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- Paperity
- EuroPub Academic and Scientific Journals
- Asos İndeks
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STRATEJİ DERGİSİ
Journal of Anadolu Strategy
ANASAM

İÇİNDEKİLER / CONTENT

MAKALELER / ARTICLES

The Evolution of Palestine Studies: A Bibliometric Analysis

Filistin Araştırmalarının Evrimi: Bibliyometrik Bir Analiz

Kürşad Emrah YILDIRIM **1-18**

Soğuk Savaş Dönemi ABD'nin Ortadoğu Politikaları Kapsamında Türkiye'nin Rolü ve Bölgesel Güç Rekabeti

Turkey's Role and Regional Power Competition in the Context of the US Middle East Policies During the Cold War

Mustafa Metin KAŞLILAR..... **19-32**

Türk Siyasetinde Milli Görüş Hareketi: Tarihsel Gelişimi ve Toplumsal Etkisi

National Vision Movement İn Turkish Politics: Historical Development And Social Impact

Aziz ARMUTLU..... **33-50**

Psikolojik Operasyonlar ve Bilgi Savaşları: Rus Düşünce Kuruluşlarının Modern Çağda Rolü

Psychological Operations and Information Wars: The Role of Russian Think Tanks in the Modern Age

Arif AKBAŞ..... **51-72**

İstihbaratın Bilimsel Bir Disiplin Olarak Yeniden Doğuşu: İstihbarat Mühendisliği

Toward The Reconstruction of Intelligence As A Scientific Discipline: Intelligence Engineering

İlhan SAĞER; Gültekin ÖZDEMİR..... **73-86**

The Strategic Significance and Direction of Turkey-EU Relations in the New Era

Yeni Dönem Türkiye-AB İlişkilerinin Stratejik Anlamı ve İlişkilerin Yönü

Murat ERCAN; Murat ERCAN **87-100**

Doğu Akdeniz'de Enerji Rekabeti ve Güç Konfigürasyonu

Energy Competition and Power Configuration in the Eastern Mediterranean

Abdullah Mert YAZGAN **101-116**

Küresel Güney Perspektifi'nden Çin ve Türkiye Arasındaki Akademik Etkileşimler

Academic Interactions Between China and Türkiye from a Global South Perspective

Zhu JIAYI; Ahmet Çağrı SOYLU **117-134**

Türk Savunma Sanayisi ve Bir Örnek Firma FNSS

Turkish Defense Industry And A Model Company: FNSS

Fatma TOMBAK **135-150**

The Historical Development and Strategic Importance of Türkiye's Defence Industry

Türkiye Savunma Sanayisinin Tarihsel Gelişimi ve Stratejik Önemi

Merve Suna ÖZEL ÖZCAN; Ezgi ŞAHİN **151-166**

Alliance of Sahel States' Agricultural Policy Challenges and Food Security: Insights from an Intra-Regional Perspective

Sahel Devletleri İttifakı'nın Tarım Politikası Zorlukları ve Gıda Güvenliği: Bölgeler Arası Perspektiften İçgörüler

Tidiani DIALLO; Hasan YILMAZ **167-190**

Global Failure of Peace Education from International Relations Perspectives

Uluslararası İlişkiler Perspektifinde Barış Eğitiminin Küresel Başarısızlığı

Muhammed KARAKUŞ **191-214**

Avrupa'daki Alevi Diasporası: Kimliğin Korunması ve Siyasal Katılım

The Alevi Diaspora in Europe: Identity Preservation and Political Participation

Kadir KAYA; Murat ERCAN **215-222**

Yeşil ve Fosil Enerji Girdileri İçin Yönlendirilmiş Teknik Değişimin Geçerliliğinin Test Edilmesi, Almanya Örneği

Testing the Validation of Directed Technical Change for Green and Fossil Energy Inputs in Germany

Adem ALVER; Erhan MUĞALOĞLU **223-236**

The Geopolitics Of EU-Russia Energy Relations: From Dependency To Diversification

AB-Rusya Enerji İlişkilerinin Jeopolitiği: Bağımlılıktan Çeşitlendirmeye

Elmir Badalov..... **237-246**

Uluslararası Hukuk ve Yapay Zeka

International Law and Artificial Intelligence

Sinem KILIÇATAN **247-264**

ANADOLU
STRATEJİ DERGİSİ
Journal of Anadolu Strategy
ANASAM

The Evolution of Palestine Studies: A Bibliometric Analysis

Filistin Araştırmalarının Evrimi: Bibliyometrik Bir Analiz

Kürşad Emrah YILDIRIM*

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Özet

Çalışmada, tarihi, dini ve siyasi önemi sebebi ile yıllar süren çatışmaların yaşandığı bir bölge olan Filistin ile ilgili olarak akademik literatürde yer alan bilimsel araştırmaların gelişim süreci bibliyometrik bir analiz ile incelenmeye çalışılmıştır. İslamiyet, Hristiyanlık ve Yahudilik için kutsal kabul edilen Filistin topakları özellikle Osmanlı İmparatorluğunun çöküşünden sonra batılı ülkelerin etki alanına girmiş ve Yahudilerin bölgeye göç etmesi ile önemli bir değişim sürecine girmiştir. 1947 yılında Birleşmiş Milletlerin Filistin'in bölünmesi kararı ile bölge Arap ve Yahudilerin yaşam alanı haline gelmiştir. Ancak bu karar evrimi bitirmemiş, bölge süregelen Arap-İsrail savaşlarına sahne olmuştur. Yaşanan bu savaşlar ile birlikte ortaya çıkan toplumsal sorunlar büyümüş ve bu sorunlar akademik bir alanda da tartışmaları ve önerileri beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu çalışma Web of Science veri tabanında yer alan, 1980-2024 yılları arasında siyaset bilimi, uluslararası ilişkiler ve kamu yönetimi alanında yayımlanan 1727 akademik makalenin değerlendirmesini içermektedir. Analizde yayın eğilimleri, yayınların ülkelere, kurumlar ve yazarlara göre dağılımı, ülkeler arası iş birlikleri, anahtar kelime analizleri, tren konular ve tematik analiz yapılarak geniş kapsamlı bir değerlendirme gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Filistin, İsrail, Bibliyometri, Bibliyometrik Analiz

Abstract

This study has attempted, through a bibliometric analysis, to examine the process of development of scholarly research in the academic literature on Palestine, a region that has been in conflict for years due to its historical, religious and political importance. Palestine, considered holy by Islam, Christianity and Judaism, entered the sphere of influence of Western countries especially after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and underwent a significant process of change with the immigration of Jews to the region. In 1947, with the United Nations decision to partition Palestine, the region became a living space for Arabs and Jews. However, this decision did not put an end to development, and the region became the scene of the ongoing Arab-Israeli wars. The social problems created by these wars have grown, and these problems have led to discussions and proposals in an academic field. This study analyses 1727 academic articles published in the Web of Science database between 1980 and 2024 in the fields of political science, international relations and public administration. In the analysis, publication trends, distribution of publications by countries, institutions and authors,

* Doç. Dr., Anadolu Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Bölümü, keyildirim@anadolu.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-7824-4916

cross-country collaborations, keyword analysis, main themes and thematic analysis have been carried out in a comprehensive evaluation.

