

**REFLECTIONS OF SOMA MINE ACCIDENT ON ZONGULDAK
MINE EMPLOYEES IN THE CONTEXT OF WORK ACCIDENTS
OCCURRED IN THE MEDIA**

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Abstarct:

This research examines the ideological attitude of the press in the context of the mining accidents through the Soma mine disaster sample case and reveals the reflections on Zonguldak coal mine workers where Turkey's most important mining plant is located. The research was carried out on two basic parameters. Firstly, the rhetoric formed by the newspapers according to ideology after the event was tried to be analyzed and to be exposed in the context of how the attitude of the media is perceived by the miners. Another dimension of the survey is the questionnaire applied to Zonguldak coal mine workers by survey method. With the application of the questionnaire, the reflections of Soma disaster on the miners were tried to be found out. The data obtained from newspapers and the findings obtained through questionnaires were analyzed by means of percentiles using simple frequency distributions with the help of SPSS program. Significant findings have been reached as a result of the research.

Key words: Mine Accidents, Media, Ideology.

INTRODUCTION

Several different factors play a role during the process of reporting the incident as news and have an impact on the creation of those. Some technical elements such as layout undoubtedly have importance in designing the news. However, it can be said that the ideology has a profound effect in the editorial process apart from these technical processes without a question. The news built in the line of these codes within the cultural context incorporates a good few sub-texts. The purpose of this fundamental philosophy here is to create the agenda and awareness in public and social life. The 'Soma Mine Disaster', which occurred on 13 May 2014 in Turkey, keeps up to date as an issue that needs to be analyzed in terms of journalism. The question whether the reporting forms and contents of the news related to the topical issue in national printed media in Turkey, especially during those

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days, has been produced as aiming to build the agenda or create awareness or with the anxiety of the mere news forms a favorable sample for “manipulative news analyses”.

The excess of casualties numerically and public indignation caused by the incident after the disaster necessitate the incident to be assessed within the context of absolute news. However, to what extent such these social incidents affect the perception and what kind of chaotic settings they have caused appears as an open ended question. The most fundamental factor having an effect on such directions is the political ideology of the news. For that purpose, the study was comparatively to analyze the headlines of the front pages of Cumhuriyet, Milliyet and Yeni Şafak Newspapers dated 14, 15 and 16 May 2014 after the Soma mine disaster. In addition, the aim here was also to support the research with a questionnaire implementation in Zonguldak, which has been identified with coal mine and mentioned with periodic deadly accidents

1. LITERATURE

1.1. Definition of Occupational (Industrial) Accident

The term ‘accident’ is used for the incidents that lead to the unexpected results without intention or malicious intentions. Nevertheless, it does not seem possible to mention the same thing for the ‘occupational accident’. The occupational accident can be defined as a term referring to the problems (issues) arising as a result of misconduct or technical faults in a workplace. In order to avoid these unfavorable issues, all of the methodical works conducted in respect of measures taken and preventing the losses in the workplace is defined as ‘occupational safety’. Some factors that cause to occurrence of the occupational accidents can be specified as follows:

- The employees are not being trained in respect of occupational health and safety,
- The protective safety measures are not available on the device and benches or the existing measures are not considered,
- Personal protective equipment suitable for the work specification is not provided for the employees or the given ones are not used.
- The employer is unfamiliar with or pays no attention to the occupational Health and safety,
- The installation and design errors of the device and benches,
- Not inspecting the health requirements of the workplace.

The studies conducted reveal that the percentages of the accident in the deadly accidents for each tone produced have dramatically dropped due to

increasing mechanization. 90% of these accidents can be preventive. At least one and other half of the accidents respectively occur through lack of attention, unwillingness or ignorance and carelessness of co-workers, equipment and organization. The issues (problems) arising out of the change of economic structure of society and industrial development require the legal arrangement in the occupational accidents. Therefore, the Labor Law compulsorily appears. The Labor Law mediates the relationship between workers (employees), employers and the government. In addition, the relationship between the business and employer's institutions is included in the scope of the Labor Law (Buzkan & Buzkan, 1990, p. 340).

