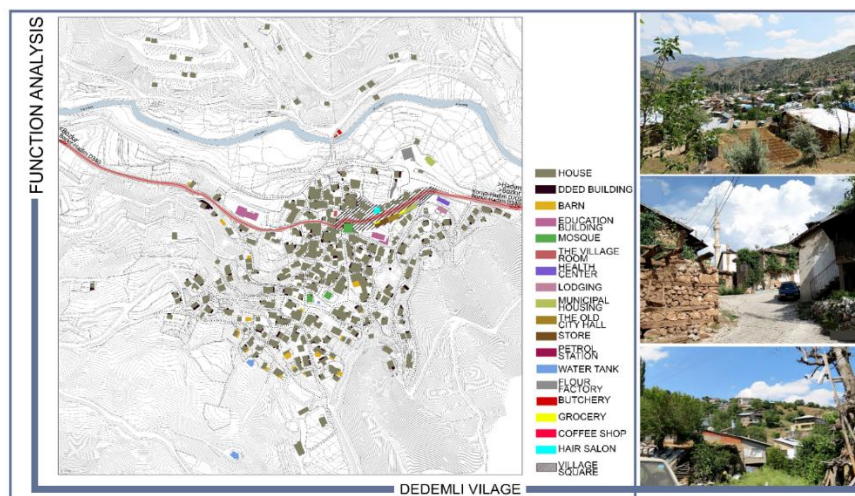


Figure 8. Functional analysis and general view of Dedemli Village (Function analysis created by the authors; DedemliTV, 2018)

2.1.2. Dedemli Neighborhood, which is A New Settlement Area

Dedemli Village has been involved in the relocation process due to the Bozkır Dam, which started to hold water in 2020. Therefore, a new settlement has been planned for the safe relocation of the village people and the settlement. The new settlement was planned in an area connected to Meram, which is one of the central districts of Konya, and became the last neighborhood of Meram district by taking the name of Dedemli Neighborhood. The new settlement established on the Konya Plain, the second largest plain of our country, is located in the Central Anatolia Region and is a settlement dominated by a continental climate, and the altitude above sea level is 1021 meters (Haritatr, 2023). In light of the topographical data, the newly established settlement is a rural lowland settlement. At this point, the presence of a distance of about 100 kilometers between the old and new settlement, the relocation of the rural mountain settlement to a rural lowland settlement, and the relocation of the old settlement with an organic form to a planned new settlement have caused deep-rooted spatial organizational differences (Figure 9).

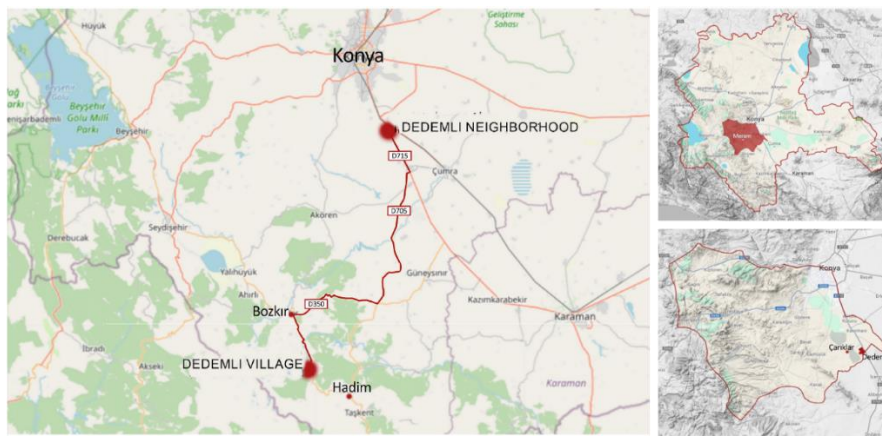


Figure 9. The location of the Dedemli Neighborhood (Google Earth, 2024)

The new settlement established on a non-sloping land has a symmetrical settlement structure in which parcels and structures are sorted sequentially because it is both a planned settlement based on topographic data. In addition, in the new settlement system, as in the old settlement, the service units were gathered at the neighborhood center. These service units include educational buildings, health centers, mosques, social and cultural facilities, market areas and commercial areas (Figure 10).