Keywords: Palestine, Israel, Bibliometrics, Bibliometric Analysis

Introduction

Palestine is an important spiritual geography of historical value. The most important thing that makes this geography valuable is that the region is considered holy by Judaism, Christianity and Islam. In this sense, the region, which is seen as a spiritual heritage in this sense, is seen by Jews as a symbol of worship and connection with God, and Jerusalem is defined as the gateway to heaven in a spiritual sense (Negoita, 2022, p. 764). Christians, on the other hand, regard Jerusalem as holy, particularly because it is a region in the life cycle of Jesus Christ. The Church of the Sepulchre in the region is an important pilgrimage centre for Christianity. This church is believed to be the place where Jesus was crucified and resurrected. The fact that the Byzantine Empire built many religious sites in the region has increased the importance of the region to Christianity (Stillman, 1987, pp. 213-214). Islam recognises Jerusalem as the third holiest city after Mecca and Medina. In this sense, the Masjid al-Aqsa, the place where the Prophet Muhammad made the Miraj Journey, is the symbol of spiritual ascent for Muslims and the first Qibla of Muslims. Considered holy by all three religions, the area has become the centre of religious conflict before political conflict.

When analysing the history of Palestine, the post-Ottoman period is seen as a turning point for the region. This was the period of the British Mandate for Palestine, and then it became a region where Jews fought hard to settle. The aim of Zionism, which began in the 19th century, to find a place for the Jews to settle, found an answer in Palestine. The region, which was then part of the Ottoman Empire, began to receive intensive Jewish immigration. In 1917, the Balfour Declaration by Great Britain was the first step towards formalising the idea of Jewish settlement in Palestine. This was followed by the United Nations decision in 1947 to divide the region between Jews and Arabs (Rogan, 2021). In the 20th century, Western approaches supported the Zionist movement and the Palestinians were ignored (Said, 1980, p. 35). Another historical turning point for Palestine was the Arab-Israeli War of 1948. This war, in which 700,000 Palestinians were forced to emigrate, was referred to by Palestinians as the Great Catastrophe. This wave of migration prepared the ground for the creation of the State of Israel and the Palestinians were reduced to refugees (Pappé, 2004, p. 123). In the 1967 war, which was another of the ongoing Arab-Israeli wars, the West Bank and Gaza Strip were occupied by Israel, resulting in the further confinement of Palestinians in this geography and deepening the conflict in the region (Shlaim, 2019, p. 56). This historical process reflects the background of the current Palestinian struggle for identity and for rights and freedom in their own land. Therefore, in order to understand the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, evaluating the conflict with different historical narratives will contribute to this process (Berry & Philo, 2006, p. 45). How both Arab and Jewish nationalism were shaped in this historical process and how Western powers fuelled the conflict in the region, especially with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, should be properly read (Gelvin, 2021, p. 48). The different perspectives in historical sources differentiate the perspectives of Palestinian and Israeli societies and guide the perception of current policies. As suggested by the studies in the literature on the subject, a comprehensive examination of historical narratives is seen as an important factor in shaping the future of the conflict and developing a proposed solution.

The search for a solution to the ongoing conflicts in the region continues today. Although a two-state solution is the most logical option at the centre of these discussions, the sanctity of the region and the political conflicts make this proposal difficult. It is emphasised that a sustainable peace process for the region is only possible within the framework of the 1967 borders and that these borders should be redrawn to symbolise the independence of Palestine (Rogan, 2021).

This historic process, which continues to this day and has been marked by intense conflict, has now become a humanitarian crisis. According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), the process in the region is characterised by large-scale displacement and the inability to access basic needs. In October 2023, following the Hamas attack, Israeli retaliation added a new dimension to the conflict, Israeli soldiers imposed a forcible blockade on Gaza, some 90% of the population of more than two million was displaced, health services came to a complete halt, infrastructure was unusable, and more problems were to come (Human Rights Watch, 2024).

Despite mediation efforts by international actors, diplomatic solutions to the ongoing conflict are still being sought. The anxiety caused by the transformation of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict into a conflict that is deepening by the day and moving away from a solution, and the proposals for solving this problem, have formed the basis of many academic writings. The aim of this study is to conduct a bibliometric analysis of academic studies on the historical content of the process, its evolution over time and possible proposals for solving the problem. This bibliometric analysis, which will be prepared for the studies on "Palestine", will examine the current situation of the academic literature, identify the main themes, list the countries, institutions and authors that have produced the most studies on the subject, and reveal the collaboration between them. In particular, it will try to understand on which topics studies have concentrated in recent years and how they have developed, identify trend topics, niche areas and existing gaps, and propose a study that will guide the academic studies to be carried out on the subject.

Bibliometric Analyses

The term "bibliometrics" is used to describe a method of quantitative analysis of publications within a given field of study, based on specific criteria. The method was initially developed by Paul Otlet in the 1930s and subsequently popularised by Alan Pritchard in 1969. The application of bibliometrics enables the identification of research trends, the examination of collaboration models and the assessment of research impact factors. The method has since become a recognised alternative to literature reviews (Passas, 2024, p.1015; Ioannidis & Antoniou, 2024, p.195).

A bibliometric analysis is a process that includes data collection, data extraction, and other analytical methods. It is a method used to define the analyses made with the bibliometric method. The objective evaluations that can be made with these analyses, which are performed with large datasets obtained from research databases, include the number of publications, the number of citations, keywords, analyses of trend themes and fields. A variety of analytical tools, including VOSviewer and R, have been developed to facilitate these analyses (Passas, 2024, p.1018; Ioannidis & Antoniou, 2024, p.197). While bibliometric analyses are conducted to gain insight into the current status and trends of academic knowledge in an existing field, as well as to examine the conceptual structure of the research area using science mapping techniques, they also reveal the prominent research topics, authors, the structure of collaboration between authors, and the impact of resources (Zupic & Čater, 2015). (p. 430; Linnenluecke et al., 2020, p. 135), while also enabling evaluations to be conducted to explore the intellectual foundations of the field and the relationships between fields (Ioannidis & Antoniou, 2024, p. 195). Furthermore, it is employed for purposes such as performance evaluation and impact factor measurement in scientific production processes (Passas, 2024, p.1017; Smart Bibliometrics, 2023, p.140).

Research Findings

This section evaluates the methodology of the research, the analytical techniques and the results obtained.