1.2. Occupational Accidents in Turkey: Mines

When examined the occupational accidents and the numbers of employees who died in the accidents, in on a sectoral basis, it is understood that 10-12% of the occupational accidents, which happened in 2010-2012 and 33-34% of the numbers of the workers who lost their lives, have appeared in construction activities. In other words, one out of every three employees who died due to the occupational accident works in the construction activities. In the same years, while 12,5% of the total accidents happened in coal mines, 4,5% of total workers' deaths took place in the accidents of coal mines. In other respects, it is known that the percentage of the ones who had occupational accident is 10.4% in mine and quarry, 4,3% in construction sector in accordance with the research based on the questionnaire, where all the accidents with physical injury have been assessed as 'occupational accident' regardless of whether it leads to labor loss or not, and holds the qualification of an occupational accident legally, conducted by Turkish Statistical Institute in 2007 and 2013 (Tevfik, 2013, p. 6).

1.3. The Problems Encountered and Deficiencies Determined During the Soma Mine Disaster

After evaluating the analyses on site and data obtained, the following outlined circumstances have been determined: Despite the fact that the Soma Mine Disaster occurred on the date of 13 May 2014, at almost 15.10, the death toll has been announced as 2 workers firstly, and as time progressed, the authorities have stated that it has been climbed to '17 workers'. Although a considerable period of time passes, it has been seen that the public authorities have misinformed the public for the purpose of hiding the incident or introducing the disaster insignificant. The dimension and seriousness of the disaster have been able to be recognized by arrival of the press and media organs on-scene, and as a result of the interviews conducted between the local resident and mine labor who survived.

After the public authorities recognize the dimension of the disaster, the search and rescue team has been burst on the scene. However, it has been realized that the team personnel who has not been adequately trained and has not had an experience in the search and rescue activities regarding the very risky areas such as underground coal mine cannot get involved in the evacuation activities. Accordingly, the personnel called or assigned have not been able to go beyond to be 'useless crowd' and 'audience in coal mine area and seem like to hinder the works carried out for the area. In addition, it has been also recognized that the company having a large number of employees has not a public relations department, and even the firm, where the coal mine accident happened, has not any unit to inform the public. It has been observed that the tracking-control and inspection to be carried out within the establishment have not been adequately conducted and performed healthfully, and without taking measures, this process ignored have been increasing in time and lead to a disaster.

In accordance with the service procurement agreement made for the coal enterprise where the disaster occurred; although taking out of total 18 million tone reserves within 10 years has been concluded to the agreement, it has been determined that the company, without considering this process, has made production over 3 million tone, and this ratio of production has caused to vulnerability respecting the occupational security (Alan, 2014, p. 19).

2. METHOD

2.1. Research Model

The layout form of the ideology within the deadlines has been analyzed within the axis of the deadlines of 3 newspapers (Yeni Şafak, Milliyet, Cumhuriyet). The headlines specified have been cited from the newspapers date as 14, 15 and 16 May (as a sample). The 3 newspapers selected have been determined by casting lots; the Cumhuriyet, Milliyet and Yeni Şafak Newspapers represent the leftist, neutral and rightist newspapers, respectively.

This aim of research is to comprehend the ideological reactions of the coal miners in Zonguldak within the Soma disaster. For this purpose, the survey model (questionnaire), which is a scientific method, has been found favorable, and 5 point Likert scale has been implemented (Kaptan, 1993, p. 150). Within the framework of the conditions foreseen, it has been reached to 384 subjects (since the survey (questionnaire) is conducted to at least 384 individuals stipulated for the settlements with population of 75 thousand and 1 million citizens) (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970, p. 607-610) however, the number of the subjects has been come up to 241 due to the workers and those who have been disposed to fill out the survey.

2.2. Population, Sample and Limitations

The coal miners in Turkey consist of the population of the research. The province of Zonguldak has been selected as the sample for the study. The excess of the coal mines and density of the coal miners in Zonguldak is the reason to select this province as a sample. The research is limited to the coal miners in this province. The subjects are over the numbers of coal miners and 18 ages. Those have been determined as the limitations of the study.