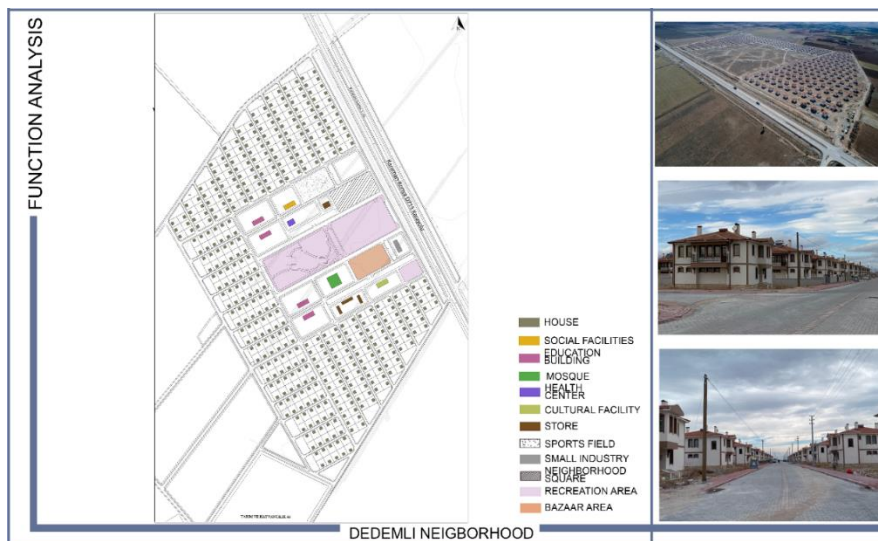


Figure 10. Functional analysis and general view of the Dedemli Neighborhood (Function analysis created by the authors; Haberdairesi, 2021)

3. FINDINGS

The research was completed on a face-to-face and completed voluntary basis with survey forms, which were participated by a total of 30 people who directly experienced both placements and completed by each of them in about 10-15 minutes. The data obtained from the conducted survey studies were tabulated and the findings were interpreted.

3.1. Demographic Findings

The distributions related to the demographic characteristics of the survey participants within the scope of the study are given in Figure 11. According to Figure 11 data, it was determined that 46.7% of the survey participants were women, 53.3% were men, the educational status of the participants was primary school graduates with a ratio of 70%, and they were predominantly over the age of 65 with a ratio of 43.3%. The distribution of the pollsters to various professional groups attracts attention. It was determined that the participants were from Dedemli Village by 100%, their reasons for living in Dedemli Village were "Because it is my hometown" by 100%, and their reasons for living in Dedemli Neighborhood were "Forced Migration" by 100%. It was determined that 96.7% of the respondents were satisfied with living in the old settlement area Dedemli Village, while 76.7% were dissatisfied with living in the new settlement area Dedemli Neighborhood, and participants were "Negatively" affected by the relocation process by 76.67% (Figure 11).

Variables	Groups	n	n(%)	Variables	Groups	n	n(%)
Gender	Woman	14	46,7	Age	18-25	3	10,0
	Man	16	53,3		26-35	1	3,3
Educational Status	Primary School	21	70,0		36-45	3	10,0
	Secondary School	4	13,3		46-55	4	13,3
	High School	4	13,3		56-65	6	20,0
	University	1	3,3		65+	13	43,3
	Farmer	10	33,3	Hometown Situation	Dedemli Village	30	100
Profession	Housewife	9	30,0	The Reason for Living in Dedemli Village	"Because it is my hometown"	30	100
	Retired	2	6,7	The Reason for Living in the Dedemli Neighborhood	"Forced migration"	30	100
	Grocery	2	6,7	Satisfaction with Living in Dedemli Village	Yes, I'm glad	29	96,7
	Quilt shop	1	3,3		No, I'm not satisfied	1	3,3
	Feeder	1	3,3	The State of Satisfaction with Living in the Dedemli Neighborhood	Yes, I'm glad	7	23,3
	Blacksmith	1	3,3		No, I'm not satisfied	23	76,7
	Worker	1	3,3	The Impact of the Relocation Process on the Participants	Positive	7	23,33
	Fireman	1	3,3		Negative	23	76,67
	Coffee Shop	1	3,3				
	Student	1	3,3				

Figure 11. Distribution of survey participants according to demographic charecteristics (Created by the authors)