Method

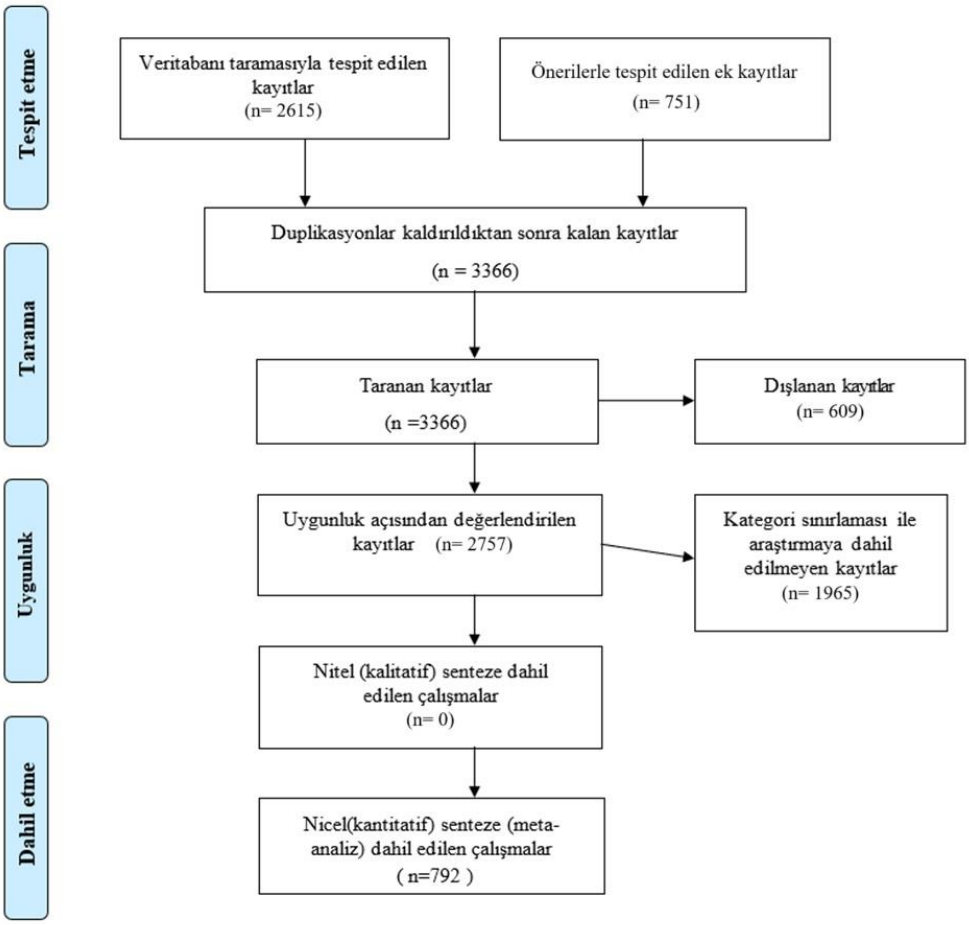
This study analyses academic publications on the topic of "Palestine" in the Web of Science (WoS) database. A bibliometric analysis was conducted on academic studies in the WoS database published between 1972 and November 2024.

Data Determination Criteria

The study sample was selected using the purposive sampling method. The WoS database is the preferred source for accessing the data to be analysed in the study, as it is an important academic platform from which a wide range of relevant data can be obtained. The relevant database encompasses a substantial number of journals within the field of social sciences. The WoS database was selected for this study due to the fact that data obtained from similar platforms for the same purpose has, on occasion, presented processing issues.

The PRISMA flowchart, developed by Moher et al. (2009), was employed as a reference during the data selection process. The instructions set out in the PRISMA flowchart were followed in a step-by-step manner, and the process is presented in tabular form in Figure 1. In the process of obtaining the data to be used in the scheme and the study, all data were searched with the parameter "Palestine," resulting in the retrieval of 30,730 data points. As a consequence of the difficulties encountered in the keyword analysis of the data, only articles were taken into consideration as document type, resulting in a reduction of the data set to 20,782. Subsequently, the process of limiting the documents to those within the categories of "political science", "international relations" and "public administration", which were determined to be the field of study and expertise, was continued. Consequently, the number of documents was reduced to 1,727. No additional editing or restriction options were employed in WOS.

Figure 1. *PRISMA Flow Chart*



Data Analysis Technique

The objective of social network analysis (SNA) is to determine the sources of existing literature in an academic field, the scientists who prepared these sources, and the locomotives of the field, as well as to examine the relationship between them (Newman et al., 2001). In order to perform a social network analysis on the data pertaining to the specified academic field and to complete the analysis of the data obtained in this context, the raw data in BibTeX format were obtained from the WOS database. The raw data was analysed using the bibliometrix software developed by Aria and Cuccurullo (2017) in the R Studio program.

Findings

The findings of the research were obtained through a comprehensive analysis of various factors, including publication trends, distribution by countries, institutions, and authors, keywords and journals, trending topics, and fields of study.

Broadcast Tendency Analysis

A review of the data obtained from the WOS database reveals that 1,727 research projects were conducted between 1980 and 2024 (01/11/2024). These publications were authored by a total of 1,570 researchers, with 857 of them representing single authorship. The number of references received by these publications exceeds 53,000. The mean citation rate per publication was 4.2%. A total of 1,883 keywords were identified in the articles. The annual growth rate of the articles was 7.73%. Figure 2

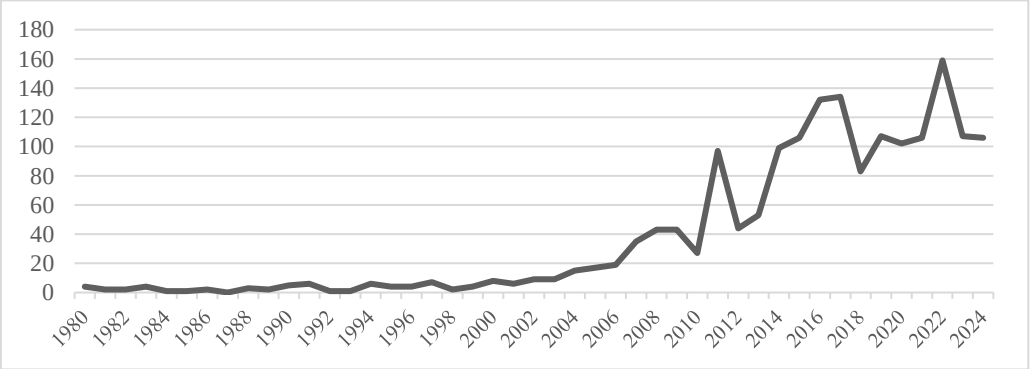
presents an overview of the general information pertaining to the 1727 publications that constitute the data set.

Figure 2. *General Information About the Data*



A review of the distribution of publications by year reveals that the subject of Palestine first emerged in 1980 with four publications. In 2004, the number of publications reached double digits, and the subsequent years witnessed a notable acceleration in the rate of increase. In 2008, the Israeli military commenced a significant military operation in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli military operation, which commenced on 18 June 2006 and concluded on 18 January 2009, It can be posited that the negative outcomes of the operations were reflected in the subsequent publications, thus resulting in an increase in the number of publications during the aforementioned period. In 2011, the number of publications exhibited a notable surge, although it subsequently declined in the following two years. However, it demonstrated a substantial increase once more in 2014, reaching its zenith in 2022 with 159 publications. On the 14th to the 21st of November 2012, Israel conducted an airstrike on Gaza. From 8 July to 26 August 2014, Israel conducted a comprehensive military operation. On 30 March 2018, Palestinians initiated demonstrations in the Gaza Strip with the objective of returning to their lands. However, these peaceful protests were marred by violence due to the intervention of Israeli forces. In 2021, Palestinians in East Jerusalem attempted to evacuate their neighbourhoods, resulting in further displacement and clashes with Israeli forces at Al-Aqsa Mosque. In response, rocket attacks were launched from Gaza into Israel, and Israel launched airstrikes on Gaza. It can be observed that the number of publications began to increase in the years following these events. In the period between 2023 and 2024, it was observed that the conflicts resumed following the attack by Hamas on Israel on 7 October 2023 and continued throughout 2024. As a result, tensions between Israel and Palestine intensified, the humanitarian crisis in the region worsened, and reactions to these attacks began to increase worldwide. These developments suggest that there may be an increase in the number of broadcasts referring to Palestine in the final quarter of 2024, with a particularly notable rise in 2025.