2.3. Implementation of Questionnaire, Data Collection and Method of Analysis

The questionnaires have been conducted by the face-to-face interview method with the coal miners. In order to assess the questionnaire objectively, the identity information of the citizens has not been asked. The questionnaire has been conducted to 241 subjects by being used the random method and the questionnaire forms have been immediately collected. The data obtained have been assessed by using the 16.0 version of SPSS program on internet environment and tried to be interpreted.

2.4. Assumptions

The assumptions put forward for this study are based on literature review. In other words, the assumed hypotheses are regarded as research questions and are tried to be tested in context. The hypotheses are as follows;

- H1. In the days of the Soma mine disaster, the news and headlines of the newspapers were followed by miners peculiarly.
- H2. After the Soma mine incident, left-wing newspaper headlines were followed by miners and found more convincing.
- H3. After the Soma mine incident, liberal-minded newspaper headlines were followed by miners and were not found to be believable.
- H4. After the Soma mine incident, right-wing newspaper headlines have been followed by miners and were not found to be believable.
- H5. According to the reports published in official records, the miners evaluated the headlines of the left-wing newspapers as real news.
- H6. According to the reports published in official records, the miners evaluated the headlines of the liberal minded newspapers as unreal news.
- H7. According to the reports published in official records, miners regarded the headlines of right-wing newspapers as unreal news.
- H8. After the accident, mine workers were affected and frightened by left-wing newspaper headlines.
- H9. After the accident, mine workers were affected and frightened by the liberal newspaper headlines.

- H10. After the accident, mine workers were affected and frightened from right-wing newspaper headlines.

3. RESEARCH

3.1. Research Objective

The purpose of the research is to reveal how the statements and ideological impression affect the newspapers over the headlines of the newspapers specified. The pages of the newspapers are designed to draw attention of the reader, and the headlines primarily consist of this section. The headlines are the most important factor to have the newspaper to sell and read and gain importance to increase the circulation of the newspapers. Therefore, when opened the page of each newspaper, the first news faced by the reader is extremely important, and the editorial makes tiny distinctions for the process design and regulates the news content considering its mentality. The headlines breaking the news based on the news content and subject play a determining role on whether the reader continues to read the news or not in accordance with its attraction and strikingness (Özbakır & Şişman, 2014, p. 70). A survey was conducted based on the survey method to determine how the miners responded to the media's ideological attitudes particularly, and simple frequency analyzes and percentiles were taken to analyze all data obtained.

4. THE DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE DEADLINES AND NEWS OF CUMHURİYET, YENİ ŞAFAK AND MİLLİYET NEWSPAPERS IN THREE DAYS AFTER THE SOMA MINE ACCIDENT

Wednesday 14 May 2014 the Headlines

Cumhuriyet Newspaper

In the Cumhuriyet Newspaper published in the first day after the Mine Accident, by referring to the coal mine accident news using the theme color of the page, and by giving the headline called 'Our brothers are under the wreckage', the Newspaper gives clues that coal miners who have trapped in the coal mine are alive. The Newspaper also gives a message that the community expects good or bad news from the mine accident by its heading 'Please inform us' in subheadings. The photographs of the search and rescue activities have been taken place in the page due to being the first day. By including the words 'CHP: AKP rejected our resolution for SOMA', it is shot a message that the main opposition party has forewarned the government before these events occurred and the government has led to these incidents regardless of the view of CHP in the side headings.

Yeni Şafak Newspaper

The Yeni Şafak Newspaper, which is one of the most interesting newspapers in the next day after the coal mine accident, has given the news about Soma disaster a place in a small post on its upper section. Although it has attempted to create a fait accompli atmosphere considering the accident by using simple past tense in its heading 'our heart tear out' in the headline, the truths are beyond of those. Besides, by the caption of '20 deaths and 200 miners trapped', unreal numbers related to these statements have been included in the news. In the main headline of the newspaper, 'Document of Coup D'état' has been written. The newspaper informs its readers that it has obtained the documents about the parallel structure' attempted to coup d'état under the pretext of corruption allegations such as in 27 May.