3.2. Reliability and Validity Analysis

Tests were conducted to determine the validity and compatibility of the dataset. The normality of the data makes sense with skewness and kurtosis values. The normality of the distribution is significant between -1.5 and +1.5 values (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007). According to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test performed, the skewness value of the old settlement data was found to be=0.080 and the kurtosis value was=0.863, the skewness value of the new settlement data was found to be=0.004 and the kurtosis value was=-0.405, and the distribution was determined to be a "normal distribution". In addition, Cronbach's Alpha value is used to determine the reliability of the analysis results of the obtained survey data. Within the scope of this value, values of $0.60 \leq \alpha < 0.80$ are considered reliable, and values of $0.80 \leq \alpha < 1.00$ are considered highly reliable (Kalaycı, 2010; Uslu et al., 2025). Cronbach's Alpha value was calculated as 0.740 within the scope of all the sub-dimensions given in Figure 12. As a result of the analyses, it was determined that the data showed a normal distribution and were reliable, and parametric test conditions were met within this framework.

3.3. Analysis of Differences

In order to decipher whether there is a significant differentiation between the user satisfaction of the old and new settlements and the user satisfaction of the lower dimension, the "Paired Samples T Test" was performed. In the paired samples t test results, it was accepted that there is a significant difference between the old and new settlement user satisfaction in cases where the Sig (2-Tailed) value is less than 0.05.

46 propositions were determined to measure the user satisfaction of the participants in the sub-dimensions "Identity and Belonging, Architectural and Environmental Aesthetics, Accessibility and Transportation, Functionality, Contexture and Harmony, Social and Cultural Structure, Services and Accessories" for the old and new settlement, and the level of participation of users in these propositions was measured using the "5-Point Likert Scale" consisting of the expressions "I Strongly Disagree", "I Disagree", "I am Undecided", "I Agree" and "I Absolutely Agree". With the 5-Point Likert Scale used, the expression "I Strongly Disagree" was determined as "1" and the expression "I Strongly Agree" was determined as "5".

According to the findings obtained in the survey results, the propositions with the greatest difference between the old and new settlement propositions in the "Identity and Belonging" sub-dimension are; "A4.An individual living in this settlement feels a sense of belonging (3,37)." and "A7.This settlement is a place where I am emotionally connected (3,37)." has been identified as. The proposition with the most difference in the sub-dimension of "Architectural and Environmental Aesthetics" is "B6.The structures that repeat each other in this settlement do not bother me (1,73).", In the "Accessibility and Transportation" sub-dimension "C.8. Transportation from home to work is easily provided in this settlement (1,97).", In the "Functionality" sub-dimension "D.1. The variety of structures and functions in this settlement is sufficient for daily life (0,87).", in the "Contexture and Harmony" sub-dimension "E.2. Green areas are sufficient in this settlement (2,73).", in the "Social and Cultural Structure" sub-dimension "F .1. There is a traditional and cultural accumulation in this settlement (3,43).", in the "Services and Accessories" sub-dimension "G.1. In this settlement, daily needs can be easily provided within the settlement (1,23)." and "G.8. Agricultural irrigation services are sufficient in this settlement (1,23)." has been identified as. Therefore, in the context of these statements, it has been determined that users are much more satisfied with the old settlement. In addition, in all of the expressions with positive "Mean" values in Figure 13, user satisfaction in the old settlement is higher than in the new settlement (Figure 12).

However, according to the findings obtained, in the sub-dimension of "Accessibility and Transportation", "C1.This settlement is easily accessible from the city center (-2,07).", "C3.Vehicle access between units is provided easily in this settlement (-2,00).", "C4.In this settlement, the streets are wide and connected enough (-2,30).", "C.5.The transportation texture in this settlement is suitable for individuals with physical difficulties (-3,07)." and "Services and Accessories" in the sub-dimension, "G.6.Public transportation services are sufficient in this settlement (-1.17)." in their statements, it has been found that users are more satisfied with the new settlement area (Figure 12).