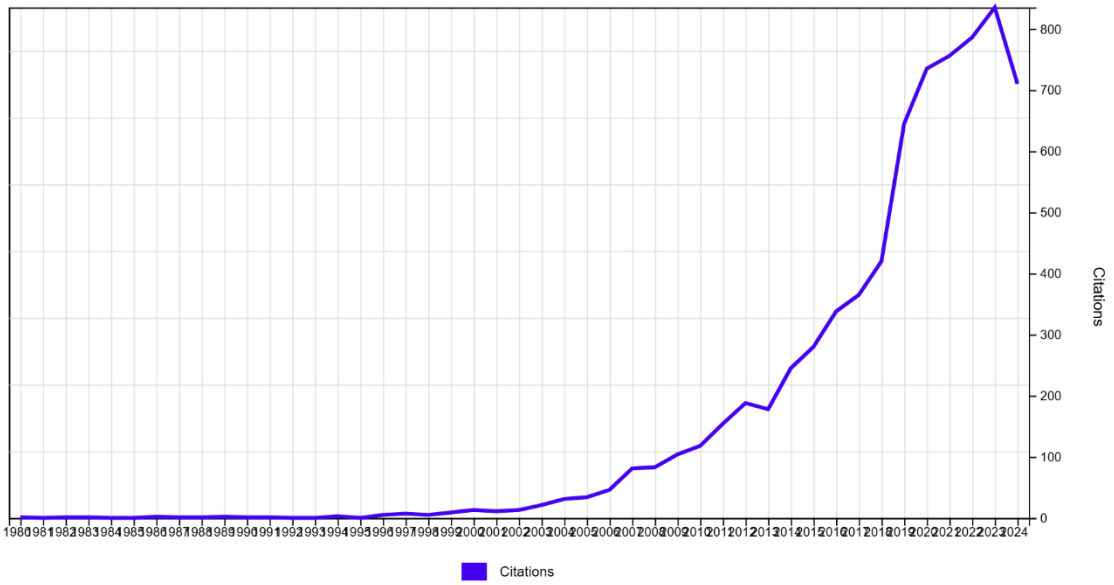
Figure 3. *Distribution of Publications by Year*



A review of the number of citations for publications that have maintained an upward trend over time reveals an initial increase, followed by a partial decline in the annual average citation rate. While the number of citations was 34 until 2005, there was a subsequent increase in the number of citations. In

2007, the total number of citations was 81, while in 2012 it reached 188. The year 2018 saw a notable increase in the number of citations, reaching 420. The rate of increase accelerated further in 2020, with 735 citations being realised in the same year. The year 2023 saw the highest number of citations to date, with 835 citations being recorded. A comprehensive illustration is provided in Figure 4.

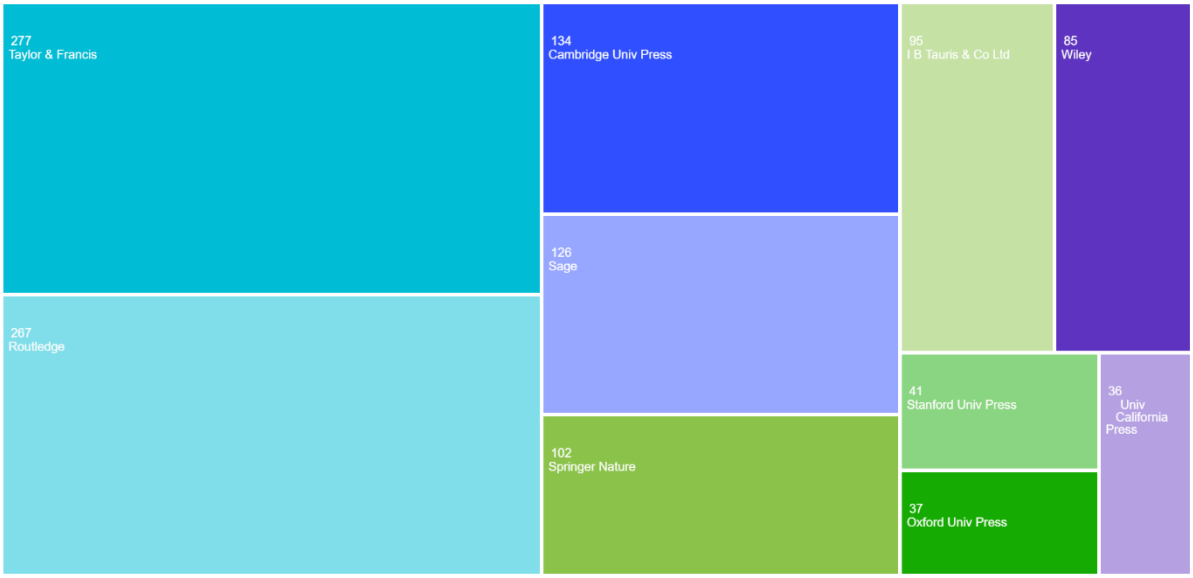
Figure 4. *Citation Rates of Publications by Year*



Source, Country and Institution Breakdown Analysis

One of the key indicators emerging from the analysis of the data is the source of the academic publications under review and the distribution of these studies according to countries and institutions. Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of sources (journals/publishing organisations) of these publications. This analysis allowed us to ascertain which sources are the most common for publications on Palestine and which sources are the most frequently cited.

Figure 5. *Sources where publications are researched/reported the most*



A review of the sources depicted in Figure 5 reveals that the Taylor & Francis journal is the most prolific, with 277 publications. The next most prolific source was Routledge, with 267 publications.

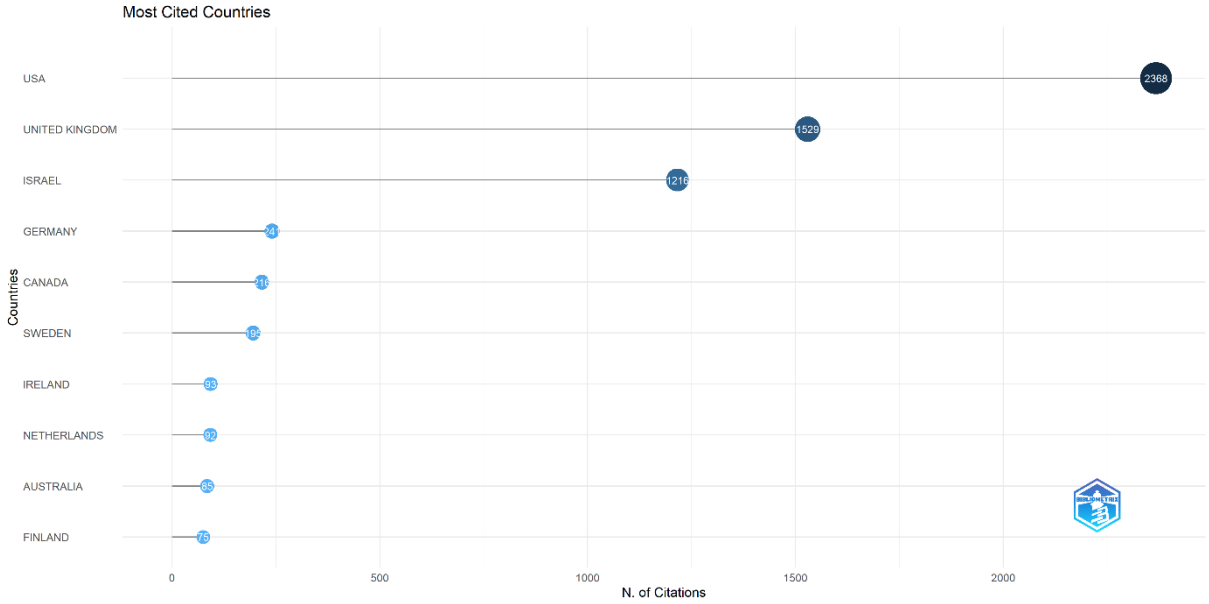
The third-ranked source was Cambridge University Press, with 134 publications. Subsequently, "Sage" with 126 publications, "Springer Nature" with 102 publications, "I.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd." with 95 publications and "Wiley" with 85 publications followed this order.