Milliyet Newspaper

The Milliyet Newspaper has delivered the information about the mine disaster's balance sheet to its readers by using the headline 'Black Table: 157 deaths/200 trapped/75 injured' in the top heading in the first day after the incident. It has stated that the coal mine accident resulted from transformer explosion; the death toll led to a chaos, and also presented the Attorney General and Soma Mayor as the reason factor. The newspaper has given place to the heading of 'the shift (job rotation) explodes' in the headline appeared in the middle of the page. It has put the word out that the fire broke out during the shift change, consequently revealed that the claim about two times more miners have been found in the mine coal.

Thursday 15 May 2014 Headlines

Cumhuriyet Newspaper

It is seen that the Cumhuriyet Newspaper has attempted to tear into the government with its headlines in the second day of the accident. Thus, the newspaper has clearly accused the government, by stating that '*the government, who has asserted as 'these incidents are ordinary' and the employers, who has sought profit, and company unions are responsible from the death of hundreds of coal miners in Soma*' on the top section of the front page of the newspaper. In the main headline of the newspaper, the newspaper has given place to the numbers of workers and chain of negligence by giving a headline of '*stop drawing the longbow, you are murders*'

Yeni Şafak Newspaper

After the newspaper has reported the Soma mine accident in the first day, the dimension of the incident has been revealed in the second day. The Yeni Şafak newspaper has dedicated the main page in itself to this disaster and spread a photo of a coal miner who has plumbed the depths to the entire

page. The main headline was *'Turkey cries for their 245 sons lost in Soma Disaster'*, and it has captioned the *'Mourning'* written with big front size. While the newspaper gives place to the headings *'The celebrations cancel, the knells for Soma'* and *'The World shares our pain'* in the other sections of the page, it has not given place to any other news in the main page.

Milliyet Newspaper

By giving place to the writings *'The Tragic Record: 270 deaths, 120 trapped'* on the top headline of Cumhuriyet Newspaper in the second day after the accident, the Milliyet Newspaper has assessed the balance sheet as record. By being photographed the plaintive facial expression of a coal miner, whose face was coal black, the newspaper has given a headline of *'Hand in Hand for Soma'* under the same heading. The content of the news involves that Turkey has been shocked by the mine blast. It has been taken place that the Milliyet Newspaper is launching a campaign for the sufferers of the disaster.

Friday 16 May 2014 the Headlines

Cumhuriyet Newspaper

While the Cumhuriyet Newspaper comes out against the government in the third day of the disaster again, it has given place to the bodyguards of the Prime Minister visiting the scene beaten a citizen, the reproaches of the relatives of the miners and the statements of the politicians. In the upper section of the newspaper, it has given a headline of *'Beating by the Prime Minister'*, and given place to the photo frame related to the event on the right of the heading. Under the heading, it has given to the words referring to *'it has been revealed that The Counsellor of the Prime Minister Yusuf Merkel has kicked a citizen and then the Prime Minister Erdoğan has cuffed an individual. Considering the camera records related to the incident, it is seen that Erdoğan and his bodyguards have kicked and smacked a person they let inside the market. Taner Kuruca who was attacked said: 'The Prime Minister smacked me, the bodyguards hit me'*. In the middle section of the newspaper, it has given wide coverage to the heading of *'Give me my son, now!'* and according to the other headings, the mentioned heading has been written with big front sizes. It has given place in the news that the relatives of the coal miners revolted to take the funerals of the workers. It has given place to the words and statements of CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu under the heading of *'They say that this is a natural incident'* in the final section of the newspaper.

Yeni Şafak

While the Yeni Şafak Newspaper has not given place to the incident related to the beating including in the other newspapers in the third day of

Table 2: The Percentages of Reading Newspapers for Coal Miners in Zonguldak

	f	%
I read	116	48,1
I don't read	18	7,5
I read occasionally	107	44,4
Total	241	100,0

The percentage of the coal miner, who has read newspaper, is ranked as the first with 41,8 % according to the survey results. The percentage of the coal miner, who has from time to time read newspaper, is ranked as the second with 44,4 %. The percentage of the worker, who never read newspaper, is ranked as the last with the lowest rate of 7,5 %.