Propositions	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig (2-Tailed)
	Mean	Std Dev.	Std Error Mean	95% Confidence interval of the difference				
				Low.	Up.			
A1. This settlement is an architecturally qualified and identifiable settlement.	2.73	1.02	0.19	2.35	3.11	14.75	29	<.001
A2. This settlement has an original texture.	2.83	0.75	0.14	2.56	3.11	20.79	29	<.001
A3. In this settlement, the structures are identical in material and technical terms.	3.03	0.67	0.12	2.78	3.28	24.85	29	<.001
A4. An individual living in this settlement feels a sense of belonging.	3.37	1.07	0.20	2.97	3.77	17.30	29	<.001
A5. This settlement is compatible with my personal identity.	3.13	1.55	0.28	2.56	3.71	11.09	29	<.001
A7. This settlement is a place where I am emotionally attached to.	3.37	1.33	0.24	2.87	3.86	13.91	29	<.001
B1. The structures seen in different types in this settlement are compatible with each other.	0.37	0.67	0.12	0.12	0.62	3.00	29	0.005
B2. The form and details of the buildings in this settlement are well made.	0.83	1.46	0.27	0.29	1.38	3.12	29	0.004
B3. In this settlement, open spaces and construction are balanced.	1.40	1.48	0.27	0.85	1.95	5.19	29	<.001
B4. In this settlement, the old and new buildings are not very different from each other.	-1.33	1.30	0.24	-1.82	-0.85	-5.64	29	<.001
B5. When I look out in this settlement, it does not bother me that the buildings are very close.	1.57	1.36	0.25	1.06	2.07	6.33	29	<.001
B6. The structures that repeat each other in this settlement do not bother me.	1.73	1.46	0.27	1.19	2.28	6.50	29	<.001
B7. The building heights in this settlement are balanced.	0.40	0.93	0.17	0.52	0.75	2.35	29	0.028
B8. The size of the buildings in this settlement does not have an overwhelming effect.	1.53	1.59	0.29	0.94	2.13	5.28	29	<.001
C1. This settlement is easily accessible from the city center.	-2.07	1.23	0.23	-2.53	-1.61	-9.20	29	<.001
C3. Vehicle access between units is provided easily in this settlement.	-2.00	1.05	0.19	-2.39	-1.61	-10.43	29	<.001
C4. In this settlement, the streets are wide and connected enough.	-2.30	1.06	0.19	-2.69	-1.91	-11.94	29	<.001
C5. The transportation texture in this settlement is suitable for individuals with physical difficulties.	-3.07	1.02	0.19	-3.45	-2.69	-16.55	29	<.001
C8. Transportation from home to work is easily provided in this settlement.	1.97	1.13	0.21	1.55	2.39	9.54	29	<.001
D1. The variety of structures and functions in this settlement is sufficient for daily life.	0.87	1.28	0.23	0.39	1.34	3.71	29	<.001
D3. The houses in this settlement are suitable for everyday functions.	0.67	1.35	0.25	0.16	1.17	2.71	29	0.011
D5. The residential gardens in this settlement are sufficiently large and functional.	0.40	0.86	0.16	0.08	0.72	2.56	29	0.016
E1. This settlement texture is compatible with the topography.	0.37	0.67	0.12	0.12	0.62	3.00	29	0.005
E2. Green areas are sufficient in this settlement.	2.73	1.05	0.19	2.34	3.13	14.28	29	<.001
E3. In this settlement, the structure texture and the green area texture are balanced.	2.57	1.19	0.22	2.12	3.01	11.77	29	<.001
E4. There are public spaces for walking, relaxing and spending time in this settlement.	0.53	0.68	0.12	0.28	0.79	4.29	29	<.001
E5. The green areas in this settlement are in good condition and well maintained.	2.53	1.22	0.22	2.08	2.99	11.33	29	<.001
F1. There is a traditional and cultural accumulation in this settlement.	3.43	0.57	0.10	3.22	3.65	33.09	29	<.001
F2. Social relations between people are strong in this settlement.	2.90	0.71	0.13	2.63	3.17	22.31	29	<.001
F3. Neighborly and kinship relations are strong in this settlement.	2.83	0.70	0.13	2.57	3.09	22.20	29	<.001
F4. Common gathering places are often used in this settlement center.	2.67	0.76	0.14	2.38	2.95	19.27	29	<.001
F5. Cooperation and organization are observed in this settlement on special occasions such as weddings, military send-offs.	2.17	0.76	0.14	1.89	2.45	15.89	29	<.001
G1. In this settlement, daily needs can be easily provided within the settlement.	1.23	1.52	0.28	0.66	1.803	4.43	29	<.001
G2. Educational services are sufficient in this settlement.	0.60	1.25	0.23	0.13	1.07	2.63	29	0.013
G6. Public transportation services are sufficient in this settlement.	-1.17	1.49	0.27	-1.72	-0.61	-4.30	29	<.001
G7. Water, electricity and sewerage (infrastructure) services are adequate and healthy in this settlement.	1.20	1.75	0.32	0.55	1.85	3.76	29	<.001
G8. Agricultural irrigation services are sufficient in this settlement.	1.23	1.63	0.30	0.62	1.84	4.14	29	<.001
(A: Identity and Belonging; B: Architectural and Environmental Aesthetics; C: Accessibility and Transportation; D: Functionality; E: Contexture and Harmony; F: Social and Cultural Structure; G: Services and Accessories; p<0.05)								