One crucial metric for gauging the influence of academic publications is the number of citations they receive. The objective of the analysis of citations was to identify the countries with the highest number of publications and the countries with the highest number of citations. Further details on this analysis can be found in Table 1 and Figure 7. Table 1 reveals that the USA has the highest number of publications (417), followed by the UK (302), Israel (247) and Palestine (97). Figure 7 reveals that the United States is the most frequently cited country. A total of 2,368 citations were made to publications originating from this country. The United Kingdom was the second-highest ranking country, with 1,529 citations. Israel, one of the parties to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, was ranked third with 1,216 citations. Although Palestine was ranked fourth in terms of publications, it was not included in the citation ranking.

Table 1. *Countries with the highest number of publications*

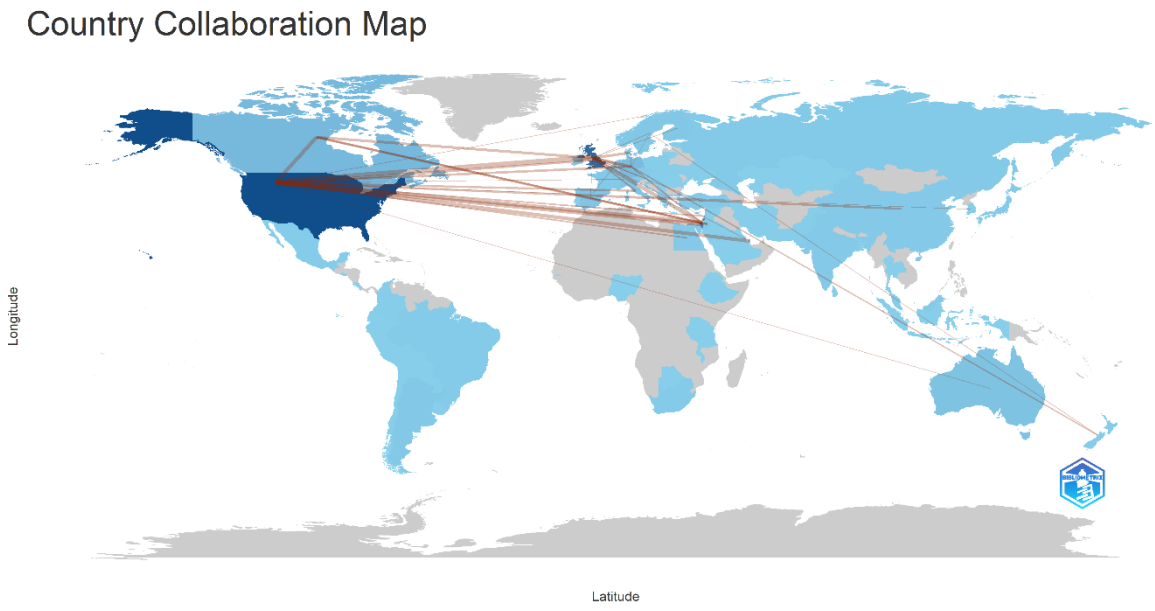
Countries	Number of Publications	Per cent
USA	417	24,10
United Kingdom	302	17,45
Israel	247	14,27
Palestine	97	5,60
Canada	64	3,7
Germany	56	3,23
Australia	34	1,96
Netherlands	29	1,67
Italy	27	1,56
Spain	27	1,56

Figure 6. *Most Cited Countries*



A further analysis of the publishing countries is intended to ascertain the extent of intercountry collaboration. An analysis of the interconnectivity between the countries where studies on the Palestinian issue are conducted reveals that the most robust relationship is between the USA and the UK, with a total of 33 joint publications. The second-highest number of joint publications was observed in the case of US-Israeli cooperation, with a total of 29 joint publications. Subsequently, the Israel-UK and US-Canada collaboration resulted in 12 joint publications, while the US-Qatar partnership yielded 11 joint publications. The US-German and US-Dutch collaboration resulted in 8 joint publications, and the Israel-Canada partnership resulted in 7 joint publications. A comprehensive illustration of the intercountry relationships is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7. *Inter-country Relationship Network Map*



Once the countries in which the publications on the subject were produced had been identified, an institutional analysis was conducted to ascertain which institutions in these countries are engaged with this subject matter. An analysis of the institutions where the studies were conducted revealed that the University of London ranked first with 99 publications. The second-highest-ranking

institution is the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, with 50 publications, while the third-highest-ranking institution is the University System of Ohio, with 45 publications. The resulting ranking is presented in Table 2.

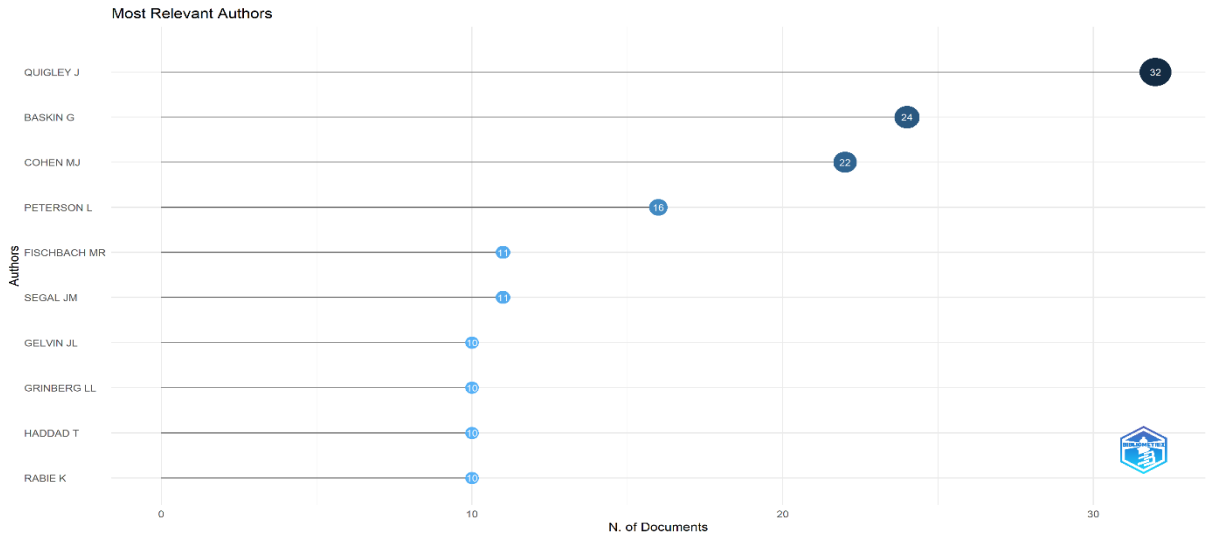
Table 2. Most Contributing Institutions

Institution	Number of Publications
University of London	99
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	50
University System of Ohio	45
Bar Ilan University	41
University of London School Oriental African Studies Soas	39
Tel Aviv University	38
Ben Gurion University	36
Ohio State University	34
University of Oxford	32
University of California System	30