Table 3: The Number of Coal Miner Reading the Newspapers (Yeni Şafak, Milliyet and Cumhuriyet) Determined after the Soma Mine Accident

	f	%
Yes	138	57,3
No	16	6,6
Sometimes	87	36,6
Total	241	100,0

The percentage of the coal miners reading the newspapers determined is 57,3 % in the research. The choice of 'sometimes' is ranked as the second with 36,1 %. These percentages show that the majority of the coal miners have followed the newspapers published in next days after the Soma mine accident.

Table 4: The Findings About Whether the Headlines of Leftist Newspapers Published After the Soma Mine Accident Are Found Convicting or Not

	f	%
I agree absolutely	104	43,2
I agree	88	36,5
I am undecided	30	12,4
I don't agree	11	4,6
I strongly disagree	8	3,3
Total	241	100,0

43,2 % of the workers, who participated in the survey, have strongly agreed that the leftist newspapers have used more convincing headlines; 36,5 % of the coal miners have stated that they found the headlines of the leftist newspapers more convicting.

Table 5: The Percentage of Coal Miners Who Found the Headlines of Neutral Newspapers Published After Soma Mine Accident Convincing

	f	%
I agree absolutely	13	5,4
I agree	31	12,9
I am undecided	70	29,0
I don't agree	120	49,8
I strongly disagree	7	2,9
Total	241	100,0

When considered the choices of '*I strongly agree and I agree*' together, the percentage of the coal miner, who found the headlines of the neutral newspapers after the Soma mine accident, is 18.3%. But however, the numbers of the coal miners, who have not found the headlines of the neutral newspapers convicting after the Soma Mine accident, are 49,8 % with '*I disagree*' and 2,9 % with '*I strongly disagree*'. The percentage of the coal miner with 'neither agree nor disagree' is 29,0 %. According to these results, it seems possible to state that a substantial percentage of the coal miners have not found the headlines of the neutral newspapers convicting.

Table 6: The Percentage of Coal Miners Who Found the Headlines of Bien Pensant (Right Wing-Rightist) Newspapers Published After Soma Mine Accident Convincing

	f	%
I agree absolutely	8	3,3
I agree	15	6,2
I am undecided	36	14,9
I don't agree	91	37,8
I strongly disagree	91	37,8
Total	241	100,0

The percentage of the coal miners who found the headlines of the rightist newspapers after the soma mine accident is only 9,5 % with the ones who defend the choices of '*I strongly disagree*' and '*I disagree*'. After all, the percentage of the coal miners who did not found the headlines of the rightist newspapers is 75,6 % with the participants saying '*I agree*'. In accordance with these results, it seems possible to mention that the Zonguldak coal miners have not found the headlines of the rightist newspapers.

Table 7: The Percentage of Coal Miners Who Considered the News of The Left-Wing (Leftist) Newspapers as Falsified News In accordance With the Reports about the Accident Disclosed by the State

	f	%
I agree absolutely	9	3,7
I agree	3	1,2
I am undecided	42	17,4
I don't agree	35	14,5
I strongly disagree	152	63,1
Total	241	100,0

While the percentage of the coal miners who considered the leftist newspapers as a position giving a false color is only 4,9 %, the percentage of who thinks that they reported accurate news is 77,6 %. Accordingly, the workers think that the leftist newspapers have reported true news after the reports of the state.

Table 8: The Percentage of Coal Miners Who Considered the News of the Neutral Newspapers as Falsified News In accordance With the Reports about the Accident Disclosed by the State

	f	%
I agree absolutely	10	4,1
I agree	3	1,2
I am undecided	96	39,8
I don't agree	81	33,6
I strongly disagree	51	21,2
Total	241	100,0

In accordance with the reports disclosed by the State after the Soma accident, the percentage of the coal miners who assessed the neutral newspapers as giving true news is dominant with 54,8 %.