Figure 12. Comparison of user satisfaction sub-dimensions in the areas of old and new settlements (Created by authors)

Within the scope of all the sub-dimensions considered, the "Paired Samples T Test" was performed and the average score totals of the old and new settlements were determined, and a comparative evaluation was provided.

When the results of the analysis of the "*identity and belonging*" sub-dimension of the users belonging to the old and new settlements were examined, it was found that the value of the old settlement was 32.73 ± 1.93 , and the value of the new settlement was 13.67 ± 5.28 . Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction in the identity and belonging sub-dimension decreased by 19.07 points in the new settlement and this decrease was statistically significant ($p(6,833=15,28; p<0,05)$, (Figure 13).

It has been determined that the "*architectural and environmental aesthetics*" sub-dimension has a value of 34.47 ± 2.68 for the old settlement and a value of 27.97 ± 5.28 for the new settlement. Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction in the architectural and environmental aesthetics sub-dimension of the new settlement decreased by 6.50 points and this decrease was statistically significant ($p(6,079=5,857; p<0,05)$, (Figure 13).

It was determined that the "*accessibility and transportation*" sub-dimension value of the old settlement was 25.00 ± 2.61 and the value of the new settlement was 32.30 ± 2.09 . Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction in the accessibility and transportation sub-dimension increased by 7.30 points in the new settlement and this increase was statistically significant ($p(3,743=10,682; p<0,05)$, (Figure 13).

It was found that the "*functionality*" sub-dimension value of the old settlement was 19.53 ± 1.53 , and the value of the new settlement was 16.97 ± 4.75 . Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction decreased by 2.57 points in the functionality sub-dimension in the new settlement and this decrease was statistically significant ($p(5,090=2,762; p<0,05)$, (Figure 13).

It was determined that the “*contexture and harmony*” sub-dimension value of the old settlement was 23.67 ± 1.79 and the value of the new settlement was 14.93 ± 3.99 . Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction in the texture and harmony sub-dimension decreased by 8.73 points in the new settlement and this decrease was statistically significant ($p(3,939=12,145; p<0,05)$, (Figure 13).

It was determined that the “*social and cultural structure*” sub-dimension value of the old settlement was 24.67 ± 0.84 and the value of the new settlement was 10.67 ± 2.20 . Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction in the social and cultural structure sub-dimension decreased by 14.00 points in the new settlement and this decrease was statistically significant ($p(2,639=29,054; p<0,05)$, (Figure 13).

It has been determined that the “*services and accessories*” sub-dimension value of the old settlement is 27.53 ± 5.69 and the value of the new settlement is 24.33 ± 5.59 . Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction in the services and accessories sub-dimension decreased by 3.20 points in the new settlement and this decrease was not statistically significant ($p(10,829=1,619; p<0,05)$, (Figure 13).

Sub-Dimensions		n	Avg.	s	Difference	t	Sd	P
Identity and Belonging	a	30	32,73	1,93	19,07	15,28	6,833	<0,001*
	b	30	13,67	5,28				
Architectural and Environmental Aesthetics	a	30	34,47	2,68	6,50	5,857	6,079	<0,001*
	b	30	27,97	5,28				
Accessibility and Transportation	a	30	25,00	2,61	-7,30	-10,682	3,743	<0,001*
	b	30	32,30	2,09				
Functionality	a	30	19,53	1,53	2,57	2,762	5,090	0,010*
	b	30	16,97	4,75				
Contexture and Harmony	a	30	23,67	1,79	8,73	12,145	3,939	<0,001*
	b	30	14,93	3,99				
Social and Cultural Structure	a	30	24,67	0,84	14,00	29,054	2,639	<0,001*
	b	30	10,67	2,20				
Services and Accessories	a	30	27,53	5,69	3,20	1,619	10,829	0,116*
	b	30	24,33	5,59				