Distribution Analysis According to Authors

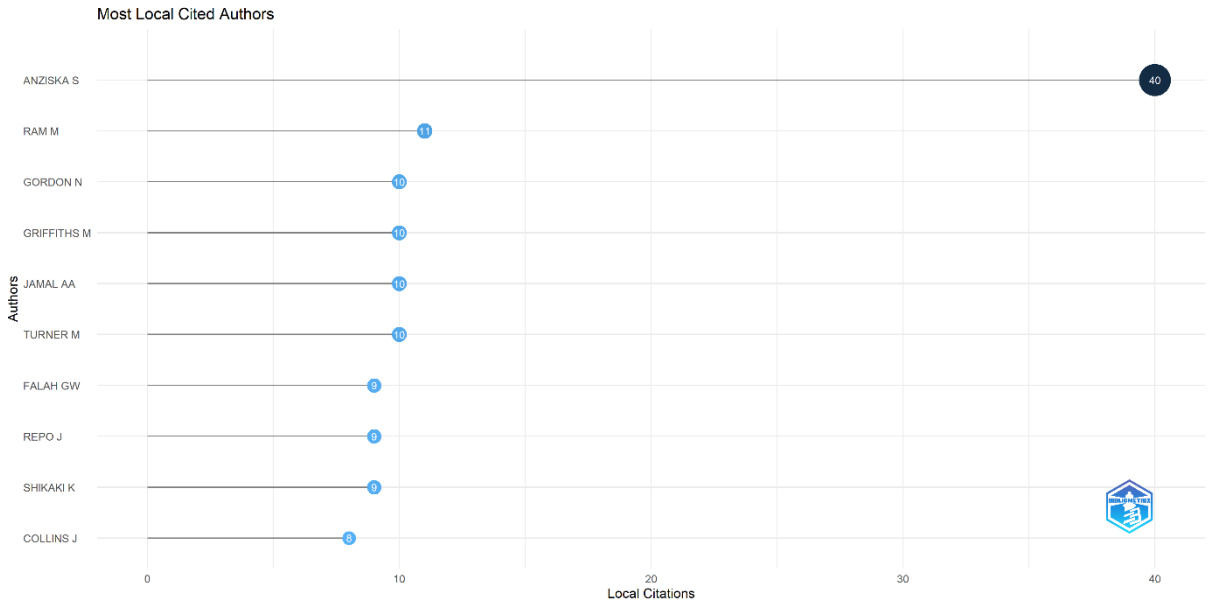
A further crucial aspect of the analysis is the examination of the number of publications and the distribution of citations to these publications, with the objective of identifying the most prolific authors. The author with the highest number of publications on the topic of Palestine was J. Quigley, with a total of 32 publications. Baskin, G. Baskin (2022) was the second most prolific author, with 24 publications, while Cohen (2022) ranked third with 22 publications. The ten most prolific authors on the topic of Palestine are presented in Figure 8.

Figure 8. *Most Prolific Authors*



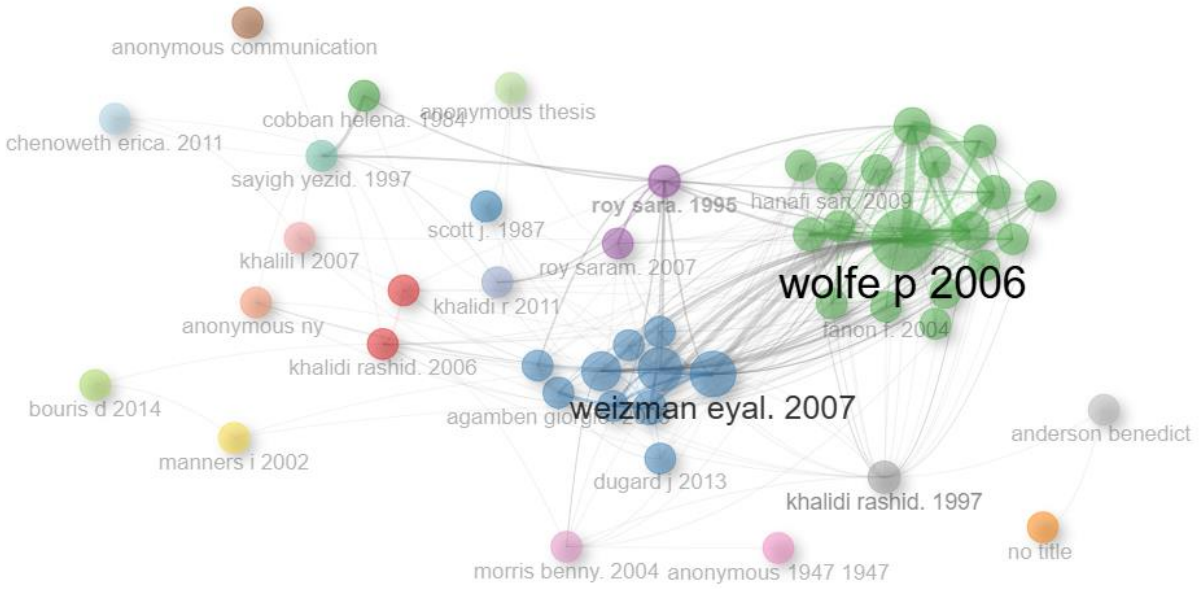
It is also crucial for authors to undertake an analysis of the number of citations to their works. This analysis enables an evaluation that reveals quality rather than quantity. In the analysis of citations for the authors, Anziska, S. was found to have the highest number of citations, with a total of 40. Despite the author having published eight works on the subject, the number of citations is relatively high. "Ram, M." is the second-highest-ranking author in terms of citations. The author's three publications were collectively cited on 11 occasions. In third place in the citation ranking are four authors with 10 citations each. The remaining authors in the top four positions are N. Gordon, M. Griffiths, A.A. Jamal and M. Turner. A comprehensive illustration of the citation ranking is provided in Figure 9.

Figure 9. *Most Cited Authors*



The study also presents an analysis of the citation relationship between authors who have made significant contributions to the field. A detailed illustration of the citation network, which demonstrates the results of the citation relationship between authors, can be found in Figure 10. The various colours employed in the figure represent the different clusters. Upon analysis of the inter-citation network, it becomes evident that there exists a multi-cluster relationship, with a notable density observed in two of these clusters. The size of the circles within the clusters is indicative of the number of citations to the author's publications within the network. To illustrate, the author with the highest number of citations in the citation network is Wolfe, P., as indicated by the largest circle in the table. The lines between the circles indicate the citation relationship between the authors.

Figure 10. *Citation Network Relationship between Authors*



Keyword Analysis

Keywords are an essential element of academic literature, providing vital clues about the content of studies and enabling the summarisation of their findings. The accurate identification of these words is crucial for enhancing the visibility of published works. In this section, an attempt was made to ascertain the content of the study area by analysing the keywords used at least five times in studies on the topic of Palestine. The five most frequently occurring keywords were "politics" (67 occurrences), "Palestine" (43 occurrences), "state" (41 occurrences), "conflict" (40 occurrences) and "Israel" (32 occurrences). In addition to the aforementioned keywords, other terms such as "war", "peace", "policy", "violence", "security", "terrorism", "law", "settler colonialism", "power", "gender", "human rights", "foreign policy", "geopolitics" and "resistance" were also employed.