Table 9: The Percentage of Coal Miners Who Considered the News of The Rightist Newspapers as Falsified News In accordance With the Reports about the Accident Disclosed by the State

	f	%
I agree absolutely	128	53,1
I agree	12	5,0
I am undecided	76	31,5
I don't agree	12	5,0
I strongly disagree	13	5,4
Total	241	100,0

In line with the reports disclosed by the State after the Soma accident, the percentage of the coal miners who have thought that the rightist newspapers report falsified news is 58 % with the participants who select the choices of 'I strongly disagree' and 'I disagree'. In spite of that, the

percentage of the coal miners thinking that the rightist newspapers have reported true news remains 10,4 % with the participants saying '*I strongly disagree*' and '*I disagree*'. According to these results, the great majority of the coal miners have assessed the news of the rightist newspapers as falsified news.

Table 10: The Percentage of the Coal Miners Affected and Scared by the News and Headlines Appeared on the Leftist Newspapers after the Soma Accident

	f	%
I agree absolutely	136	56,4
I agree	21	8,7
I am undecided	54	22,4
I don't agree	4	1,7
I strongly disagree	26	10,8
Total	241	100,0

The percentage of the Zonguldak coal miners who were affected and scared by the news and headlines taken place in the leftist newspapers after the Soma mine accident is 65,1 % with the attendants representing '*I strongly disagree*' and '*I disagree*'. However, the percentage of the miners who were not being affected and scared by the news and headlines of the leftist newspapers is 12.5 %. According to these results, it can be said that the great majority of the coal miners have been affected and scared by the Soma incident.

Table 11: The Percentage of the Coal Miners Affected and Scared by the News and Headlines Appeared on the Neutral Newspapers after the Soma Accident

	f	%
I agree absolutely	70	29,0
I agree	93	38,6
I am undecided	66	27,4
I don't agree	4	1,7
I strongly disagree	8	3,3
Total	241	100,0

67,6 % of the Zonguldak coal miners (with the those stating as '*I strongly disagree*' and '*I disagree*') declared that they have been affected and scared by the news and headlines of the neutral newspapers. On the other hand, % 5,0 coal miners stated that they have not been affected and scared by the news and headlines with the those selecting the choices of '*I strongly disagree*' and '*I disagree*'. In accordance with these results, it seems possible to say that the great majority of the Zonguldak coal miners have been affected and scared by the headlines of the neutral newspapers related to the Soma mine disaster.

Table 12: The Percentage of the Coal Miners Affected and Scared by the News and Headlines of the Rightist Newspapers after the Soma Accident

	f	%
I agree absolutely	7	2,9
I agree	17	7,1
I am undecided	127	52,7
I don't agree	8	3,3
I strongly disagree	82	34,0
Total	241	100,0

10,0 % of the Zonguldak coal miners stated that they have not been affected by the headlines of the leftist newspapers, 37,3 % mentioned that they have been affected and scared by the headlines. In spite of that, it has been determined that 52,7 % of the subjects are undecided. According to these results, the great majority of the coal miners are undecided to be affected and scared by the deadlines of the rightist newspapers after the Soma mine accident.

7. CONCLUSION

According to the responses of the coal miners who are working in Kozlu and Kilimli Mines Zonguldak, the research conducted reveals that the majority of the coal miners have found the headlines of the leftist newspapers more convicting, and also they have been affected by the news and headlines of the leftist newspapers. The findings obtained show that the news and headlines used in issues no 14, 15 and 16 May of the Cumhuriyet Newspaper have been mostly followed by the coal miners compared to the Yeni Şafak and Milliyet Newspapers. A great majority of the occupational accidents in our country is occurred in the mine accidents. 301 coal miners died in the mine accident of Soma District, Manisa, on 13 May 2014. This incident has become a very hot issue of the country. In accordance with the State's reports appeared after the disaster, the producing company has been found guilty as a result of the deficiencies and negligence. However, 301 deaths have become the largest lost. In this research conducted to find out which newspapers the coal miners have followed and are affected ideologically; it has been precipitated that the coal miners working in Kozlu and Kilimli mines has found the newspapers reflecting the leftist political ideology more objective, followed and affected by those. It can be said that the subjects, in any case, think that the neutral and rightist newspapers have reported falsified news and acted biased and manipulative.

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