(a: Dedemli Village, which is old settlement; b: Dedemli Neighborhood, which is new settlement)

Figure 13. Analysis of differences in user satisfaction for old and new settlement sub-dimensions (Created by the authors)

According to the obtained data, the user satisfaction score of the old settlement is 187.60 ± 10.92 , and the satisfaction score of the new settlement is 140.83 ± 19.58 . Therefore, it was concluded that user satisfaction decreased by 46.77 points in the new settlement and this decrease was statistically significant ($p(27,986=9,15; p<0,05)$, (Figure 14).

	n	Avg.	s	Difference	t	Sd	P
Old Settlement User Satisfaction	30	187,60	10,92	46,77	9,15	27,986	<0,001*
New Settlement User Satisfaction	30	140,83	19,58				

* $p<0,05$

Figure 14. Analysis of differences in old and new settlement user satisfaction (Created by the authors)

Within the framework of the research, the “Independent Samples T Test” was performed to determine whether the user satisfaction levels of the survey participants belonging to the old settlement area Dedemli Village and the new settlement area Dedemli Neighborhood differed according to the gender factor, and the “One-Way Analysis of Variance ANOVA Test” was performed to determine whether they differed according to age and educational status factors. When the results of the “Independent Samples T Test” are examined, it is seen that the user satisfaction scores of the old and new settlements do not differ significantly according to the gender factor at the 95% confidence level statistically ($p=0,591; 0,683 > 0,05$), (Figure 15).

	Gender	n	Avg.	s	t	Sd	p
Satisfaction of the Old Settlement	Woman	14	186,43	12,26	-0,543	28	0,591
	Man	16	188,63	9,89			
Satisfaction of New Settlement	Woman	14	139,21	21,58	-0,418	28	0,683
	Man	16	142,25	18,24			

Figure 15. Analysis of differences due to gender factor (Created by the authors)

When the results of the "One-Way Analysis of Variance ANOVA Test" are examined, it is seen that the user satisfaction scores of the old and new settlements do not differ significantly according to the age factor at the 95% confidence level statistically ($F(5,24)=0,447$; $F(5,24)=0,915$). In other words, the user satisfaction scores of the old and new settlements in various age groups belonging to the participants are similar to each other ($p>0,05$) (Figure 16).

	Age Groups	n	Avg.	s	Variance	Sum of squares	Sd	Squares avg.	F	p
Satisfaction of the Old Settlement	18-25	3	191,67	11,24	Int. Decoupling	294,283	5	58,857	,447	,811
	26-35	1	182,00	.	Intra-Group	3160,917	24	131,705		
	36-45	3	189,33	9,29	Total	3455,200	29			
	46-55	4	181,75	4,57						
	56-65	6	190,83	10,80						
	65+	13	187,00	13,20						
New Settlement Satisfaction	18-25	30	187,60	10,92	Int. Decoupling	1778,686	5	355,737	,915	,488
	26-35	3	120,00	22,61	Intra-Group	9335,481	24	388,978		
	36-45	1	136,00	.	Total	11114,167	29			
	46-55	3	135,00	26,06						
	56-65	4	144,25	7,80						
	65+	6	142,50	16,98						

Figure 16. Analysis of differences depending on the age factor (Created by the authors)

When the results of the "One-Way Analysis of Variance ANOVA Test" are examined, it is seen that the user satisfaction scores of the old and new settlements do not differ significantly according to the educational status factor at the 95% confidence level statistically ($F(3,26)=0,759$; $F(3,26)=1,60$). In other words, the user satisfaction scores of the old and new settlement of different educational status groups are similar to each other ($p>0,05$) (Figure 17).

		n	Avg.	s	Variance	Sum of squares	Sd	Squares avg.	F	p
Satisfaction of the Old Settlement	Primary School	21	185,81	11,41	Int. Decoupling	278,212	3	92,737	0,759	0,527
	Secondary School	4	194,50	9,71	Intra-Group	3176,988	26	122,192		
	High School	4	189,75	9,81	Total	3455,200	29			
	University	1	189,00	.						
New Settlement Satisfaction	Primary School	21	145,00	17,75	Int. Decoupling	1732,417	3	577,472	1,600	0,213
	Secondary School	4	135,50	25,37	Intra-Group	9381,750	26	360,837		
	High School	4	123,25	19,57	Total	11114,167	29			
	University	1	145,00	.						