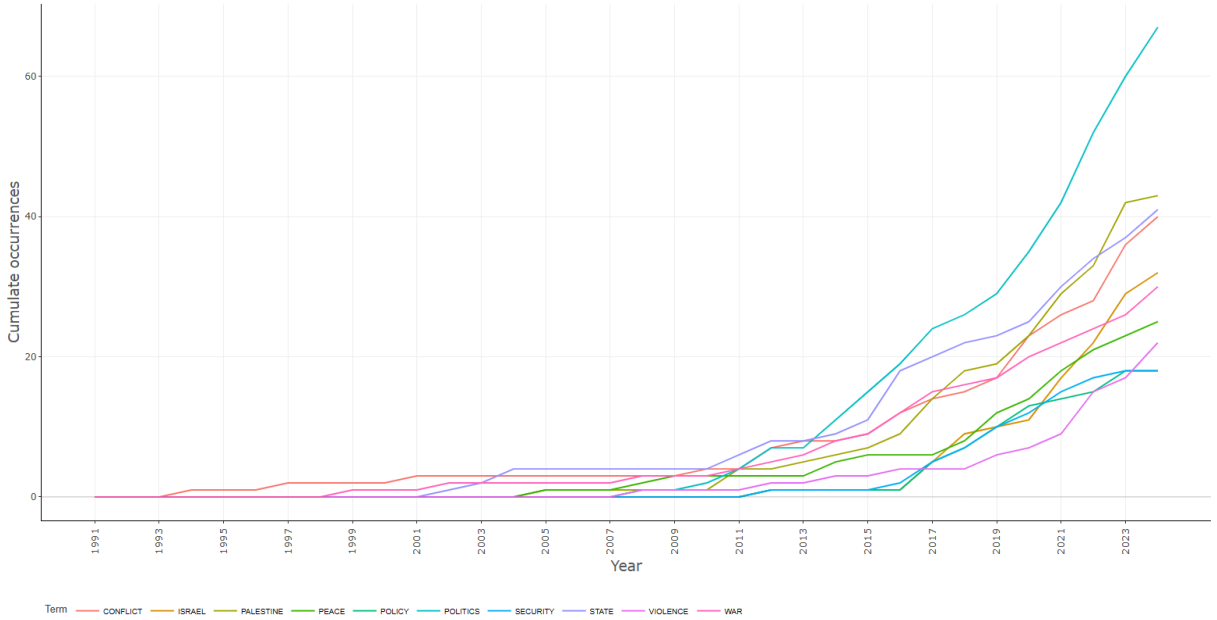
Figure 11. *Keyword Cloud*



Figure 12 illustrates the frequency of use of the most frequently occurring keywords over time. As illustrated in Figure 12, the most frequently used keywords, namely "Conflict, Israel, Palestine, Peace,

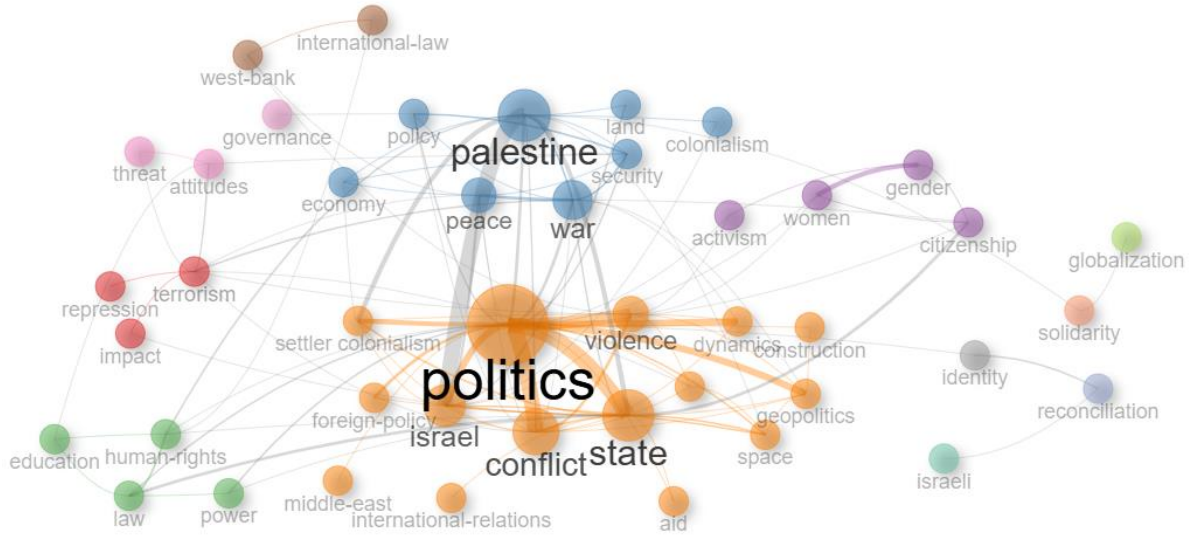
Policy, Politics, Security, State, Violence, War", exhibited a horizontal trend until 2013, followed by a rapid increase after that year.

Figure 12. *Increase in Key Words by Years*



Another analysis performed in the study was an investigation of the relationship between the most frequently used keywords. In both the keywords network analysis and the inter-author citation network analysis, the colours are used to indicate clusters, the size of the circles is indicative of the intensity of use, and the lines represent the relationship between words. The most frequently used keyword, "politics", is strongly associated with a number of related concepts, including "conflict", "violence", "state", "Israel", "foreign policy" and "geopolitics". The relationship network between keywords is presented in full in Figure 13.

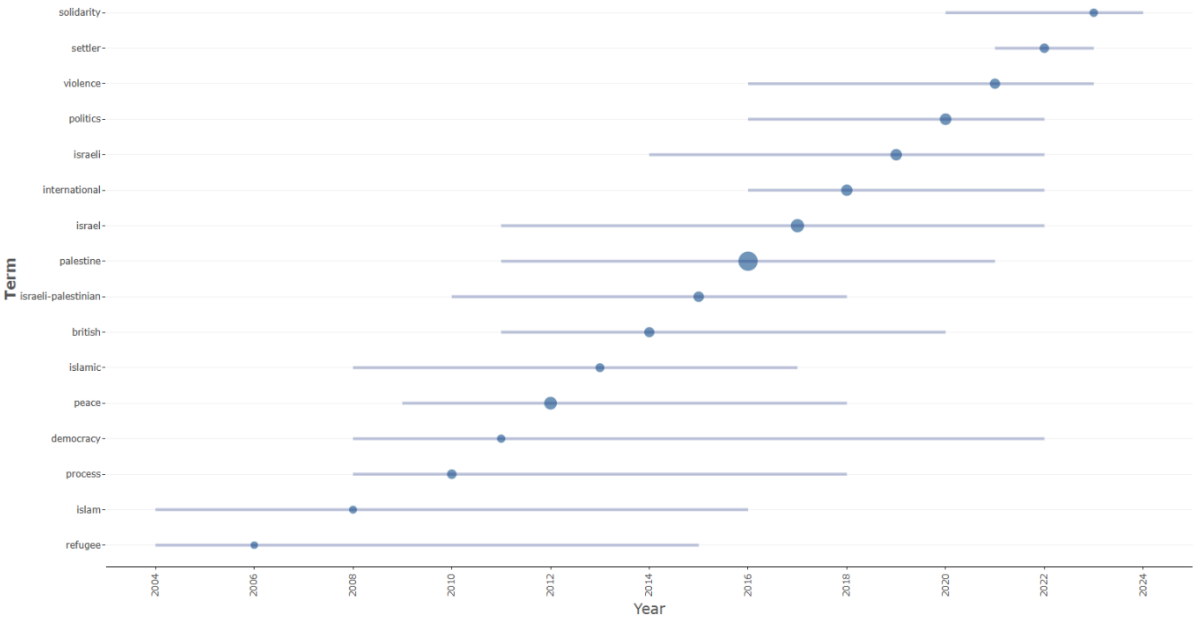
Figure 13. *Co-use Network of Keywords*



One of the most important bibliometric analyses is the Trend Topics analysis. This analysis, which is performed on the words in the titles of the studies, makes it possible to analyse the words belonging to the most frequently used titles according to years. The Trend Topic analysis for "Palestine" is

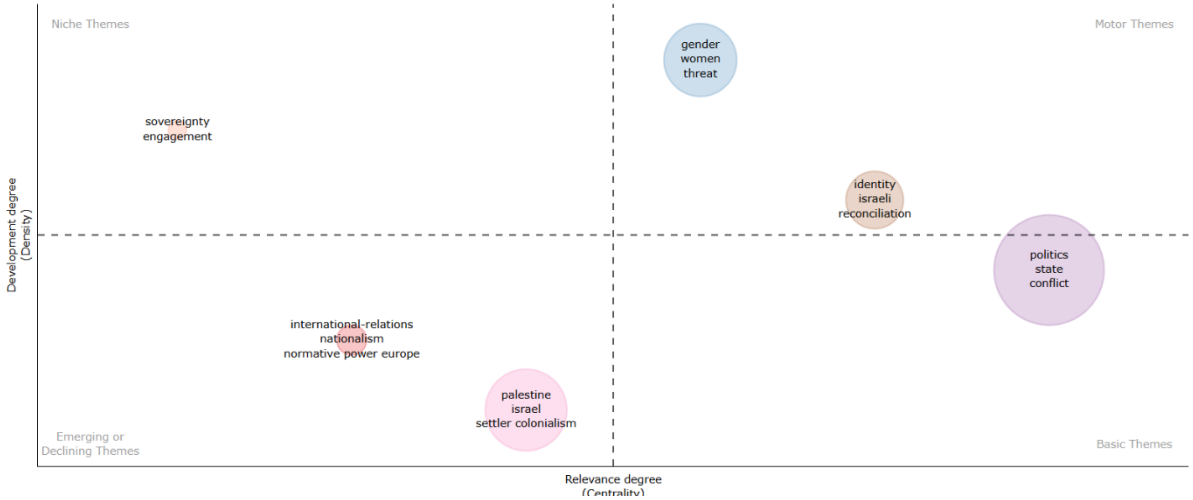
shown in Figure 14. In 2021, 'violence', in 2022 'settlers' and in 2023 'solidarity' were the most frequently used title words.

Figure 14. *Trend Topics*



The final analysis using keywords is the thematic mapping analysis. This analysis is an analysis that supports the network analysis of keywords. The results of this analysis are shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15. *Thematic Map*



On the thematic map there are four regions on the horizontal and vertical planes. The horizontal plane shows the level of interest (centrality) and the vertical plane shows the level of development (intensity). The first zone in the table, labelled 'Emerging or Declining Themes', shows the emerging or declining themes that are less frequently studied. As can be seen from the image, this area includes terms such as 'international relations, nationalism, normative power, Europe, Palestine, Israel, settler colonisation'. Another area is labelled "Basic Themes". This shows what the main themes are. Words such as 'politics, state, conflict' are included in this area. Another area, 'Motor Themes', shows the leading/moving themes. This field includes words such as "identity, Israel, reconciliation, gender, women, threat". Finally, the Niche Themes field shows what the niche themes are. This field contains the words "sovereignty, engagement".

Conclusion

Palestine is a region that has been of interest to many nations over the years and is sacred to many religions. Events in the region have been described in the dusty pages of history for years. The events described in the past continue to unfold today, and power conflicts and wars continue due to the importance of the region. In recent years, Israel's occupation of Palestine has ceased to be a repetition of history and has turned into an unprecedented atrocity, in which violence has increased, human rights have been violated and genocide has been committed. This situation has increased interest in the region, and many academic disciplines have begun to publish on the region. Apart from religion and history, political science, international relations and public administration in particular have increased their productivity on this war and its practices.

The academic literature has begun to expand with topics such as explaining the dimensions of the tragedy experienced in the region, where many people are deeply affected by the problems, proposing solutions to the problems, developing various policies to direct the war in the region, evaluating the migratory mobility caused by the war, revealing the situation of disadvantaged groups in the region and increasing sensitivity to them. It is important to understand the evolution of these publications in order to determine the course of future publications.

This study examined and analysed 1727 publications on Palestine published from 1980 to the present. Publications from the disciplines of political science, international relations and public administration were included. The results show that the number of publications has increased as the problems in the region have grown. In recent years, the annual number of publications has reached 160 and the growth rate has approached 8 per cent. The countries with the highest number of publications on the subject were the USA and the UK. It can be seen that the USA, which is seen as the supporter of Israel in the region, continues its academic activities in this field. These countries are followed by Israel and Palestine, the parties to the war. This usual distribution in the number of publications is not the case when we look at the number of citations. In the ranking of the countries with the highest number of citations, the USA, the UK and Israel have the highest number of publications, while Palestinian sources, despite their high number of publications, are ranked much lower in the citation ranking. When analysing the country collaborations of publications, the highest intensity is observed between the USA and the UK. In second place is the US-Israel partnership. In third place was Israel, which again strengthened its working network with the UK. Looking at the list of institutions with the highest number of publications, the UK-based University of London was in first place. Second place went to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel and third to the University System of Ohio in the USA. These data show that the USA, the UK and Israel have a strong focus on the region, consider the Palestinian question to be an important area of research and translate this importance into the academic field. The most prolific authors in terms of publications also came from the most prolific countries. Quigley J., with 32 publications, was the author who published the most quantitatively, while Anziska S., with 8 publications and 40 citations, was the author who contributed the most qualitatively to the field and received the most citations.

In the keyword analysis, which is one of the most important analyses of the study, it was found that the driving concepts of the field are identity, reconciliation and threat. Again, concepts related to disadvantaged groups are prominent and the number of repetitions of words such as gender and women is high. In recent years, the number of publications using these keywords has increased and these concepts have become the locomotive of the field. An analysis of the niche area shows that the keywords sovereignty and commitment attract attention. It is thought that studies based on these concepts may increase in the coming years.

Palestine is an issue that has been important in the past and is likely to continue to be discussed in the future. The ongoing conflicts in the region and the problems caused by these conflicts are among the

issues on which academics are working intensively. The essence of these studies is to evaluate the developments in the region from different perspectives, to offer solutions to the problems, to ensure peace and reconciliation in the region, to read the steps taken and to direct the perception. This study, which is a bibliometric analysis of studies on Palestine, aims to examine the evolution of past publications and at the same time to give direction to the studies planned for the future.

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