Figure 17. Analysis of differences depending on educational status factor (Created by the authors)

4. CONCLUSION

Dam constructions, which have become widespread in today's world in line with needs and expectations, stand out as the main factor causing the displacement processes of rural settlements because they are usually built in rural areas. In these processes, beyond the physical displacement, the displacement of rural settlements also brings about socially significant changes for users.

Within the scope of this study, the village of Dedemli, whose location was changed due to the construction of the Bozkır Dam, was considered. A new place has been determined for settlement because Dedemli Village, which is an example of a rural mountain settlement, will be flooded by the construction of a dam. This settlement, which is specially planned



for the relocation process, is a rural lowland settlement far from the old settlement. Factors such as the distance of the physical distance between the old and new settlements, differences in local data, and moving from an organic formation to a planned settlement have caused the two settlements to have completely decoupled qualities. In this context, Dedemli Village moving to a new settlement can be described not only as a superficial displacement, but as breaking away from their identity and belonging and drifting to new beginnings. In this context, measuring user satisfaction in old and new settlements is important both for this study and for the contributions it will provide to the literature and for providing a healthier perspective on future relocation processes.

Within the scope of the research, a survey study was conducted to measure user satisfaction in old and new settlements within the framework of the Village of Dedemli, which is considered an example of the countryside whose location has been changed due to the construction of a dam. As a result of the analysis of these surveys, in which 30 people who directly experienced both settlements participated, it was found that users were negatively affected by the relocation process, and users were more satisfied with the old settlement compared to the new settlement.

The participants stated that Dedemli Village is a qualified and identified settlement place, has an original texture, the materials and techniques used in the buildings have been identified, the settlement provides a sense of belonging and they have established an emotional connection with this settlement. In this context, users are more satisfied with Dedemli Village, which is the former settlement area, in terms of "*identity and belonging*".

It has also been found that users are more satisfied with the old settlement in terms of "architectural and environmental aesthetics". In this context, users state that the structures located in the old settlement area are in harmony with each other, the building forms and details are well-made, the open spaces and the constructions are balanced, and the distances and heights of the buildings from each other are ideal.

In terms of "*accessibility and transportation*", it has been determined that users are more satisfied in the Dedemli Neighborhood, which is the new settlement area. Users have stated that this settlement is more accessible than the city center, pedestrian and vehicle access is easier in the settlement, the streets are wide and connected enough, the transportation texture in the settlement is convenient for individuals with physical difficulties, and vehicle density does not restrict pedestrian transportation.

When the survey results were taken into consideration in terms of "*functionality*", it was found that users were more satisfied in Dedemli Village, the former settlement area. Users indicate that the variety of structures and functions found in this settlement is sufficient for everyday life, the structures are functional and comfortable, the residences are suitable for everyday functions, and the residential gardens are of sufficient size and function.

In terms of "contexture and harmony", it has also been concluded that users are more satisfied with the old layout compared to the new layout. Users have stated that this settlement is compatible with the topography, has sufficient green space, is balanced in terms of building texture and green space, has sufficient public spaces and well-maintained green areas.

In terms of "*social and cultural structure*", users are more satisfied with the old settlement. Users indicate that traditional and cultural accumulation is observed in Dedemli Village, social relations between people are strong, neighborly and kinship relations are strong, common meeting places in the settlement are often used, and cooperation and organization are observed on special occasions such as weddings, military send-offs.

It has also been found that users are more satisfied with the old settlement in terms of “services and accessories”. Users stated that they could easily provide their daily needs in this settlement, that education, health and security services were sufficient, transportation services, infrastructure services such as electricity, water and agricultural irrigation services were sufficient.

According to the results of the analysis completed within the scope of the study, it was found that gender, age and educational status factors did not affect user satisfaction in settlement satisfaction.

As a result, the separation of rural settlements from settlement areas where they belong in the relocation processes and dragging them to new beginnings creates a negative process experience for the settlement people. Settlements gain meaning and are experienced only with their users. Therefore, the main focus in such relocation processes should be user satisfaction. In this context, it should be remembered that the effective participation of users, especially in the relocation processes of rural settlements, detailed examination of the usual order, qualified physical and social observation of old settlements, providing a user's perspective in new settlement planning, providing the necessary predictions of the settlement life that will be lived with the needs, expectations and relocation of users is critical for a healthy and effective relocation process.

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